

1) Wa- 가
 Ideyer's ring, 2) , 3)
 2 cm (Table 2).

방사선 검사

(
 : Table 1). X , , CT, MRI , 가

가 (bimanual palpation) 가

Table 1. Lymphadenopathy in childhood

- No less than 3 mm in diameter are normal, cervical and inguinal nodes up to 1 cm in diameter are normal up to the age of 12 years and palpable lymph nodes in newborns are abnormal (Barness : manual of pediatric diagnosis)
- The enlargement of single node greater than 3 cm or a presence of a hard, nontender, node much larger than any other should also be regarded suspiciously, particularly if such a node fail to diminish in size after a trial with antibiotic therapy (Bluestone : pediatric otolaryngology)

Table 2. Normal cervical masses in children

1. Mandible
2. Mastoid tip
3. Greater cornu of hyoid bone and thyroid cartilage
4. Lateral process of C2
5. Lateral process of C6
6. Styloid process

doppler . CT
 가 가 MRI 가 CT
 (fine ne- 가
 edle aspiration)
 Table 3 . 가

가
2

6 가

임상병리 검사

CBC with differential Ep -
stein - Barr virus, cytomegalovirus, toxoplasmosis,
syphilis, cat - scratch disease
sarcoidosis calcium ,
neuroblastoma VMA
(vanillylmandelic acid)
가

Table 3. Cervical lymphadenitis-indication for needle aspiration

1. Fever and toxicity requiring hospitalization
2. Child less than 6 weeks of age
3. Failure to improve with conservation management
4. History suggestive of unusual pathogen
5. Underlying altered immune status

Table 4. 경부 종물의 위치에 따른 감별 진단 (Fig. 1 참조)

1.	1	Sjogren syndrome, Caffey-Silverman syndrome
2.	1	, sarcoidosis
3.		
4.		
5. Jugulodigastric	2, 1, 2	styloid
6.		
7.	1, 2, 3	Dilantin
8.		()
9. Paratracheal		
10.		pad, Valsalva ()
11.		

해부학적 위치에 따른 진단

(Fig. 1)

Table 4

가

가

2

Fig. 1

Table 4

소아에서 발생하는 경부 종물들

Table

5

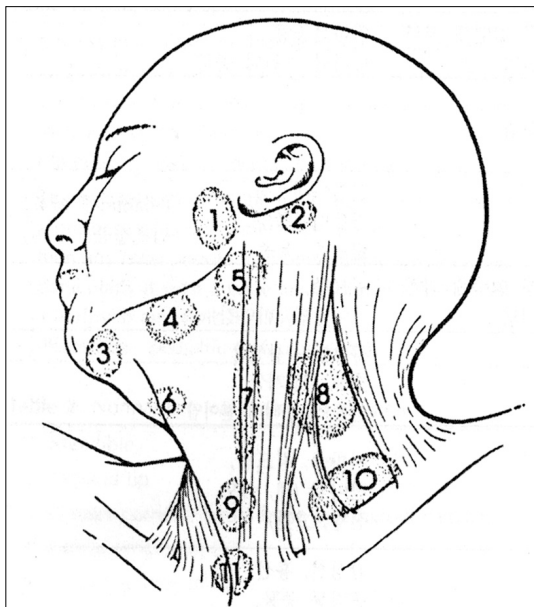


Fig. 1. Common anatomic sites of pediatric neck mass.

양성 종물

Table 5. Differential diagnosis of pediatric neck mass

- A. Congenital mass
 - 1. Branchial cleft cyst
 - 2. Thyroglossal duct cyst
 - 3. Lymphangioma
 - 4. Hemangioma
 - 5. Teratoma
 - 6. Dermoid cyst
 - 7. Laryngocele
 - 8. Thymic cyst
 - 9. Venous malformation
 - 10. Sternocleidomastoid tumors of infancy
- B. Acquired mass
 - 1. Viral lymphadenitis
 - 2. Bacterial lymphadenitis
 - a. Suppurative lymphadenitis
 - b. Cat-scratch disease
 - c. Toxoplasmosis
 - d. Mycobacterial infection
 - e. Tularemia
 - f. Brucellosis
 - 3. Fungal infection
 - 4. Sialadenitis
 - 5. Noninfectious inflammatory disorders
 - a. Kawasaki disease
 - b. Sius histiocytosis
 - c. Drug-induced lymphadenopathy-phenytoin
 - d. Sarcoidosis
- C. Benign neoplasms
 - 1. Lipoma
 - 2. Thyroid adenoma
 - 3. Neurofibromas
 - 4. Pleomorphic adenoma
- D. Malignant neoplasms
 - 1. Lymphomas
 - 2. Rhabdomyosarcoma
 - 3. Thyroid carcinoma
 - 4. Salivary gland malignancy
 - 5. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
 - 6. Neuroblastoma

가 , Gr -
 Non - Hodgkin Hodgkin
 55% 2 1/3 2 3
 Hodgkin
 80 90% Epstein - Barr Virus(EBV)
 3 4 Extranodal Hodgkin (1992)
 Non - Hodgkin 28 6 (21.4%) EBV
 Mycobacterial
 my -
 cobacterial
 18%
 가 89%
 2 5
 15 19 4 7%가
 29%가
 가
 가
 가 (reactive hyperplasia) 가 La -
 ke 75 55%
 가 Knight (1982) 239 41%
 경부림프절증
 가 virus
 2 가 가 , 4

6 가 가

8 12

1%

가 , 가

, 3 cm

Slap (1986) 123 42%

가 가

2 cm

97%

가 가

61%, 38%, 27%, 8%

가

Kissane(1974) 34

5 20

34 25

9

1/4

가

결 론

가,

중심 단어 :

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