2025/05/09 08:01 1/10 PAROTID GLAND

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PAROTID GLAND



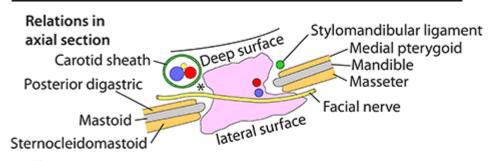
PAROTID GLAND 2

- · Blood supply: Branches of external carotid
- · Venous drainage: To retromandibular
- Lymph drainage: Pre-auricular to deep cervical
- Nerve supply: Secretomotor via inferior salivary nucleus to glossopharyngeal nerve to its tympanic branch to lesser petrosal nerve to otic ganglion to auriculotemporal nerve.
 Sympathetics via superior cervical ganglion and external carotid artery. Sensation for gland - auriculotemporal (Vc), for fascia - great auricular (C2)
- Duct: 5cm long, crosses masseter, pierces buccinator at 3rd molar and mucosa at 2nd molar. Stenson's duct
- Surface markings of duct:

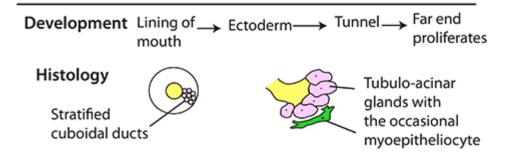
Intertragic notch of ear



Philtrum

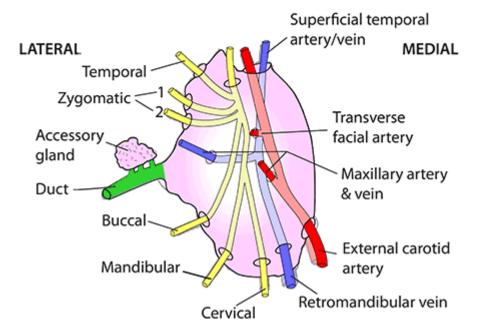


* Styloid process, stylohyoid, styloglossus, stylopharyngeus, stylohyoid and stylomandibular ligaments



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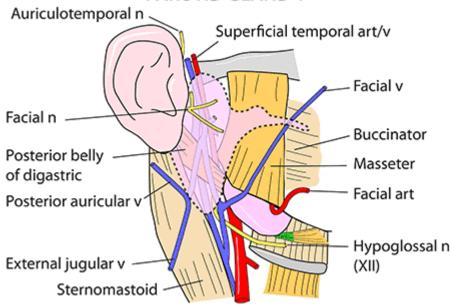
PAROTID GLAND 3 MEDIAL SURFACE OF RIGHT PAROTID GLAND



CLINICAL ASPECTS

- Mickulitz & Sjorgren's syndromes
- Adenomas
 - · Both sexes equal occurence
 - Pleomorphic
 - Poorly circumscribed
 - Can become malignant
 - Usually superficial to VII
- Adenolymphoma Warthin's tumour (more in males than females)
- Primary malignant adenocystic, acinar cell
- Secondary malignant from face
- Stones in duct
- Frey's syndrome gustatory sweating. Regrowth of parasympathetic fibres into damaged sympathetic fibres in the auriculotemporal nerve

PAROTID GLAND 1



Lies between mastoid, styloid process, ramus of mandible. Surrounded by parotid fascia (investing layer of deep fascia)

- Serous secretions
- Produces amylase, water, Ig factors (lubicates & oral hygiene)
- Has an upper & lower pole, lateral, anterior & deep surface

RELATIONS:

Posterior

Sternocleidomastoid Mastoid process

Above

External acoustic meatus Temporomandibular joint

Anterior

Angle of mandible Medial pterygoid plate Masseter Stylomandibular ligament In gland: Facial nerve, retromandibular vein, external carotid artery, lymph nodes, fibres of auriculotemporal nerve

Deep to gland: Mastoid process, sternomastoid, posterior belly of digastric, styloid process, stylohyoid ligament & muscle, styloglossus, stylopharyngeus, tempormandibular joint

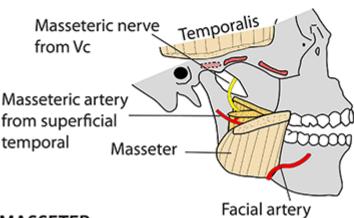
Lateral:

subcutaneous surface

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PAROTID REGION & MASSETER

Definition: In front and below ear
 Features: Masseter & Parotid gland



MASSETER

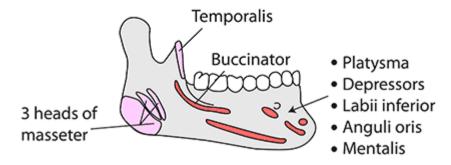
Origin: 3 heads from zygomatic arch

- 1. Superficial anterior 2/3
- 2. Intermediate middle 1/3
- 3. Deep Deep surface of posterior arch

