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EXERESIS OF SIALOLYTIASIS ASSOCIATED WITH CHRONIC FIBROSIS IN THE RIGHT SUBMANDIBULAR REGION

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Known as inflammation of the salivary glands, sialadenitis can be classified as acute, subacute or chronic. It has obstructive factors as its main causality concomitant with the rare occurrence of sialolithiasis. These, in turn, can have severe consequences such as salivary thickening, ductal ectasia and swelling, associated with pain in the affected region. It has an epidemiologically predilection for men and its diagnosis is made through imaging tests such as ultrasound and panoramic radiography as well as through the digit-palmar evaluation of the professional. Surgical exeresis has been studied as the best approach for these cases, avoiding loss of function or recurrence.

Objective: To report the case of a 71-year-old female patient diagnosed by the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Traumatology Service of the Federal University of Pernambuco of School Dentistry with sialolithiasis injury associated with chronic sialadenitis with fibrosis in the submandibular gland. **Methodology:** The methodology of the study was the search for articles on the subject, organization in a brief literature review and its comparison with the case report that was described. **Results:** The patient attended the service because she complained of increased volume in the right submandibular region and during anamnesis presented pain on palpation and presence of purulent secretion in the oral cavity. After analysis of the imaging exam, which resulted in well-defined radiopaque pathology in the right mandibular body region, the patient underwent general anesthesia for lesion excision. Postoperatively, the patient evolved without phlogistic signs and after 1 year showed perfect healing and absent recurrence. **Conclusion:** It is essential, based on the case presented, the good preparation of the Dentist so that the correct diagnosis and treatment choice corroborate for a better quality of life of patients with lesions that severely compromise their stomatognathic function.

Keywords: Salivary Gland Calculi, Sialadenitis, Surgery Oral.

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