

Abstract

Cystic cervical may lead to a misdiagnosis. They also seem to be associated with a more aggressive papillary thyroid cancer type suggested a more complete and aggressive treatment strategy.

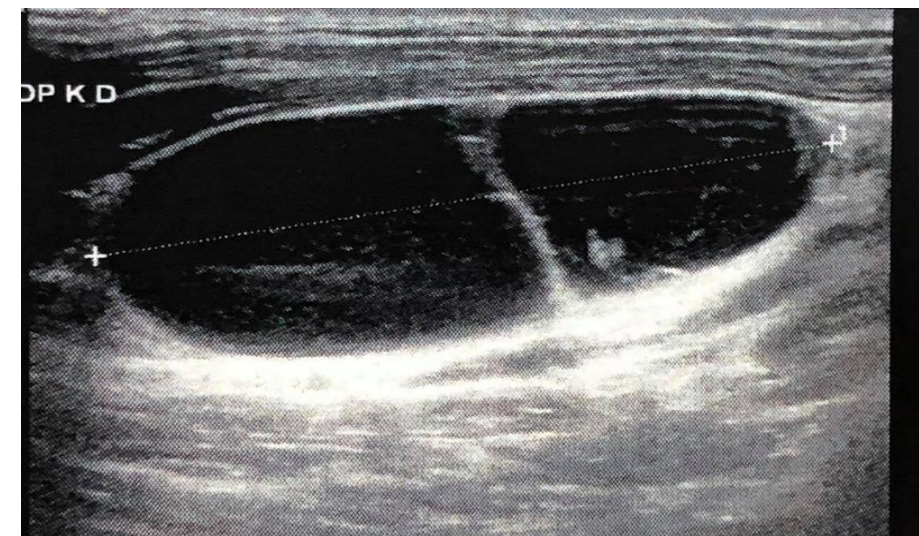


Figure 1: Cervical ultrasonography showing cervical cystic lymph node

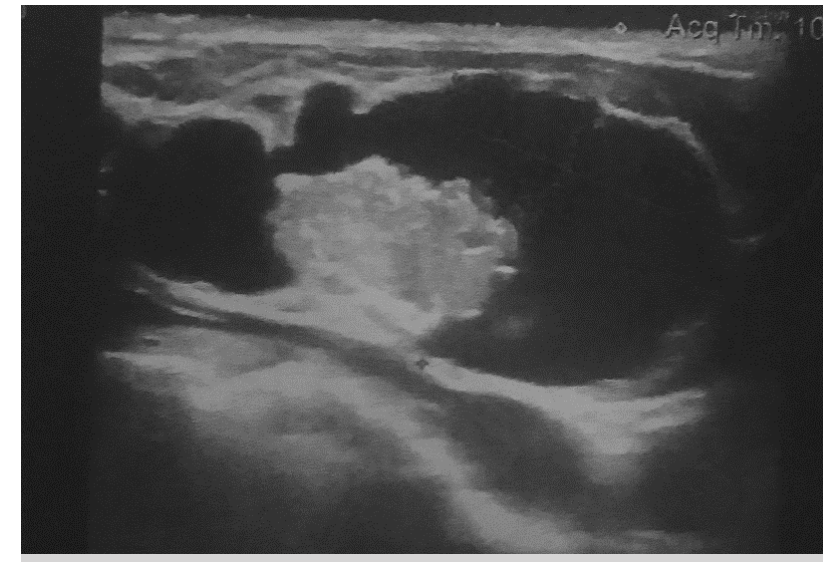


Figure 2: Cervical ultrasonography showing cervical cystic lymph node containing a vegetation that miming the thyroid gland "thyroid like"

