



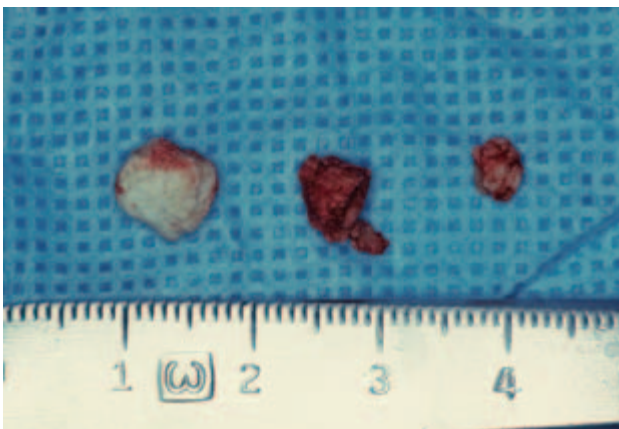
Figure 5.11a. A sialolith is noted at the opening of the right Wharton's duct. Since this stone was able to be palpated on oral examination, it was removed transorally without necessitating the removal of the right submandibular gland. Reprinted from: Berry, RL. Sialadenitis and sialolithiasis. Diagnosis and management. In: The Comprehensive Management of Salivary Gland Pathology, Carlson ER (ed), Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Clinics of North America, WB Saunders, Philadelphia, 407–503.



b



d



c

Figures 5.11b, 5.11c, and 5.11d. The main stone was removed (b), after which time exploration of the proximal duct revealed two additional stones that were also removed (c). A sialodochoplasty was performed to widen and shorten the right Wharton's duct (d). A sialodochoplasty performed near the papilla of Wharton's duct is termed a "papillotomy." Reprinted from: Berry, RL. Sialadenitis and sialolithiasis. Diagnosis and management. In: The Comprehensive Management of Salivary Gland Pathology, Carlson ER (ed), Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Clinics of North America, WB Saunders, Philadelphia, 407–503.