SNS COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

SNS Kalvi Nagar, Coimbatore-35

Affiliated to The Dr.M.G.R Medical University, Chennai

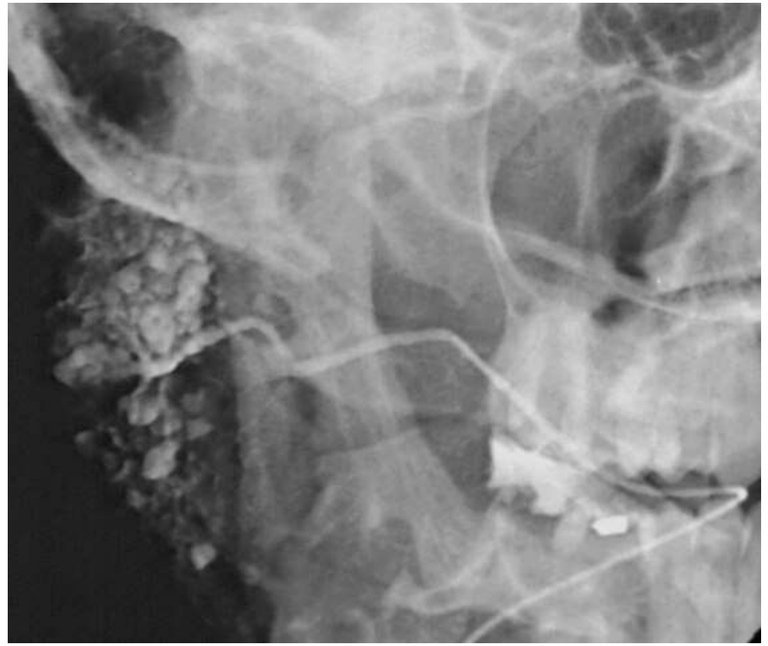
RADIOGRAPHY AND IMAGING TECHNOLOGY - II YEAR

COURSE NAME : CONTRAST & SPECIAL RADIOGRAPHY PROCEDURES

TOPIC : SIALOGRAPHY

Sialography

It is a radiographic examination of the salivary glands by introducing a radio-opaque contrast media into the ductile system of the salivary glands to evaluate the abnormalities of the salivary glands.



