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Giant salivary gland calculi: A case report

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Sialolithiasis is the most common disease of the salivary glands accounts for 80% of salivary gland disorders. It characterized by the obstruction of a salivary gland or its excretory duct due to the formation of calcareous concretions. Sialolith leads to recurrent painful swelling of the involved gland, which often becomes worse while eating. Giant salivary gland calculi (GSGC) with the size of more than 15 mm are considered rare. This paper reports a patient presenting with an unusually large submandibular gland sialolith (more than 70 mm). It is interesting that there was no significant pain and swelling. His chief complaint was episodic pain at meal times in left submandibular area under the tongue for duration of two years. This paper describes the patient's history, examinations and surgical management.

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Alzheimer's disease: A challenge for new century

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The cause of Alzheimer's disease is poorly understood. About 70% of the risk is believed to be genetic with many genes usually involved. Other risk factors include a history of head injuries, depression or hypertension. The disease process is associated with plaques and tangles in the brain. The brain maintains high levels of ascorbic acid (AA) despite a concentration gradient favoring diffusion from brain to plasma. Although Alzheimer's disease is considered to be a degenerative brain disease, it is clear that the immune system has an important role in the disease process. New immunotherapies using humoral and cell based approaches are currently being investigated for the treatment and prevention of Alzheimer's disease.

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