

A SIALOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE SECRETORY FUNCTION OF THE PAROTID GLAND IN DIABETIC PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT:

Secretory sialography was done for the parotid gland using an oily contrast medium in five diabetic patients as well as five control subjects.

A derangement in the secretory function of the parotid gland with a resultant retardation of evacuation was observed in the diabetic patients.

The contrast medium was found to persist in the ductal and acinar system up to two weeks in the diabetic patients. On the other hand the gland was completely emptied within one day in the normal subjects.

INTRODUCTION:

Sialography is the main radiographic technique used as an aid in diagnosis of the major salivary glands diseases as inflammations, neoplasms, fistulas, salivary calculi and autoimmune diseases (Blair, 1976 & Blady and Hocker, 1939). Sialography can be defined as the radiographic demonstration of the duct system of the salivary glands

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