

Open Surgical Biopsy in Patients with Cervico Thoracic and Other Body Swellings

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Abstract

The study was conducted to know the results of open surgical biopsy in patients with cervicothoracic and other body swellings. The study included 49 patients, mostly females, majority in 2nd to 3rd decade of life, youngest a 7 year old girl and the eldest a 68 years old male. 75% of the patients presented with swelling, 100% had clinically palpable swelling and cervicothoracic region was involved in more than 90% of the patients. Under local anesthesia open surgical biopsy was done in all. Histopathology revealed tuberculosis in 63.26% and malignancy in 20.40% of the patients. 79.59% of the patients were definitely helped by accurate diagnosis and specific treatment. There was no morbidity related to the surgical procedure. It is recommended that open surgical biopsy should always be performed in any patient with a suspicious swelling, and where facilities for non invasive investigation and sophisticated investigation are not available. It not only helps in making and excluding a diagnosis, but also helps in providing specific treatment to the patient.

Keywords: Swelling, Excision, Tuberculosis

Introduction

Except for very few pathologies, diagnosis of any swelling cannot be easily made with certainty even if the constitutional symptoms are present and a detailed history is available. Patients with enlarged lymph nodes, subcutaneous swelling can present with varied or no symptoms. A provisional clinical diagnosis may be made, but that even if correct may not be of any help, especially in patients who may require prolonged specific antimicrobial treatment, surgical intervention, radio chemotherapy or a multimodality treatment. A detailed history, thorough general / systemic

examination and non invasive diagnostic methods are currently the procedures of choice for initial evaluation, but, then they are not the gold standard in all swellings¹, that makes tissue biopsy mandatory for the clinician to arrive at a specific diagnosis and for the patient to receive the best possible specific treatment. There is no denying the fact that while subjecting every swelling to biopsy unnecessary biopsies may be done in some patients who have benign pathology², but then in an area where facilities for non invasive diagnostic procedures are not available, where some diseases are very common, or clinical suspicion is that of

having a biopsy, in such a situation (except in patients who have squamous carcinoma metastasis from head or neck primary, where excision biopsy may lead to higher local treatment failure) one should always go for open surgical biopsy. The study was conducted to find alternative to non invasive diagnostic techniques and to find the results of open surgical biopsy. It is a fact that general surgeons perform highest number of biopsies in all such swellings³, if that be so every general surgeon in a community health centre should perform such procedures as and when required.

Materials and methods

The study was conducted in a community health center (CHC), over a period of 3 years. All patients with clinical history of swelling / mass on any part of body associated with, cough, fever, weakness, palpitations, pain, dyspnea, and physical examination suggestive of variegated consistency palpable mass in any part of the body, anemia, are included in the study. A detailed history with regard to duration of symptoms, initial site / size, shape, increase or decrease in swelling / mass, pain, fever, and treatment history is also recorded. A thorough general physical and systemic examination is performed in all the patients. Complete blood count, (ESR, CBC-PBF), liver, kidney functions, blood sugar, ECG, X-Ray chest, sputum in suspects, and routine urine examination is done. Every attempt is made to convince the patient to go for fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC), other non invasive evaluation of the swelling at higher centers, however, those who refused or those who could not afford are explained merits and demerits of biopsy, and further subsequent treatment which is needed at referral or a tertiary care institutes. All the biopsies are to be done under local anesthesia is explained to the patients and their attendants.

All the swellings which had symptomatic, clinical, operative and macroscopic features of lipoma, sebaceous cyst, collection, hematoma, abscess, midline dermoids, neurofibroma, besides thyroid and breast swellings are not included in this study. After negative drug sensitivity test and anesthesia to the local area surgical biopsy also called open biopsy, is done as, (i) Incisional biopsy, which removed only part of the suspicious area, enough to make a diagnosis, or (ii) Excisional biopsy which removed the entire swelling, tumor or abnormal area, for both a diagnostic and therapeutic intent.. The specimen so obtained is sent for histopathological examination to the pathologist. Further management plan is decided as per the histopathology report. Patients with histopathological evidence of tuberculosis, are registered at the nearest health centre in consultations with the specialist and given anti tubercular treatment (ATT) as per regime, all patients with reports suggesting malignancy are referred to higher centers for specialized treatment. Patients are followed in outdoor, further evaluation or alterations in treatment is done, morbidity and mortality in patients coming for follow up is recorded.

Results

The study included 31 female and 18 male patients, majority was in 2nd through 3rd decade of life, and the youngest was a 7 years old girl and the eldest a 68 years old male. Swelling on any part of body was the commonest symptom (table 1), and palpable swelling / lymphadenopathy, anemia were the common clinical signs, cervical nodes were enlarged in majority (table 2, figure 1) The symptomatology varied from 3-10 months, and the size of the swelling ranged from 2 to 15 cm. 08.16% of patients had purulent discharge from neck. Anemia and raised ESR was observed in more than 50% of patients.

Table 1: Symptomatology in 49 patients with swellings*.

