



In the name of God

# Mesenteric Lymphadenopathy

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### معرفی بیمار:

- کودک ۶ ساله ای با سابقه شکم درد از مدت ها قبل، سونوگرافی شده و چند عدد غده لنفی در ابعاد ۸ در ۱۲ میلیمتر در ناحیه مزانتر گزارش شده است. تحت درمان با مترونیدازول و مسکن قرار گرفته ولی بهتر نشده است. دو هفته بعد مجددا سونوگرافی شده که همان یافته قبلی مشاهده و گزارش شده است جهت تصمیم گیری به شما ارجاع شده
  - در رابطه با این بیمار چه اقدامی انجام می دهید؟

# **Basic questions**

1- What is mesenteric adenitis?

2- What causes mesenteric adenitis?

3- How common is it?

4- What are the symptoms of mesenteric adenitis?

# **Basic questions**

5- How is mesenteric adenitis diagnosed?

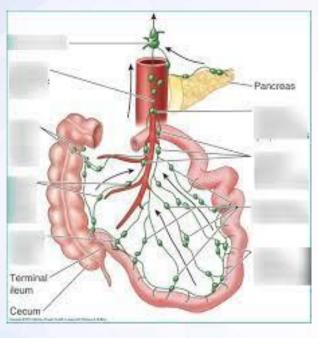
6- What is the treatment of mesenteric adenitis?

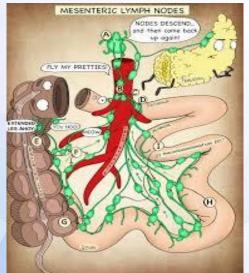
7-What is the outlook?

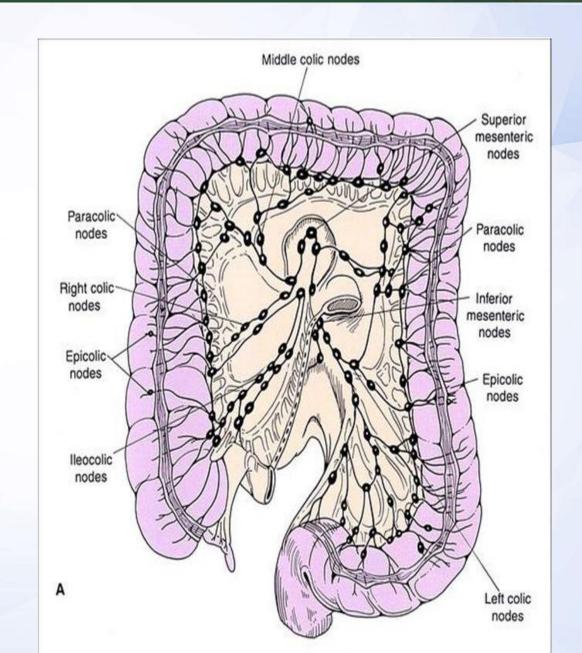
### The detectable abdominal lymph nodes:

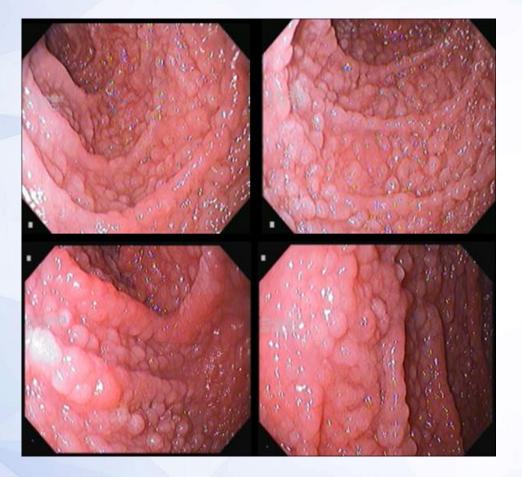
- 1- inguinal
- 2- iliac
- 3- para-aortic
- 4- mesenteric
- 5- hepatic station













#### What causes mesenteric adenitis?

1- Primary(idiopathic)

2- Secondary

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### What causes mesenteric adenitis? 2-Secondary:

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1-Mostly are due to infections:
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1-GI 2- Resp.:

1- Viral , 2-Bacterial , 3- Parasites

2- Food allergy

**3- TB** 

4-IBD

5- Malignancy (Unusual in children)

#### How common is it?

Mesenteric lymphadenitis is a common clinical finding in the pediatric population.

Mesenteric adenitis is a fairly common cause of acute and CAP in children aged under 16 years.

It is much less common in adults.

#### How common is it?

MLN is one of the most common findings in children with CAP with higher incidence among cases than controls and is statistically significant.

Mesenteric lymphadenopathy is a common, and often the only abnormal, finding on US in children with CAP (RAP).



#### How common is it?

Enlarged abdominal lymph nodes are frequently encountered in asymptomatic children and should not always be considered abnormal.

1- Asymptomatic

2- Acute presentation

3- Chronic presentation

A significant no. of cases with mesenteric adenitis are asymptomatic.

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Mesenteric Lymphadenitis

#### How is mesenteric adenitis diagnosed?

1- **US** 

2- Color Doppler US

3- Superb microvascular imaging (SMI)

4- CT

### How is mesenteric adenitis diagnosed?

Abdominal lymph nodes with the least diameter of 4 mm were considered to be enlarged.

MLN, with lymph nodes more than 5mm on their short axis, is a significant finding in children presenting with CAP.

Mesenteric lymph nodes with a minimum diameter from 5-10 mm should not be considered as a specific finding in children with mesenteric lymphadenitis.

# How is mesenteric adenitis diagnosed?

Enlarged abdominal lymph nodes exceeding 10 mm in their shortest axis in children with abdominal pain may represent mesenteric lymphadenitis of various causes.





#### What is the treatment for mesenteric adenitis?

Acute mesenteric adenitis is a self-limited condition.

**Treatment** involves supportive care with:

1- Pain management

2 Rest

3-Fluids

4- Warm , moist heat

5- No antibiotics

### What is the outlook?

Abdominal pain in children with mesenteric lymphadenitis typically resolves within 1-4 weeks, many children have symptom for up to 10 weeks.

### What is the outlook?

#### How long LNs stay enlarged?

Following infection, LN,s occasionally remain permanently enlarged, though they should be non-tender and <10mm.

No need for repeated US in most of the cases.

LN,s 25mm or larger in size and big nodes for more than one month need consideration.

