

BY

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Def.: largest salivary gland (serous)

parts:

main part: will be discussed.

accessory part: small detached

that lies lie in front the main part

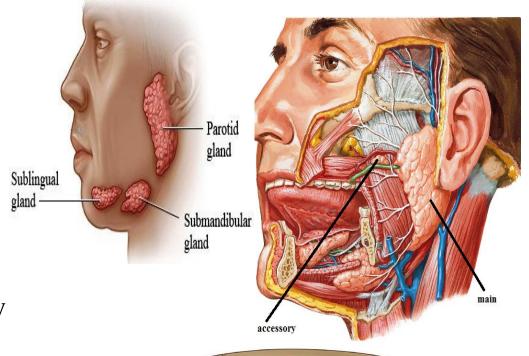
position: lies in the gap bounded by

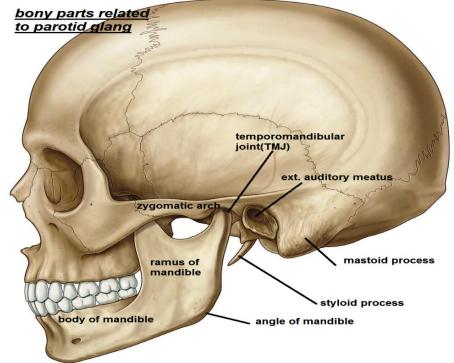
above: ext. auditory meatus

ant.: ramus of mandible & its muscles

post. :mastoid process & its muscles

medial: styloid process & its muscles





shape: inverted 3 sided pyramid with

2 ends: upper(base):concave

lower(apex):rounded

3 surfaces: lateral (superficial)

anteromedial (ant.)

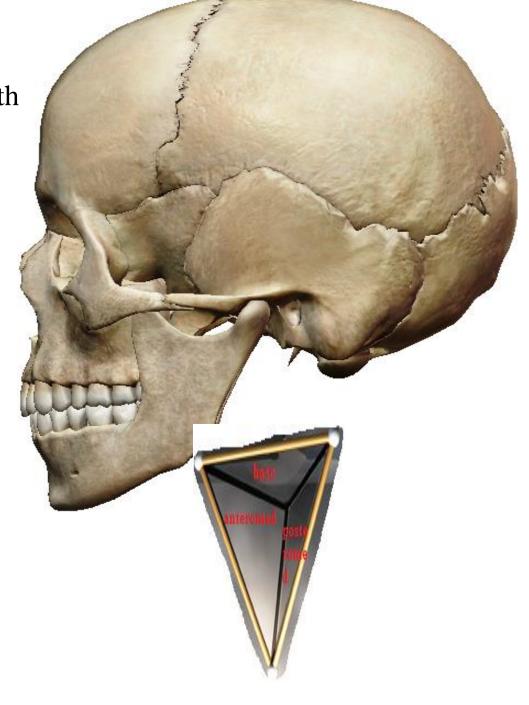
posteromedial(deep)

3 borders: ant. :convex

post.

medial





relations:

structures inside:

1-ext. carotid art (deep).

- -enter through posteromedial surface
- -give 2 terminal brs

maxillary art. that emerge

from anteromedial surface

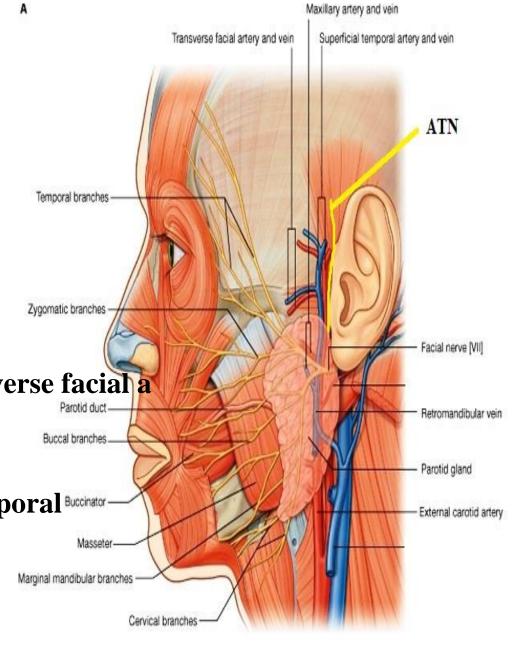
& superficial temporal gives transverse facial a then emerge from upper end

2- retronandibular v. (intermediate).

