Nadal M et al. **Salivary scintigraphy for Sjögren's syndrome in patients with xerostomia**: a retrospective study. Oral Diseases (Impact Factor: 2.011), 2017, doi: 10.1111/odi.12802 [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29117464]

OBJECTIVES:
The value of salivary gland scintigraphy in the diagnosis of Sjögren's syndrome remains controversial. The primary aim of this study was to estimate the diagnostic accuracy of salivary gland scintigraphy in the diagnosis of Sjögren's syndrome among 237 patients with xerostomia.
METHODS:
We retrospectively compared eight scintigraphy parameters between 106 Sjögren patients and 131 non-Sjögren patients.
RESULTS:
Seven of the eight parameters were significantly decreased in Sjögren patients; however their diagnostic accuracy was low. The prestimulatory oral activity index allowed discrimination between primary and secondary Sjögren's syndrome and the secretion velocity for parotid glands allowed discrimination between Sjögren patients and Burning Mouth Syndrome patients.
CONCLUSION:
The accuracy of scintigraphy parameters for the diagnosis of Sjögren's syndrome among patients with xerostomia was low, however, some functional indices appeared to assist discrimination between primary and secondary SS patients and between sub-groups of patients with different causes of xerostomia.

Vivino FB. **Sjögren's syndrome**: Clinical aspects. Clinical Immunology (Impact Factor: 3.990), 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.clim.2017.04.005 [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28428095]

Sjogren's syndrome (SS) is the 2nd most common chronic autoimmune rheumatic disease and associated with a high burden of illness. Morbidity arises not only from untreated xerostomia and keratoconjunctivitis sicca but also from extra-glandular manifestations including the development of non-Hodgkin's B cell lymphomas. **Proper diagnosis of SS requires objective evidence of dry eyes and/or objective evidence of dry mouth as well as proof of autoimmunity.** The recent development of new international classification criteria and clinical practice guidelines for SS should not only enhance the existing standards of care but also facilitate further studies to improve future diagnosis and outcomes.