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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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**DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF CERVICAL
LYMPHADENOPATHY: USEFULNESS OF
ULTRASONOGRAPHIC MODALITIES**

Essay

Submitted in Partial fulfillment of master's
degree in Radiodiagnosis

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DEDICATION

TO MY DEAR HUSBAND

&

MY FAMILY

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INTRODUCTION
&
AIM OF THE WORK

INTRODUCTION

The neck is formed of a large number of complex structures and for ease it is divided into 2 main triangles anterior and posterior triangles of the neck. The anterior triangle is further divided into 4 smaller triangles, the digastric, carotid, muscular and submental triangles.

Cervical lymph nodes are susceptible to a large number of pathologies such as infections, inflammations, benign, and malignant conditions.

Different imaging modalities are used for examination of the neck including the plain film, ultrasonography, angiography, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging.

Among these modalities, ultrasonography presents a safe, non-invasive and rapid technique in the diagnosis of cervical lymphadenopathy and can be assisted by the use of Doppler.

The Doppler spectral waveform might be different in lymph nodes involved by benign disease and those involved by metastases (*Choi-My., et al., 1995*).

We might be able to use color Doppler and power Doppler depending upon comparing the patterns of hilar vascularity, central nodal vascularity and peripheral vascularity. The highest resistive index and pulsatility index were measured from spectral waveform. High values for resistive and pulsatility
