Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at www.mdpi.com/xxx/s1, Figure S1: Parenchymatous parotitis X-rays, Figure S2: Labial salivary gland biopsy (hematoxylin-eosin × 200), Figure S3: Representative set of scatter-plots of a patient with SS, Figure S4: The relative number of subpopulations of T-helpers (CD4+) and cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CD8+) in the studied groups of patients. Table S1: Cytological analysis of salivary sediment in studied patients, Table S2: Lymphocytes percentage in the cellular composition of salivary sediment in studied patients. Table S3: Immunogram of parotid saliva of the studied patients.

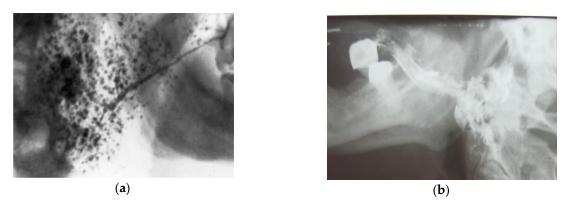


Figure S1: Parenchymatous parotitis X-rays: (a) advanced stage, (b) late stage.

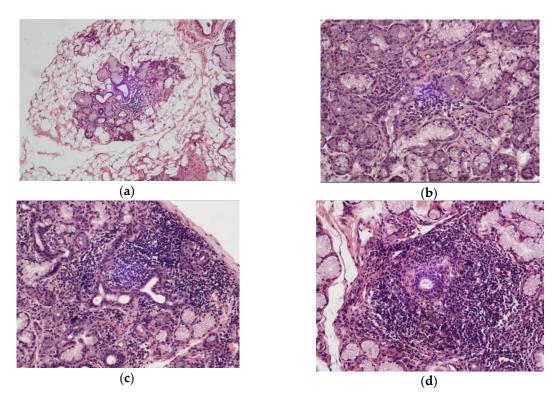


Figure. S2: Labial salivary gland biopsy (hematoxylin-eosin × 200): (a) enlarged intercalated ducts, focal lymphocytic infiltration, slight sialadenitis, lipid inclusions; (b) moderate sialadenitis, focal lymphocytic infiltration (up to 70 cells in focus); (c) severe sialadenitis, focal lymphocytic infiltration (up to 200 cells in foci, sporadic plasma cells), lymphocytic infiltration around the intercalated duct.

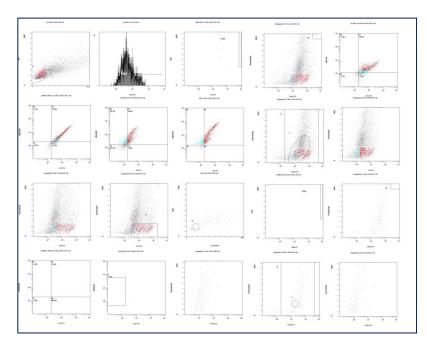


Figure S3: Representative set of scatter-plots of a patient with SS.

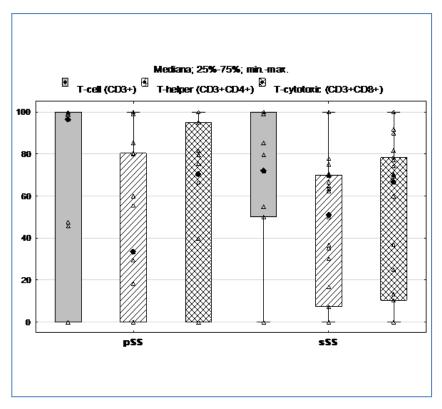


Figure S4: The relative number of subpopulations of T-helpers (CD4+) and cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CD8+) in the studied groups of patients. pSS: Primary Sjogren's Syndrome; sSS: Secondary Sjogren's Syndrome.

Table S1: Cytological analysis of salivary sediment in studied patients

Disease	Incidence rate, n (%)			
(number of patients)	Epithelial cells	Erythrocytes	Granulocytes	Lymphocytes

pSS ¹ (n=12)	11 (91.6%)	1 (8.3%)	5 (41.6%)	11 (91.6%)
sSS+RA ² (n=13)	13 (100%)	1 (7.6%)	6 (46.2%)	10 (76.9%)
sSS+SLE ³ (n=8)	8 (100%)	1 (12.5%)	2 (25%)	6 (75%)
sSS+ SSD 4 (n=7)	7 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (28.5%)	5 (71.4%)
Average for group	39 (97.5%)	3 (7.5%)	15 (37.5%)	32 (80%)
Control group (n=20)	11 (55%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)

¹primary Sjogren's Syndrome

²secondary Sjogren's Syndrome, associated with rheumatoid arthritis ³secondary Sjogren's Syndrome, associated with systemic lupus erythematosus ⁴secondary Sjogren's Syndrome, associated with systemic scleroderma

Table S2: Lymphocytes percentage in the cellular composition of salivary sediment in studied patients

Disease (number of patients)	Lymphocytes percentage in the cellular composition				
	0	1-10%	11-50%	>50%	
pSS1(n=12)	1	7	3	1	
sSS+RA ² (n=13)	3	8	1	1	
$sSS+SLE^3$ (n=8)	2	5	1	0	
sSS+ SSD 4 (n=7)	2	3	2	0	
Average for group	8	23	7	2	

¹primary Sjogren's Syndrome

²secondary Sjogren's Syndrome, associated with rheumatoid arthritis ³secondary Sjogren's Syndrome, associated with systemic lupus erythematosus ⁴secondary Sjogren's Syndrome, associated with systemic scleroderma

Table S3: Immunogram of parotid saliva of the studied patients.

Disease	Incidence rate, %				
(number of patients)	T-cells (CD3+)	T- helpers (CD4+)	T-cytotoxic cells (CD8+)	B-cells (CD19+)	Natural killer cells (CD56+)
$pSS^{1}(n = 12)$	90%	43.7%	64%	9%	9%
$sSS+RA^2 (n = 13)$	65%	45%	47.8%	2.2%	8.7%
$sSS+SLE^3$ $(n=8)$	66.8%	36.4%	51.4%	0	0
$sSS+SSD^4$ $(n=7)$	64.5%	41.5%	48.9%	0	0
Average for group	71.7%	41.6%	53%	2.8%	4.4%
Control group	0	0	0	0	0

¹ primary Sjogren's Syndrome; ² secondary Sjogren's Syndrome, associated with rheumatoid arthritis; ³ secondary Sjogren's Syndrome, associated with systemic lupus erythematosus; ⁴ secondary Sjogren's Syndrome, associated with systemic scleroderma.