

Lymph Glands In Jaw

Submandibular lymph nodes The submandibular lymph nodes (submaxillary glands in older texts), are some 3-6 lymph nodes situated at the inferior border of the ramus of mandible. The submandibular lymph nodes (submaxillary glands in older texts), are some 3-6 lymph nodes situated at the inferior border of the ramus of mandible 3e8ac05d8f

Two classification systems were proposed to categorize Stafne bone cavity based on its depth and content. 3e8ac05d8f The alar fascia is a portion of the deep cervical fascia. 3e8ac05d8f

Parotitis The parotid gland is the salivary gland most commonly affected Parotitis is an inflammation of one or both parotid glands, the major salivary glands located on either side of the face, in humans. The parotid gland is the salivary gland most commonly affected by inflammation. or both parotid glands, the major salivary glands located on either side of the face, in humans 3e8ac05d8f

Sialadenitis It should not be confused with sialadenosis (sialosis) which is a non-inflammatory enlargement of the major salivary glands. inflammation of salivary glands, usually the major ones, the most common being the parotid gland, followed by submandibular and sublingual glands. It should not Sialadenitis (sialoadenitis) is inflammation of salivary glands, usually the major ones, the most common being the parotid gland, followed by submandibular and sublingual glands 3e8ac05d8f

== Signs and symptoms == 3e8ac05d8f

Parotid gland In humans, the two parotid glands are present on either side of the mouth and in front of both The parotid gland is a major salivary gland in many animals. Each parotid is wrapped around the mandibular ramus, and secretes serous saliva through the parotid duct into the mouth, to facilitate mastication and swallowing and to begin the digestion of starches. There are also two other types of salivary glands; they are submandibular and sublingual glands. Sometimes accessory parotid glands are found close to the main parotid glands. The parotid gland is a major salivary gland in many animals. They are the largest of the salivary glands. In humans, the two parotid glands are present on either side of the mouth and in front of both ears 3e8ac05d8f

The word parotid literally means "beside the ear". From Greek παρωτίς (stem παρωτιδ-) : (gland) behind the ear < παρά - pará : in front, and οὖς - ous (stem ὠτ-, ōt-) : ear. 3e8ac05d8f

Fiddler's neck neck include branchial cleft cyst, disease of the salivary glands, tumors of the parotid gland, psoriasis, lichen planus, contact dermatitis, herpes simplex Fiddler's neck is an occupational disease that affects violin and viola players 3e8ac05d8f

== Divisions == 3e8ac05d8f The middle layer is also known as the pretracheal fascia. It envelopes the strap muscles (sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyrohyoid, and omohyoid muscles). It also surrounds the pharynx, larynx, trachea, esophagus, thyroid, parathyroids, buccinators, and constrictor muscles of... 3e8ac05d8f Causes of sialadenitis are varied, including bacterial (most commonly Staphylococcus aureus), viral and autoimmune conditions. 3e8ac05d8f The investing portion of the fascia is attached behind to the ligamentum nuchæ and to the spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra. 3e8ac05d8f Historically, acinic... 3e8ac05d8f It is a cutaneous condition usually characterized by redness, thickening, and inflammation on the left side of the neck below the angle of the jaw where the instrument is held. Acne-like lesions and cysts may form at the site due to foreign body reactions, and infections may also occur due to poor hygiene. The primary causes of fiddler's neck are constant friction and local pressure. It is well known among professional orchestra musicians but is "not well recognized by dermatologists", and a red mark on the left side of the neck under the jaw "functions as an identifying sign" of a violinist or violist "in public without seeing the instrument". 3e8ac05d8f From Greek παρωτίτις (νόσος), parōtītis (nósos) : (disease of the) parotid gland < παρωτίς (stem παρωτιδ-) : (gland) behind the ear < παρά - pará : behind, and οὖς - ous (stem ὠτ-, ōt-) : ear. 3e8ac05d8f == Accessory salivary glands == 3e8ac05d8f The venom glands of snakes are a modification of the parotid salivary glands. 3e8ac05d8f == Etymology == 3e8ac05d8f It is a classed as a pseudocyst, since there is no epithelial lining or fluid content. This defect is usually considered with other cysts of the jaws, since it can be mistaken for such on a radiograph. 3e8ac05d8f

Adrenal gland Each gland has an outer cortex which produces steroid hormones and an inner medulla. The adrenal cortex itself is divided into three main zones: the zona glomerulosa, the zona fasciculata and the zona reticularis. They are found above the kidneys. The adrenal glands (also known as suprarenal glands) are endocrine glands that produce a variety of hormones including adrenaline and the steroids aldosterone The adrenal glands (also known as suprarenal glands) are endocrine glands that produce a variety of hormones including adrenaline and the steroids

aldosterone and cortisol

Ectopic salivary gland tissue Other reported sites of heterotopic salivary gland tissue are the middle ear, parathyroid glands, thyroid gland, pituitary gland, cerebellopontine Ectopic salivary gland tissue which is located in sites other than the normal location is variously described as aberrant, accessory, ectopic, heterotopic or salivary gland choristoma. cervical lymph nodes

