

Large Retropharyngeal Abscess Associated with Cervical Spine Tuberculosis

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Abstract

Keywords

- ▶ abscess
- ▶ tuberculosis
- ▶ retropharyngeal abscesses
- ▶ Pott's spine

The authors report a case of a 25-year-old man who presented with the history of neck pain and weakness of the right hand of 6-month duration. He had history of fever with evening rise in temperature, loss of weight, and cough. Radiologic investigations of the cervical spine showed collapse of the C5 vertebral body and partial destruction of the C4 and C6 vertebral bodies with kyphotic deformity and a large retropharyngeal hyperintense collection. The patient underwent drainage of the abscess, and the histopathology was suggestive of tuberculosis. He was started on antitubercular treatment and doing well at follow-up.

Retropharyngeal abscesses are uncommon complication of spinal tuberculosis and can lead to potentially life-threatening airway compromise.^{1–5} A 25-year-old man presented with the history of neck pain radiating to left upper limb and weakness of the right hand, both of 6-month duration. He was not able to button and unbutton his clothes. He had history of fever for 6 months with evening rise in temperature and loss of weight (~5 kg) in past 6 months. There was history of productive cough with sputum. There was no history of lower limb weakness or sensory disturbances or difficulty in swallowing. There was no history of bowel and bladder disturbances. He had history of injury to the neck while his brother caught him with his neck and it got twisted. His general and systemic examination was normal. There was tenderness or deformity over the cervical spine. Lateral radiograph of the cervical spine shows collapse of the C5 vertebral body and partial destruction of the C4 and C6 vertebral bodies with kyphotic deformity (▶ **Fig. 1**). Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the cervical spine shows collapse of C5 vertebral body with kyphosis and a large retropharyngeal hyperintense collection (▶ **Fig. 2**). Blood investigations were normal except raised erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) (40 mm Hg). Chest X-ray was normal, and the sputum examination for acid-fast bacilli (AFB) and human

immunodeficiency virus (HIV) tests were negative. The patient had a positive Mantoux test. Gastrografin study was normal. He underwent right anterior cervical approach and drainage of the abscess. Because of adhesions, implant could not be placed. Pus culture was sterile. Gram's stain showed no organism, only pus cells. Histopathologic examination of the granulation tissue showed glial tissue with granuloma-containing epithelioid cells, Langhans giant cells, and lymphocytes suggestive of tuberculosis (▶ **Fig. 3**). The patient was started on antitubercular treatment. Follow-up radiograph did not show worsening in kyphosis. He is doing well at follow-up.

Retropharyngeal abscess occurs either due to tubercular involvement of the lymph nodes in the retropharyngeal space⁶ or more commonly due to tubercular involvement of the cervical spine.⁷ The tubercular infection from the chest spreads hematogenously or via Batson's plexus of the vertebral bodies leading to the development of osteomyelitis,^{7–10} and as the infection continues to progress, it causes formation of the abscess that can rupture through the anterior longitudinal ligament and presenting as retropharyngeal abscess.^{7,9,10} The diagnosis of tubercular prevertebral abscess needs high index of suspicion, and when there is history of low-grade fever and weight loss^{1,7} and imaging shows destruction and collapse of vertebral bodies with intervertebral space involvement,

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Fig. 1 Lateral radiograph of the cervical spine showing collapse of the C5 vertebral body and partial destruction of the C4 and C6 vertebral bodies with kyphotic deformity.



Fig. 2 MRI of the cervical spine showing collapse of C5 vertebral body with kyphosis and a large retropharyngeal collection.

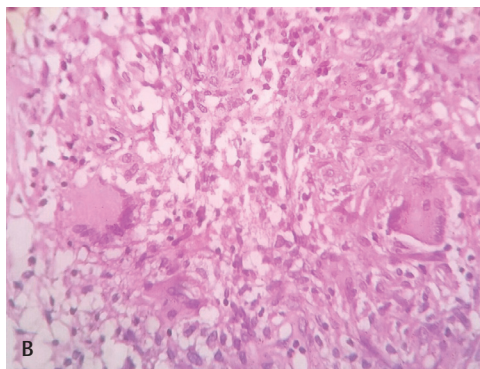


Fig. 3 (A) Glial tissue with granuloma-containing epithelioid cells, Langhans giant cells, and lymphocytes (H&E $\times 100$). (B) Granuloma-containing epithelioid cells, Langhans giant cells, and lymphocytes (H&E $\times 400$).

a diagnosis of tubercular origin should be suspected.^{7,9,11} If the abscess is large enough, it can cause drooling of saliva, dysphagia, hoarseness of voice, neck stiffness, torticollis, and airway compromise, which can lead to respiratory distress.^{9,12} Involvement of the vertebral bodies and neural structures can cause vertebral body collapse, extradural abscess, spondylolisthesis, and granulation tissue causing compression resulting in neurologic deficits.^{7,13} Imaging findings may include the increase in the

size of the prevertebral shadow, presence of vertebral collapse, reduced vertebral height, narrowing of intervertebral disc space, vertebral body erosion, and loss of cervical lordosis.¹⁴⁻¹⁸ Gadolinium-enhanced MRI of the cervical spine further delineates details of the extent of neural structure involvement and adjacent soft tissue.² Open surgical drainage is the treatment of choice for a large-size retropharyngeal abscess that is followed by antitubercular treatment.^{1,9,19} If left untreated,

the progressively increasing retropharyngeal abscess can lead to airway obstruction; the abscess can rupture; spilling of the purulent material can cause aspiration and rarely mediastinitis⁹; there may be formation of epidural abscess, necrotizing fasciitis, jugular venous thrombosis, and sepsis; or it can cause erosion of the carotid artery.⁶

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