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=Abstract=

Removal of Submandibular Stones via Intraoral approach

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Background and Objectives : raditionally, the excision of submandibular gland (SMG) has been commonly used for treatment of calculi in the proximal duct or gland parenchyma. Over the last 10 years several new minimally invasive techniques including lithotripsy, sialendoscope were introduced in the treatment of sialolithiasis. But these have some limitation on large, infected calculi. The aim of this study is to assess the intraoral treatment of submandibular stones. **Subjects and Method** : he records of one hundred and seventy-three patients who underwent intraoral removal of submandibular sialolithiasis between June 1, 1989 and July 31, 2006 were retrospectively reviewed. **Results** : tone location was distal to the edge of the mylohyoid muscle in 127 patients and proximal to gland in 48 patients (mean size of sialoliths, 7.1mm [range 3.0-25mm]). The complete removal of stones was observed in 170 (97.1%) patients regardless of size and location. Recurrence of lithiasis was found in 8 patients (then treated with intraoral removal in 5 patients and resection of SMG (submandibular glands) in 3 patients). Acalculous sialadenitis in 9 patients (5.1%) and cyst formation in 2 patients (1.1%) was found. But no evidence of postoperative complications including hemorrhage, fistula, damage to lingual nerve were found. **Conclusion** : he intraoral removal of submandibular stone is useful in preservation of submandiblar function and effective in palpable stones regardless of location, size

Key words : Submandibular sialolithiasis, Oral surgical procedure

1.2% 가 20% 50% 1)

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가 , 175 121 , 54 2%

30% 가 10 cc 1:100,000 0.1

12) cc 1.5~2 cc 가 , 10 가 가

5-10mm

3)-6) 1~3cm 가 가 가 가

1989 6 2006 7 (mosquito)

332 135 , 가 .

10 12 157 175 가

1 1 가 .

가 (mylohyoid muscle) .

. 103 .

43 CT 29 .

72 (41.1%) 103 (58.9%)

8) , ,
 9) . , 30~
 50% 2/3 ,
 가
 91% ,
 10) ,
 11) Seward¹²⁾
 , Zenk¹³⁾
 가
 (Table 1).
 (Table 3)
 가
 (Table 2).
 2 mm 55 mm

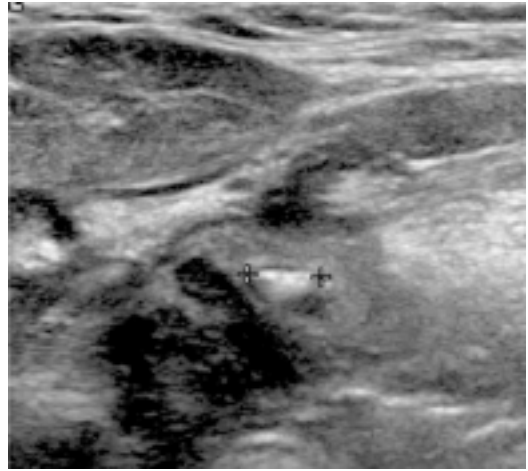


Fig. 2. Delivery of the calculi after hilar opening.

8mm	가 가	8mm
21.2%	가	14)
8mm	72%	8mm
28%		
	가	(Table 3).

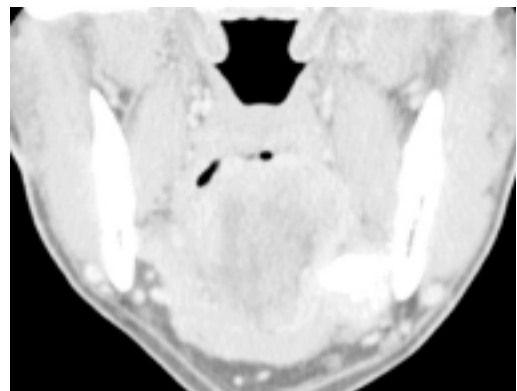
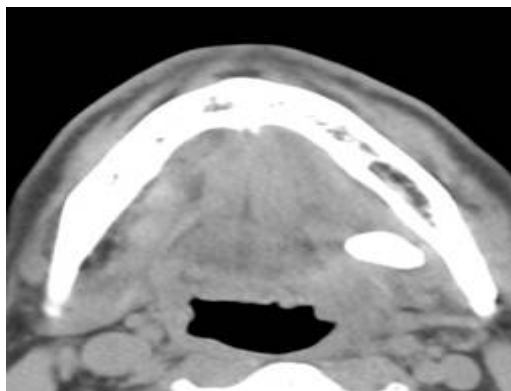


Fig. 1. CT image of sialolithiasis of left Wharton's duct. (1.5cm sized)

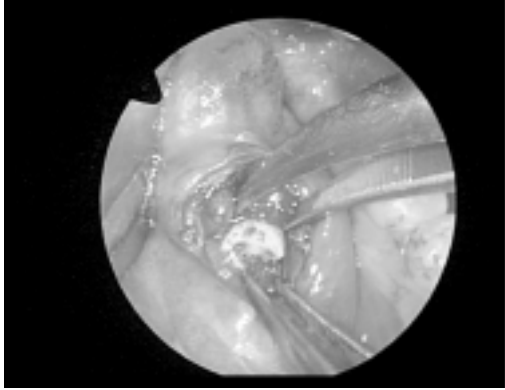


Fig. 3. Delivery of the calculi after hilar opening.

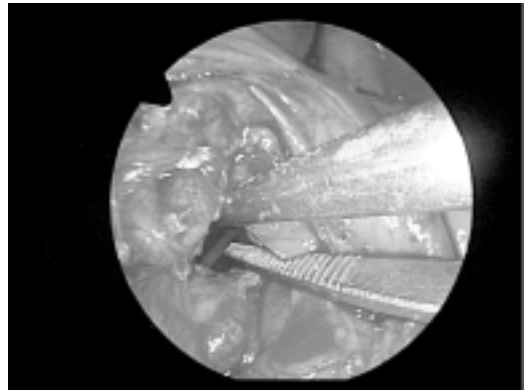


Fig. 4. Identifying the patency of submandibular duct by inserting probe.

가

가

12)14)

(microcalculi)

8 5 (62.5%)

3 (37.5%)

8

5 (62.5%)

, 3 (37.5%)

가

가

가

가

2.4%

가

1.6%

15)

(97.1%)

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