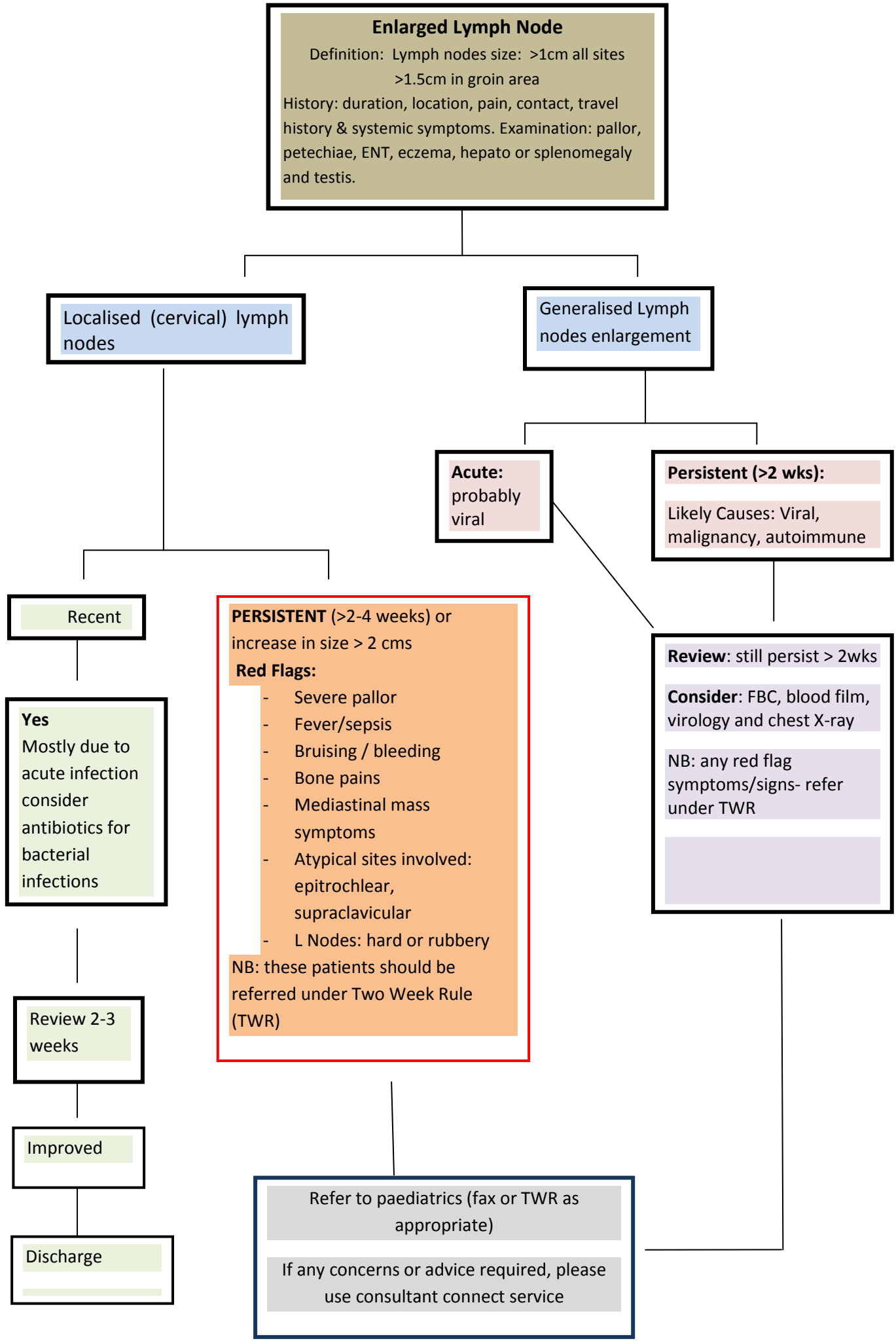
Enlarged Lymph Node
Definition: Lymph nodes size: >1cm all sites
>1.5cm in groin area
History: duration, location, pain, contact, travel history & systemic symptoms. Examination: pallor, petechiae, ENT, eczema, hepato or splenomegaly and testis.
Localised (cervical) lymph nodes
Generalised Lymph nodes enlargement
Acute: probably viral
Persistent (>2 wks):
Likely Causes: Viral, malignancy, autoimmune
Recent
Yes
Mostly due to acute infection consider antibiotics for bacterial infections
Review 2-3 weeks
Improved
Discharge
PERSISTENT (>2-4 weeks) or increase in size > 2 cms
Red Flags:
- Severe pallor
- Fever/sepsis
- Bruising / bleeding
- Bone pains
- Mediastinal mass symptoms
- Atypical sites involved: epitrochlear, supraclavicular
- L Nodes: hard or rubbery
NB: these patients should be referred under Two Week Rule (TWR)
Review: still persist > 2wks
Consider: FBC, blood film, virology and chest X-ray
NB: any red flag symptoms/signs- refer under TWR
Refer to paediatrics (fax or TWR as appropriate)
If any concerns or advice required, please use consultant connect service