Insertion: Ramus/angle of mandible

Action: Closes jaw

Nerve: Masseteric branch of mandibular division of trigeminal (Vc)



parotid region

- features
- largest of salivary gland
- situated below external acoustic meatus
- · between the ramus of mandible and sternocleidomastoid
- skin over gland supplied by greater auricular nerve
- structures within parotid gland
- arteries
- external carotid artery enters gland through posteromedial surface
- maxillary artery leaves the gland through its anteromedial surface
- superficial temporal artery gives transverse facial artery and emerges at the
- anterior part of superior surface
- veins

- retromandibular vein is formed within the gland
- union of
- superficial tempora and maxillary veins
- in lower part of gland vein divides in t
- these emerge close the apex (lower pole
- · anterior division
- · posterior division
- nerve
- facial nerve is the nerve of second branchial arch
- leaves the skull by passing through stylomastoid foramen
- extracranial course
- 1. crosses the lateral side of base of styloid process
- then enters the posteromedial surface of partodi gland
- · branches at its exit from stylomastoid foramen
- communicating branches with adjacent cranial and spinal nerves
- posterior auricular nerve arises just below the stylomastoid foramen
- ascends between mastoid process and external acoustic meatus
- supplies
- auricularis posterior
- occipitalis
- intrinisic muscles on back of auricle
- digastric branch arises close to previous nerve
- short and supplies posterior belly of digastric
- · stylohyoid branch arises with digastric branch
- long and supplies stylohyoid muscle
- terminal branches
- temporal branches cross zygomatic arch and supply
- · auricularis anterior
- auricularis superior
- intrinsic muscles on the lateral side of ear
- frontalis
- · orbicularis oculi
- corrugator supercili
- · zygomatic branches
- run across zygomatic bone
- supply orbicularis oculi
- buccal branches are two in number
- marginal mandibular branch
- runs below the angle of mandible
- deep to platysma
- crosses body of mandible supplies
- muscles of lower lip and chin
- · cervical branch
- emerges from apex of parotid gland
- runs downwards and forwards in the neck to supply platysma
- bells palsy
- sudden paralysis of facial nerve at stylomastoid foramen
- results in asymmetry of corner of mouth
- inability to close eye
- dissapearance of nasolabial fold
- loss of wrinkling of skin of forehead on same side

- nerve supply
- parasympathetic nerves are secretomotor
- reach the gland through auriculotemporal nerve
- preganglionic fibres begin in inferior salivatory nucleus
- pass through glossopharyngeal nerve
- tympanic branch
- relay in otic ganglion
- sympathetic nerves
- · postganglionic
- vasomotor
- derived from plexus around middle meningeal artery
- travel along branches of maxillary, external carotid artery and their branches
- sensory nerves
- to the gland come from
- auriculotemporal nerve
- parotid fascia innervated by sensory fibres of great auricular nerve
- parotid duct or stensons duct
- superiorly
- · accessory parotid gland
- transverse facial vessels
- upper buccal branch of facial nerve
- inferiorly
- lower buccal branch of facial nerve
- anterior border of masseter
- parotid duct turns medially and pierces
- buccal pad of fat
- buccopharyngeal fascia
- buccinator
- contains
- largest salivary gland
- histology
- it is a serous acini
- external features
- surfaces
- superior (base of pyramid)
- forms the upper end of the gland
- small and concave
- related to cartilaginous part of external acoustic meatus
- · posterior surface of temporomandibular joint
- superficial temporal vessels
- auriculotemporal nerve
- superficial
- largest surface
- covered by
- skin
- · superficial fascia
- containing anterior branches of great auricular nerve
- preauricular or superficial parotid lymph nodes
- · posterior fibres of platysma
- risorius
- parotid fascia which is thick and adherent

- anteromedial
- grooved by posterior border of ramus of mandible
- · related to
- masseter
- · lateral surface of temporomandibular joint
- posterior border of the ramus of mandible
- · medial pterygoid
- emerging branches of facial nerve
- posteromedial
- · moulded to mastoid
- moulded to styloid processs
- · structures attached to them
- related to
- mastoid process
- sternocleidomastoid
- posterior belly of digastric
- styloid process with structures attached to it
- external carotid artery and facial nerve
- enter the gland through this surface
- internal carotid artery lies deep to styloid process
- relations
- borders
- anterior
- separates superficial surface from anteromedial surface
- extends from anterior part of the superior surface to the apex
- following structures emerge at this border
- parotid duct
- terminal braches of facial nerve
- transverse facial vessels
- posterior
- separates superficial surface from posteromedial surface
- · overlaps sternocleidomastoid
- medial / pharyngeal edge
- - separates anteromedial surface from posteromedial surface
- sep
- related to lateral wall of pharynx
- blood supply
- parotid lymph nodes
- CLINICAL ANATOMY
- parotid abscess
- caused by spread of infection from opening of parotid duct
- drained by making holes (hiltons method)
- mixed parotid tumour is slow growing tumour
- parotid calculi may be formed in the parotid duct

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