

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF CONGENITAL CERVICAL CYSTIS, SINUSES AND FISTULAE IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS. A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW OF 160 CASES.

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Background/Purpose: Neck pediatric disease of surgical interest includes congenital abnormalities, inflammatory and neoplastic disease. A correct embryologic and anatomic knowledge of the neck is necessary for an optimal diagnosis and surgical treatment of each kind of lesion. The congenital cervical anomalies can present as palpable cystic masses, draining sinuses or fistulae. Thyroglossal duct cyst represent the most common anomaly of the neck, followed by branchial anomalies and dermoid cysts. Our purpose is to underline the clinical presentation, the histopathological report and the surgical strategy for each kind of malformation. Moreover, a review of the scientific literature has been performed. We present a retrospective study of 160 patients that underwent surgery from January 2004 to December 2012.

Methods: We present a retrospective study of 160 patients that underwent surgery from January 2004 to December 2012.

Results: The middle age was 7 years old (range 1-18). There were 110 thyroglossal ducts cysts e 50 branchial malformation. This cases show the presence of branchial malformation belonging to the first, to the second and to the third branchial arch.

Discussion & Conclusion: Correct diagnosis, resolution of infections issues before definitive therapy and complete surgical excision are imperative in the prevention of recurrence.