



SURGERY ARCHIVE

CERVICAL AND THYROID

DONE BY:

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Swelling in the midline of the neck could be ONE of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Thyroglossal cyst
- B. Dermoid cyst
- C. Thyroid gland
- D. Enlarged lymph node
- E. Branchial cyst

Answer : E

15-years-old patient presented with a painless rounded midline swelling of the anterior aspect of the neck that moves with deglutition and protrusion of the tongue is mostly having:

- A. Sublingual dermoid
- B. Cystic hygroma
- C. Thyro-glossal cyst
- D. Solitary nodule of the thyroid isthmus
- E. Submental lymph node

Answer: c

13 years old boy presented with a rounded painless swelling in the midline of the anterior aspect of his neck that moves with deglutition and with protrusion of the tongue is most having:

- A. A solitary thyroid isthmus nodule
- B. Sublingual dermoid cyst
- C. Thyro-glossal cyst
- D. Carotid body tumor
- E. Chondroma of the thyroid cartilage

Answer :C

66. TB cervical Lymphadenopathy :

viral lymphadenopathy

A patient with a history of treated lymphoma with radiotherapy presents with a firm, irregular midline neck mass. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Malignant goiter (radiation-induced thyroid cancer)
- b) Radiation-induced sarcoma
- c) Recurrent or secondary lymphoma
- d) Riedel's thyroiditis
- e) Benign nodular goiter

Answer:a

Regarding the midline pathology in the neck, all are true except:-

- a. Dermoid cyst.
- b. Branchial cyst.
- c. Plunging ranula.
- d. Thyroglossal cyst
- e. Ectopic thyroid

answer :b

10. True about branchial cyst;

- A. Occure mainly in neonate???
- B. On midline of the neck
- C. Between upper and middle third of anterior border of sternomastoid
- D. Arise from 6th branchial cleft
- E. Contain clear fluid

answer :c

The following are differential diagnosis of midline neck swelling.

- a. Submentallymphnode.
- b. Laryngocele.
- c. Branchialcyst.
- d. Submandibular cystic hygrom
- . e. Carotidbodytumor.

answer : a

69. cancer of thyroglossal cyst :

- a) SCC
- b) hurthle cell carcinoma

answer :a

The common complication of the thyroglossal cyst is:-

- a. Haemorrhage.
- b. Respiratory distress
- . c. Infection.
- d. Dysphagia.
- e. Excessive salivation

answer : c

A 3-year-old child has a draining lesion in the lower third of the neck along the anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. the most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Atypical mycobacterial infection.
- b. Thyroglossal duct sinus.
- c. Second branchial cleft sinus.
- d. Actinomycosis.
- e. Epidermal inclusion cyst.

answer : c

most common complication of Thyroglossal cyst :
infection

thyroglossal cyst wrong :
can not form a fistula

Regardless of age or sex the most common neck swelling is:

- A. Lymph node enlargement???
- B. Goiter
- C. Thyroglossal cyst
- D. Aneurysm of carotid artery
- E. Salivary gland tumor

answer : a

Thyroglossal duct cysts:

- A. Can be deviated from the midline.
- B. Tract can contain thyroid tissue.
- C. Moves upward with protrusion of the tongue and swallowing.

answer : c

All are posterior neck masses except :

Plunging ranula

painless transparent cystic swelling in the floor of the mouth is known as:

- A. Sublingual dermoid
- B. Ranula
- C. Lymphangioma
- D. Hemangioma
- E. Dentigerous cyst

answer : b

Recurrent painful swelling at the submandibular region during mastication usually indicates:

- A. Plunging ranula
- B. Stone in the duct of the submandibular salivary gland
- C. Tuberculous cervical lymphadenitis
- D. Branchial cyst
- E. Thyroglossal cyst

answer : b

10. Dermoid cysts:

- Most commonly around the orbit and the mouth???
- Not attached to skin???

