

AMSER Case of the Month: August 2022

37-year-old female with L-sided facial swelling and pain

Niteesha Betini, MS-4

Drexel University College of Medicine

Harmanpreet Bandesha, DO, PGY-3

Allegheny Health Network

Matthew Hartman, MD and Scott Rudkin, MD

Allegheny Health Network



Patient Presentation

- **HPI:** 37 year old female presented to ED with recurrent swelling and achy, pressure-like pain of the left side of her face and under her chin over 24-36 hours. Reported muffled voice, difficulty opening jaw, and difficulty swallowing. Denied fever, chills, N/V, or neurological deficits.
- **PMHx:** None
- **SHx:** Current every day smoker (0.5 packs/day)
- **Meds:** None
- **Vitals:** HR 80 BP 162/94 RR 16 T 37.2°C SpO2 100%
- **Physical Exam:** HEENT: tenderness and swelling present on L side of face and under chin; abnormal dentition

Pertinent Labs

- Labs:

- CBC:

- WBC 12.90

- Immature Granulocytes (Abs) .05

- RBC 4.14

- Hgb 12.7

- Plt 301

--- high value

What Imaging Should We Order?

Select the applicable ACR Appropriateness Criteria

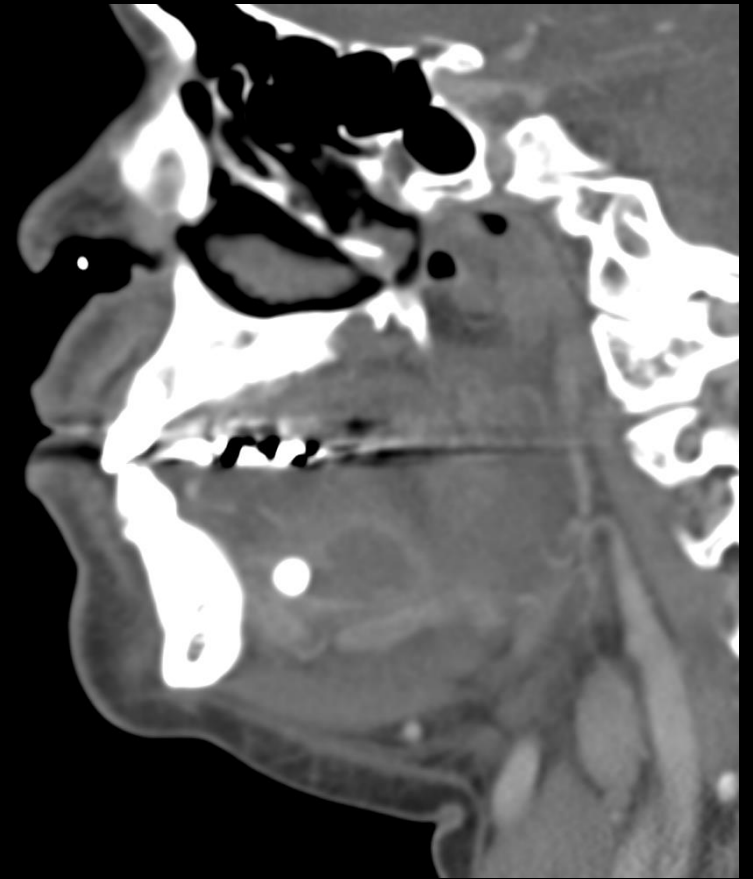
American College of Radiology
 ACR Appropriateness Criteria®
 Neck Mass/Adenopathy

Variant 1: Nonpulsatile neck mass(es). Not parotid region or thyroid. Initial imaging.

Procedure	Appropriateness Category	Relative Radiation Level
CT neck with IV contrast	Usually Appropriate	⊗ ⊗ ⊗
MRI neck without and with IV contrast	Usually Appropriate	○
MRI neck without IV contrast	May Be Appropriate	○
US neck	May Be Appropriate	○
CT neck without IV contrast	May Be Appropriate	⊗ ⊗ ⊗
CT neck without and with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	⊗ ⊗ ⊗
CTA neck with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	⊗ ⊗ ⊗
FDG-PET/CT skull base to mid-thigh	Usually Not Appropriate	⊗ ⊗ ⊗ ⊗
FDG-PET/MRI skull base to mid-thigh	Usually Not Appropriate	⊗ ⊗ ⊗
MRA neck without and with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	○
Arteriography cervicocerebral	Usually Not Appropriate	⊗ ⊗ ⊗
MRA neck without IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	○

