

Differential diagnosis of cervical lymph nodes swelling / PGS (VPL)

Enlargement of the neck lymph nodes

- **Cervical lymph node metastases** - 70% of the findings are primary tumors of the neck or head,
 - often primary malignancy in the nasopharynx, tonsils, hypopharynx, thyroid,
 - rarely in the lungs, GIT, breast, urogenital,
- **lymphadenitis colli** - non-specific enlargement of lymph nodes of the neck - especially in children associated with inflammation of the nasopharynx or pharynx, superficial injuries to the head or the earlobe, inflammation of odontogenic origin => painful swells of the submandibular or nuchal node + reddening of the skin, fever, headache, general symptoms
 - th: symptomatic (antipyretics), immunostimulation, th. of the primary disease, incision, and drainage of the abscessing lymph node an ENT specialist.
- **acute enlargement of the cervical lymph nodes**
 - angina,
 - rubella,
 - mononucleosis,
 - regional bacterial infections,
 - leukemia.
- **subacute/chronic enlargement of the cervical lymph nodes**
 - Hodgkin lymphoma, CLL, carcinoma metastases, reticulosarcoma, Burkitt's lymphoma,
 - mononucleosis,
 - TBC,
 - Brill-Symmers disease (lymphoma with enlarged lymph nodes, nodular lymphocytic lymphoma)
 - lymphoblastoma - malignant lymphoma.
 - Giant follicular lymphoblastoma - synonym of Brill's Symmers disease, germinoblastoma;
 - Waldenström's macroglobulinemia - blood disease with the presence of monoclonal macroglobulin (IgM) from a pathological population of plasma cells (similar to multiple myeloma and lymphoplasmocytic lymphoma). It does not cause bone damage. Relatively rare, usually at an older age. Present is the hyperviscosity syndrome with visual disorders, nervous symptoms, nosebleeds, etc., as well as hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, anemia, bleeding manifestations. Cytostatic and symptomatic therapy, plasmapheresis, and more recently anti-CD20 antibodies on the population of tumor cells are administered. Survival is highly variable, sometimes over 10 years. Asymptomatic patients are not treated as they are just being monitored.
 - toxoplasma, tularemia, listeria,
 - HIV.

References

Related articles

- Lymph node syndrome

Sources

- GESENHUES, S – ZIESCHÉ, R. *Vademecum lékaře : Všeobecné praktické lékařství*. 1. české edition. Galén, 2006. vol. 0. ISBN 80-7262-444-X.
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