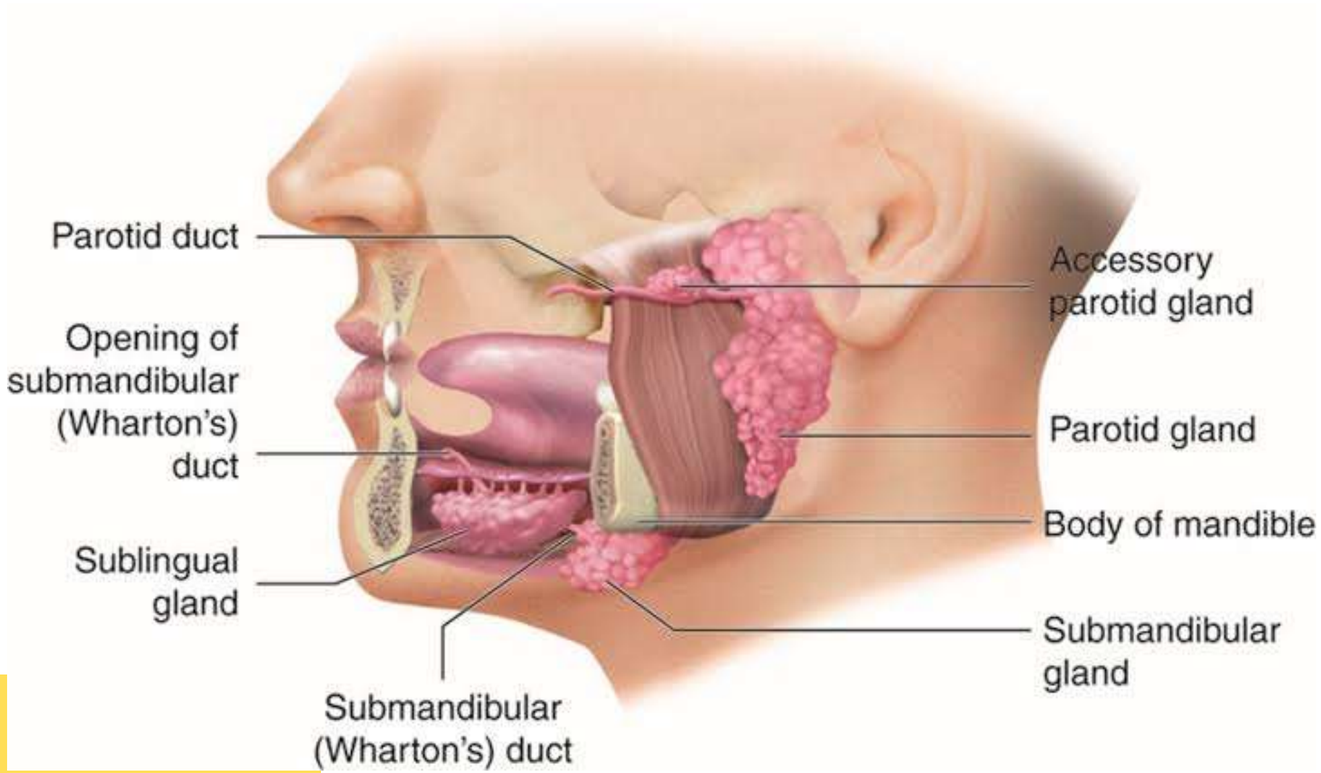
Anatomy

The salivary glands are exocrine glands that produce saliva into the mouth.

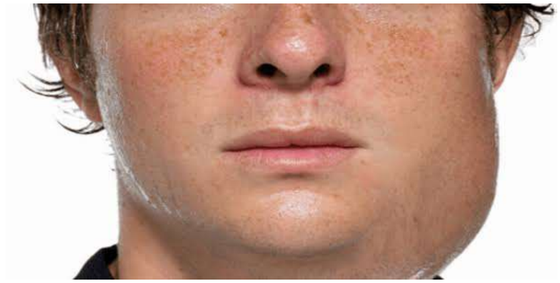
The saliva contains the enzyme amylase, which helps in the digestion of food.

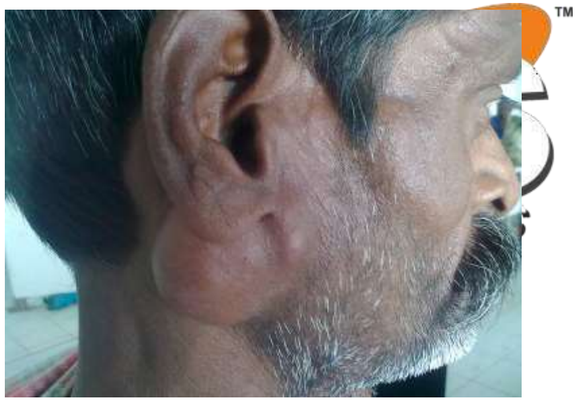
Three major salivary glands:

- Parotid (pre-auricular region)
- Sublingual (under the tongue)
- Submandibular (below the mouth floor)