Symptom	Number of patients	Percentage	Male	Female
Swelling	37	75.51	11	26
Cough	20	40.81	03	17
Fever	18	36.73	03	15
Palpitations	15	30.61	05	10
Weakness	14	28.57	03	11
Dyspnea	11	22.44	06	05
Pain	09	18.36	03	06

*More than one symptom was present in a patient.

Table 2: Showing region wise swellings with clinical signs*.

Region of swelling	Number of patients	Percentage	Male	Female
Cervical	36	73.46	10	26
Tenderness	10	20.40	06	04
Axillary	07	14.28	02	05
Thoracic	05	10.20	04	01
Draining sinus Neck	04	08.16	02	02
Inguinal	03	06.12	01	02
Abdominal wall	03	06.12	02	01
Limbs	03	06.12	01	02
Gluteal	02	04.08	00	02

*More than one region was involved, and more than one swelling was present in some patients.

Table 3: Diagnosis of patients after histopathological examination.

Histopathological Finding	Number of Patients	Percentage	Male	Female
Tuberculosis	31	63.26	05	26
Non Specific / Lipoma / Fibro lipoma	06	12.24	04	02
Non Hodgkin's lymphoma	02	04.08	01	01
Embryonal rhabdo myosarcoma	01	02.04	01	00
Ewing's Sarcoma	01	02.04	01	00
Metastatic deposits of carcinoma	01	02.04	01	00
Intermediate grade fibro sarcoma	01	02.04	01	00
Poorly differentiated Sarcoma	01	02.04	01	00
Metastatic deposits of Seminoma	01	02.04	01	00
Squamous cell Carcinoma	01	02.04	01	00
Hemangiopericytoma	01	02.04	00	01
Schwannoma	01	02.04	01	00
Pleo morphic adenoma	01	02.04	00	01



Fig. 1: Swelling in left supraclavicular region (tubercular).



Fig. 4: Swelling in right mammary region (Squamous cell carcinoma).

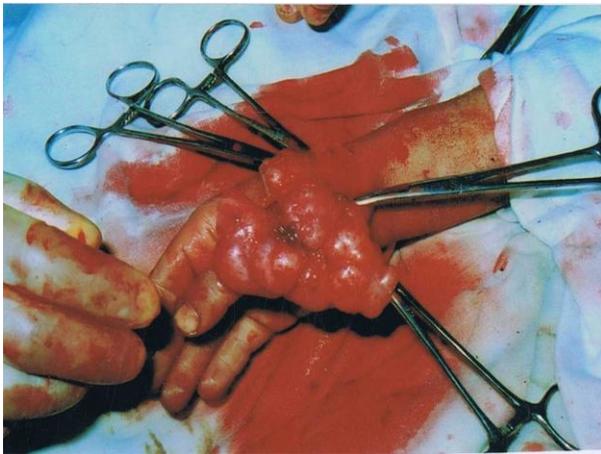


Fig. 2: Swelling on wrist being excised (hemangiopericytoma).



Fig. 5: Swelling over abdomen (metastatic deposits of carcinoma).



Fig. 3: Swelling in right infraclavicular region (Immediate grade fibrosarcoma).

Local anesthesia was used in all, excision of whole swelling /node was done in 75.51% of patients (figure 2), histopathology confirmed tuberculosis in 63.26% of patients, malignancy in 20.40% which was more in male patients (table 3). Of the 10.20% patients with thoracic swelling (figure 3 and 4), 60% had malignancy, of the 6.12% patients with inguinal swelling, 66.66% had tuberculosis and one (33.33%) had metastatic deposits of seminoma testis, all 6.12% patients with abdominal wall swellings (figure 5), had terminal malignancy, of the 4.08% patients with gluteal swellings one had malignancy. In spite of the best possible efforts, clinical, operative and macroscopic diagnosis made

by the operating surgeon was proved wrong by histopathology in 16.32% of patients. 14.28% of patients had associated pulmonary tuberculosis and 6.12% had initially taken erratic ATT, 6.12% had sputum positive for acid fast bacilli. All patients with tuberculosis were put on ATT, in consultation with the specialist and higher centers in the field. In tubercular group 16.12% of the patients persisted with symptoms and developed other complications of tuberculosis, which were managed systematically, and by alternative regime. 12.90% of the patients with tuberculosis did not respond to treatment and died, 83.87% of the patients were cured and were disease and swelling free at a follow up of 5 years. Patients with malignancy were referred to higher centers, and were followed in outdoor. Of the 20.20% patients with malignancy 40% died within 1 year, 10% had either died or lost to follow up, but 50% were alive at follow up of 5 years.

Excision biopsy helped in making the diagnosis, and 39 patients (79.59%) were definitely helped by accurate diagnosis, and specific treatment, besides diagnosis also helped in convincing these patients to go for treatment at higher centers.

