

RESULTS

The cases are classified into four groups according to the different anatomical and pathological entities. The conclusive proof of disease in the different cases was based upon the classical CT picture, clinical findings and/or histopathologic confirmation either through biopsy or operative specimens.

Table (1): Groups lesions.

Groups	Type of lesion	Male	Female	Age range	No. of cases
I	Visceral				
	▪ Upper aerodigestive tract	5	-	11-77	5
	▪ Laryngeal	4	-	54-65	4
	▪ Thyroid	4	3	19-65	7
II	Non nodal neck masses	4	2	11-30	6
III	Nodal neck masses (cervical lymphadenopathy)	6	1	13-77	7
IV	Salivary gland	4	2	11-43	6

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Table (2): Upper aerodigestive tract lesions.

Case	Age/Sex	Presentation	Lesion	CT CHARACTERISTICS					Diagnosis
				Location	Enhancement	Mass effect	Bone changes	L.N.	
1	14/M	- Nasal obstruction - Blood stained discharge	Soft tissue mass	RT aspect of Nasopharynx	+++ densely homogenous	+	-	-	Juvenile angiofibroma
2	11/M	- Nasal obstruction - Blood stained discharge	Soft tissue mass	RT aspect of Nasopharynx	+++ densely homogenous	-	-	-	Juvenile angiofibroma
3	15/M	- Nasal obstruction - Blood stained discharge - Neural deficit	Soft tissue mass	Left nasal and pterygoid fossa	+++ densely homogenous	+	+	-	Advanced juvenile angiofibroma
4	58/M	Dysphagia	Soft tissue mass	Left aspect of oropharyngeal	+	++	-	-	Oropharyngeal carcinoma
5	77/M	Dysphagia	Soft tissue mass	Left lat. Surface of hypopharynx	+	++	-	+	Hypopharyngeal carcinoma

Table (3): Laryngeal lesions.

Case	Age/Sex	Presentation	CT CHARACTERISTICS						Diagnosis
			Lesion	Location	Enhancement	Bone changes	Encroachment on air column	L.N.	
1	60/M	■ Hoarseness of voice + stridor	Soft tissue mass + area of breaking down	Supraglottic	+	-	+	+ Bilateral	Supraglottic cancer larynx
2	65/M	■ Hoarseness of voice + stridor	Soft tissue mass + area of breaking down	Supraglottic	+	-	+	+ unilateral	Supraglottic cancer larynx
3	60/M	■ Hoarseness of voice + stridor	Soft tissue mass	Glottic region	+	-	+	-	Cancer larynx (glottic carcinoma)
4	54/M	■ Hoarseness of voice + stridor	Soft tissue mass	Glottic region	+	-	+	+ unilateral	Glottic carcinoma

Table (5): Non nodal neck masses

Case	Age/Sex	Presentation	CT CHARACTERISTICS							Diagnosis
			Lesion	Density	Location	Enhancement	Bone changes	L.N.	Mass effect	
1	28/M	Painless RT lower neck swelling	Well defined hypodense mass	Fat density (-100 HUs)	RT. Lat. Lower neck	-	-	-	-	Intermuscular lipoma
2	11/M	Painless RT lower neck swelling	Well defined hypodense mass	Fat density (-70 HUs)	RT postro-Lat. Lower neck	-	-	-	-	Intramuscular lipoma
3	24/M	Painless swelling in front of neck	Well marginated hypodense midline mass	Fat density (-60 HUs)	Midline on front of neck	+ margin of mass	-	-	-	Dermoid cyst
4	21/M	Recent hoarseness of voice + dysphagia	Multilocular hypodense collection	Fluid (10 HUs)	Retropharyngeal space	+ peripheral enhancing	+	-	+	Retropharyngeal abscess
5	30/F	Dysphagia + fever	Multilocular hypodense collection	Fluid (15 HUs)	Parapharyngeal space	+ peripheral enhancing	-	-	+	Parapharyngeal abscess
6	22/F	Painless RT Lat. Lower neck mass	Lobulated soft tissue mass + area of breaking down	Soft tissue (40 HUs)	RT side of the neck	+	-	-	+	Neurofibroma

Table (6): Cervical lymphadenopathy (Nodal masses)

Case	Age/sex	Presentation	CT CHARACTERISTIC				Diagnosis
			Enhancement	Internal border	External border	Distribution	
1	38/M	Painless neck mass + constitutional symptoms	Thick peripheral ring	Irregular with central lucences	Irregular & loss of surrounding facial planes	- Post triangle - Lower deep cervical	Tuberculosis
2	46/M	Painless neck mass + constitutional symptoms	Thick peripheral ring	Irregular with central lucences	Irregular & loss of surrounding facial planes	- Post triangle - Lower deep cervical	Tuberculosis
3	28/F	Painless neck mass + constitutional symptoms	Thick peripheral ring	Irregular with central lucences	Irregular & loss of surrounding facial planes	- Post triangle - Upper deep cervical	Tuberculosis
4	13/M	Painless neck masses	-	Solid homogenous texture	Well defined facial planes intact	Post Triangle	Nodular sclerosing Hodgkin
5	36/M	Painless left neck mass	-	Solid homogenous texture	Well defined facial planes intact	Upper, middle and lower deep cervical	Nodular sclerosing Hodgkin
6	77/M	Painless left neck mass Dysphagia	Thin rim	Central lucency	Regular and loss of facial planes	Left upper deep cervical	Hypopharyngeal carcinoma
7	60/M	Painless neck masses + hoarseness of voice	Thin rim	Central lucency	Regular and loss of facial planes	Upper deep cervical	Cancer larynx

Table (7): Salivary gland lesions.

Case	Age/Sex	Presentation	CT CHARACTERISTICS					Diagnosis
			Lesion	Location	Enhancement	Mass effect	Bone changes	
1	11/M	▪ RT painful upper neck swelling + fever	Hypodense tissue soft mass + central necrosis	RT parotid gland	+ marginal	-	-	Chronic abscess
2	21/F	▪ Left painful upper neck mass	Hypodense mass	Submandibular gland	Faint enhancing wall	-	-	Sialadenitis with abscess formation
3	45/M	▪ Left painless upper neck swelling	Ill defined mass lesion + area of low attenuation + poorly defined margin	Left parotid gland	+	+	-	Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
4	50/M	▪ Right painless upper neck swelling	Hypodense mass lesion + area of breakdown	RT parotid gland	+	+	-	Parotid carcinoma
5	25/M	▪ Left painless upper neck swelling	Isodense mass lesion + irregular central hypodense area	Left submandibular gland	++ dense homogenous	+	-	Pleomorphic adenoma
6	43/F	▪ Left painless upper neck swelling	Isodense mass + area of breaking down	Left parotid gland	++ dense homogenous	+	-	Pleomorphic adenoma