Head and Neck Lumps and Bumps

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Neck Lumps
Children

Thyroid Lumps

Metastatic Head and Neck Skin Cancer Oropharyngeal
Cancer and HPV
Infection

Neck Lumps - Children

Majority - Lymphadenopathy

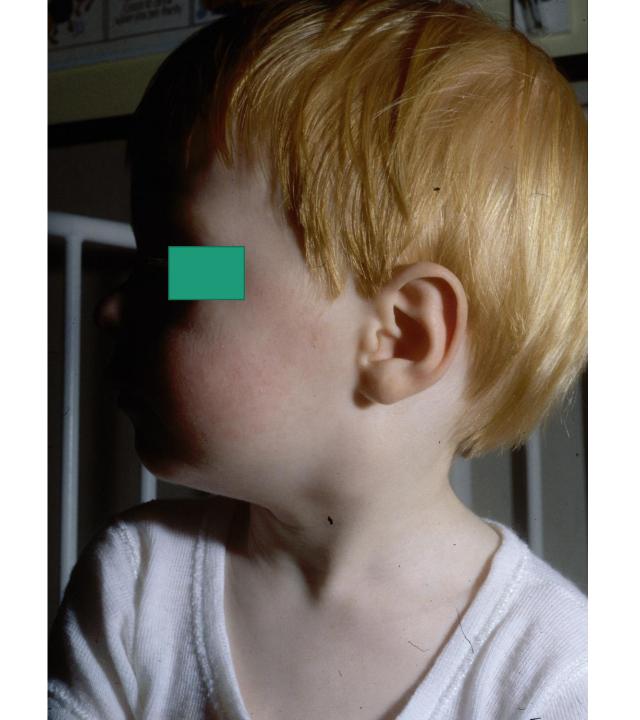
- Resolve +/- antibiotic

Minority - Persist/enlarge

Neck lumps Midline Lateral

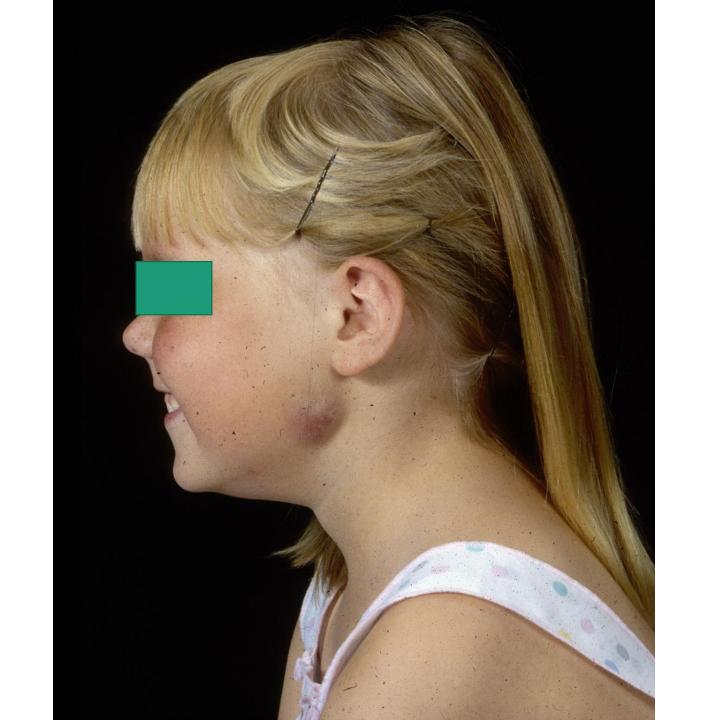
Lateral neck masses - children

- Lymph nodes Reactive hyperplasia
 - Bacterial /viral
 - Atypical mycobacterial infection
- Branchial cleft cyst / sinus / fistula
- Lymphangioma / Haemangioma
- Malignancy