True about branchial cyst **

- A. Presents in neonatal period
- B. Contains clear fluid
- C. Present between upper and middle third of SCM
- D. Arise from 6th branchial cleft

answer : c

wrong about branchial cyst :
covered by lymphoid tissue

Most common complication of branchial cyst :
infection

All the followings are true about the thyroglossal cyst EXCEPT: Select one:

- a. Painless swelling.
- b. . Cystic in consistency.
- c. Moves up & Down with swallowing
- d. . If infected, can form a thyroglossal fistula
- e. . It is almost always lie in the midline

answer :

The most common neck swelling is:

- A. Carotid body tumor**
- B. Sternomastoid tumoe**
- C. Enlarged lymph node**
- D. Cystic hygroma**
- E. Branchial cyst**

answer : c

Soft cystic brilliantly translucent swelling at the side of the neck appearing at birth or early infancy is:

- A. Pharyngeal pouch**
- B. Branchial cyst**
- C. Carotid body tumor**
- D. Cystic hygroma**
- E. Sternomastoid tumor**

answer : c

After dificult labor the newly born infant found to have a huge mass in one side of his neck which is softly cystic, partially compressive and brilliantly translucent; this infant has:

- A. Sternomastoid tumor**
- B. Branchial cyst**
- C. Cystic hygroma**
- D. Pharyngeal pouch**
- E. Cervical rib**

answer : c

**positive transillumination in one cyst :
cystic hygroma**

painless soft tissue mass particularly attached to skin with well defined slippery edge is:

- A. Cystic hygroma
- B. Cavernous hemangioma
- C. Lipoma
- D. Neurofibroma
- E. Fibroma

answer :c

Regard branchial cyst, all true except.

- a. Maybe confused with nodal metastasis.
- b. Is treated by aspiration.
- c. Is derived from ectoderm of the second branchial pouch.
- d. Is lined with squamous epithelium and contains cholesterol crystals.
- e. May be complicated with branchial fistula.

answer :b

Which of the following not true about branchial cyst:

A - Protrudes from beneath the anterior border of the upper 1/3 of the sternomastoid.

* B - Always transilluminates.

C - The presence of cholesterol crystals in the aspirate confirms the diagnosis

. D - Excision entails following its track as far as the pharyngeal wall.

E - Hypoglossal and spinal accessory nerves are at risk during its removal.

answer : b

13. Collar stud abscess?

Tuberculous lymphadenitis

1. A patient presents with a midline neck mass that moves with swallowing and tongue protrusion. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Thyroglossal duct cyst
- b) Branchial cleft cyst
- c) Lymphoma
- d) Dermoid cyst

Answer: a

A lateral neck mass located anterior to the sternocleidomastoid muscle in an adult is most likely caused by what condition?

- a) Thyroglossal duct cyst
- b) Branchial cleft cyst
- c) Lymphoma
- d) Thyroid cancer

Answer: b

A 45-year-old female presents with a painless thyroid nodule. FNAC shows "Orphan Annie eye nuclei." What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Papillary thyroid carcinoma
- b) Follicular thyroid carcinoma
- c) Medullary thyroid carcinoma
- d) Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma

Answer: a

Which thyroid cancer is associated with MEN 2 syndrome?

- a) Papillary thyroid carcinoma
- b) Follicular thyroid carcinoma
- c) Medullary thyroid carcinoma
- d) Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma

Answer: c

is the most common malignant thyroid tumor?

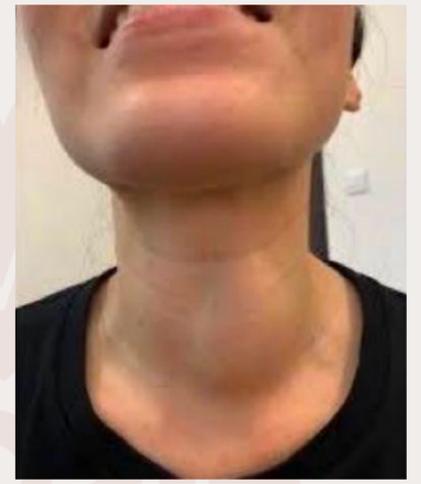
- a) Papillary thyroid carcinoma
- b) Follicular thyroid carcinoma
- c) Medullary thyroid carcinoma
- d) Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma

Answer: a

Mini OSCE

1- What investigations are commonly used to evaluate this disease?

- Blood tests (TSH, Free T₄, Free T₃, antibodies).
- Imaging (Ultrasound, Radioactive iodine uptake).
- Biopsy (Fine needle aspiration).



2- What are the examinations performed to assess the it?

- A- elevation of the tongue (to differentiate it from thyroglossal cyst)
- B- swallowing a sip of water



3- Next steps if initial tests are inconclusive?

- Advanced imaging (CT/MRI).
- Biopsy (FNA).

1- Whats the most two propable diagnosis ?

