



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Paediatric

EVALUATION OF CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF CERVICAL LYMPHADENOPATHY IN PAEDIATRIC AGE GROUP

KEY WORDS: Lymph Nodes, benign, infection, malignancy.

Dr Arun

MS ENT CH Markand (HP)

Dr Savya Sachi

MS General Surgery CH Baijnath (HP)

ABSTRACT

Enlarged cervical lymph nodes are common in children. About 38% to 45% of otherwise normal children have palpable cervical lymph nodes. Cervical lymphadenopathy most commonly represents a transient response to a benign local or generalized infection, but occasionally it might herald the presence of a more serious disorder such as malignancy.

INTRODUCTION

Cervical Lymphadenopathy (CL) is defined as the presence of cervical lymph nodal tissue measuring more than 1 cm in diameter with or without an abnormality in character. In children, it represents the majority of causes of neck masses, which can present as abnormal palpable lumps or swellings. Enlarged cervical lymph nodes are common in children. About 38% to 45% of otherwise normal children have palpable cervical lymph nodes. Cervical lymphadenopathy most commonly represents a transient response to a benign local or generalized infection, but occasionally it might herald the presence of a more serious disorder such as malignancy.

Observation Neck Swelling

NeckSwelling	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	80	100.00
No	0	0

In this study, 100% of the patients had neck swelling.

Site

Site	Frequency	Percentage
Level1,2	2	2.5
Level2	14	17.5
Level2,5	51	63.8
Level2,6	1	1.3
Level5	12	15.0

In this study, 63.8% of the patients site was level 2,5, 17.5% of the patients site was level 2, 15% of the patients site was level 5, 2.5% of the patients site was level 1,2 and remaining 1.3% of the patients site was level 2.

Size

Size(cm)	Frequency	Percentage
2x2	60	75.0
2x3	15	18.8
3x4	5	6.3

In this study, 75% of the patients size was 2x2cm, 18.8% of the patients size was 2x3cm and 6.3% of the patients size was 3x4cm.

Number

Number	Frequency	Percentage
Multiple	16	20.0
Single	64	80.0

In this study, 80% of the patients number was single and 20% of the patients number was multiple.

Consistency

Consistency	Frequency	Percentage
Firm	48	60.0
Matted	24	30.0

Rubbery	5	6.3
Soft	2	2.5
Hard	1	1.3

In this study 60% of the patients consistency was firm, 30% matted, 6% rubbery, 3% soft and 1% hard.

Tender/Nontender

Tender/Nontender	Frequency	Percentage
NonTender	68	85.0
Tender	12	15.0

In this study, 85% of the patients had nontender swelling and remaining 15% tender swelling.

DISCUSSION

In this study, 75% of the patients' lymph node size was 2x2, 19% of the size was 2x3 and 6% of the size was 3x4. In the study by Sarda et al, majority of the cases were reactive in nature, 536 (53.6%) cases which correlated well with findings of Egea et al, who reported 55.1% cases of reactive or non-specific lesions. Reactive glands were mostly less than 1 cm in size in 80% cases whereas tubercular and malignant glands were over 1 cm in size in 84.8% and 83.1% cases respectively. Kumar and Kiran et al (2017) lymphadenopathy is a common problem in children and evaluation of child with lymphadenopathy is a common clinical scenario for the paediatrician, lymphadenopathy in children may be due to systemic infections mostly systemic viral infections. The objective of this study is clinic pathological profile of significant cervical lymphadenopathy among the children attended to department of paediatrics Govt General hospital, Guntur AP. This was a prospective study done on 86 children with significant lymphadenopathy attended to Dept of Paediatrics GGH, Guntur during the period of Oct 2016 to Sept 2017. 74.4% of significant lymphadenopathy is due to Reactive hyperplasia followed by 15% due to Tuberculosis, and 6.9% due to suppurative conditions. Non diagnostic hyperplasia due to Reactive lymphadenitis commonest cause of significant cervical lymphadenopathy in children. Infections are commonest etiology for significant lymphadenopathy.

SUMMARY

- In this study, 100% of the patients had neck swelling.
- In this study, 64% of the patients site was level 2,5, 18% of the patients site was level 2, 15% of the patients site was level 5, 3% of the patients site was level 1,2 and remaining 1% of the patients site was level 2,6.
- In this study, 75% of the patients size was 2x2cm, 19% of the patients size was 2x3cm and 6% of the patients size was 3x4cm.
- In this study, 80% of the patients' number was single and 20% of the patients number was multiple.
- In this study, 60% of the patients lymph nodes consistency was firm, 30% matted, 6% rubbery, 3% soft and 1% hard.

In this study, 85% of the patients had non tender and remaining 15% had tender lymph nodes.

REFERENCES

1. Kumar and Kiran - 2017 - Clinicopathological Study of Significant Cervical.pdf[Internet],[cited2022Mar21].Availablefrom:https://www.ijcmr.com/uploads/1/1/4/6/11464738/ijcmr_1692_v2.pdf
2. Leung AKC, Robson WLM. Childhood cervical lymphadenopathy. JPediatrHealthCare.2004;18:3-7.