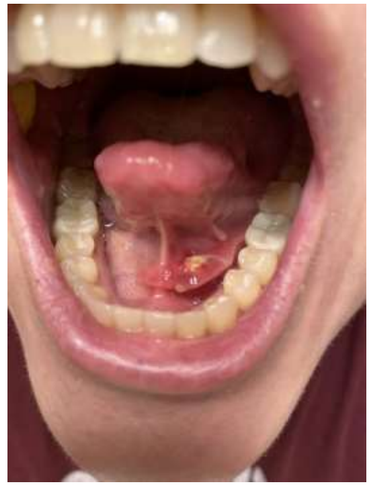


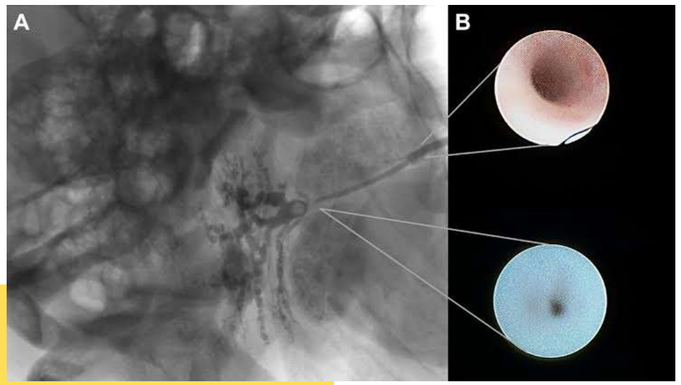
Indication

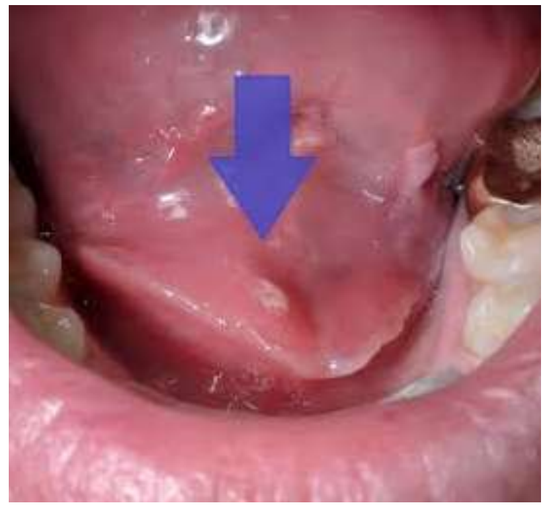




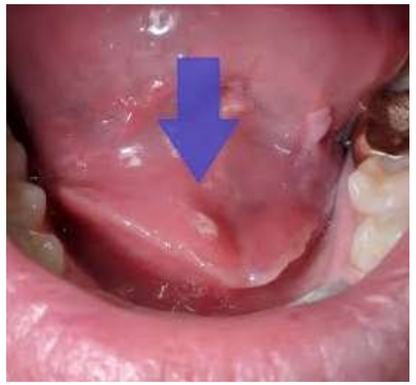
- Facial swelling.
- Evaluation of mass lesion in salivary gland.
- Determination of stone in salivary gland (sialolithiasis)
- Pain and inflammation. In the salivary gland.
- To evaluate the functional disorder of the salivary gland.
- Suspected strictures in glands.
- Obstruction in the salivary ducts.



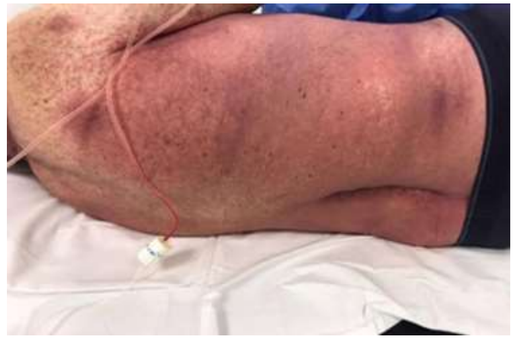


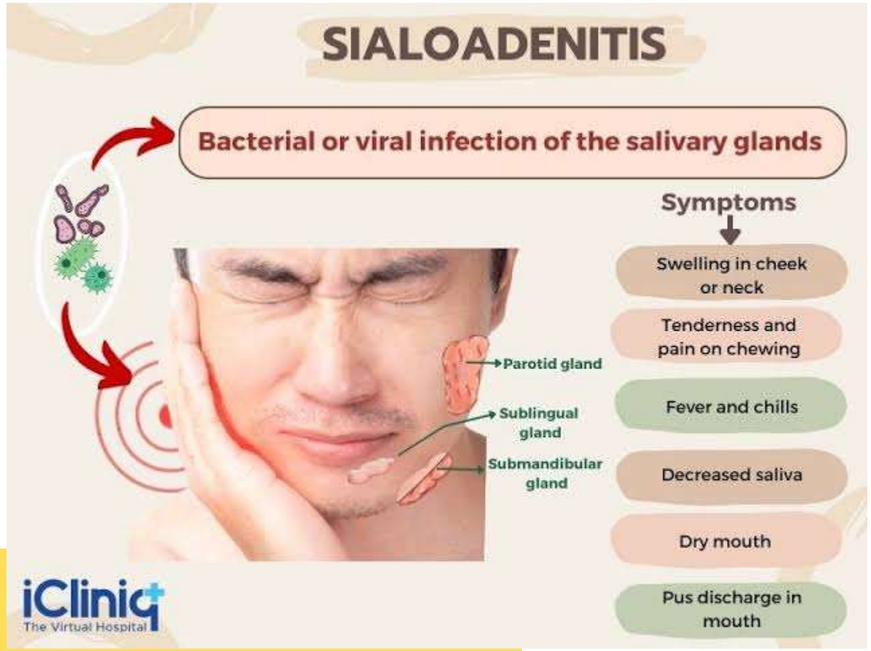


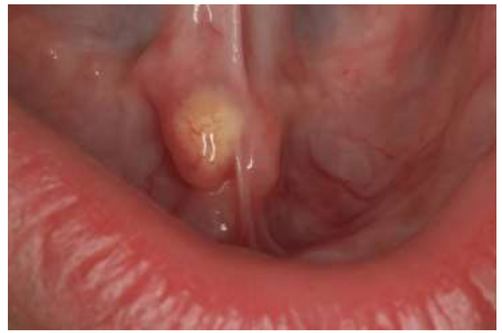
Contraindications



- Hypersensitivity to iodine
- Suspected pregnancy
- Acute inflammation in salivary gland
- Severe infection (sialadenitis)
- Ductile opening Calculus.







