Imaging of congenital cysts and fistulas of the neck
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Introduction
• Latero-cervical congenital cysts represent a heterogeneous group of malformations with varied and often misleading clinical presentation.
• Our purpose is to describe radiological imaging of congenital latero cervical malformations.

Résults
• Average age = 26 years [3 – 54] years
• Sex-ratio = 1.5
• Type of anomalies
• The demand for radiological investigations was guided by clinical presentation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Anomalies</th>
<th>Ultrasound</th>
<th>CT scan</th>
<th>MRI</th>
<th>Fistulogram</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Arch (n=4)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Arch Cyst (n=21)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fistula (n=3)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patients
34
12
3
4

Fig 1: 1st BCC with infection. Axial and coronal planes CT scan
Fig 2: Axial plane CT scan showing a 2nd branchial fistula

Méthodes
This retrospective study describes a series of 40 patients treated for congenital cysts and fistulas of the latero-cervical region of the neck between 1995 and 2015.

Résults
• Investigations required for each type of anomaly

Conclusion
• The study of congenital cystic masses should be considered according to clinical criteria and topography.
• Misdiagnosis often leads to inadequate treatment with recurrence and functional as well as cosmetic sequelae.
• The precise anatomical location and imaging appearances are important for accurate diagnosis and formulating the differential diagnoses of cystic lesions in the neck.