Goitre , Thyroglossal cyst

2) Two examination you do to reach diagnosis ?

Swallowing => To see if its fixated to the trachea (Goitre)

Tongue protruding => To see if its fixed to hyoid bone (Thyroglossal cyst)



3) Two examination you do to know if there is retrosternal growth ?

Percussion suprasternally => if dullness present then yes...

Tracheal diviation examination by palpation suprasternally if yes indicate retrosternal growth

4) Two initial investigation you ask for ?

TSH/T₃/T₄

ultrasound to see content of the swelling

1. After thyroid surgery , this 26- year old female developed the following sign inflation of a sphygmomanometer above systolic blood pressure for 5 minutes. The patient is best treated with :

- a. Oxygen supplement
- b. Intravenous anticonvulsants
- c. Verapamil infusion
- d. Calcium gluconate infusion
- e. Potassium chloride infusion



Answer : d

2. Midline Neck swelling, Cystic in nature. All the statements are true except:-

- a) Painless, fluctuant mass.
- b) Moves up and down with tongue protrusion.
- c) Complicated by severe hemorrhage.
- d) Majority are located below the thyrohyoid membrane.
- e) Typically filled with mucus secretion.



Answer : c

3. Midline Neck swelling, Cystic in nature. All the statements regarding to the above swelling are true Except:-

- a. Malignant degeneration described if the excision performed at the adulthood.
- b. Can cause respiratory distress if not excised.
- c. Sistrunk procedure is the operation of choice.
- d. Fistula may develop after infection.
- e. Differentiated from ectopic thyroid.



Answer : A

4. A 26 year-old- female presents with palpitations, weight loss, amenorrhea and sleeplessness The patient specific initial evaluation should include:

- a) Anti-thyroid antibodies
- b) Head and neck CT scan
- c) Neck and upper chest X-ray
- d) Thyroid ultrasound scan
- e) Neck MRI



Answer : A

5. A 26 year-old- female presents with palpitations, weight loss, amenorrhea and sleeplessness, The most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Toxic multinodular goiter
- b. Toxic thyroid nodule
- c. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- d. Grave's disease
- e. Follicular thyroid carcinoma



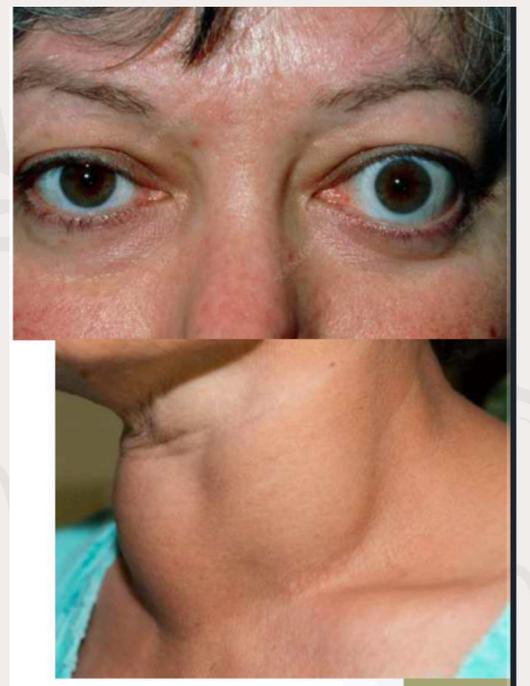
Answer : d

6. Neck mass with palpitation mention 2 dd x ?

Graves ,
goiter

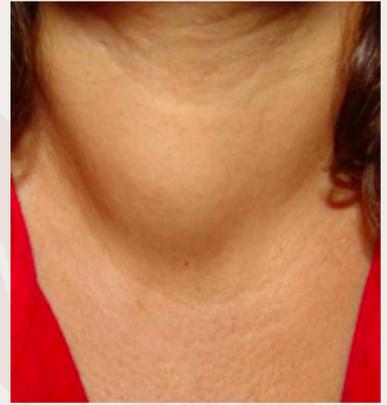
7. 2 findings in the pic ?

