

Sialoadenitis

Sialoadenitis is **inflammation** of the salivary glands. They can be divided into:

1. **imuniosialoadenitis;**
2. **infectious sialoadenitis;**
 - bacterial;
 - viral;
 - specific (syphilis, tuberculosis, actinomycosis);
3. **radiation sialoadenitis .**

Immunosialoadenitis

This group of salivary gland diseases includes the so-called **myoepithelial sialoadenitis**, which is **an autoimmune** disease that occurs as part of Sjögren's syndrome.

- Clinically, the disease is manifested by a typical triad: rheumatoid arthritis, xerophthalmia, xerostomia.
- In a salivary gland affected by myoepithelial sialoadenitis, the risk of malignant lymphoma is several times higher.
- We administer immunosuppressants and corticosteroids.

Acute viral sialoadenitis

Acute viral sialoadenitis is caused by the mumps virus (mumps), which belongs to the so-called paramyxoviruses, possibly another sialotrope virus.

- It often occurs in childhood.
- In addition to gl. the parotid gland can also affect the CNS, testicles, ovaries, pancreas or auditory nerve.
- Treatment is symptomatic.

Acute bacterial sialoadenitis

This is an acute bacterial inflammation of the gl. parotid or gl. submandibularis. It often occurs during dehydration as an ascending ductal infection.

- The inflammation is monoglandular and occurs unilaterally.
- Symptoms are swelling, pain, dysfunction, saliva is viscous to purulent. Resistance can be felt.
- The disease can be complicated by the formation of an abscess, which must then be treated surgically.
- Treatment consists of rehydration and application of ATB.

Chronic bacterial sialoadenitis

Chronic fibroproductive sialoadenitis

Affects gl. submandibularis. It is a chronic fibroproductive inflammation, which is clinically manifested by an enlarged and stiff submandibular gland. The disease is sometimes inappropriately referred to as the so-called Küttner's tumor.

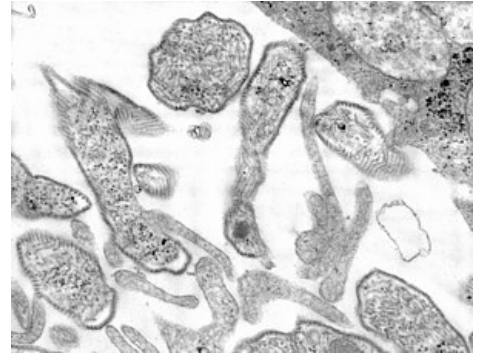
- Treatment consists in extirpation of the gland.

Chronic recurrent parotitis (Morbus Payen; Parotitis recidivans)

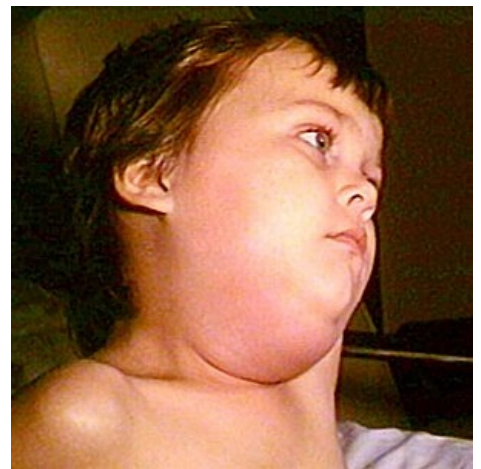
It is a chronic bacterial inflammation of the gl. parotis, which has a typical paroxysmal course. The periods between attacks are asymptomatic.

- It occurs mainly in childhood (between the ages of 1 and 14), and usually disappears in puberty.
- The disease has a characteristic sialographic picture. The entire gland is permeated by a number of round cysts that enlarge into irregular cisterns during the course of the disease.
- At the time of the attack, we treat with antibiotics.

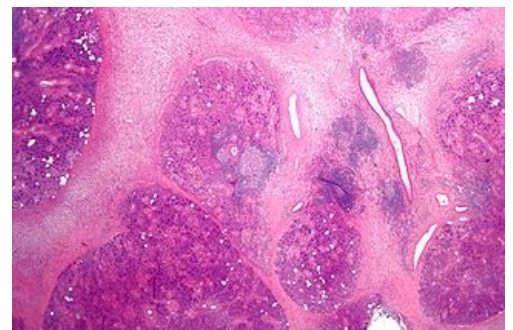
Sialoadenitis from radiation



Electron microscopic image of a parotid gland infiltrated with parotitis virus



Child with mumps



Microscopic image of chronic sialoadenitis

It is a pathological condition manifested within 24 hours after exposure to ionizing radiation. Its severity depends on the dose of radiation, after a few days it may return to its original state.

- There is edema and necrosis of the acini, the parenchyma of the gland atrophies, the epithelium becomes metaplastic or atypically proliferates.
- Interstitial fibrosis is present.
- The disease is part of oral mucositis.
- Treatment consists of saliva replacement.

Links

Related Articles

- Salivary gland diseases
- Examination methods in ENT/overview
- Saliva

Sources

- BENEŠ, Jiří. *Studijní materiály* [online]. ©2007. [cit. 2009]. <http://jirben2.chytrak.cz/materialy/orl_jb.doc>.

References

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