



Figure 5.7a. A close-up of a panoramic radiograph obtained in a patient with a chief complaint of right submandibular pain. The calcifications noted on this radiograph are located in the retromandibular region as well as the submandibular gland area.

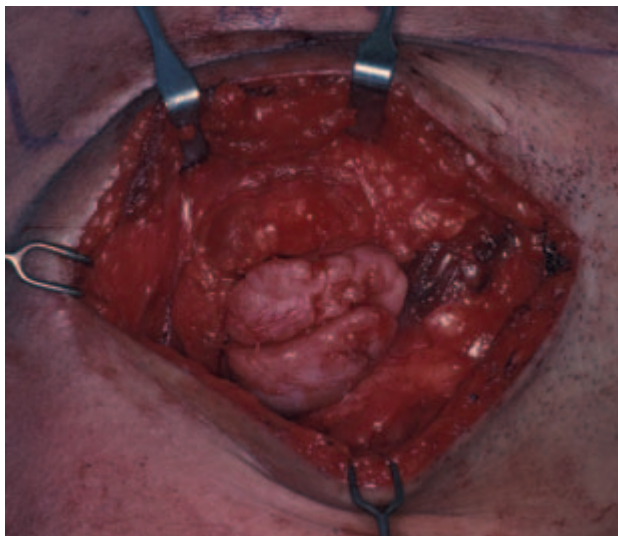
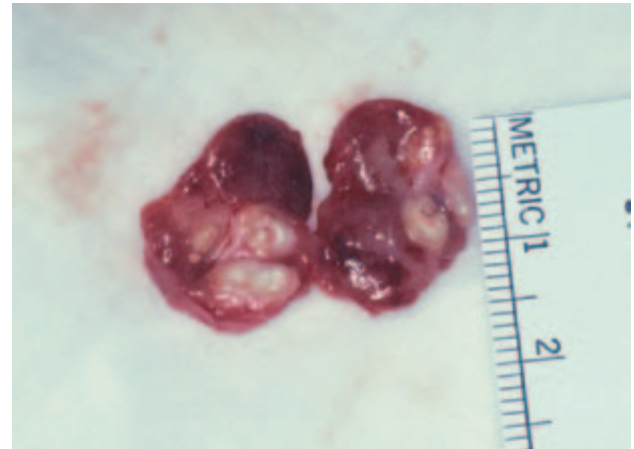


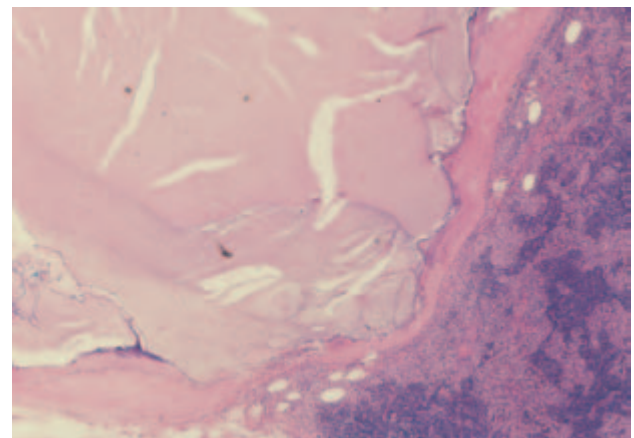
Figure 5.7b. Exploration of the neck showed indurated lymph nodes present in association with the right submandibular gland, but clearly not sialoliths.



c



d



e

Figures 5.7c, 5.7d, and 5.7e. The lymph nodes were removed (c) and bisected, showing macroscopic (d) and microscopic evidence of caseous necrosis (e). A diagnosis of tuberculous adenitis was therefore established. The patient was subjected to a purified protein derivative (PPD) skin test that was positive.