결핵성 경부 림프절염의 임상경과 및 치료원칙

성균관대학교 의과대학 삼성서울병원 이비인후과학교실, 내과학교실 7 장하신 $1 \cdot 7$ 자형 $1 \cdot 7$ 가 자형 $1 \cdot 7$ 사 수 $1 \cdot 7$ 사

Clinical Aspect and Management Strategy of Tuberculous Cervical Lymphadenopathy

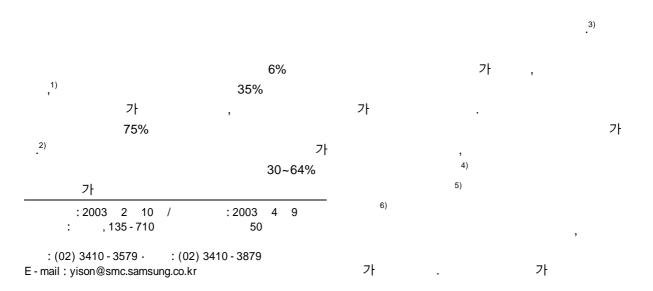
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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: Tuberculous cervical lymphadenopathy (TCL) is not an uncommon inflammatory disorder. Yet, the management strategy of TCL is controversial and there are no clear answers for when, how and to whom surgical intervention should be applied. This study aimed to analyze the efficacy of antituberculous chemotherapy (AC) and surgical treatment to provide the guidelines of surgical intervention. Materials and Method: A retrospective chart review was carried out for 153 patients with TCL who were treated between Jan. 1998 and Jun. 2001 at Samsung Medical Center, Seoul, Korea. AC was provided for all the patients as an initial treatment. Surgical intervention was combined for the patients who were refractory to the medical management. Treatment results of AC and indications of the surgical intervention were analyzed. Results: AC, as a sole treatment modality, was successful in most (83.7%) of the patients while combined surgical intervention was needed for 16.3%. Overall cure rate (remnant mass size ≤5 mm) was 96.3%. Surgery was provided for the TCL showing progression even after the initiation of AC or not responding to AC within 3 months. The necrotic lymph node less than 4 cm in its size did not need surgical intervention when there was a rapid decrease of size within 2 weeks of AC. For the skin lesions of impending rupture or overt draining sinus, surgical intervention shortened the duration of treatment required for the wound healing. Conclusion: Most of TCL can be effectively controlled with AC alone. It would be reasonable to reserve surgical interventions for the TCL with 1) abscess greater than 4 cm in its size, 2) abscess not rapidly responding to AC regardless of its size, 3) draining skin wound, and 4) non-necrotic nodes with poor response to AC over 3 months. Gross total removal of TCL would be preferred for shortening the duration of wound care to drainage procedures including curettage, incision and drainage or simple dressing. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2003;46:419-25)

KEY WORDS: Tuberculosis · Lymph Node · Neck · Therapeutics · Surgery.



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                 가
     가
                    가
                                                    가
                                                                가 5 mm
     3 6
                  153
                                                                       17
                                                         가
                                             136
                                                         가 46.4%(71/153),
                                             가 53.6%(82 ) ,
                                                         가 42.5%(65 ),
                                           가 51.6%(79 ),
                                                        가 5.9%(9 ) .
              1998
                  1
                         2001 6
                                                        82
                                                                      가
              가
                      153
6
                                                               2~4 cm
                                             57.3%(47 ) 가
                                42,
                                       가 17.0%(26/153 ), 1 2 가 19.6%
   111
                1:2.6
                                 20
                                                  3 가 18.3%(28 ) 3
   30 가
                                     (30), 2
            70%
                                                  가 가 54.9%
    34.5
                     1)
                                              15.7%(24/153)
                        , 2)
                                                        가 17.0%(26/153 )
3)
                        , 4)
                                                      15.0%(23)
                                     5.2%(8)
    1가
                                                     17%(26/153 ) ,
가 73.9%
                                  가
         (epitheloid cell)
                                            Χ-
                                                         가 17.6%(27 ),
가
                                     (113),
                                                         가 8.5%(13 ) ,
                    가
                                1)
                                                     13
                                                         6
                             , 2)
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                     가
                                          (Fig. 1, Table 1)
           가 가
                             가
                                            147
                  가 가
                                            79 (53.7%)
                                               6
                                 3
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420

43 (28.1%) 92 8 (8.7%) 4 (4.3%) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*7 101 isoniazide 400 mg, rifampin 600 mg, 69 (68.3%) ethambutol 800 mg, pyrazinamide 1.5 g 가 71.9%(110/153 pyrazinamide 3가) (6) 2 quinolone Total (N=153) 가 1 cm 12 FNA* / Tb-PCR[†]/ 18 (9 (11) 24 AFB[‡] smear & culture 28.1%(43) 16 가 가 4 Excisional or incisional Compatible with Tb 8 7, biopsy (N=43, 28.1%) (N=110,71.9%) (Table 2) 153 23 (15.0%) Chemotherapy only Surgery with chemotherapy (N=128, 83.7%) (N=25, 16.3%) 2 , 2 3 cm cm Table 1. Diagnosis of tuberculous cervical lymphadenopathy Abscess (N=19§)

