

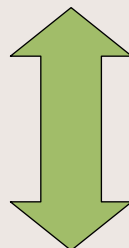
# DROOLING IN CHILDREN



RAY CLARKE,  
LIVERPOOL – APRIL 2007

## **DROOLING**

**PHYSIOLOGICAL**



**PATHOLOGICAL**



## SALIVARY FLOW

- MAJOR GLANDS
- MINOR GLANDS
- SWALLOWING



# CAUSES OF DROOLING

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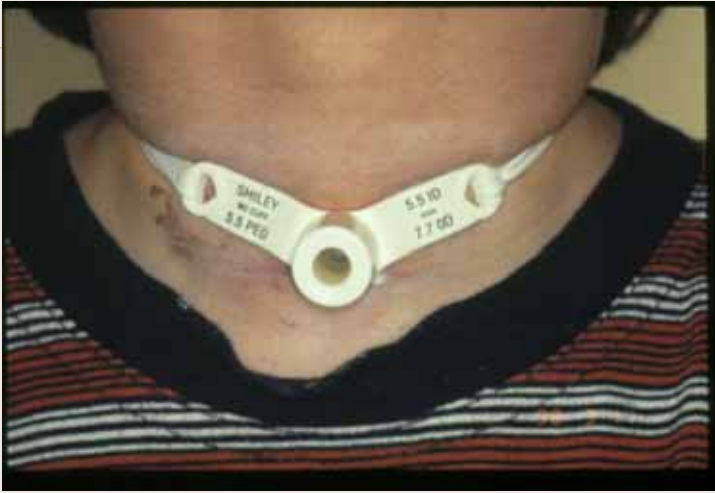
- POOR NEUROMUSCULAR FUNCTION
- MECHANICAL OBSTRUCTION
- MANDIBULAR POSTURE



# ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS

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- ASPIRATION
- CHEST INFECTIONS