Equipment

- Fluoroscopy unit with spot film device
- Topical anesthesia
- Lacrimal duct dilator
- Cannula & sleeve
- 2cc syringe
- Lemon juice (to stimulate saliva)
- Sterile towels & antiseptic solution

Contrast Media

Iodinated water-soluble contrast (e.g., Iohexol, Iopamidol)

Mode of injection: Manual injection through a cannula into the salivary duct

Dosage: 0.5 – 2 ml per duct (depends on patient tolerance and gland size)

Flow rate: Slow and steady under fluoroscopic guidance

Pressure: Low pressure to prevent ductal rupture

Iohexol

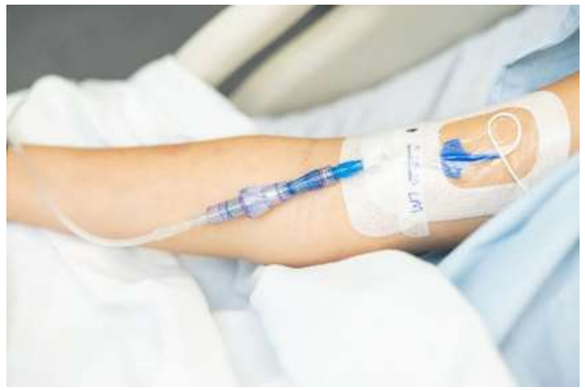
Radiopaque, Omnipaque

Patient Preparation

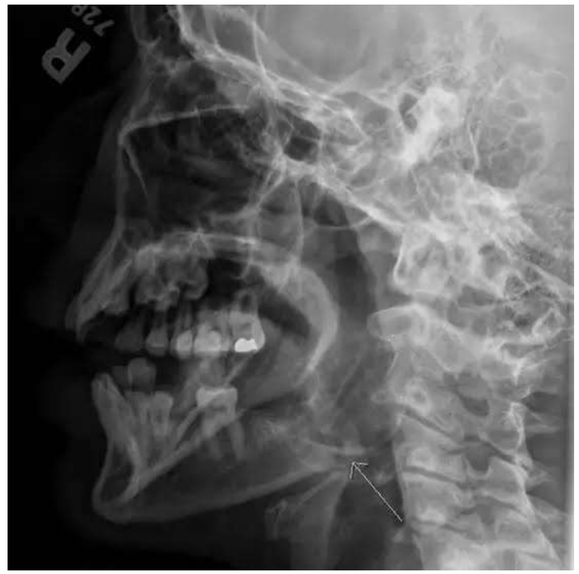
- No special preparation require
- Remove all metallic objects
- Women must inform about pregnancy risks
- Explain procedure & obtain consent
- Patient changes into hospital gown

Procedure

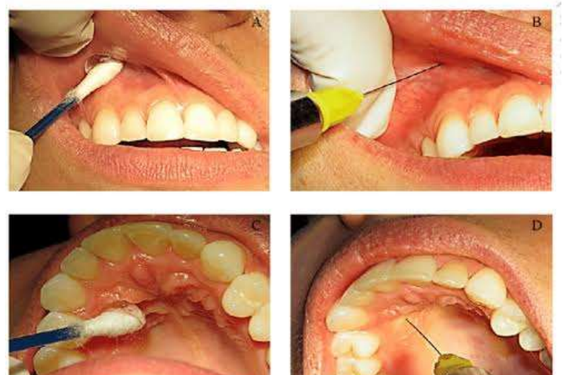
- Supine positioning on fluoroscopic table (Empty bladder)
- IV line inserted if sedation is needed



