



Function and

Anatomy of Salivary Gland

- • are exocrine gland
- • secrete saliva
- • stimulated by VII and IX cranial Nerve.
- • commonly known as glands which secrete saliva.

[DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

• In humans there are three pairs of salivary glands.



situated outside of buccal cavity.

- Parotid Gland
- Submaxillary or submandibular gland
- Sublingual gland.

• Parotid Gland

- • largest salivary gland [DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]
- • situated just below the auditory capsule (Ear)
- • their ducts are called Parotid duct / Stenson's duct this opens in the vestibule of the upper jaw i.e. the Buccal Vestibule.

* whenever this gland gets infected by virus causes Mumps disease → due to this gland swells up.

• Submaxillary or submandibular Gland

- • located at Junction of upper and the lower jaw.
- • Maximum saliva is secreted by this gland.
- • has largest salivary duct called Wharton's duct
- • This duct opens in the lower jaw just behind the incisor teeth
- • second largest gland.

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Sublingual Gland

- • smallest salivary gland.
 - • gland found in lower jaw.
 - • Many ducts arises from this gland called the Duct of Rivinus or Bartholin's duct.
- [DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]
- ↓
- This duct opens into Bucco-pharyngeal cavity on the ventral side of the tongue.

Composition of Saliva.

99.5% → water. and other subs. like Mucus, starch-digesting Ptyalin enzyme, lysozyme and few ions like Na, K, Cl, Urea, uric acid, IgA antibody are also present.

In Saliva

- • moistening of food takes place
- • helps in creating food bolus. so it can be swallowed easily.
- • contain enzyme-amylase which helps in break down of starch into Maltose + dextrin
This digestion of food starts within mouth itself
- • contain lysozyme → helps to kill bacteria present in food.

[DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]