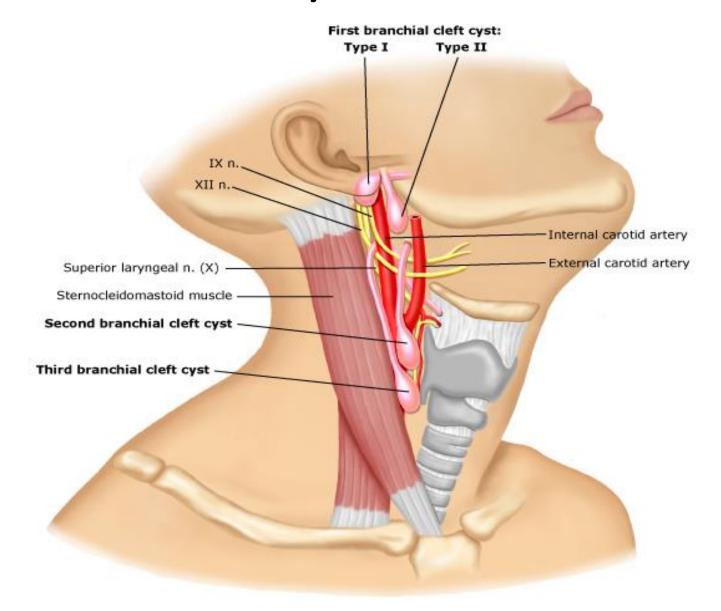








Branchial cleft cysts/sinuses/fistulae





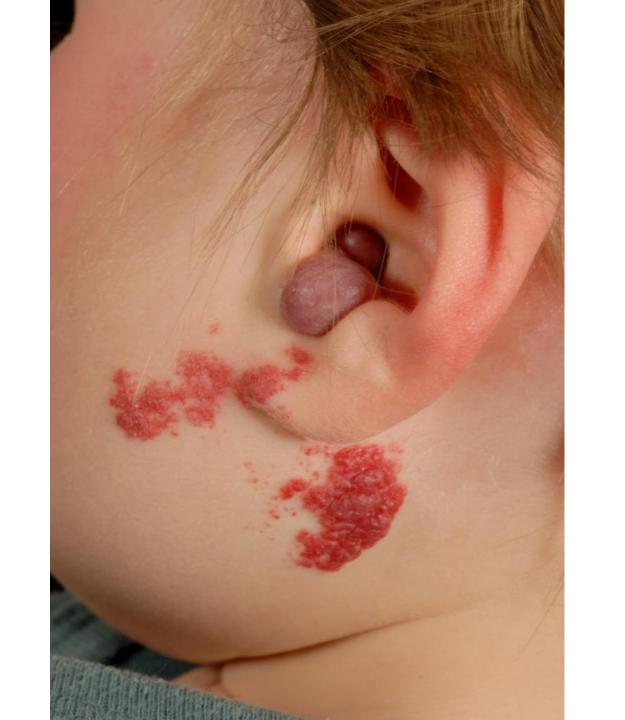






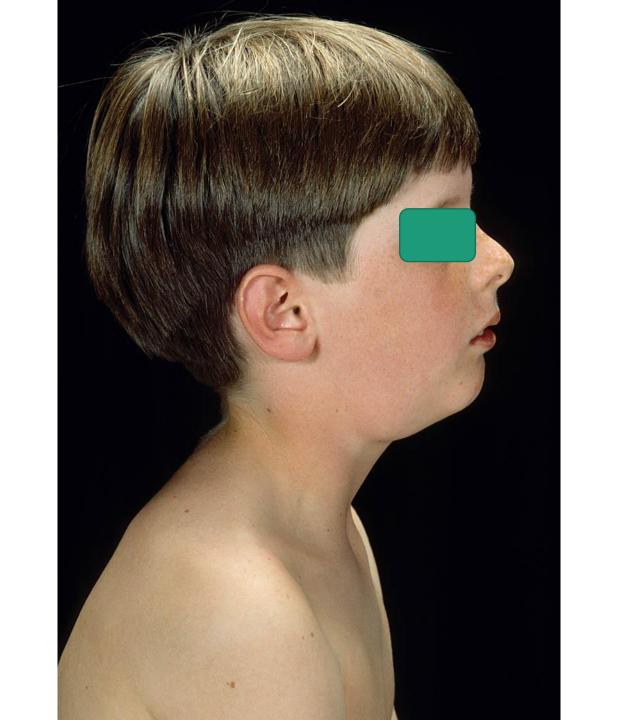














Lateral Neck Mass - Management

- -Reactive hyperplasia-review 3 wks
- -Clinically infective antibiotics
- -Cystic / Sinus refer
- -? Atypical mycobacterial infection refer
- -? Malignant refer
 - (FNA limited indications in children)

