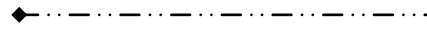


# Chapter 3



## Salivary Glands

### **3.1 Parotid Tumors**

Tumors of parotid salivary gland are far more common than the other salivary glands.

A swelling that lifts up the lobule of the ear is more likely to be arising from the parotid gland (3.1a, 3.1b).

Pleomorphic adenoma or mixed parotid tumors are the commonest.

Usually tumors are small, but bi-lobed swelling may rarely occur (3.1c).

Hard irregular swelling in pre-auricular area is likely to be malignant (3.1d).



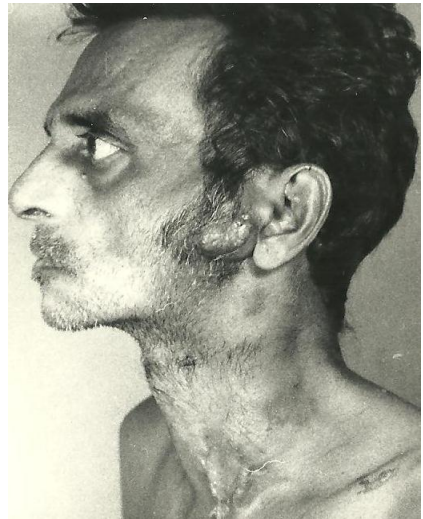
*3.1a*



*3.1b*



*3.1c*



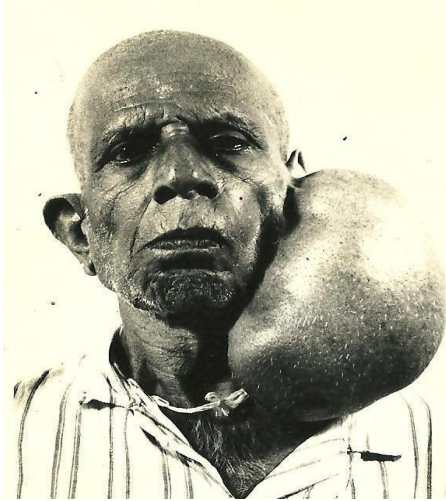
*3.1d*

## **3.2 Parotid Tumors [Contd.]**

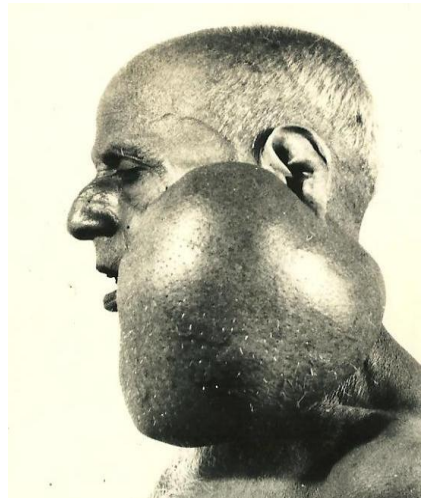
Benign parotid tumors generally are asymptomatic and may grow to enormous size when ignored (3.2a, 3.2b, 3.2c).

Large size does not always suggest malignancy.

Large multinodular swellings (3.2d) can be either salivary gland tumors or lymphoma. Only histology can confirm the diagnosis.



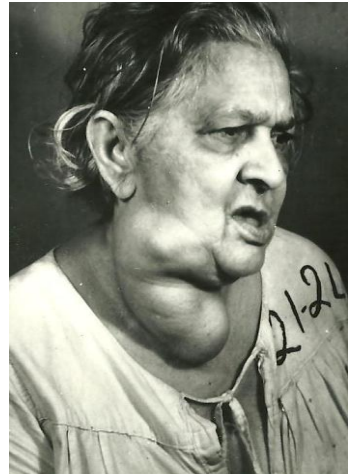
*3.2a*



*3.2b*



*3.2c*



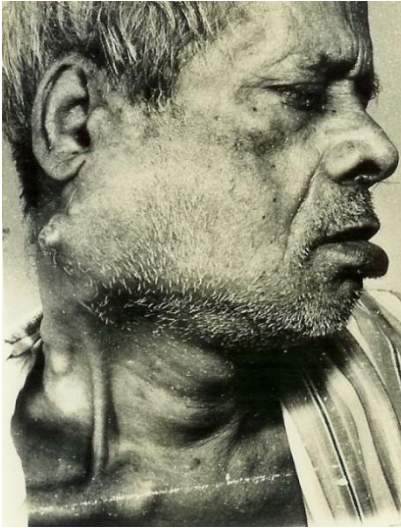
*3.2d*

### **3.3 Parotid Tumors [Contd.]**

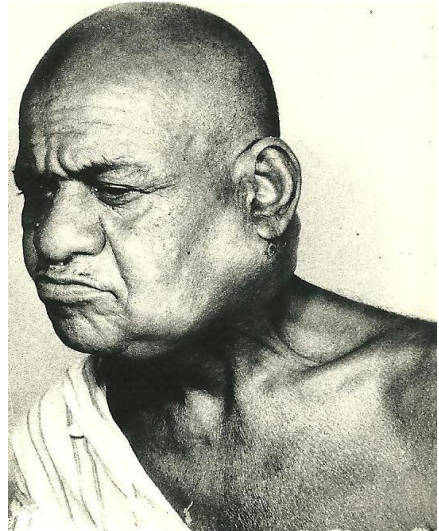
Benign parotid tumors are capsulated.

If tumor breaks down through the skin, it suggests malignancy (3.3a, 3.3b).

Involvement of the facial nerve is definite indication of tumor being malignant (3.3c, 3.3d).



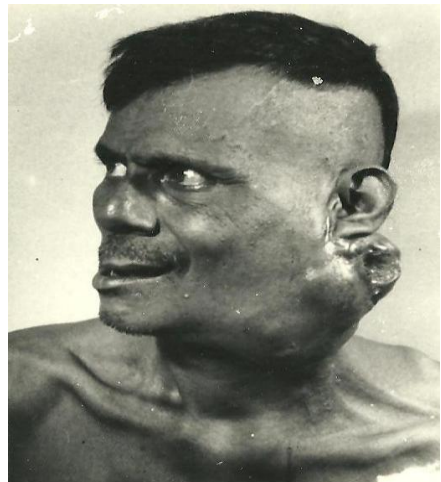
*3.3a*



*3.3b*



*3.3b*



*3.3d*

## **3.4 Salivary Tumors**

Tumors of submandibular glands are not as common as those of parotid (3.4a).

Large swellings of the neck, other than those from parotid or thyroid glands are either giant lipomas (3.4b) or lymphomas (3.4c, 3.4d).





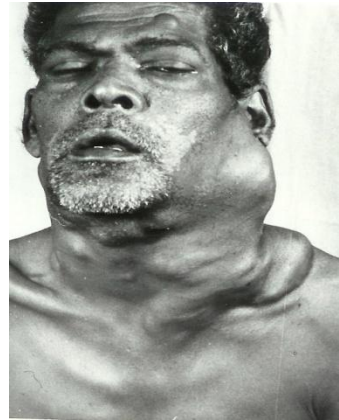
**3.4a**



**3.4b**



**3.4c**



**3.4d**

