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Summary: covers the whole lecture completely



SALIVARY GLANDS



Salivary glands are **exocrine gland**, that produce saliva. There are **3 large pairs of glands** and **multiple minute unnamed glands** in the submucosa of the oral cavity (lips, palate & under surface of the tongue).

	Parotid gland	Submandibular	Sublingual
Type	serous	mixed serous & mucous	predominantly mucous
Characteristics	<p>Size: Largest</p> <p>Position: Wedged between mandibular ramus & masseter anteriorly, Mastoid process & sternomastoid muscle posteriorly</p> <p>shape: Triangular</p> <p>Accessory part: A small part that is separated from it</p>	<p>Position: deep to the body of the mandible</p> <p>Formed of 2 parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large superficial • Small deep 	<p>Size: The smallest</p> <p>Position: below the mucous membrane of the floor of mouth, close to the midline.</p>
Ducts	It opens into the vestibule of the mouth on a small papillae, opposite the upper <u>second molar</u> (maxillary) tooth	<p>The duct emerges from the deep part of the gland. under the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth. It is crossed laterally by the lingual nerve. It opens on the summit of a small sublingual papilla at the side of the frenulum</p>	are 8 to 20 in number. Most open into the summit of the sublingual fold, but a few may open into the submandibular duct.

GLANDS	artery	drainage	lymphatic	Nerve Supply	
				sympathetic	parasympathetic
Parotid	<p>ECA*</p> <p>Most deep</p> <p>Branches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maxillary • superficial temporal arteries 	<p>Retromandibular</p> <p>intermediate</p> <p>Formed by the union of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maxillary • superficial temporal veins. 	<p>parotid & deep cervical</p>	<p>from plexus around external carotid artery.</p>	<p>Nucleus: inferior salivary</p> <p>Nerve: glossopharyngeal > tympanic plexus > lesser petrosal</p> <p>Ganglion: otic</p> <p>Branch: auriculotemporal</p>
Submandibular	<p>Facial artery</p>	<p>Facial vein.</p>	<p>Submandibular</p>	<p>parasympathetic</p>	
Sublingual				<p>Nucleus: Superior salivary</p> <p>Nerve: facial (7th) nerve.</p> <p>Ganglion: Submandibular</p> <p>branches: chorda tympani & lingual</p> <p>Postganglionic fibers reach either directly or along the duct</p>	

*ECA= external carotid artery

Clinical importance	
parotid	submandibular
<p>Capsule: Tight, derived from deep cervical fascia of the neck.</p>	crossed laterally by the lingual nerve
<p>The gland is divided into superficial & deep parts, by the Facial nerve fibers.</p>	duct can be palpated through the floor of the mouth alongside the tongue
<p>Structures within the Parotid gland, from superficial to deep:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facial nerve • Retromandibular vein • ECA 	<p>common site of calculus formation: tense swelling below the body of the mandible, which is greatest before or during a meal and is reduced in size or absent between meals. Examination of the floor of the mouth will reveal absence of ejection of saliva from the orifice of the duct of the affected gland.</p> <p>The calcified stone (appears as a yellowish mass) can be palpated in the duct, which lies below the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth.</p>

Facial 7th cranial nerve:

Gives:

In facial canal:

- Greater petrosal nerve
- Chorda tympani
- stapedial

before it enters the parotid gland(2):

- Posterior auricular: to occipitofrontalis muscle.
- Muscular branches to posterior belly of digastric & stylohyoid

Branches within the parotid(5):

- Temporal
- Zygomatic
- Buccal
- Mandibular
- Cervical.

1. Which of the salivary is the largest?

- A. Sublingual
- B. submandibular
- C. Parotid
- D. Buccal

2. Which of the salivary gland is crossed by the lingual nerve?

- A. Sublingual
- B. submandibular
- C. Parotid
- D. Buccal

3. Which of the salivary gland is mucous?

- A. Sublingual
- B. submandibular
- C. Parotid
- D. Buccal

4. Which of the the salivary gland is more borne to calculus formation?

- A. Sublingual
- B. submandibular
- C. Parotid
- D. Buccal

5. Arterial supply of the parotid gland is provided by:

- A. Mandibular & maxillary
- B. Maxillary & deep temporal
- C. Facial & nosociliary
- D. Maxillary & superficial temporal

6. Sublingual gland is lymphatically drained by which of the following nodes?

- A. Parotid & deep cervical
- B. Deep cervical
- C. Sublingual
- D. Submandibular

7. Which of the salivary glands is capsulated by the deep cervical faciae?

- A. Sublingual
- B. submandibular
- C. Parotid
- D. Buccal

8. Which of the following nuclei parasympathetically innervates the parotid gland?

- A. Inferior salivatory
- B. Dorsal Vagal
- C. superior salivatory
- D. tractus solitaries

9. Which of the following nerves innervates the parotid parasympathetically?

- A. Greater petrosal
- B. auricotemporal
- C. Lesser petrosal
- D. 9th cranial nerve

10. A ganglion from which chorda tympani & lingual nerves emerge to innervate the sublingual & submandibular glands?

- A. Submandibular
- B. Facial
- C. Otic
- D. Deep cervical

11. How many branches the facial nerve gives before it enters the parotid?

- A. 5
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

12. Which of the following structures lies the most superficial & also divides the parotid into large deep part & another small superficial?

- A. 7th
- B. 11th
- C. 9th
- D. 10th

