

SUBMANDİBULAR BEZ HASTALIKLARI

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56 yaşında kadın hasta kliniğimize ağız içinde, dil altında beyaz renkli akıntı ve sol boyunda şişlik şikayetiyle başvurdu. Hasta şikayetlerinin 5-6 aydır var olduğunu, ara ara tekrarlayıp düzeldiğini, bu yüzden hekime geç başvurduğunu belirtti.

Özgeçmiş/ Soygeçmiş

Hastanın bilinen ek hastalıkları diyabet, hipertansiyon ve hiperkolesterolemi idi. Sigara kullanma öyküsü yoktu. Uzun yıllardır oral antidiyabetik ve antihipertansif kullanan hastanın kan şekeri ve tansiyonları regüle idi. Soygeçmişinde bilinen özellik yoktu.

Sorgulanması gereken olası risk faktörleri nelerdir?

Diyabetes mellitus, hipotiroidi, böbrek yetmezliği, Sjögren sendromu, dehidratasyon, antikolinergik ilaç kullanımı, baş boyuna radyoterapi öyküsü, sigara kullanımı, kronik periodontal hastalık öyküsü ve kötü ağız hijyeni tükürük bezi enfeksiyonları ve tükürük bezi taşlarına yönelik sorgulanması gereken temel risk faktörleridir.

Fizik muayene bulguları nelerdir?

Hastanın fizik muayenesinde; ateş, nabız, tansiyon ve saturasyon normal idi. İncelemede oral kavitede sublingual bölgede wharton kanalının

ağızdan gelen pürülan akıntı görüldü (Şekil 1). Sol boyunda submandibuler bez lokasyonunda hafif şişlik görüldü. Ciltte eritem yoktu. Palpasyonda; sol wharton kanalı ödemli idi. Sol submandibuler bölgede şişlik palpe edildi. Hassasiyet yoktu. Diğer kbb muayene bulguları doğal idi.

Hastaya yapılan görüntüleme yöntemleri nelerdir?

Hastaya farklı dönemlerde ultrasonografi ve bilgisayarlı tomografi (BT) görüntülemeleri yapılmıştır.

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