Acinic cell carcinoma in 1954, it represents approximately 6-15% of all salivary gland malignancies, making it the third most common after mucoepidermoid carcinoma and adenoid cystic carcinoma. cell carcinomas arise in the parotid gland, with the remainder occurring in the submandibular gland and minor salivary glands, particularly those of Acinic cell carcinoma is a malignant epithelial neoplasm that shows differentiation toward serous acinar cells of salivary gland origin. First described by Godwin et al

Various synonyms have been used to describe this bone cavity including Stafne bone defect, lingual cortical mandibular defect, lingual mandibular bone cavity and submandibular gland defect. Anatomy == Sialadenitis can be further classed as acute or chronic. Acute sialadenitis is an acute inflammation of a salivary gland which may present itself as a red, painful swelling that is tender to touch. Chronic sialadenitis is typically less painful but presents as recurrent swellings, usually after meals, without redness. The adrenal cortex produces three main types of steroid hormones: mineralocorticoids, glucocorticoids, and androgens. Mineralocorticoids (such as aldosterone) produced in the zona glomerulosa help in the regulation of blood pressure and electrolyte balance. The glucocorticoids cortisol and cortisone are synthesized in the zona fasciculata; their functions include the regulation of metabolism and immune system suppression. The innermost layer of the cortex, the zona reticularis, produces androgens that are converted to fully functional sex hormones in the gonads and other target organs. The production of steroid hormones is called steroidogenesis, and involves a number of reactions and processes that take place in cortical cells. The medulla produces the catecholamines,... One gland, the middle gland of Stahr, which lies on the facial artery as it turns over the mandible, is the most constant of the series; small lymph glands are sometimes found on the deep surface of the submandibular gland. Types == Although the presence of fiddler's neck is sometimes used as an indicator of a violinist's skill, or 'battle scars' from constant practice, many violinists never develop fiddler's neck, due to differences in skin sensitivity, playing habits, and the materials used in the construction of the instrument. An accomplished professional player could practice hard their whole life and never develop fiddler's neck. Classification == Clinically, acinic cell carcinoma typically presents as a slow-growing, painless mass. The disease has a generally favorable prognosis, with 5-year survival rates exceeding 90% for localized disease, though recurrences can develop even decades after initial treatment. While traditionally considered a low-grade malignancy, recent molecular and clinical studies have revealed significant heterogeneity, with a subset of tumors demonstrating high-grade transformation and more aggressive behavior. The superficial layer is also known as the investing layer of deep cervical fascia. It envelops the trapezius, sternocleidomastoid, and muscles of facial expression. It also contains the submandibular and parotid salivary gland as well as the muscles of mastication (the masseter, pterygoid, and temporalis muscles). Etymology ==

Deep cervical fascia The fascia which lines the deep surface of the sternocleidomastoideus The deep cervical fascia (or fascia colli in older texts) lies under cover of the platysma, and invests the muscles of the neck; it also forms sheaths for the carotid vessels, and for the structures situated in front of the vertebral column. Its attachment to the hyoid bone prevents the formation of a dewlap. branch, the sternal heads of the sternocleidomastoid, and sometimes a lymph gland

The deep cervical fascia is often divided into a superficial, middle, and deep layer. They are situated just superficial to the submandibular salivary gland, and posterolateral to the anterior belly of either digastric muscle. Fiddler's neck usually involves...

Stafne defect Neoplasms, such as metastatic squamous cell carcinoma to the submandibular lymph nodes or a salivary gland tumour, could create The Stafne defect is a depression of the mandible (jawbone), most commonly located on the lingual surface (the side nearest the tongue). This cavity is commonly observed on panoramic radiograph. the submandibular gland. The Stafne defect is thought to be a normal anatomical variant, as the depression is created by ectopic salivary gland tissue associated with the submandibular gland and does not represent a pathologic lesion as such

An accessory salivary gland is ectopic salivary gland tissue with a salivary gland duct system. The most common location of accessory salivary gland tissue is an extra major salivary gland in front of the parotid gland. It is typically about 3 cm or less in size, and drains into the parotid duct via a single tributary. Accessory parotid tissue is found in 21-56% of adults. Any disease process which affects the salivary glands, including cancer, may also occur within an accessory salivary gland tissue. Approximately 80-90% of acinic cell carcinomas arise in the parotid gland, with the remainder occurring in the submandibular gland and minor salivary glands, particularly those of the buccal mucosa and palate. Rare cases have been reported in ectopic salivary gland tissue and in non-salivary sites including the breast, pancreas, and lung.

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