
Salivary gland tumours

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Salivary gland tumours are rare their incidence ranges between less than 3% and 6% of all head and neck tumours are mostly benign tumours occur in the parotid gland which are mostly benign tumours in 75% tumours arising from the submandibular salivary gland are less often than inflammatory processes consequently the diagnosis and treatment may be de-layed .The ratio is 45% to 46% while in the minor Salivary gland the ratio is 35% to 65% respectively neoplasm of the sublingual glands are unusual, 90% of them are malignant metastasis in the parotid gland are unusual when they do occur the primary sites are usually head and neck squamous cell carcinomas or melanomas often involving the skin but occasionally from distant site such as lung breast and kindyn the salivary gland tumours occur in children and fewer than 0.25 percent are found in children under 10 years of ageThe etiology of most salivary gland neoplasms remains obscure, but exposure to ionizing radiation, alcohol consumption prolonged use of mouth wash hair - dye usage and infection by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Epstein barr virus (EBV) , genetic factors have been suggested in several studies which report appositve family history in patients of salivary gland carcinoma an increased incidence of of salivary gland carcinoma has also been reported in Greenland families.