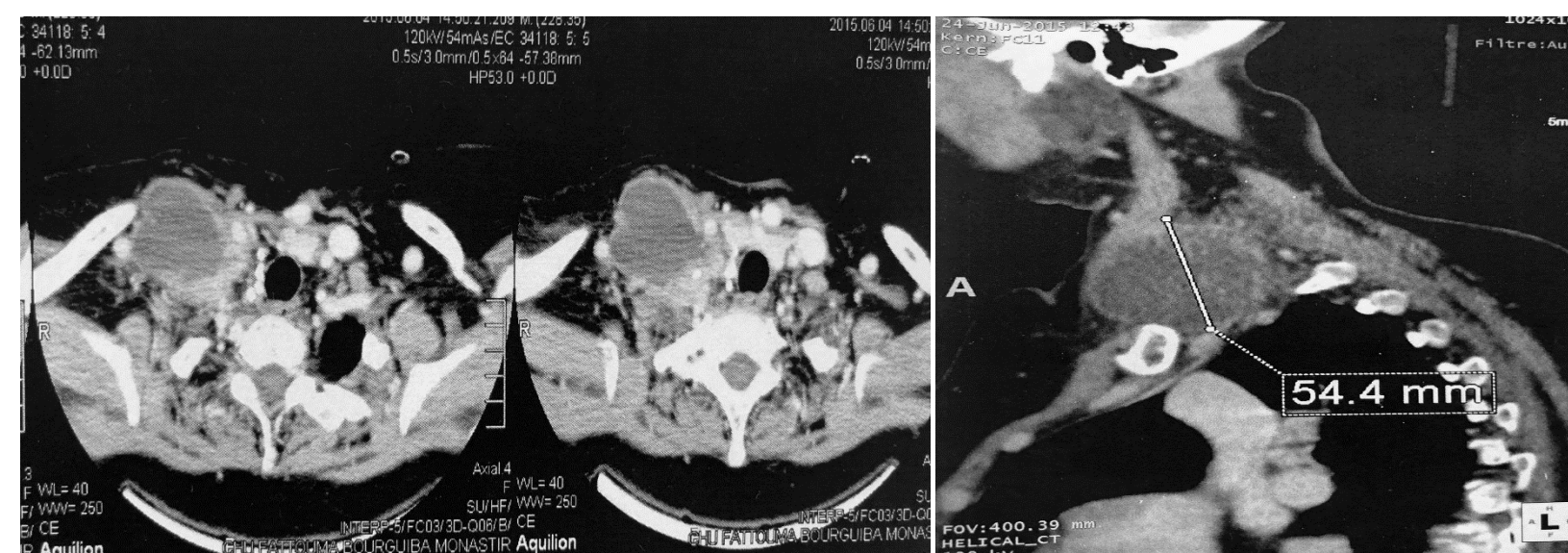


Figure 3: CT scan showing a left supraclavicular cystic lymph node

Figure 4: T2 weighted cervical coronal MRI showing left cervical and parapharyngeal cystic lymph nodes



Figure 5: parapharyngeal cystic adenopathy removal through a transoral approach

Résultats

- Mean age: 45.8 years [26-84 years]. The sex ratio was of 0.57 with female predominance.
- Circumstance of diagnosis: latero-cervical swelling in seven patients and an incidental mass on a cervical ultrasound in one case. The supraclavicular localization was found in three cases and in the jugulo-carotid chain in four cases.
- All patients underwent a cervical ultrasound which showed the presence of a cervical cystic mass in seven cases (figure 1), in one case an hyperechogenic intra-cystic-vegetation that miming thyroid gland with microcalcifications was noted (figure 2).
- Cervical CT scan was performed in four cases and MRI in one case (confusion with lymphangioma) showing cervical and parapharyngeal cystic metastases. Malignancy was suggested in three cases based on the presence of intra-cystic microcalcifications (figures 3, 4). Suspicious thyroid nodules were found in four patients. The fine needle aspiration were performed in all patients. It concluded to cystic metastasis of papillary thyroid carcinoma in five cases.
- Total thyroidectomy with bilateral recurrent and functional lymphadenectomy was performed in all patients with a removal of the parapharyngeal metastasis through a transoral approach in one case (figure 5). The histological examination confirmed in all cases the diagnosis of papillary thyroid carcinoma with cystic metastases. Irtatherapy was performed in all patients.
- Recurrence occurred in only one patient after an average of eight years of follow-up.

Objectifs

- We aim through this series of cases to discuss diagnostic and therapeutic features of cystic metastases of papillary thyroid carcinoma. Papillary thyroid carcinoma metastases of papillary thyroid carcinoma are rare.

Conclusion

- Cystic metastases of papillary thyroid carcinoma is classical but not common. Fine needle aspiration with thyroglobulin assessment seems to be a good tool to accurate the diagnosis. According to the literature, treatment should be more aggressive.

Méthodes et Matériels

- This is a retrospective study of eight patients who managed for cervical cystic metastasis related to thyroid carcinoma in our ENT department over a period of 14 years (2010-2023). The following data were studied: age, sex, patients' complaints, data from the clinical examination and explorations as well as the therapeutic approach

Références

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