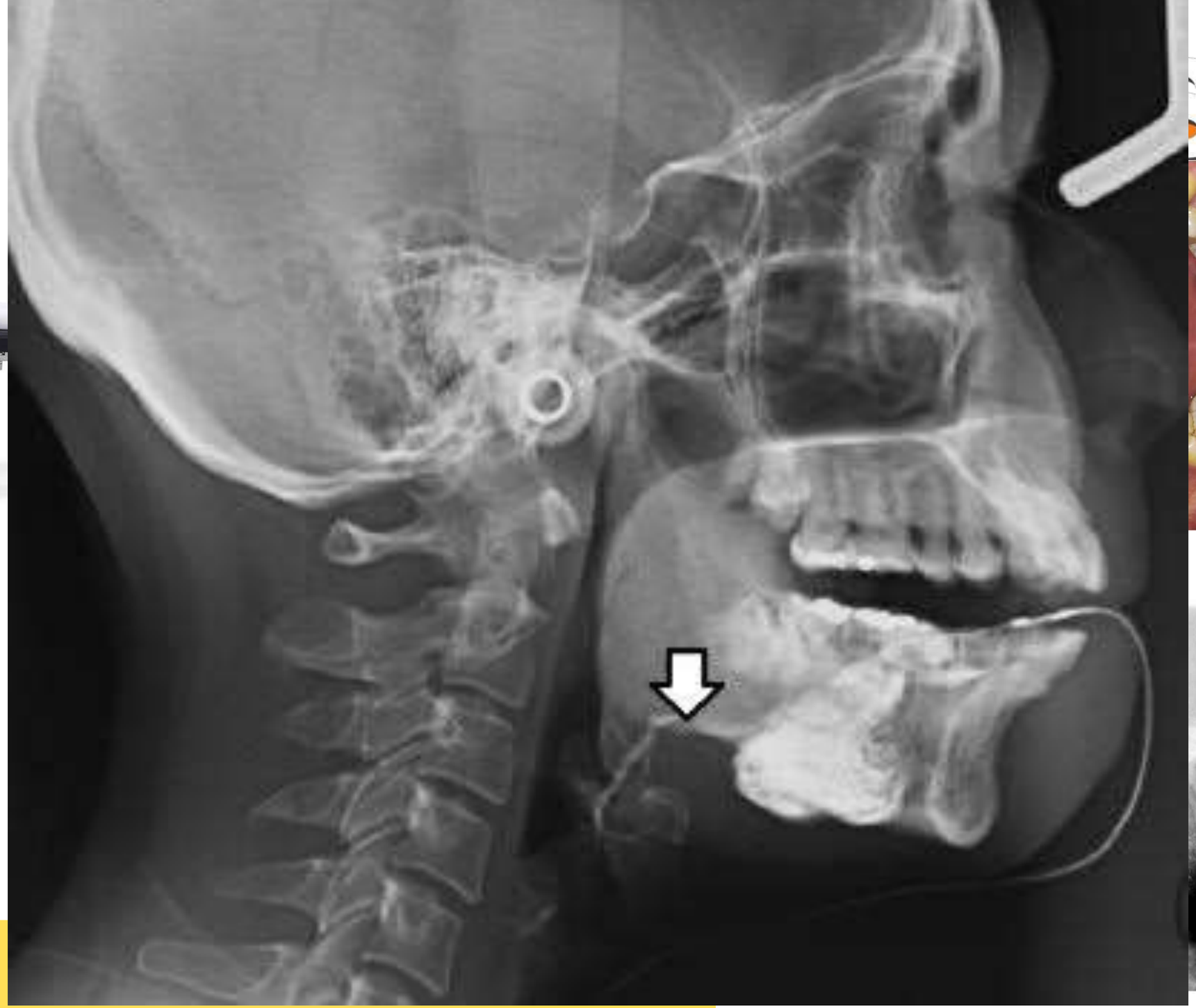
- Scout film taken

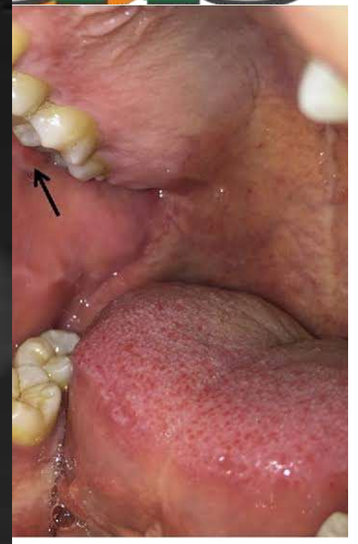


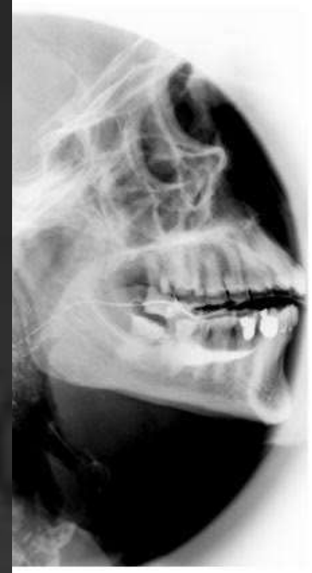
- Mouth opened for ductal assessment
- Lemon juice given if needed
- Topical anesthetic applied
- Cannula inserted, contrast media injected (1 or 2ml)