-formed by union of **superficial temporal** Buccinator

with maxillary veins

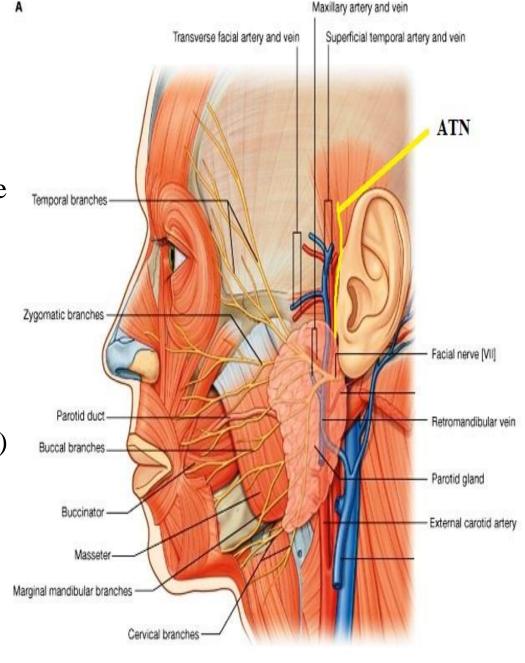
-give ant.& past. Divisions that emerge from lower end



relations:

structures inside:

- 3- facial n. (superficial).
- -enter through posteromedial surface
- -end in 5 terminal brs
- (temporal, zygomatic,
- buccal, marginal mandibular,
- cervical) That emerge from
- anterior border but
- (cervical br emerge from lower end)
- 4- auriculotemporal n.
 - pass through the upper end
- 5- deep parotid L.Ns



relations:

upper end: related to: -ext. auditory meatus.

give passage to:

-auriculotemporal n.

-superficial temporal vessels (v.& art).

ant. border: related to: masseter.

give passage to.

temporal, zygomatic branches of facial n.

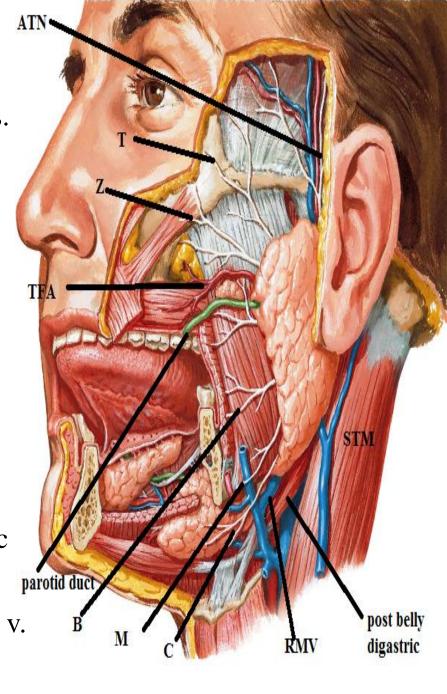
- -transverse facial vessels
- -parotid duct
- -buccal, marginal mandibular of facial n.

lower end: related to post. belly of digastric

give passage to cervical branch of facial n.

-ant. & post. divisions of retro mandibular v.

post. border: related to sternomastoid



relations:

lateral surface:- related to

1-skin.

2-superficial fascia with:

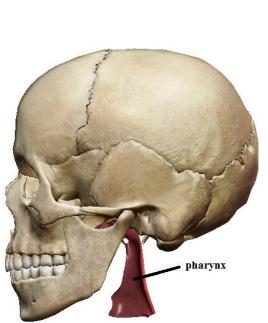
-superficial parotid (preauricular) l.n.