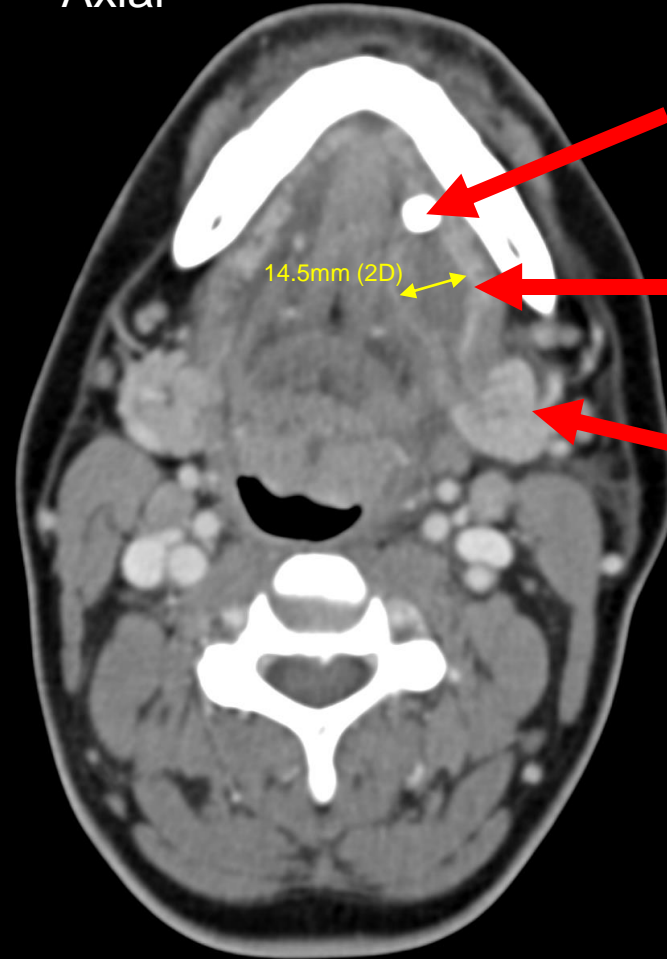
This imaging modality was ordered by the ER physician

Findings (unlabeled)



Findings (labeled)

Axial



Obstructing sialolith

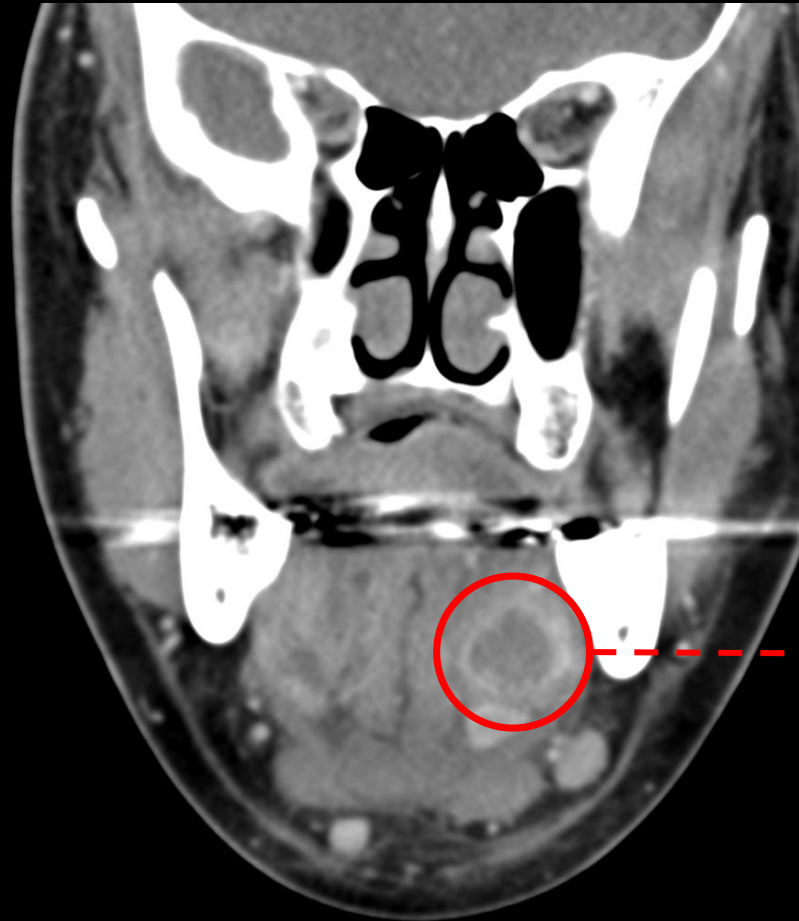
14.5mm (2D)