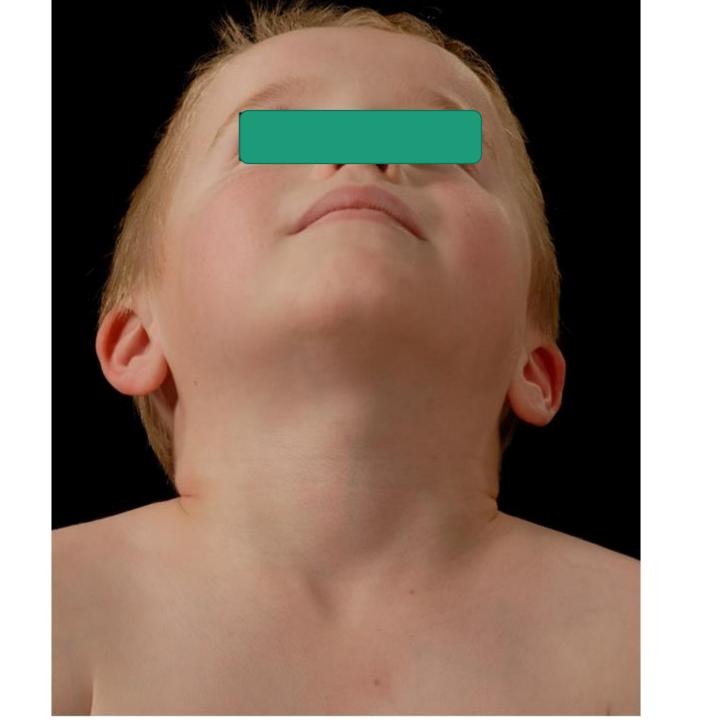
Midline neck masses – Children (often developmental)