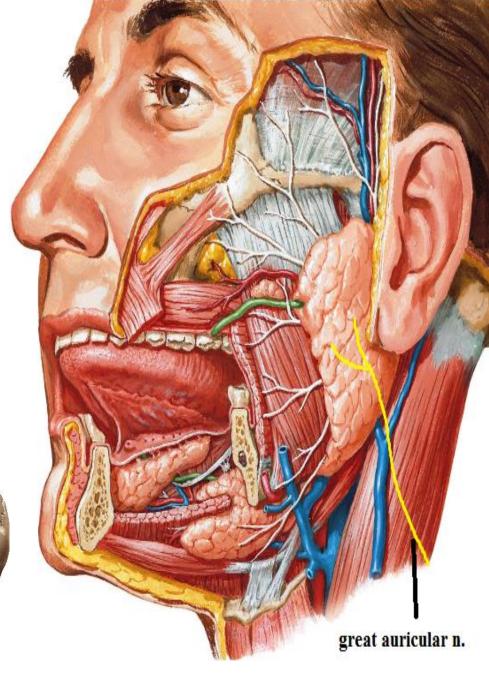
-great auricular n.

-platysma.

medial border: related to pharynx







relations:

anteromedial surface:- related to

1-masseter. 2-ramus of mandible.

3-medial pterygoid

give passage to -maxillary vessels

posteromedial surface: related to

1-mastoid process &

-sternomastoid.-post belly of digastric.

2-styloid process & the attached structures

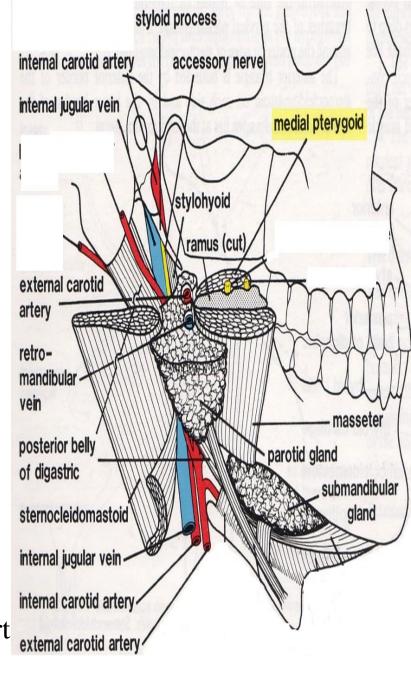
3-styloid process separate the surface from

Carotid sheath with:-int. carotid art.

-int jugular v.

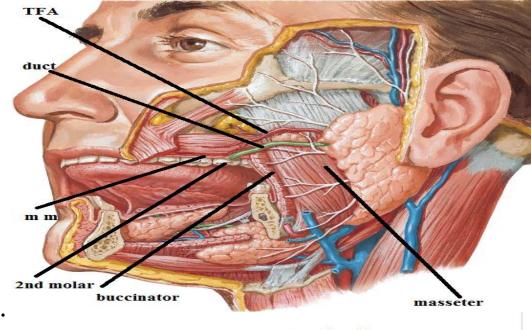
Last 4 nerves:

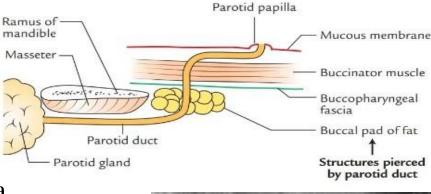
gives passage to: -facial n. & -ext. carotid art



parotid duct: (stensen's duct)

- -5 cm
- -emerge from middle of ant border.
- -pass forward:
- superficial to masseter
- Above the buccal branch of facial n.
- below accessory part of the gland
- & tr. facial art.
- -after crossing ant. border of masseter it curves medially piercing.
- buccal pad of fat. buccopharyngeal fascia.
- buccinator. buccal m. m.
- After piercing the buccinator it runs forward
 - () it &buccal m. m.
- -open in vestibule of mouth opposite upper 2nd molar.





capsule:

Inner capsule:- condensed fibrous tissue
Outer capsule

derived from: investing fascia of Neck

layers:

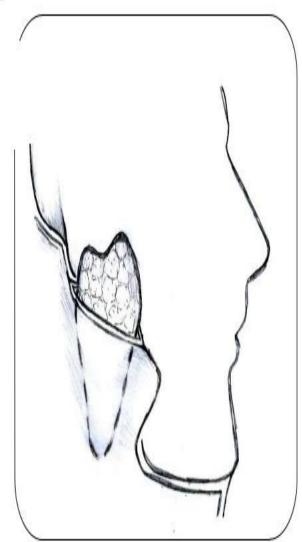
superficial:

on superficial surface. It attach to zygomatic arch

deep: on inner surfaces.

