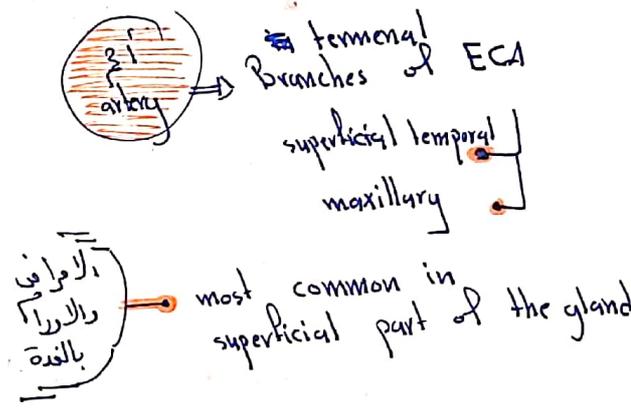
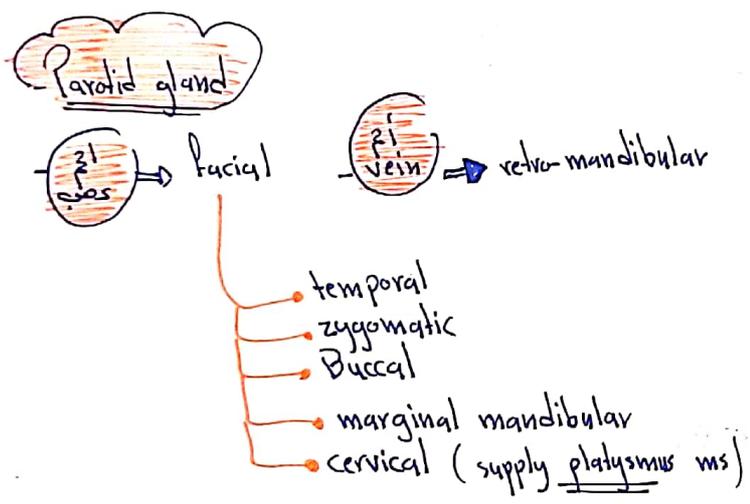


- most common risk of malignancy } <sup>minors</sup> sublingual > submandibular > Parotid (80% benign)

- most common risk of tumor } submandibular > Parotid

risk of infection + stone formation  
submandibular > Parotid  
 drainage + stagnation



how to know if the mass present in parotid area is related to parotid gland or not??

if you can touch angle of mandible → this mass not related to parotid gland

Duct → Stensen's Duct  
 opening → 1cm anterior to the tragus of the ear  
 landmark  
 5cm in length then pass horizontally and open in the 2nd molar teeth

The most important thing in parotid gland is infection

- viral (مumps) (الاعتق الكندرسى) (# ابود غنيم)
- Bacterial (بجر) (الاعتق 5 staph....)

السبب

- due to <sup>1</sup> stagnation of saliva in this gland (دائى بشي بيركد infection ممكن يعلى لانه عن مثل الحرارة)

<sup>2</sup> + stones also can make (sialolithiasis)

- sub mandibular (مثل الخزان) infection (تتو غدة بدمت بيها)

- eating especially (الكافى) (شوا الستياد اللى تنزىد الدم أو النفخة)

العلاج A.Bs (infection) , surgery (stone)

\* sub mandibular (أف شريان) ⇒ facial, lingual

(أف nerve) ⇒ hypoglossal, lingual

the duct ⇒ warton's Duct

\* sicreen syndrome ⇒ Dry mouth & eye

\* Frey's syndrome ⇒

- **Autoimmune (sjogren syndrome)**

- Inflammation causes destruction of **major** and **minor** salivary glands)
- 90 % women 35- 45 years of age. ✓
- 60% associated with SLE, Rheumatoid arthritis or scleroderma. ✓

## 2-Frey's syndrome (gustatory syndrome):

- It follows surgery in the parotid region or tempromandibular joint.
- After injury of auriculotemporal N. post-ganglionic parasympathetic fibers from otic ganglion become united to sympathetic fibers from superior cervical ganglion, which supply the vessels & sweat glands of the skin.
- **C/P**: flushing & sweating of the skin (even with salivation).