Thyroglossal duct cyst

Thyroid nodule

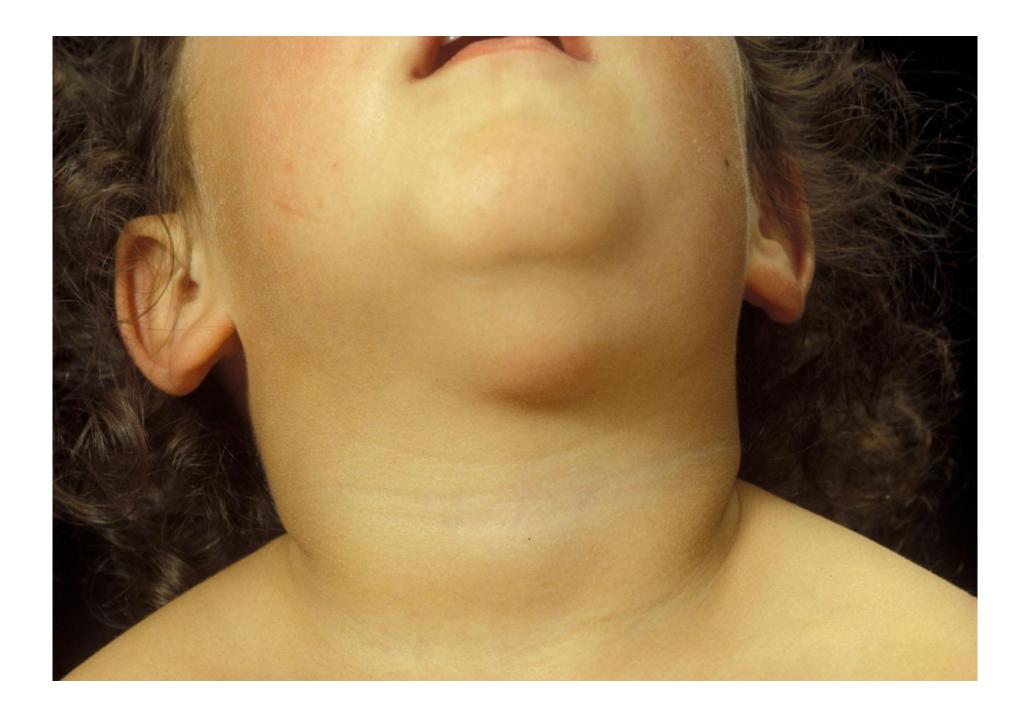
Dermoid cyst

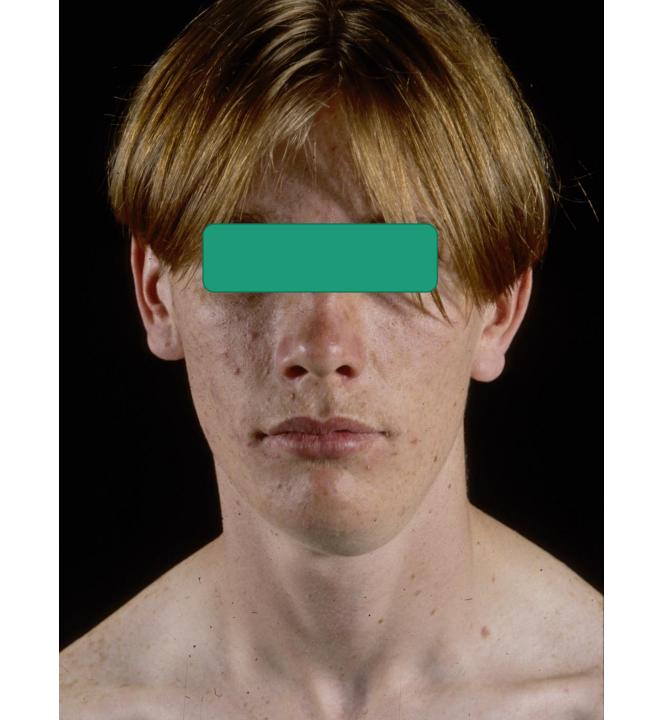
Plunging ranula













Midline Neck Masses - Management

- Cystic –?U/S scan and refer
- Solid antibiotics and refer if not resolved

Most midline masses require surgery

The Thyroid Nodule

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Very common– palpable in 5-10% women 2-5% men -- ultra-sound -50% population
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Approx 5% malignant
Thyroid cancer—INCREASING in Western world
--reasons not clear

Thyroid Nodule

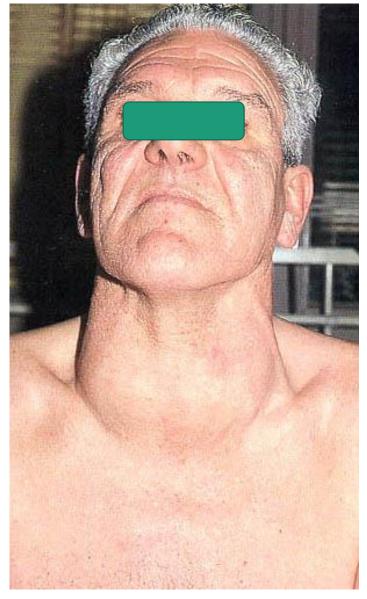
- Red flags -stridor
 - -hoarseness
 - cervical lymphadenopathy
 - -enlarging mass weeks

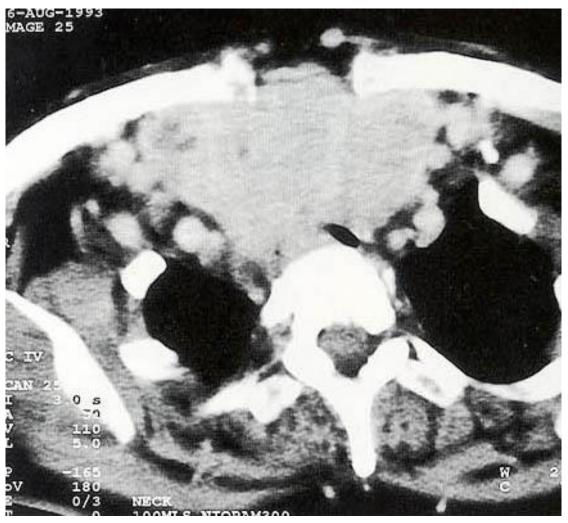
Need urgent referral

Assessment-Thyroid Nodule

- History / exam (Red Flags)
- TSH normal/elevated --FNA

- "Malignant" refer ENT surgeon
- "Follicular lesion" refer ENT surgeon
- "Non- diagnostic" –refer ENT / thyroid clinic
- "Benign" --- observe
 - --- refer if obstructive / cosmetic











Thyroid Nodule-role of Surgery

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FNA –"malignant" - total thyroidectomy
--"suspicion of malignancy" - hemithyroidectomy
--"follicular lesion" -hemithyroidectomy
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Compressive symptoms eg stridor

breathing difficulty

swallowing difficulty

Cosmetic

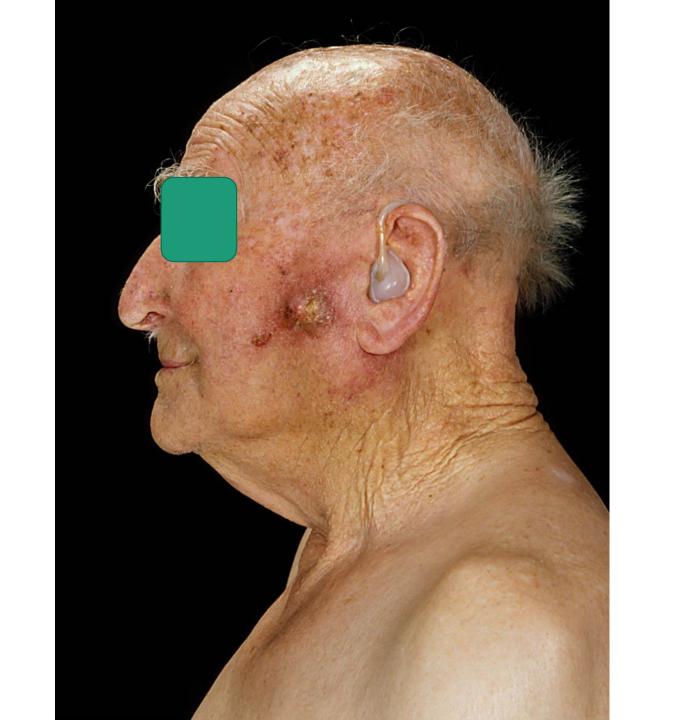
Metastatic Head and Neck Skin Cancer

- 30% New Zealanders develop skin cancer
- 80% occur on face and neck usu BCC/SCC
- 2 5% SCCs metastasise—parotid / neck nodes
- INCREASING incidence--? past sun exposure
 - --? ageing population







