

Tuberculosis Presenting as Isolated Inguinal Lymphadenitis in Paediatric Patient

¹Tze Qi, Josiah, Ong; ²Lingam Ramachendren ³Tengku Mardhiah ⁴Jeremy Vincent ⁵Nurul Shakirah

¹Orthopedics, Hospital Likas, 187, Karung Berkunci 88996 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah

INTRODUCTION:

A common extrapulmonary manifestation of tuberculosis is lymphadenitis. While it commonly involves cervical lymph nodes, inguinal tuberculosis lymphadenitis remains infrequent. We report a case of isolated unilateral inguinal lymphadenitis in a 9-year-old boy.

REPORT:

He presented with complain of left thigh swelling for 2 weeks with history of stepping on nail over left foot 1st webspace 1 week before. Otherwise no constitutional and TB symptoms. No TB contact.

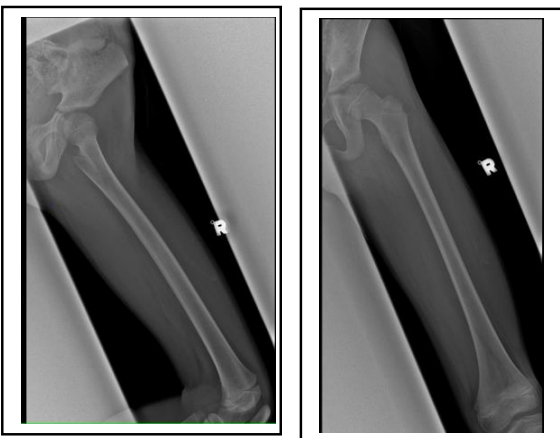
Examination

Left inguinal round, smooth, firm, diffuse, matted swelling about 2 x 5 cm, non tender, non pulsatile, no increased in warmth, cough impulse negative, illumination test negative. Noted healing epithelized wound over 1st webspace
Other systemic examination normal

Investigations

Mantoux test:20 mm (positive)
Sputum AFB x1x2x3: negative,
TWC 13.7,
ESR 74 CRP 12.

Figure 1: X-ray Left Femur AP, Lateral



X-ray left femur: no OM changes, nor abnormalities

USG: matted heterogenous inguinal lymph nodes (1.5 x 3.4 x 3.5), no debris, no calcification or collection seen.

Excision biopsy done,

Noted caseous material upon dissection of lymph node for samples.

Tissue Samples

AFB 1+

PCR MTB detected low

Culture + Gram stain Negative

Lymph node for HPE: Caseating granulomatous inflammation, Tuberculosis lymphadenitis

Started on Anti TB regime

FDC 3- 4 tabs OD,

Ethambutol 400 mg OD,

Pyridoxine 10 mg OD

On follow up (1 month), wound healed with no recurrence of inguinal lymphadenitis

CONCLUSION:

Lymphadenitis is a common cause of extrapulmonary TB, seen in 30-50% of cases. Cervical lymph nodes are most commonly seen (57%) followed by supraclavicular (26%), axillary (12%) then submandibular (3%). Up to 17% were bilateral while 78% of cases involve >1 node and isolated inguinal TB lymphadenitis has been reported in up to 8%

While isolated inguinal TB lymphadenitis is relatively uncommon, there should be a high index of suspicion especially among clinicians practicing in tuberculosis endemic regions.

REFERENCES:

1. Isabel Ramirez et al
American. Journal of. Tropical Medicine and Hygiene 100(4), 2019, pg. 770–771