

## BACKGROUND

Sialolithiasis is a common condition where a calcified mass forms within a normal salivary gland or in the salivary gland ductal system<sup>1</sup>. Sialoliths most commonly occur in the major salivary glands: submandibular gland and parotid gland.

They usually occur between the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> decades. The clinical presentation usually involves episodes of pain and local swelling due to the obstruction of salivary flow in the affected glands, and infection<sup>2</sup>.

Majority of salivary stones measure between 2.1mm to 10mm diameter<sup>3</sup>. Sialoliths measuring over 15mm in diameter in any dimension are classified as giant salivary stones.

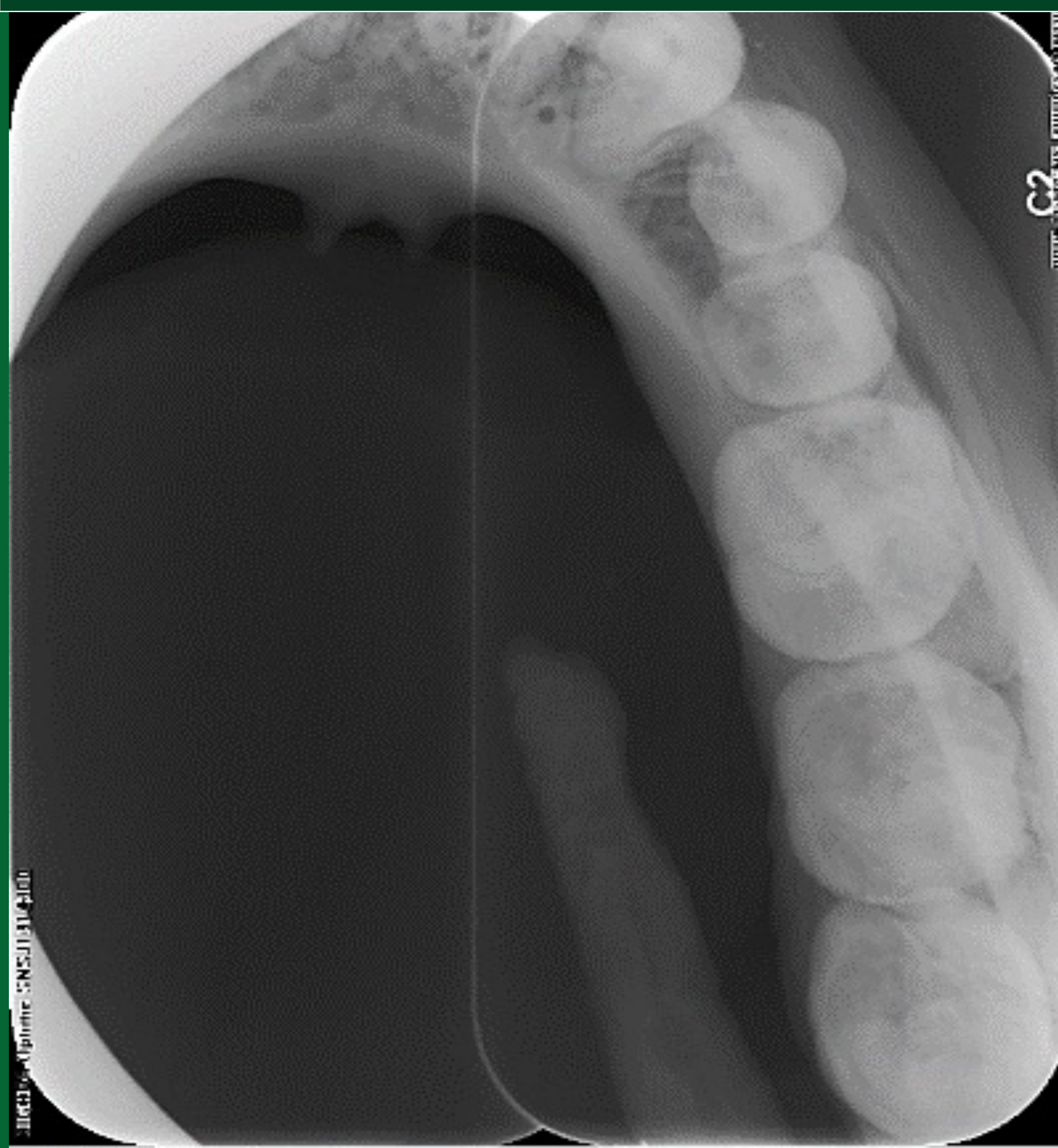
## PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPH



## CASE SUMMARY

A 35 year old male was referred to the Oral medicine graduate clinic for evaluation of occasional discomfort of the left submandibular region. He was treated for a left submandibular gland swelling and infection 3 years ago. On palpation, the left floor of the mouth was firm and tense from the mandibular left premolars to the third molar. There was no obvious mass in the floor of the mouth. An occlusal radiograph, panoramic radiograph and Cone Beam CT scan were obtained. The occlusal radiograph partially revealed a large linear calcified mass in the left submandibular region. Cone beam CT scan revealed a large sialolith in the left submandibular gland duct that measured 46mm (L) x 7mm (W) x 12mm (H), which likely involves the primary-secondary duct system within the gland parenchyma. Based on the clinical and radiological examination, a diagnosis of a giant sialolith of left submandibular duct and gland was rendered. The patient was referred to the ENT clinic and a left submandibular gland resection and transcervical stone removal has been planned.

## OCCLUSAL RADIOGRAPH



## 3D-AXIAL VIEW CONE BEAM CT IMAGE



## CONCLUSION

The review of literature reveals that 60% of the salivary sialoliths are less than 10mm in size and very rarely larger than 15mm in size. A rare case of an asymptomatic giant sialolith in the submandibular duct and gland parenchyma is presented in this report.

## References

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