Fig. 1. Summary of diagnosis and treatment outcomes. Antituberculous chemotherapy, as a sole treatment modality, was successful in most (83.7%) of the patients while combined surgical intervention was needed for the other 16.3%. Cytology, Tb-PCR and AFB smear/culture of the fine needle aspirates were sensitive for the diagnosis of tuberculous lymphadenopathy in 71.9% of tested cases. *FNA: Fine needle aspiration cytology, †Tb-PCR: Mycobacterium tuberculosis polymerase chain reaction, ‡ AFB: Acid fast bacilii, § One case is overlapped.

Skin involvement (N=4§)

Poor medical response (N=3)

Abscess (N=4)

Skin involvement (N=4)

Diagnostic tool	Positive cases/examined cases (number)	Sensitivity	
FNA*	79/147	53.7%	
AFB [†] smear	8/ 92	8.7%	
AFB culture	4/ 92	4.3%	
PCR [‡]	69/101	68.3%	
Excisional or incisional	43/ 43	100%	

*FNA: fine needle aspiration, † AFB: acid fast bacilli, ‡ PCR: Mycobacterium tuberculosis polymerase chain reaction

Table 2. Surgical Interventions for the patients with tuberculous cervical lymphadenopathy with abscess formation (N=23)

Size* (cm)	Needs of surgical	Surgical intervention (number)				Outcomes [¶]
	intervention	None [†]	Drainage [‡]	Curettage§	Excision	Corcornes
<2.5	2/4 (50%)	2	-	1	1	Cure**
3 ± 0.5	3/5 (60%)	2	-	2	1	Cure
4 ± 0.5	7/7 (100%)	-	3	3	1	Cure
> 4.5	7/7 (100%)	-	1	6	-	Cure
Duration of wound care after intervention (week)		-	12.5	6.2	2	

^{*}the size of true abscess, not the size of lymphadenopathy, † no surgical intervention, chemotherapy only, ‡incision and drainage of pus only, § partial removal of abscess cavity wall, complete removal of abscess cavity wall, ¶ evaluation of remnant mass after the full course of chemotherapy, **remnant mass size 5 mm

24

2 12 3,18 (Table 4) 3 , 2 가 4 cm 14 가 3 2 가 5 1 3 cm 가가 3 isoniazide, rifampin, ethambutol, pyrazinamide 6 levofloxacin 2 가 2 (Table 3) 가 8 Table 5. Overall treatment outcomes after the full-course of chemotherapy or combined surgical intervention 가 Size of remnant mass Number Overall cure* rate 가 80 No 4 0.5 cm 51 2 가 가 2 0.5 - 1 cm 1 - 2 cm 3 Total[†] 136 96.3% *remnant mass size 5 mm, † 17 out of 153 pa-ients excluded 가 16 가 in this number because of unclear descriptions of the mass size

Table 3. Interventions for tuberculous cervical lymphadenopathy with skin involvement (N=8)

(18

	Surgical intervention (number)			Outoons §
	None*	Curettage [†]	Excision [‡]	Outcomes[§]
Initial presentation at diagnosis (N=4)	2	2	-	Cure
Delayed presentation after biopsy (N=4)	2	1	1	Cure
Duration of wound care (week)	16	5.4	2	
Duration of chemotherapy \P (month)	24	18	18	

after the full-course of chemotherapy

 $\textbf{Table 4.} \ \text{Surgical intervention for the patients with non-necrotic tuberculous cervical lymphadenopathy, who showed poor response to chemotherapy (N=3)\\$

Case No.		Initial mass size (cm)	Surgical intervention	Postoperative wound care (week)	Outcomes [‡]
1	Size: stationary despite of	6	Curettage*	12	Cure§
2	3-month chemotherapy	5	Excision †	2	Cure
3	Size : gradual increase even after initiation of chemotherapy	3	Excision	2	Cure

^{*}incomplete partial removal of the pathologic lymph nodes, †complete removal the pathologic lymph nodes, ‡evaluation of remnant mass after the full-course of chemotherapy, §remnant of mass size 5 mm

^{*}no surgical intervention, wound dressing only, † partial removal of fistula, draining sinus or skin wound, ‡ complete removal of fistula, draining sinus or skin wound, § evaluation of remnant mass after the full course of chemotherapy, remnant mass size 5 mm, ¶ in dressing only group, the duration of chemo-therapy was longer than that of other groups (24 vs. 18 months)

(Table 5)			4	
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25 (16.3%)				가
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5 mm 가 5 mm	8)		Tomblin	13)
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		, Powell 15)		
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43		3.7%	. 51 가	mm

423

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		9	4%	J Laryngol Otol 19 8) Subrahmanyam M		and chemother	apy for peripheral

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