Comments

Any unexplained swelling on body with or without constitutional symptoms, not only warrants a detailed history and clinical examination, but also that a tissue diagnosis is the only specific method of managing such swellings in a more scientific way. There are various types of biopsy procedures, each type of biopsy has pros and cons. The choice of which type to use depends on things like site, size, numbers, how suspicious the tumor looks, other medical problems the patient may have, and surgeons personal preferences. A surgeon should talk to his patient about the pros and cons of different types of biopsy procedures, but in rural hospitals and in a set up like ours

where there is neither any provision of FNAC, nor of core needle biopsy, neither of ultrasound / CT / MRI guided, nor of stereotactic core needle biopsy, nor of vacuum assisted core biopsy the only option left is that of open surgical biopsy. Besides the results of these biopsy procedures are not as good as that of open surgical biopsy, the only advantage being that all these procedures are non-invasive, and can be performed without any suture. Surgical biopsy can be done in the hospital's outpatient department, or in the operation room under local anesthesia, sedation may be needed in uncooperative patients and children's. Stitches are needed, and it will leave a scar, but then it is the most ideal way of making a diagnosis in a rural hospital where there is no other facility available and the patients are not willing to go to higher centers for one or the other reason. The only requirement is that of a qualified surgeon who should know when to cut, why to cut, how to cut, how much to cut, why not to cut, how to handle an abnormal cut, how to handle the specimen so cut and how to manage the patient with a multidisciplinary approach after any adverse report is received. This study has small number of patients but is significant in view of the fact that accurate diagnosis was established in 83.68% of patients and all were put on specific treatment, also the numbers may not be significant given the fact that we had tried to biopsy only the highly suspicious swelling, but then that may be another interesting point because the diagnosis of common swellings such as sebaceous and others not included in this study is always made clinically, and such swellings should not be included in differential diagnosis of swelling in patients with tuberculosis, lymphoma, or other malignancies.

Tubercular lymphadenitis being more in females is well known⁴, very high percentage of patients with tuberculosis in the present study may be because of the fact that there is ignorance, illiteracy, non

availability of specialized diagnostic procedures in remote areas, peoples leaving as joint families, in congested houses, and still believe in treatments from quacks. Majority of the patients having tubercular lymphadenitis is almost similar to the observation made in patients from Southeast Asia and India who have special predilection for tubercular lymphadenitis⁵⁻⁶. Slowly increasing swelling with varied duration is in accordance to studies where it has been observed that tubercular lymphadenitis usually presents as a slowly increasing painless swelling of a single group of lymph nodes, duration of symptoms may vary from 3 to 8 months, and duration of symptoms is more in men⁷⁻⁸. The lymph node size may vary from 3 to 10 cm and only 10- 35% of the nodes may be tender during examination, and about 4- 11% can have draining sinus⁹, similar observations have been made in the present study. Unilateral involvement of 1-3 nodes has been noted in 85% of the cases⁵, cervical node involvement is most common and is reported in 45%-70% of cases, with majority in supraclavicular region and almost 20% bilateral⁹⁻¹⁰. Constitutional symptoms in present study are in accordance to those of other studies⁸⁻⁹. Excisional biopsy though an invasive approach has the highest sensitivity and may produce a more rapid and favorable symptomatic response⁷.

The findings of multisite lymphadenopathy in present series is in consistence with reported findings of other studies, but is at variance with regard to the diagnosis of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma of 21 %, compared to only 2.04% in present study¹¹. The difference could be our study was from rural area where tuberculosis is very common, and also where all patients do not report to our hospital, more over the diagnosis of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in 21% is from a series of 297 patients, even though ours is very small series, we differ with the reported observation that lymphoma is a common cause of surgical lymphadenopathy³. More

than 50% of the patients in the present study having tuberculosis are in contrast to the reported incidence of only 8.5% in united states¹².

If not comparable in figures, but a similar study of diagnostic biopsy of lymph nodes of the neck, axilla and groin had shown over all 34% malignant disease including 19% lympho reticular, 15% metastatic, 15% tubercular lymphadenitis, and 5% benign, non-specific, self limiting disease¹¹, though the numbers are variable yet are specific to the extent that malignancy was detected in 20% of patients in present study also. The difference could be because we had included whole body swellings, and the number was quiet less compared to other series, more over the present study was conducted only in swellings where patient had variegated consistency swelling and high suspicion of underlying pathology. Availability of specific diagnosis helps manage these patients in a scientific way. Most of the patients in present study got specific treatment, and 81.63% of patients were alive, without recurrence and in good health at a follow up of 5 years.

The study has confirmed the facts that the patient in rural areas and in areas where medical facilities are lacking present very late, most of their time is wasted by quacks, they may not get proper professional advice in time, medical facility may be lacking and majority can't effort to go to higher centers for diagnosis and treatment. Also the number can't be taken as specific because very few patients seek medical advice.

In conclusion open surgical biopsy is easy to perform, can be performed in any health centre, requirement of a qualified surgeon is must, should not be delayed and a specific diagnosis is certain. We recommend if non invasive approaches have failed or are not available, or the diagnosis is in doubt one should always go for open surgical biopsy.

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