The part of this layer that extends () the styloid process & angle of is thickened forming stylomandibular lig.

<u>Capsule</u>



Surface anatomy:

main part: 4 points:

1-at head of mandible in front tragus.

2-center of mastoid.

3-point below & behind angle of mandible by 2 cm

4-center of masseter.

upper end: Line Concave upward between 1& 2.

post. border: Line between 2 & 3

lower end: 3

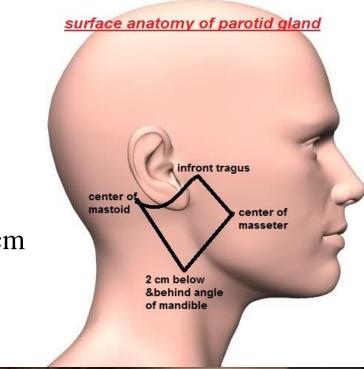
ant. border: line between 3,4 & 1

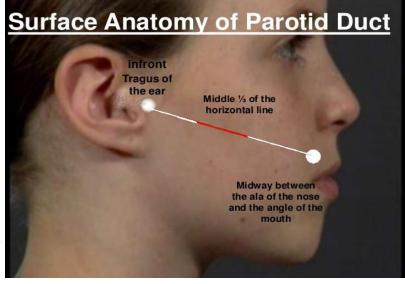
parotid duct:

middle 1/3 of line between

-tragus.

-point midway between ala of nose & angle of





arterial Supply:

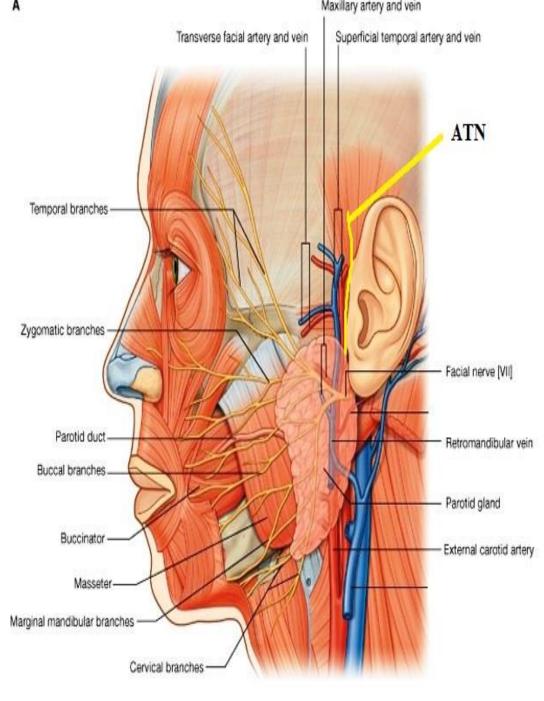
ext. carotid art.

venous drainage:

retromandibular v.

lymphatic drainage:

superficial& deep parotic L.Ns. deep cervical L.Ns



nerve supply:

parasym. (secretomotor, secretory):

from inferior salivary nucleus to

glossopharyngeal n. to

tympanic br. of glossopharyngeal n. to nerve

tympanic plexus to

lesser petrosal n. to

otic ganglion to

auriculotemporal nerve

sympathetic: from middle meningeal plexus

sensory: from auriculotemporal n.

so, these fibers pass from otic ganglion to parotid gland through auriculotemporal n.

Parasympathetic fibers Sympathetic Fibers In middle ear Sensory fibers Inferior salivatory **Tympanic Plexus** nucleus **Tympanic** branch Lesser petrosal nerve Mandibular nerve Glossopharyngeal Foramen Otic ovale Jugular ganglia foramen Sympathetic around Middle meningeal artery Superior cervical Auriculortemporal nerve ganglion T1 spinal Parotid gland segment

N. B: the capsule of the gland is supplied by great auricular n.

applied anatomy:

Mumps

The parotid capsule is very tight, and so in inflammation of the gland (e.g mumps), the edema causes stretch of capsule leading to severe pain due to irritation of great auricular n. The pain increases in eating due to increased salivation and movement of mandible.

The pain is referred to auricle due to similarity in nerve supply

Frey's Syndrome

Flushing and sweating in the cutaneous innervation of auriculotemporal nerve in response to taste of food



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