

Dedication

*To the soul of my father, the only hero I ever had-the greatest man I
ever knew.*

To my beloved mother

To my siblings Hisham, Yassir, Ammar, Mohammed and

Tota

To the sweetest nephew in the world Abdulrahman

Acknowledgment

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Abstract

This is a descriptive study conducted in Khartoum State, during the period from October 2008 to March 2009. The objective of this study was to identify the common causes of pediatric lymphadenopathy by FNAC.

One hundred specimens (aspirates) were collected from pediatric patients, younger than 15 years old, with lymph node enlargement at different body sites.

The results showed predominance of benign lesions (90%). Among these, 64 (64%) were reactive nodes and 26 (26%) were granulomatous lymphadenitis.

Malignant nodes constituted 10 % of the aspirates, among which non-Hodgkin's lymphoma was ranking at the top (7%) followed by Hodgkin's lymphoma (3%). This study showed that lymphomas are rare before 10 years of age.

Thus performing fine needle aspiration is highly recommended before excision biopsy is taken.

Further ancillary techniques should be implemented to disclose a differential diagnosis of lymphadenopathy.

الملخص

هذه دراسة وصفية أجريت في ولاية الخرطوم في الفترة ما بين اكتوبر 2008 الى مارس 2009 لاختبار أسباب تضخم العقد الليمفاويه عند الأطفال باستخدام تقنية الرشق بالابر الدقيقة.

تم جمع مائة عينة عن طريق الرشق بالابر الدقيقة من مرضى يعانون من تضخم العقد الليمفاويه في مختلف احياء الجسم.

اظهرت الدراسة ان تضخم العقد الليمفاوية في 90 (90%) من مختلف عينات الخلايا كان لأسباب حميدة. كان من بين هؤلاء 64 (64%) التهاب غير محدد، 26 (26%) التهاب مزمن (بكتيريا الدرن)، 10 (10%) سرطانات، منها، 7 (7%) غير هودكين، و البقية 3 (3%) هودكين ليمفوما. كما اظهرت الدراسة ان الاصابه بسرطان العقد الليمفاويه نادرة في الاطفال اقل من عمر 10 سنوات.

بناءً على ذلك فان الرشق بالابر الدقيقة يجب أن يطلب بشدة قبل اخذ خزنه نسيجي. كما توصى الدراسة بضرورة توجيه البحث العلمي في هذا المنحى الى محاولة التشخيص الدقيق باستعمال التقنيات المتطورة المناسبه كالموسمات السرطانية و الصبغات الخاصة.

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