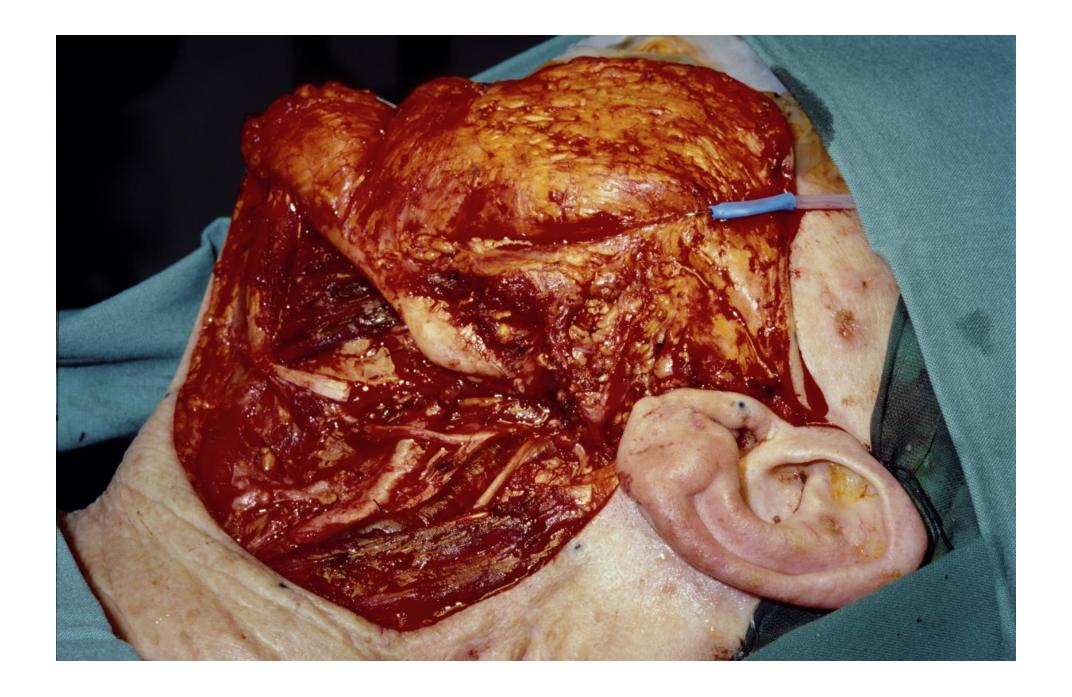


Metastatic head and neck skin cancer Treatment

Surgery and postop radiotherapy

80 -85% 5 year disease specific survival



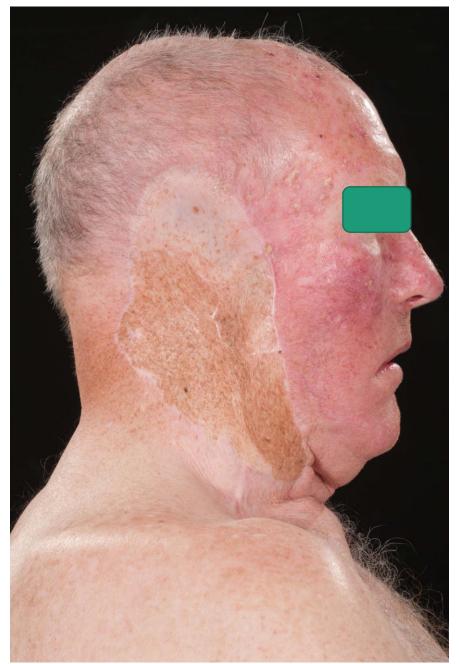












Metastatic Cutaneous Head + Neck Cancer

High risk primary sites –ear

 temple
 forehead

- Consider in
 - older patient with painless parotid /neck lump
 - -history of skin cancers