Enlarged submandibular duct

Submandibular gland

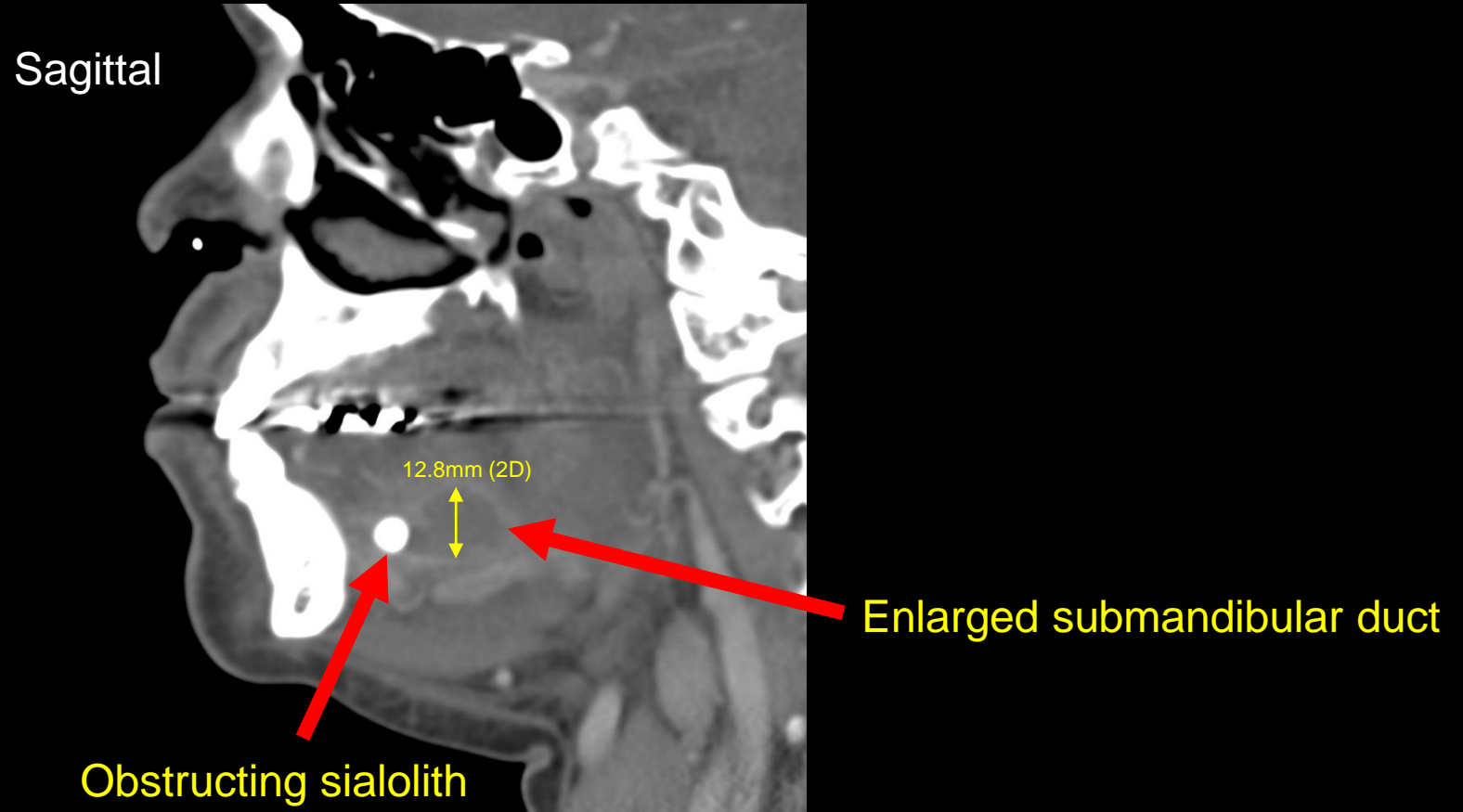
Findings (labeled)

Coronal



Enlarged submandibular duct

Findings (labeled)



Final Dx:

Sialolithiasis of left submandibular (Wharton's) duct

Case Discussion

- **Epidemiology**

- Sialolithiasis: mechanical obstruction (stone) in salivary gland duct
- Locations: submandibular (80%) > parotid (19%) > sublingual (1%)

- **Etiology**

- Deposition of hydroxyapatite (calcium phosphate), magnesium carbonate, and ammonium around nidus of mucin, bacteria, or desquamated epithelial cells
- Risk factors: dehydration, Δ salivary pH, decreased salivation, trauma, anticholinergics, diuretics
- Most common in submandibular duct because of increased duct length/tortuosity and higher salivary mucin and calcium produced by submandibular gland

Case Discussion

- **Clinical Presentation**

- Swelling and pain in region of affected gland
- Pain aggravated during meals or in anticipation of meals
- Palpable stone may be present
- Symptoms can be intermittent or persistent

- **Imaging**

- Indications: if dx is unclear based on clinical presentation; concern for tumor, other conditions, or complications (ex. Ludwig's angina or abscess)
- Imaging of choice: **CT with IV contrast**
 - Findings: stone within duct or gland, gland enlargement, ductal dilation, stranding and enhancement with contrast
 - 98% sensitivity, 88% specificity
 - Alternatives: Plain film, U/S, sialography, MRI

Case Discussion

- **Treatment**

- Conservative (NSAIDs, hydration, sialagogues, warm compress, massage, discontinue anticholinergics, steroids, Abx if secondary infection suspected)
- If failing to improve, referral to ENT for sialoendoscopy, lithotripsy, surgery

- **Outcome of Case**

- Patient given Unasyn, steroids in ED
- Prescribed Augmentin, Medrol Dosepack
- Recommended use of sialagogues
- F/u appointment with ENT scheduled

References

- American College of Radiology. (n.d.). ACR Appropriateness Criteria Neck Mass/Adenopathy. Retrieved June 22, 2022, from <https://acsearch.acr.org/docs/69504/Narrative/>
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