# EFFECTS

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- SCHOOL
- CLOTHES
- ECZEMA





# MANAGEMENT DROOLING

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- EXPECTANT
- MEDICAL
- SPEECH THERAPY
- SURGERY
- ?BOTOX

# MEDICAL

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- HYOSCINE
- GLYCOPYROLATE

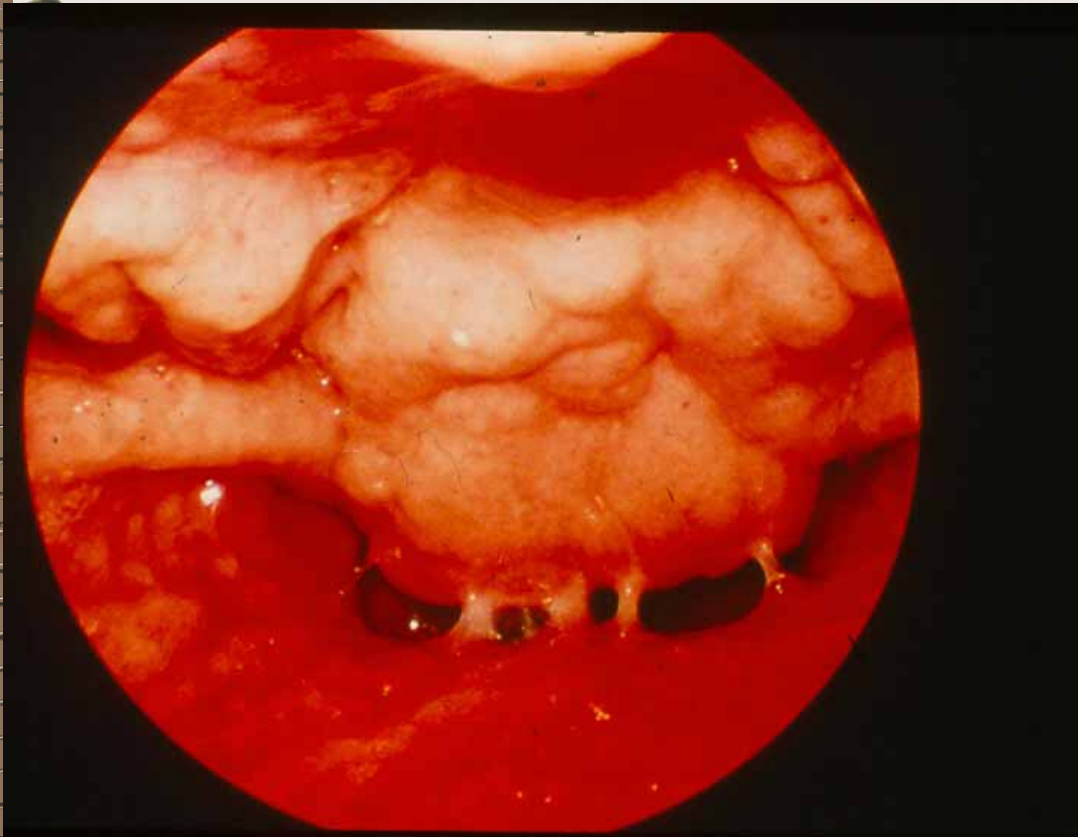
# SURGICAL

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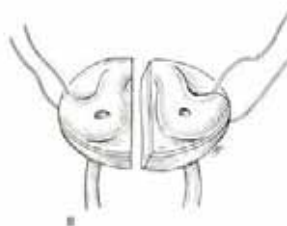
- TONSILLECTOMY
- ADENOIDECTOMY
- RE-IMPLANT DUCTS
- PAROTID LIGATION
- EXCISE GLANDS
- TYMPANIC PLEXUS





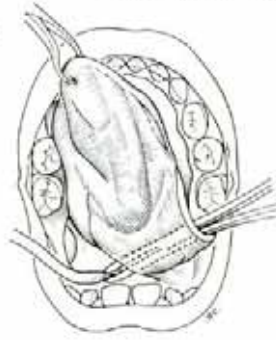


• FIGURE 18-1.  
Dissection of an island of axons.

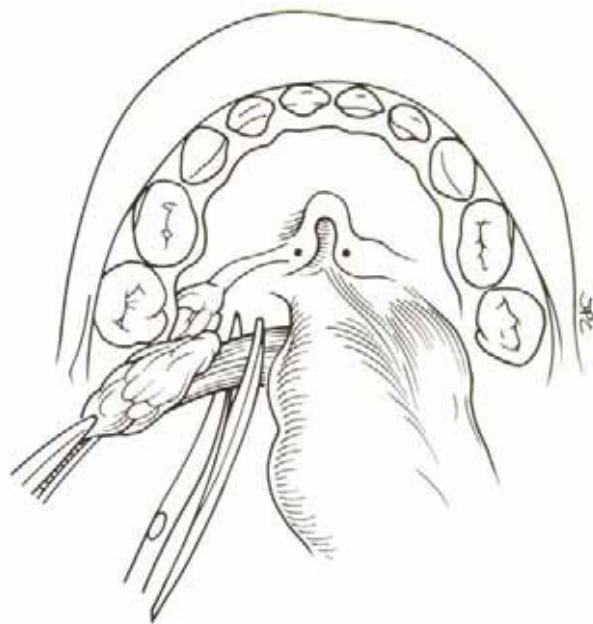


• FIGURE 18-2.  
A, Pinning of the submandibular gland using an anastomosis. B, Dissection of the ductal island between two papillae.

• FIGURE 18-3.  
Pulling a catheter into the incisor incision site.

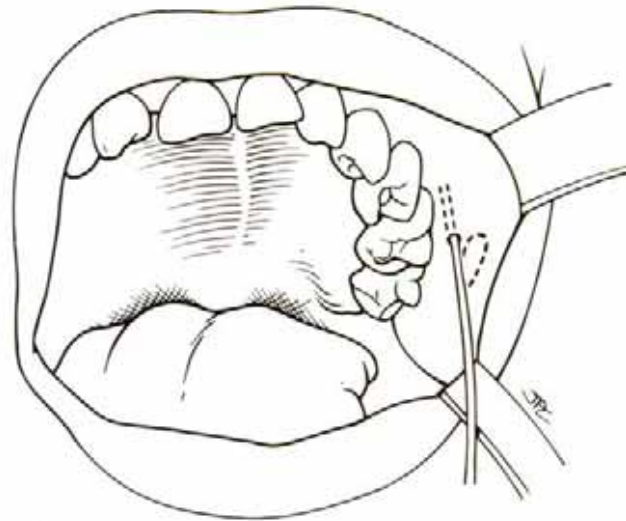


• FIGURE 18-4.  
Threading of the wire through the catheter.



• FIGURE 18-7.  
Freeing of the gland from the tongue.





● **FIGURE 18-8.**

Location of the elliptical incision.

## BOTULINUS TOXIN

Toxin to end-plate

Direct effect

?Flourescopic/Ultrasound

Risks to motor end plates

50% Response

Repeat 3 months

**BOTOX**