



RARE PRESENTATION OF A COMMON DISEASE - A CASE REPORT OF TB SIALADENITIS

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KEYWORDS :

INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis is a necrotizing granulomatous disease with high morbidity and mortality. Extrapulmonary tuberculosis accounts for atleast 30% cases in India. Tuberculosis of salivary glands is a rare condition and occurs secondary to systemic disease from a distant focus or can occur as primary TB sialadenitis. It is crucial for early diagnosis of TB sialadenitis to avoid unnecessary surgery.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We report a rare case of TB Sialadenitis

RESULTS :

CASE STUDY

A 36 year old female patient presented with complaints of swelling over right parotid gland associated with pain and fever of 20 days duration. No symptoms suggestive of pulmonary tuberculosis. On examination palpable swelling of size 2*2 mildly tender was noted in submandibular region on the right side. Another palpable, tender swelling of size 4*4 cm, was noted in the right parotid region. Multiple palpable lymph nodes were noted in the right cervical region in the submandibular, upper middle and lower Jugular region.

INVESTIGATIONS

Routine blood investigations were normal. Ultrasound of the neck showed bulky right parotid and submandibular glands, with few necrotizing lymph nodes in the right cervical region. Symptoms did not improve even with a 10 days course of intra venous broad spectrum antibiotics. FNAC of the submandibular lymph nodes showed clusters of epithelioid cells.

FNAC of the cervical lymph nodes showing chronic inflammatory cells with lymphocytes, Histiocytes, Epithelioid cells forming granulomas with multi nucleated giant cells and caseous necrosis.

DISCUSSION

Head and neck tuberculosis is a common form of extra pulmonary tuberculosis and represents 30% of all micro bacterial infections. The salivary gland is a rare site. Most commonly, the involvement of salivary glands occurs secondary to systemic dissemination from a distant focus, especially the lungs via haematogenous or lymphatic spread. Secondary tuberculosis involves the sub mandibular and sub lingual glands more frequently than the parotid gland. Primary tuberculosis of salivary glands is rare.



Patient photograph showing Right Parotid swelling

CONCLUSION

Primary tubercular sialadenitis is a rare entity, with varied clinical presentations. A high index of suspicion is prerequisite especially in endemic countries like India. cytology studies, AFB staining and

mycobacterial culture of the aspirate are the initial investigations of choice. At times, however, excision of the gland becomes inevitable and the diagnosis is made postoperatively. A high index of suspicion, early diagnosis and timely institution of anti-tubercular treatment is essential in establishing a cure.

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