- Spot films taken in multiple projections (AP, Lateral, Oblique)
- Post-procedure contrast evacuation assessed







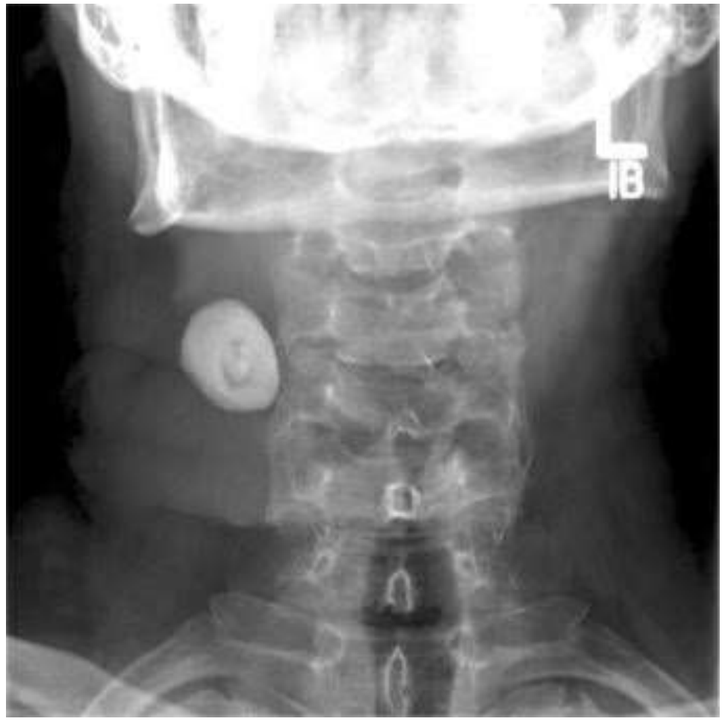
Complications

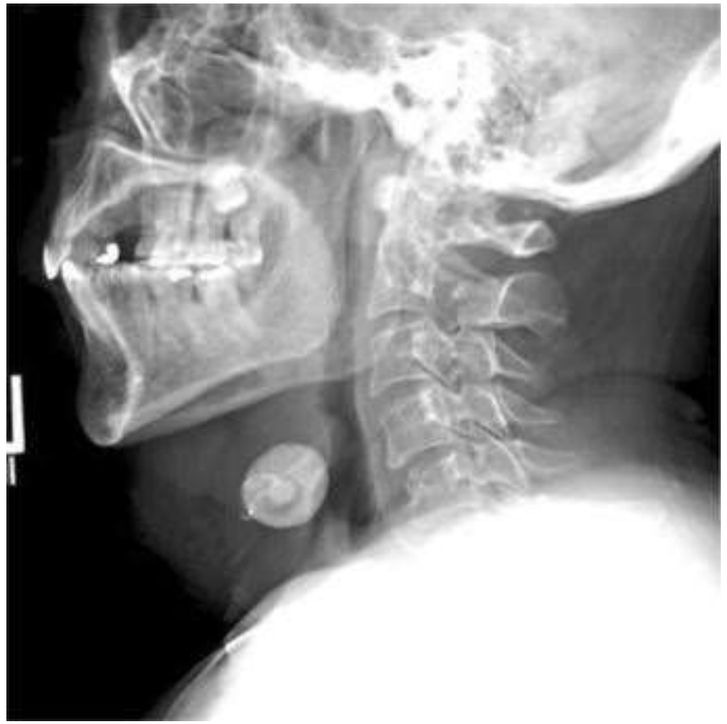
- Ductal rupture
- Infection at injection site
- Contrast-induced inflammation

