Abstract

Background: Sialolithiasis is one of the most common diseases affecting the salivary glands. It is more common in the submandibular gland with a male predominance. Most sialoliths are less than 10mm while those greater than 15mm are rare and termed giant salivary gland calculi (GSGC). It can be asymptomatic for years because of the ability of the duct to dilate.

Case summary: We report a case of a 30 year old male with giant sialolith in the left submandibular gland duct. Transoral sialolithotomy was performed under local anaesthesia and removed stone measured 20mm in widest dimension. One year follow up showed asymptomatic normal functioning submandibular gland.

Conclusion: Transoral sialolithotomy can be used to effectively manage a giant sialolith especially if located in the distal part of the submandibular duct.

Key-words: Giant Sialolith, submandibular gland