FNA -useful

Then urgent referral

HPV and Cancer

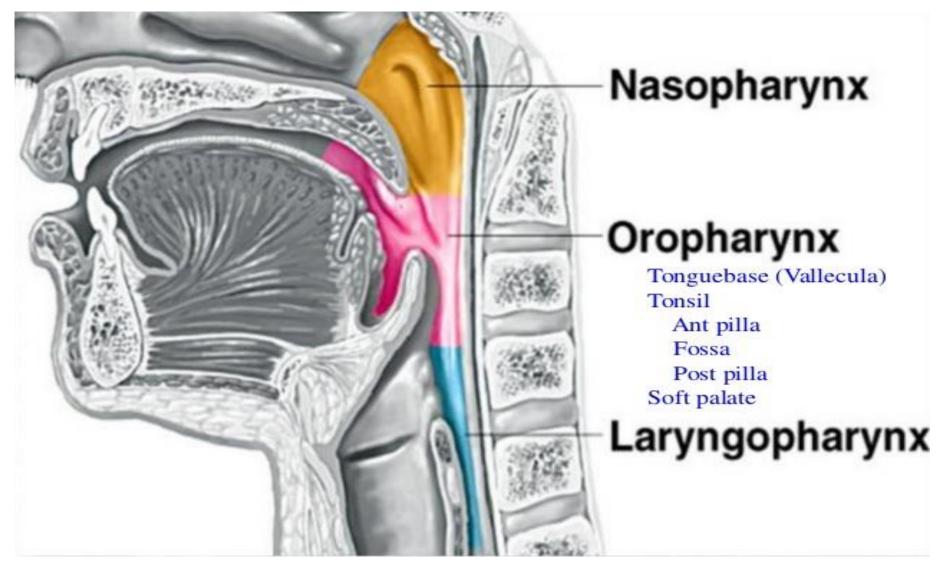
Strong association – HPV (16 and 18) and
Cervical cancer
Vaccination - very effective
Incidence – Decreasing