Aftercare

- Patient advised to rinse mouth post-exam
- Monitor for adverse reactions

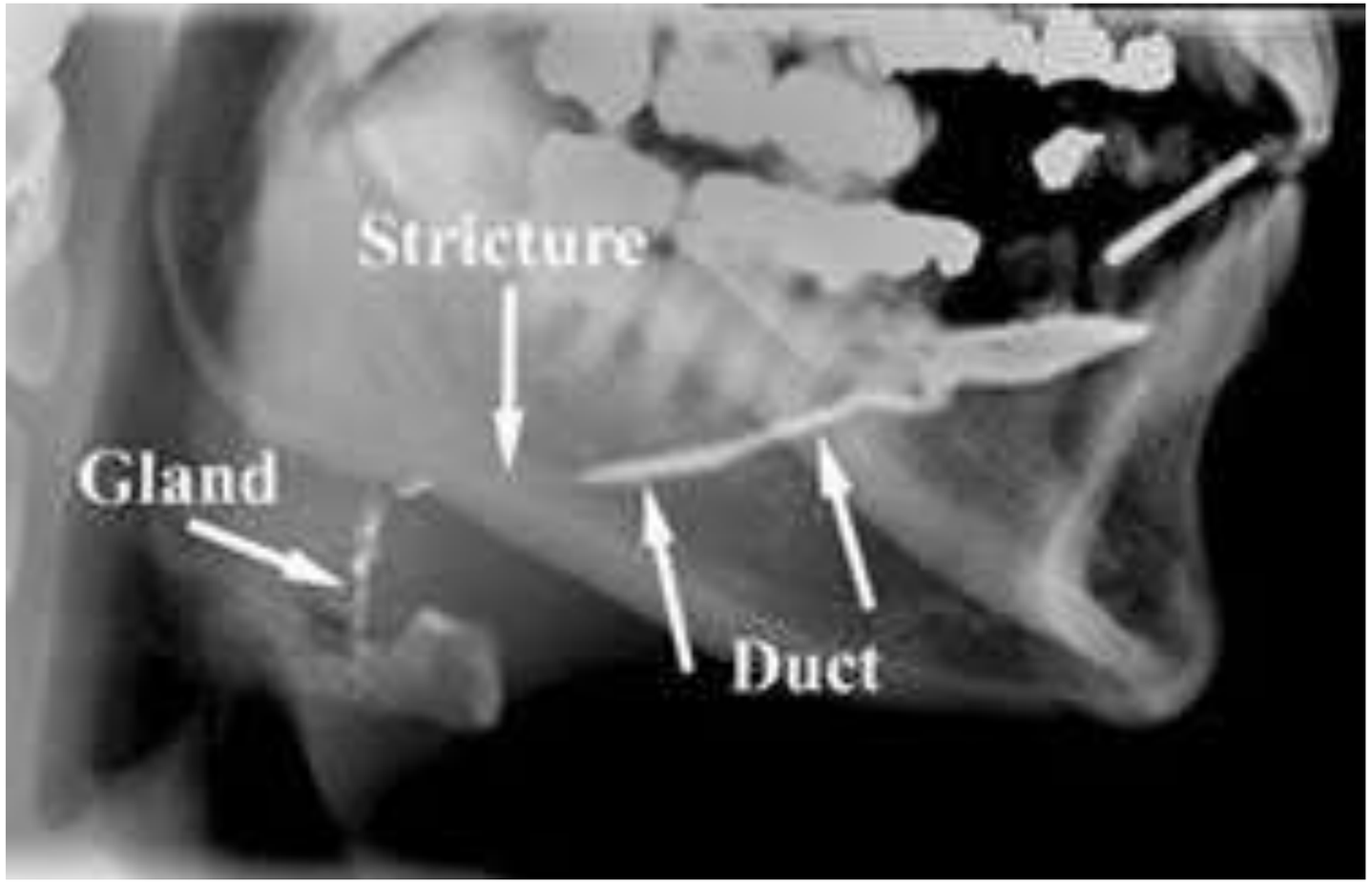
Pathologies





