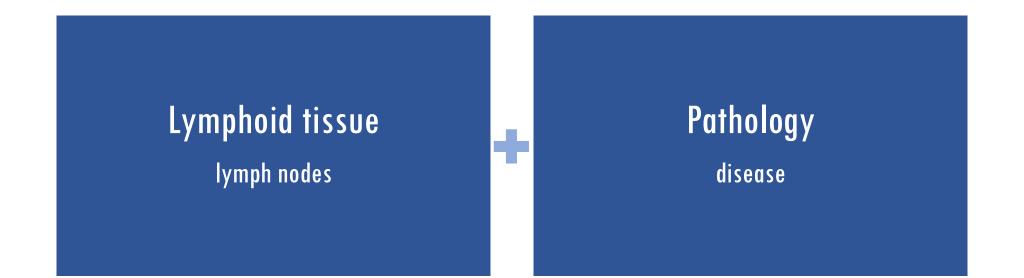
# Lymphadenopathy

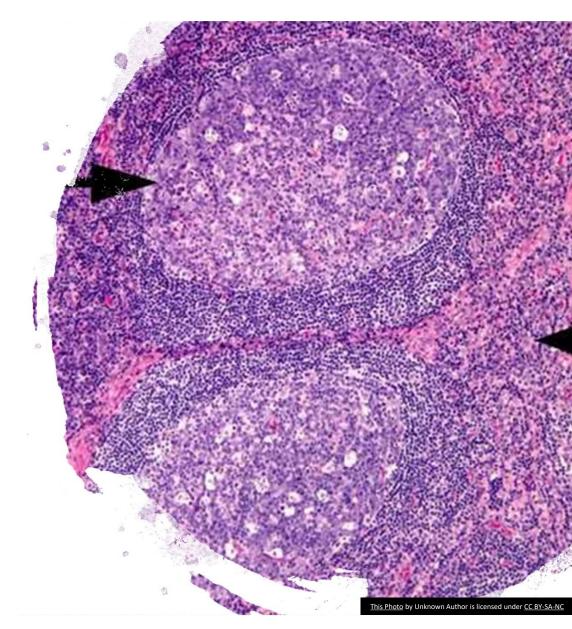
By: Jenny Lau

# Lymphadenopathy



## Lymph node histology

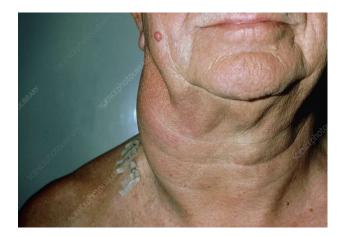
- Composed of organized lymphoid tissue
- Contains lymphocytes that filter toxins
- Surrounded by bands of trabeculae (connective tissue), separating the node into masses of lymphatic nodules (lymphatic follicles)
- Each nodule has a **germinal center** containing immature lymphocytes



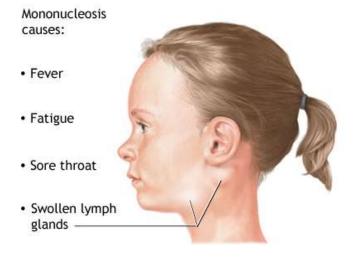


- Arises during an active disease process (i.e. cancer or infection)
- Results in lymph node response: enlargement, change in consistency
- The process of lymphadenopathy is due to increases in size of the lymphocytes and lymphoid tissue cell count

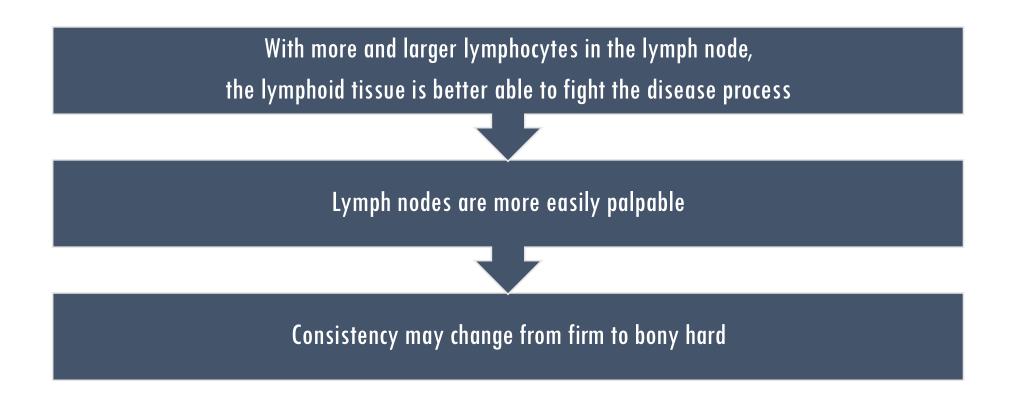
## **Causes of lymphadenopathy**



non-Hodgkin's lymphoma a **cancer** of the lymph nodes



Mononucleosis commonly known as mono or kissing disease an **infection** with the Epstein-Barr virus



# **Clinical considerations**

## **More clinical considerations**



Can occur in the intraoral tonsillar tissue



Tonsils may be tender when swallowing



May cause airway obstruction and complications from infection



Findings should be recorded and medical referral should be made

### Lymphadenopathy of the palatine tonsils

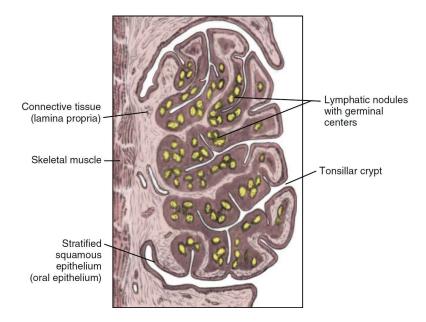
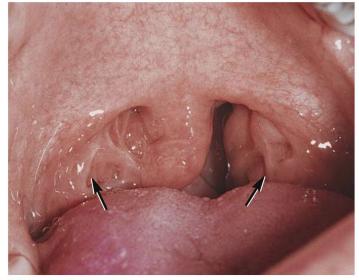
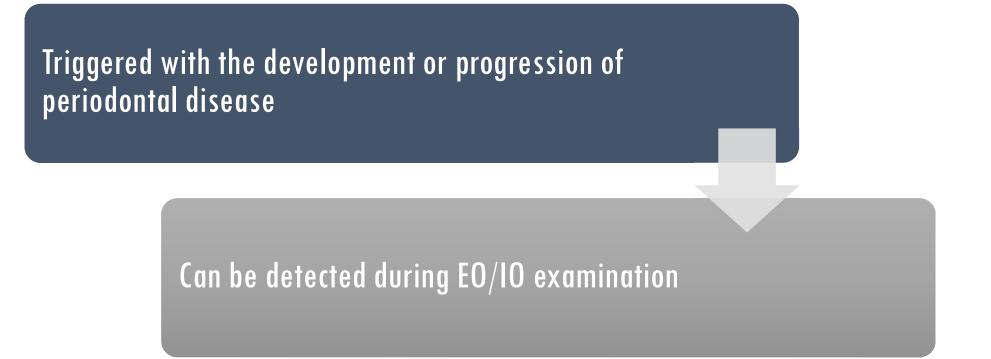


FIGURE 11-17 Histology of the palatine tonsils.



**FIGURE 11-18** Lymphadenopathy of the palatine tonsils (*arrows*) showing enlargement. (From Fehrenbach MJ, Herring SW: *Illustrated anatomy of the head and neck*, ed 4, Philadelphia, 2012, Saunders/ Elsevier.)



#### Lymphadenopathy in the dental setting

#### References

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