



## A rapidly growing neck mass in childhood: Castleman's disease concomitant with cavernous lymphangioma in the posterior cervical region

Çocukluk çağı hızlı büyüyen boyun kitlesi: Posteriör servikal bölgede kavernöz lenfanjioma ile birliktelik gösteren Castleman hastalığı

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In this article, we present a 12-year-old girl case with a painless mass in the left posterior region of the neck for two weeks. Two masses were detected during surgery. Histopathologic examination revealed the hyaline vascular type of Castleman's disease for the bigger mass and cavernous lymphangioma for the smaller mass. In the light of literature data, our case was the third childhood cervical posterior triangle Castleman's disease and was the first case reported due to its concomitance with cavernous lymphangioma.

**Key Words:** Castleman's disease; cavernous lymphangioma; posterior servikal region.

Bu yazıda, iki haftadır boynunun sol arka bölgesinde ağrısız kitlesi olan 12 yaşında bir kız olgu sunuldu. Ameliyat esnasında iki ayrı kitleye rastlandı. Histopatolojik incelemede büyük olan kitlenin hiyalen vasküler tipte Castleman hastalığı ve küçük olan kitlenin ise kavernöz lenfanjiom olduğu gözlemlendi. Literatür verileri ışığında bu olgu literatürde çocukluk çağı arka servikal üçgen yerleşimli Castleman hastalığı olan üçüncü olgu ve kavernöz lenfanjiom birlikteliği nedeniyle de bildirilen ilk olgudur.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Castleman hastalığı; kavernöz lenfanjioma; arka servikal bölge.

Castleman's disease (CD) is an uncommon cause of neck masses which can easily be misdiagnosed. It has also been called angiofollicular lymphoid hyperplasia, giant lymph node hyperplasia and angiomatous lymphoid hamartoma in the literature.<sup>[1-4]</sup> In general it is seen in the mediastinum and

abdomen, and the most common extrathoracic site is the neck. The disease was first described by Benjamin Castleman et al.<sup>[5]</sup> in 1956 as a localized mediastinal lymph node hyperplasia resembling thymoma. After that, the multicentric or systemic form was described by Gaba et al.<sup>[6]</sup>

