Ectopic aberrant salivary gland tissue

Ectopic/aberrant salivary gland tissue

The presence of ectopic salivary tissue in the mandible can manifest as circumscribed unilocular osteolytic radiolucency of the jaw , known as a Stafne bone cyst. They are possibly caused by either congenital entrapment of salivary tissue during mandibular development or pressure resorption from the adjacent ectopic salivary gland and facial artery . On orthopantomogram, the size ranges from 0.5 to 2 /uni00A0 cm, with a median of 1.2 /uni00A0 cm. They are mainly located in the posterior region of the mandible, especially between the first molar and the angle of the mandible. The other sites of ectopic salivary tissue include the cervical lymph nodes, middle ear, parathyroid glands, thyroid gland, pituitary gland, cerebellopontine angle and soft tissue medial to the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Ectopic/aberrant salivary gland tissue

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Revision #1
Created 2025-12-31 15:20:33 UTC by Omar Ayman
Updated 2025-12-31 15:20:33 UTC by Omar Ayman