Mindluster Platform

About the course Submandibular Glands

The submandibular gland is the second largest of the three main salivary glands, which also include the parotid and sublingual glands. The submandibular glands are paired major salivary glands that lie in the submandibular triangle. The glands have a superficial and deep lobe separated by the mylohyoid muscle The Wharton duct, the submandibular glandâ€™s primary excretory duct, drains into the oral cavity at the sublingual caruncle. The sublingual caruncle is a papilla located medial to the sublingual gland and lateral to each side of the frenulum linguae [1]. The submandibular gland produces approximately 70% of the saliva in the unstimulated state. However, the parotid glandâ€™s saliva production predominates once the salivary glands become stimulated The paired submandibular glands (historically known as submaxillary glands) are major salivary glands located beneath the floor of the mouth. They each weigh about 15 grams and contribute some 60â€“67% of unstimulated saliva secretion; on stimulation their contribution decreases in proportion as the parotid secretion rises to 50%. The average length of the normal human submandibular salivary gland is approximately 27mm, while the average width is approximately 14.3mm. The submandibular glands are bilateral salivary glands located in the face. Their mixed serous and mucous salivary secretions are important for the lubrication of food during mastication to enable effective swallowing and aid digestion. In this article, we shall look at the anatomy of the submandibular gland â€“ its location, blood supply and clinical correlations. The submandibular gland is located within the anterior part of the submandibular triangle. The boundaries of this triangle are: Superiorly: Inferior body of the mandible. Anteriorly: Anterior belly of the digastric muscle. Posteriorly: Posterior belly of the digastric muscle. Anatomical Structure Structurally, the submandibular glands are a pair of elongate, flattened hooks which have two sets of arms; superficial and deep. The positioning of these arms is in relation to the mylohyoid muscle, which the gland hooks around. Superficial arm â€“ comprises the greater portion of the gland and lies partially inferior to the posterior half of the mandible, within an impression on its medial aspect (the submandibular fossa). It is situated outside the boundaries of the oral cavity. Deep arm â€“ hooks around the posterior margin of mylohyoid through a triangular aperture to enter the oral cavity proper. It lies on the lateral surface of the hyoglossus, lateral to the root of the tongue. Secretions from the submandibular glands travel into the oral cavity via the submandibular duct (Whartonâ€™s duct). This is approximately 5cm in length and emerges anteromedially from the deep arm of the gland between the mylohyoid, hypoglossus and genioglossus muscles. The duct ascends on its course to open as 1-3 orifices on a small sublingual papilla (caruncle) at the base of the lingual frenulum bilaterally.

Medical Category's Courses

Course Lesson(14)

Lesson 1 : **Submandibular salivary gland Site**

Lesson 2 : **Submandibular salivary gland surfaces parts**

Lesson 3 : **Submandibular salivary gland relations 1**

Lesson 4 : **Submandibular salivary gland relations 2**

Lesson 5 : **Submandibular salivary gland relations 3**

Lesson 6 : **Submandibular salivary gland relations 4**

Lesson 7 : **Submandibular duct**

Lesson 8 : **Submandibular duct 2**

Lesson 9 : **Submandibular duct 3**

Lesson 10 : **Submandibular salivary gland nerve supply 1**

Lesson 11 : **Submandibular salivary gland nerve supply 2**

Lesson 12 : **Submandibular salivary glands nerve supply 3**

Lesson 13 : **Submandibular salivary glands nerve supply 4**

Lesson 14 : **Submandibular salivary gland nerve supply 5**

Related courses

Infection Control

Male Reproductive

Anatomy

Pharynx

Endocrine

General Embryology

for Business Contact
business@mindluster.com