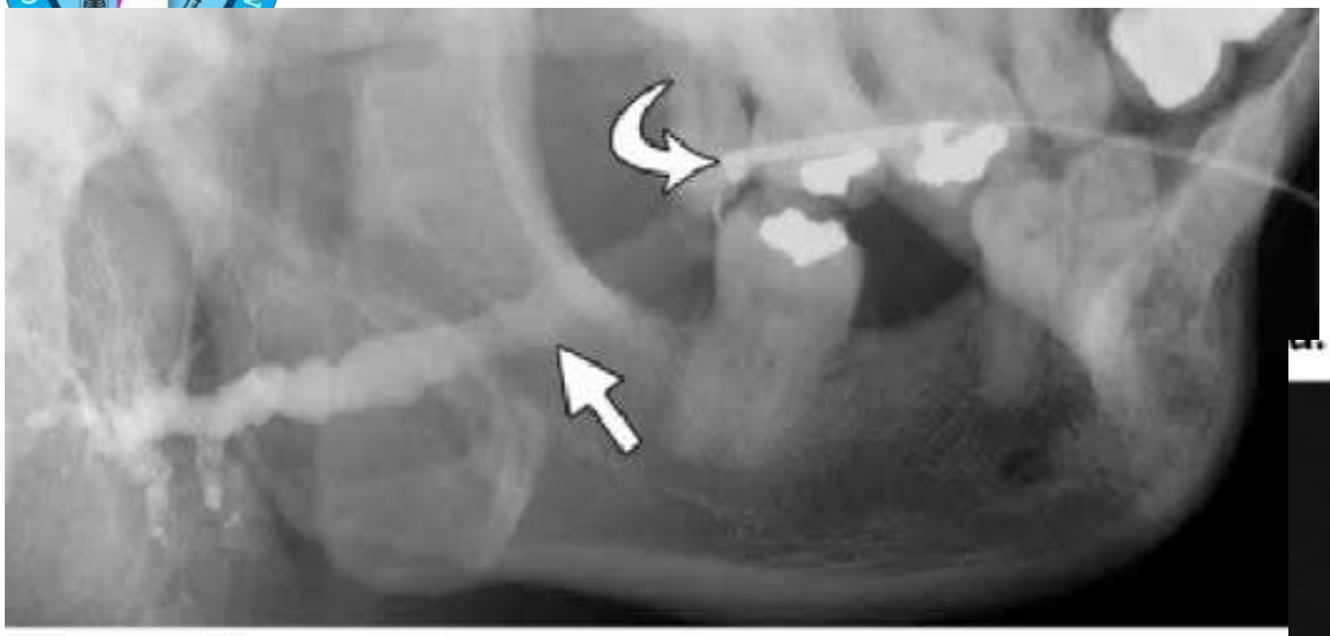
Sialolithiasis (salivary stones)

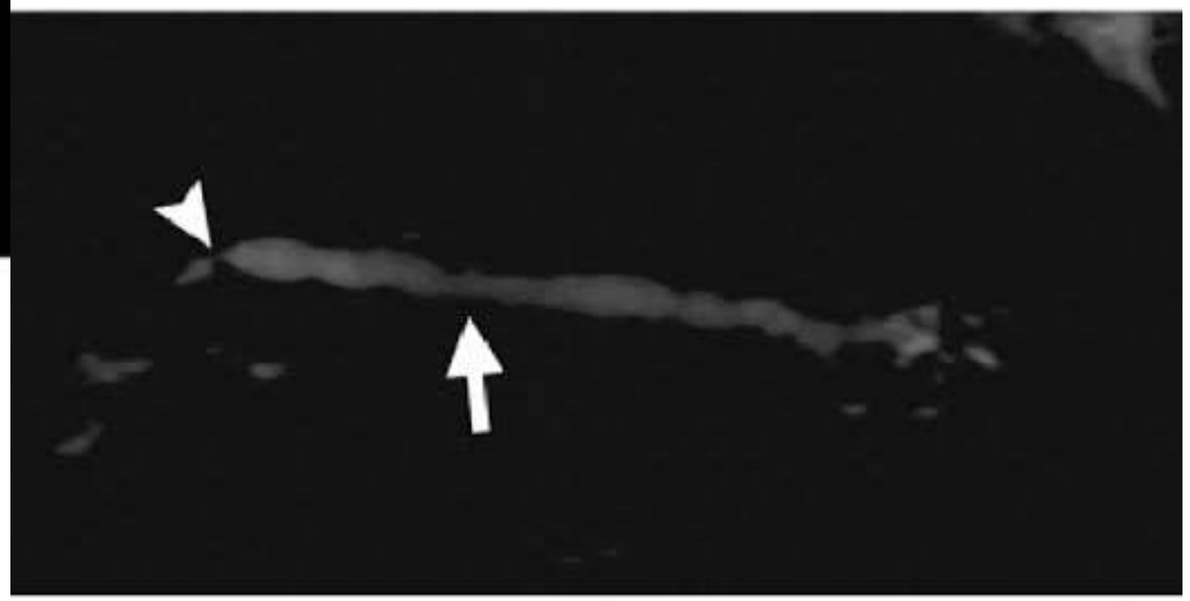
Pathologies



Strictures

Pathologies





b.

Ductal obstructions