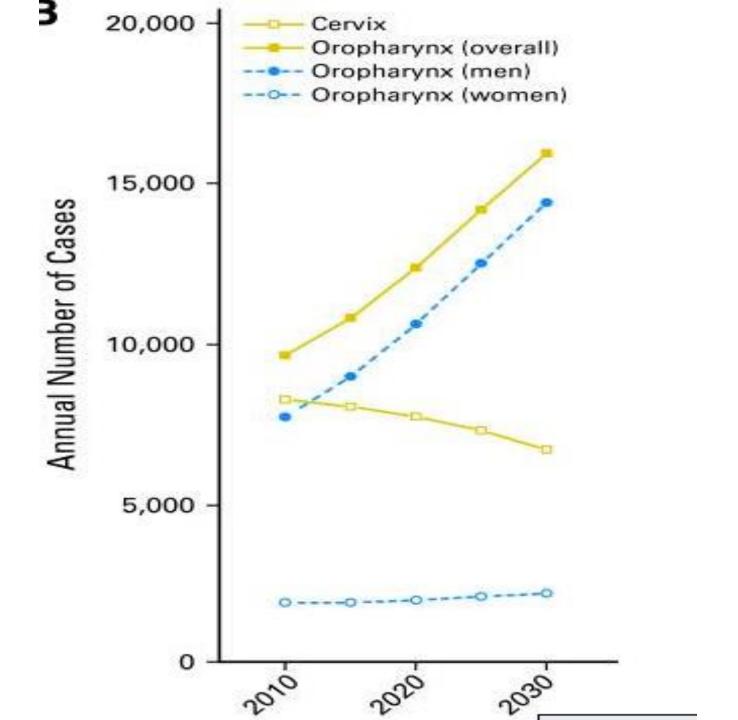
BUT ALSO

Strong association –HPV and Oropharyngeal Ca

Incidence - INCREASING

Oropharynx





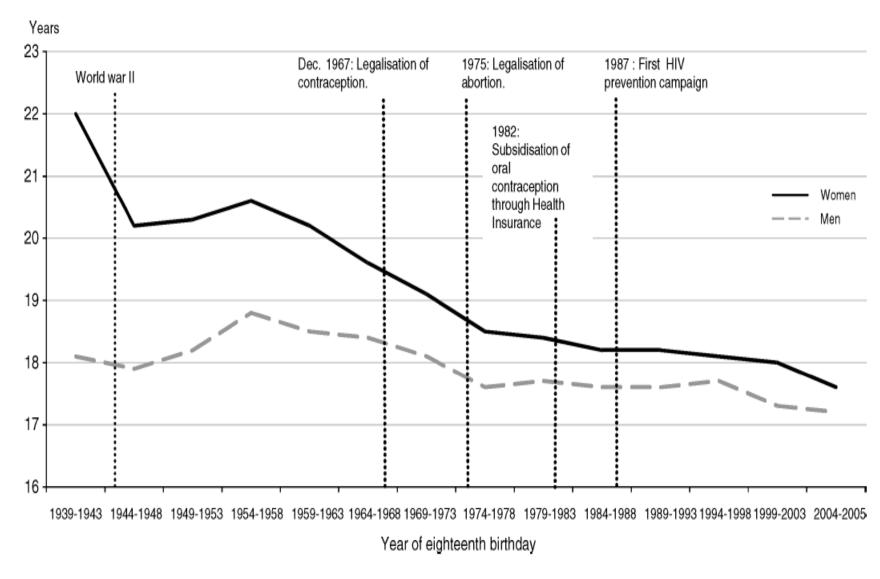
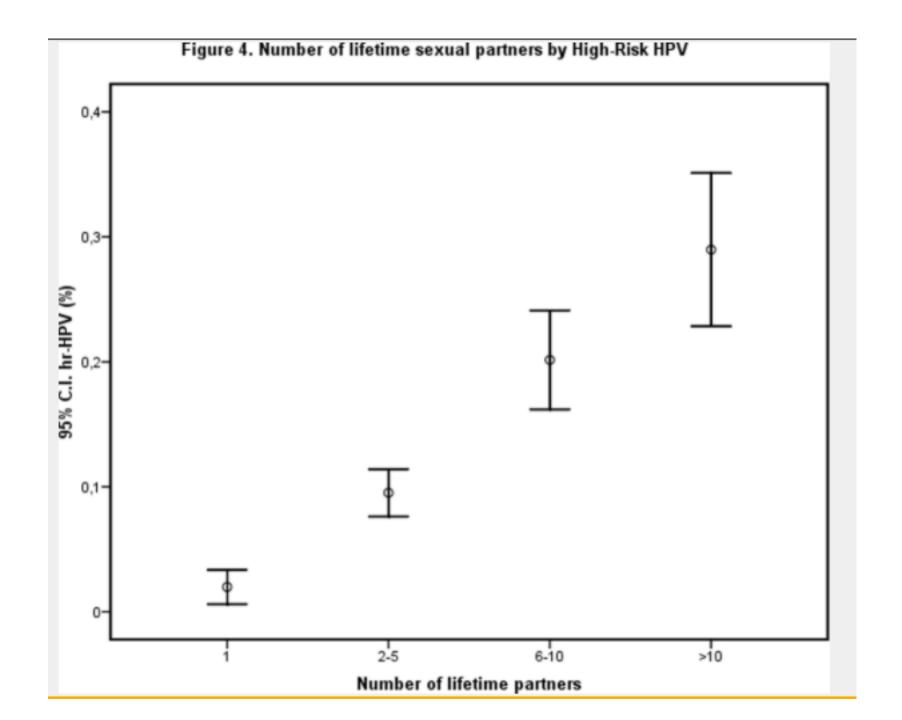


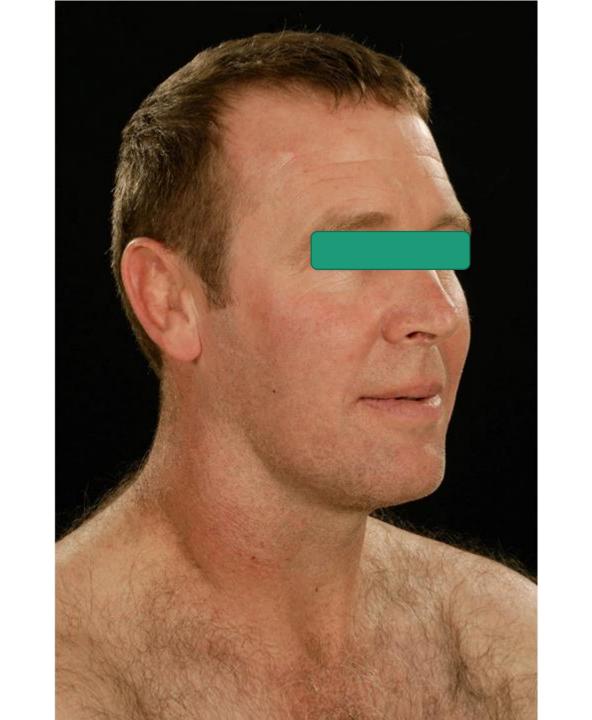
Fig. 1. Median age at first sexual intercourse, by sex and age cohort.



