

LYMPH NODE:

STRUCTURE:

- Parenchyma of the lymph node is divided into
 - peripheral cortex
 - central medulla
- The cortex consists of many rounded aggregates of lymphocyte lymphoid follicles.
(Germinal center → Mantle zone)

→ Enlargement of lymph node is called LYMPHADENOPATHY

CAUSES: Infection

- Bact - streptococci, staphylococci, etc streptococcus
- Viral - EBV, CMV, HIV

Fungal - Histoplasmosis

Chlamydial - Lymphogranuloma

- Filariasis, toxoplasmosis

- Scrub typhus

Malignancy - Hodgkin's lymphoma

Immunological - Autoimmune disease - RA, SLE

Other - Amyloidosis

LAB INVT: - CBC (to detect neutrophilia) in EBV mononucleosis

Immune cytopenias

- ESR

- Radiological chest XRay - detect the presence of

pulmonary infiltrate or

Mediastinal lymphadenopathy

CT, MRI, Doppler imaging helps to differentiate benign from malignant lymph nodes

FNAC of lymph node

→ Biopsy of lymph node

TUBERCULOUS LYMPHADENITIS:

Lymph node is most common extra pulmonary

most Region involved $\rightarrow$ cervical & Mediastinal Region
followed by Axillary & Inguinal

TYPES: Cervical lymphadenitis

$\rightarrow$ The 1st focus is the Pharynx & tonsils will

Produce enlargement of the cervical lymph node

$\rightarrow$ Supraclavicular lymphadenopathy $\rightarrow$ due to spread of
Mediastinal disease

CLINICAL PRESENTATION:

$\rightarrow$ Lymphadenitis

MASTED lymph nodes $\rightarrow$ usually non-tender & cervical lymph node
either they become matted together due to
paradenitis.

Collar stud - Abscess of sinus formation

when liquefaction occurs the
swelling become fluctuant

↓

The necrotic material may be discharged
through skin with the formation of collar stud.

↓

The Abscess is cold.

Tuberculin test = +ve

MORPHOLOGY:

enlarged & matted together because of paradenitis
characteristic map-like area - yellowish, granular,
opaque, soft necrotic material
the Keratin discharge

H&EO

$\rightarrow$ Tubercle may show caseous necrosis (granuloma) consist of
 $\rightarrow$ central area of necrosis
 $\rightarrow$ surrounded by epithelioid cell & giant cell
 $\rightarrow$ Ring of lymphoblasts / fibroblast