

- A. Upper Endoscopy.
- B. Throat swab, CBC, ESR.
- C. MRI on the neck
- D. Excisional biopsy and histopathology.

3- What are the complications expected for this condition?

- A. Metastasis.
- B. Airway obstruction.
- C. Perforation.
- D. Abscess formation.

4- What is the most appropriate treatment for this condition?

- A. Supportive and medical treatment.
- B. Surgical excision.
- C. Incision and drainage.
- D. Incisional biopsy.

(CASE 3) An 18-month-old girl is brought to the physician's office for evaluation of left neck mass. Examination reveals a 2-cm soft, non-tender, fluctuant mass in the left lateral neck. This is located at the anterior border of the sternomastoid, midway between the mastoid and clavicle.

1- What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. Thyroglossal cyst
- B. Branchial cleft cyst.
- C. Lipoma.
- D. Acute lymphadenitis.

2- What is the most appropriate next investigation?

- A. Incisional biopsy and histopathology.
- B. Aspiration cytology.
- C. Neck CT or MRI.
- D. CBC, ESR, CRP.

3- What is the expected complications?

- A. Malignant transformation.
- B. Airway obstruction.
- C. Dysphagia.
- D. Infection with possible abscess formation.

4- What is the most appropriate treatment?

- A. Medical and supportive treatment.
- B. Aspiration.

C. Incision and drainage.

D. Complete surgical excision.

(CASE 4) A 45-year-old man presents to the physician's office for evaluation of a posterior neck mass. The mass has been present for years, but has slowly enlarged over the last 2 years. Examination reveals a subcutaneous mass that is soft, non-tender, and movable in all direction and associated with pseudo fluctuation.

1- What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

A. Abscess.

B. Sebaceous cyst.

C. Lipoma.

D. Dermoid cyst.

2- What is the most suitable investigation for the case?

A. Aspiration cytology.

B. CBC and ESR.

C. Blood culture.

D. Neck ultrasound.

3- What is the most appropriate treatment for this case?

A. Conservative management

B. Antibiotics and antipyretics

C. Aspiration

D. Surgical excision.

(CASE 5) A 50-year-old woman presents to the physician's office for evaluation of a right neck mass. The mass has been present for 3 years and is painless. On examination, a non-tender, firm, 2.5-cm mass is noted slightly below and posterior to the angle of the mandible on the right. The mass causes elevation of the ear lobule.

1- What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

A. Branchial cleft cyst.

B. Unilateral cervical lymphadenopathy.

C. Cystic hygroma.

D. Parotid pleomorphic adenoma.

2- What is the most appropriate treatment?

A. Incision and drainage.

B. Conservative and medical treatment.

C. Excisional biopsy.

D. Complete excision with negative margins

(CASE 6) A 50-year-old woman presents to the physician's office for evaluation of a right neck mass. The mass has been present for 3 years and is painless. On examination, a non-tender, firm, 2.5-

cm mass is noted slightly below and posterior to the angle of the mandible on the right. The mass causes elevation of the ear lobule.

1- What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. Branchial cleft cyst.
- B. Unilateral cervical lymphadenopathy.
- C. Cystic hygroma.
- D. Parotid pleomorphic adenoma.

2- What is the most appropriate treatment?

- A. Incision and drainage.
- B. Conservative and medical treatment.
- C. Excisional biopsy.
- D. Complete excision with negative margins

(CASE 7) A 65-year-old male presents to outpatient clinic by left sided neck swelling which is fluctuant and increases after meals. The patient also complains of recurrent irritative cough. On examination, the mass founded to be cystic, compressible and resonant on percussion.

1- What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. Cystic hygroma.
- B. Branchial cyst.
- D. Dermoid cyst.
- E. Pharyngeal diverticulum.

2- What is the most appropriate next investigation?

- A. CBC, ESR, CRP.
- B. Upper Endoscopy.
- C. Plain X-ray on neck and upper chest.
- D. Incisional biopsy and histopathology.

3- What are the expected complications?

- A. Dysphagia.
- B. Dysarthria.
- C. Dyspnea
- D. Infection with abscess formation.

4- What is the most appropriate treatment of this patient?

- A. Conservative management.
- B. Incision and drainage.
- C. Aspiration of the contents.
- D. Endoscopic surgery.

(CASE 8) A 40-year-old man presented to the outpatient clinic by weak right hand grip that annoying him during daily activities specially writing. On examination, weakness of the muscles of the right thumb was found associated with a right sided hard neck swelling that was located in the supraclavicular area.

1- What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. Supraclavicular lymph node.
- B. Cervical rib.
- C. Pharyngeal diverticulum.
- D. Laryngeal carcinoma.

2- What is the best investigation tool to confirm the diagnosis?

- A. Plain X- ray on neck and upper chest.
- B. Barium swallow.
- C. Barium meal.
- D. Upper endoscopy.

3_What is the best treatment for the condition?

- A. Conservative management.
- B. Complete surgical excision.
- C. Endoscopic excision
- D. Incisional biopsy and histopathology.