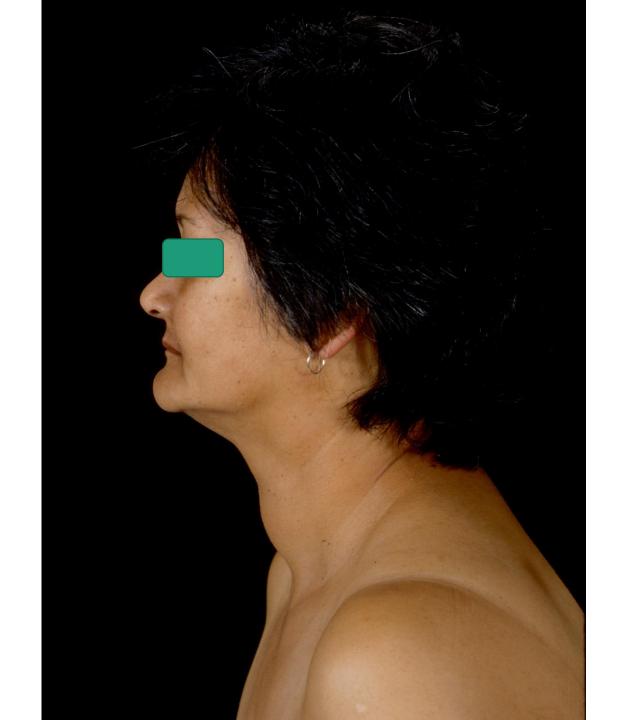
Oropharyngeal Cancer - Presentation

- Typically male 40s or 50s non-smoker
- Painless neck mass-usu below angle of jaw-60%
- Unilateral sore throat/ earache -20%
- Neck mass and sore throat -20%

- Investigations- FNA neck mass
 - EUA and biopsy oropharynx
 (usu SCC 80% HPV P16 +ve)
 - CT scan etc

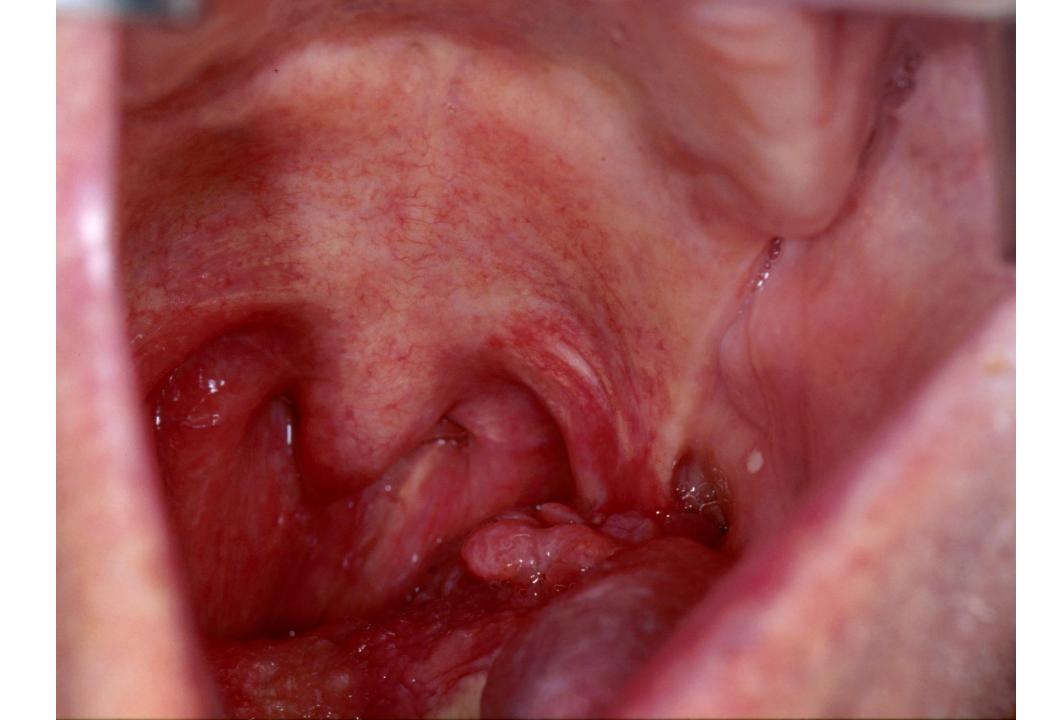












Oropharyngeal Ca –treatment options

- Radiotherapy
- Radiotherapy and chemotherapy
- Surgery
- Surgery and postop radiotherapy
- Surgery and postop chemoradiation

Overall –75% 5 year survival

Oropharyngeal Cancer

- On the increase!
- Consider if adult presents with painless neck lump
- ?Vaccinate your sons ? (expensive!)
- Push for greater Min of Health recognition

Head and Neck Lumps and Bumps --Rob Allison

Thank you for your attention!!