

Commentary

Tonsillar Plasmacytoma: Types of Tonsillitis

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Abstract

Epidermoid cysts are benign developmental cyst with a low incidence in the head and neck region of approximately 2%. The various locations where the cyst can arise are sublingual, submental, submandibular, buccal mucosa and very rarely the tonsils. Here we present an epidermoid cyst of left tonsil which was incidentally detected in a patient diagnosed of chronic tonsillitis.

Tonsillar cellulitis is a bacterial infection of the tissues around the tonsils. A tonsillar abscess is a collection of pus behind the tonsils. Tonsil stones, also known as tonsilloliths, are mineralizations of debris within the crevices of the tonsils. Tonsils are the oval-shaped pads in the back of the throat. They are a part of the body's immune system, and produce white blood cells and antibodies; they act like guards, helping to prevent bacterial and viruses from entering the body through the mouth.

Keywords: epidermoid cyst, tonsils, chronic tonsillitis

Introduction

As many kinds of benign tumors, malignant tumors, and tumor-like lesions may occur in the hypopharynx (YB et al. unpublished data) it may be difficult to establish a clinical diagnosis. Here, we report a hypertrophied lymphoid case of the hypopharynx which was histologically diagnosed as the hyperplasia of ectopic tonsillar tissue. The tissue was removed surgically under general anesthesia. After the surgery, there was no obvious symptom of recurrence during, at least, the following year.

Types of Tonsil Infections

The two types of tonsillitis are: Viral tonsillitis: Most cases (up to 70 percent) of tonsillitis are caused by a virus such as cold or flu (influenza). Bacterial tonsillitis (strep throat): Other cases of tonsillitis are caused by group A Streptococcus bacteria. Bacterial tonsillitis is commonly called strep throat

Tonsillitis symptoms

There are 3 types of tonsillitis: acute, chronic, and recurrent.

Acute tonsillitis

Tonsillitis is incredibly common in children. In fact, almost every child will probably get tonsillitis at least once.

Chronic tonsillitis

Chronic tonsillitis may also cause tonsil stones, where materials like dead cells, saliva, and food build up in the crevices of your tonsils. Eventually, the debris can harden into small stones. These may come loose on their own, or they may need to be removed by a doctor.

Recurrent tonsillitis

As with chronic tonsillitis, a standard treatment for recurrent tonsillitis is a tonsillectomy. Biofilms are communities of microorganisms with increased antibiotic resistance that can cause repeated infections.

A tonsillectomy is usually done as an outpatient procedure, unless your child is very young, has a complex medical condition or if complications arise during surgery. That means your child should be able to go home the day of the surgery. A complete recovery usually takes seven to 14 days.

Conclusion

In adults presenting with asymptomatic tonsillar enlargement, the possibility of submucosal masses should be considered, thus encouraging the radiologist to evaluate crypts within the palatine tonsil on a postcontrast MRI, besides enlargement and signal change.