Exophthalmus ,
lid retraction



8. Which of these tests is not important for initial diagnosis

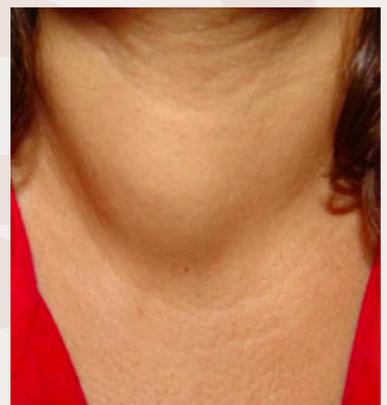
- A-Isotope
- B-T₄
- C-TSH
- D-Antibodies
- E-Neck US



Answer : A

9. Which of the following is not important during physical examination:

- A-Elevation on tongue protrusion
- B-Elevation when swallowing water
- C-Cervical lymph node enlargement
- D-Retrosternal extension
- E-Mouth sores



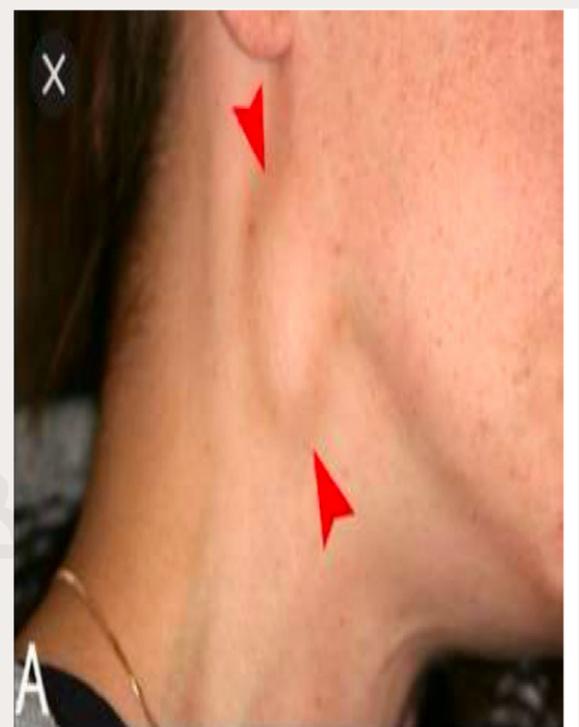
Answer : E

10. If you were told that this swelling is lymphadenitis, at what level is it?

Level 2 (submandibular)

11. Which of the following is not among its differential diagnosis

- A-Thyroglossal cyst(found in the midline)
- B-Lipoma
- C-carotid body tumor
- D-Lymphadenitis
- E-Branchial cyst



Answer : A

12. One of the following is not among the differential diagnoses for a swelling in the oral cavity:

- a) Thyroid nodule
- b) Lipoma
- c) Submental lymph node
- d) Dermoid cyst
- e) Pulsing ranula



Answer : A

13. One statement is wrong:

- a) Can be treated with Sistrunk procedure.
- b) Can be a result of trauma.
- c) Might be a true cyst.
- d) Could be pseudocyst.”



Answer : A

Parotid gland enlargement

1) Most common cause ?
viral infection

2) Management?
antibiotic

3) If recurrence ,what is the cause?
autoimmune disease ,
frey syndrome ,
stone

4) Nerve may be injuries in surgery?
Nerve may be injuries in surgery

5) Mention one complication after surgery?
infection / facial palsy



1) What is the most common malignant tumor in this gland?

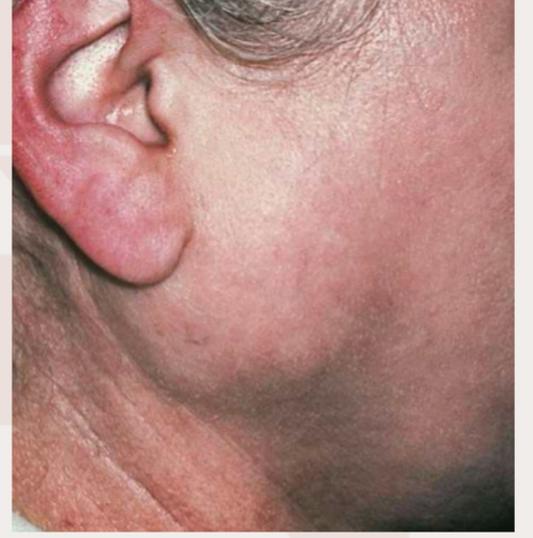
Mucoepidermoid

2) What is the name of the duct of this gland?

Stenson duct

3) How to manage this tumor?

total parotidectomy with nerve preservation, if one branch is involved → excision of that branch.



4) If this gland is infected what we call it?

Sialadenitis