

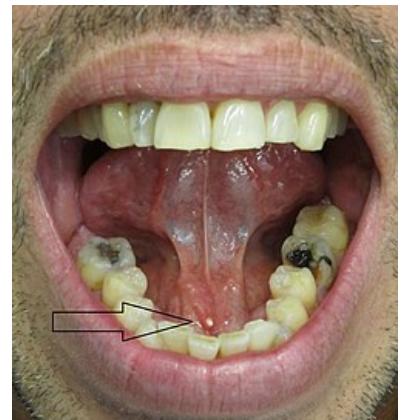
Sialolithiasis

Sialolithiasis is the formation of **salivary stones**, the cause of which is a change in the composition of saliva. The viscosity of saliva increases, a **mucoprotein matrix** is formed, in which **inorganic material** (calcium, magnesium, phosphorus salts) is subsequently deposited and concretion is formed. Concretion **narrows** the outlet, complete **obstruction** of the outlet, retention of saliva, and dilation of the outlet can occur. The **submandibular gland** is most often affected by sialolithiasis, less often the parotid gland.

Clinical signs: painful swelling associated with increased saliva secretion with food or psychological stimulation (**salivary colic**).

Diagnostics: palpation, USG, native X-ray, sialography.

Therapy: surgical take out of the stone or total extirpation of the salivary gland.



Saliva in the submandibular outlet

References

Related Articles

- Diseases of the salivary glands
- ENT examination methods / overview
- Saliva

Source

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References

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- WOTKE, Jiří. *Patologie orofaciální oblasti*. 1. edition. Grada, 2001. ISBN 80-7169-975-6.



Sialolithiasis - salivary stones