Neck Lumps and Bumps

Lumps in the neck are common and the cause is usually benign. In general practice, inflammatory lymph nodes are the most common cause. However, the lump may be the presentation of more serious disease (e.g., malignancy or chronic infection) and so a thorough assessment and diagnosis are essential. If there is any doubt as to the cause then the patient should be reviewed and/or referred for specialist assessment. Patients over the age of 40 are more likely to have a neoplastic cause. Inflammatory, congenital and traumatic causes are more common in younger patients but neoplasm should still be borne in mind.

Assessment

Clinical assessment will be guided to some extent by the location and nature of the lump(s) and the likely diagnosis. Points in the history and examination which should be considered are listed below.

History

- How long has the lump been present?
- Is it painful?
- Has it changed? If so, over what time frame?
- Are there symptoms of recent infection of nearby structures (cough, cold, sore throat, earache, toothache, skin problems, head lice, bites)?
- Has there been a fever?
- Does eating affect the lump?
- Is there pain on swallowing?
- Is there any effect on voice?
- Does the person smoke?
- Is there a history of travel?
- Is there a past history of cancer?
- Are there red flag symptoms of systemic illness such as:
  - Night sweats.
  - Weight loss.
  - Unexplained bruising or bleeding.
  - Persistent fatigue.
  - Breathlessness.

Examination

Establish:

- Location of the lump. Examine the:
  - Anterior triangle (bordered by the midline, the body of the mandible and the anterior border of sternocleidomastoid).
  - Posterior triangle (bordered by the posterior border of sternocleidomastoid, the clavicle and the trapezius).
  - Midline.

- Whether it is tender, hot, red, inflamed.
- Consistency.
- Size.
- Mobility.
- How deep the lump is: whether it is intradermal (suggesting sebaceous cyst with a central punctum, or a lipoma), subcutaneous or within deeper tissue.
- Whether it is pulsatile.
- Whether it is a solitary lump or if there is more than one.
Further examination to help establish the cause may include:

- Examination of the skin of the head and neck for rashes, lesions or infection.
- Examination of the ears, nose and throat.
- Examination of the mouth - for malignancy, dental issues. If parotid disease is suspected, identify the orifice of parotid duct and palpate with the patient’s head tilted backwards.
- Examination of the chest.
- Examination for lymphadenopathy or organomegaly elsewhere.
- Checking for compression of the airway or vasculature.
- Taking note of general clues of systemic illness, such as jaundice, pallor, petechiae, bruising, excoriation.

**Differential diagnosis**[1, 3, 4]

There are numerous possible causes of lumps in the neck.

The most common cause is reactive lymph nodes:

- Bacterial causes, such as beta haemolytic streptococci, staphylococcus aureus, *tuberculosis* and *secondary syphilis*.
- Viral causes, such as common viruses causing upper respiratory tract infections, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), cytomegalovirus, HIV, *herpes simplex virus*.
- Parasitic causes, such as *head lice*, fungal infections, *toxoplasmosis*.
- Non-infective causes, such as *sarcoidosis* and connective tissue disease.
- In children consider *cat scratch disease*, *Kawasaki disease* (more than one lymph node must be >1.5 cm and non-fluctuant - look for associated conjunctivitis, fever and desquamation).

Other causes include:

- Malignant lymph nodes: leukaemia, lymphoma, metastases.
- Infections of the skin: abscess, infected *sebaceous cyst*.
- Lipomas and other benign tumours: such as fibromas, chondromas, neuromas and vascular tumours.
- Thyroid swellings: diffuse enlargement, nodules and cancers.
- Salivary gland problems: tumours, blocked ducts, infection and inflammation.
- Congenital swellings: thyroglossal cyst, dermoid cyst, cystic hygroma, lymphangioma.
- Developmental abnormalities: branchial cyst, laryngocele, *pharyngeal pouch*, *cervical rib*.
- Carotid body aneurysm or tumour.
- Malignant tumours: sarcoma, chondrosarcoma, skin malignancy.

**Making the diagnosis**

Working toward the diagnosis will involve clues from:

**Age**

Neck lumps are more likely to be inflammatory than malignant in children and young people. Congenital and developmental lumps are also more likely in children and young people. Large cystic hygromas present at birth and may be huge and disfiguring. In older children, smaller lesions can present as a painless lump just below the angle of the mandible, soft, fluctuant and transilluminable. Branchial cysts are rare but usually present in late teens with a solitary painless swelling on the side of the neck, which varies in size and may be painful and red in some patients.

**Onset**

Inflammatory lumps usually arise suddenly and resolve within 2-6 weeks. Progressive enlargement over a short time is more likely to be malignant. A transient nature to the swelling and an association with eating suggest salivary gland blockage. Associated symptoms often give the clue to the cause of reactive lymph nodes or indeed malignant nodes.

**Consistency and mobility**

A hard mass is more likely to be malignant. Congenital masses are usually smooth and mobile. Reactive lymph nodes are mobile. Thyroid gland swellings and thyroglossal cysts move on swallowing, and a thyroglossal cyst moves when the tongue is moved outwards. A fluctuant mass suggests a cystic nature. Tenderness suggests infection. A laryngocele enlarges with blowing or the Valsalva manoeuvre.

**Location**

Midline lumps are likely to be thyroid in origin or thyroglossal/dermoid cysts. Posterior triangle lumps are most commonly lymph nodes, although lymph nodes are a common cause of swellings in all areas of the neck. Bilateral swellings (tender) crossing the mandibular angle are likely to be parotid infection (*mumps*). Submandibular swellings may be related to the submandibular gland. A lump in the left supraclavicular fossa (a Virchow’s node) may indicate an infraclavicular metastatic malignancy such as lung or upper gastrointestinal tumours.
Associated symptoms
Red flags suggestive of haematological malignancy include night sweats, weight loss, pruritus, fever, bruising, breathlessness, fatigue, etc.

Investigations
Investigations will be guided by clinical assessment but may include:

- FBC and ESR (within 48 hours if generalised lymphadenopathy to exclude leukaemia).
- TFTs.
- Viral serology - eg, EBV, cytomegalovirus, toxoplasmosis.
- Throat swab.
- CXR (within two weeks for supraclavicular lymph node swelling or persistent cervical node in a person over 40 years old).[6]
- Ultrasound scan - for thyroid swellings and as a first-line imaging option where diagnosis is unclear, with or without a view to ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration biopsy.
- Radionucleotide scanning (if masses of parathyroid or thyroid glands).
- CT or MRI scan.

Referral[1, 5]
Referral is usually to an ear, nose and throat (ENT) specialist but findings may dictate referral to a dermatologist, oral surgeon, dermatologist, or chest physician. Any new neck mass persisting beyond six weeks should be referred. Referral more immediately may be appropriate in some cases.

Make an urgent two-week wait referral through the suspected cancer pathway if:

- The person has lost weight.
- There is associated hoarseness, difficulty swallowing (dysphagia), or dyspnoea for three weeks or more.
- There has been haemoptysis.
- There are associated symptoms suggestive of lymphoma (weight loss, night sweats, fever, breathlessness, pruritus or bleeding) - two-week wait referral for adults but 48-hour referral for children and young people up to the age of 24.
- An unexplained enlarged lymph node is persistent.
- There are suspicious clinical features.
- Diagnosis is unclear.

Management
This will depend on the cause. Benign reactive lymph nodes usually settle on their own within six weeks, needing no treatment.
Further reading & references

3. Neck lump; NICE CKS, January 2016 (UK access only).

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