- Submental lymph node
- Goiter

**Lateral**
- Cystic hygroma
- Branchial cyst
- Lymph adenitis
- Lymphoma

### Thyroglossal Duct Cyst and Sinus

**Definition**
Midline neck mass that arises from base of tongue at foramen cecum.

**Signs and Symptoms**
- Most commonly present as infection
- Usually painless, smooth, mobile, and cystic

**Treatment**
- Complete excision of cyst
- Resection of central portion of hyoid bone
- High ligation of duct at foramen cecum
- Complete excision necessary to prevent recurrence
- Radionuclide scans prior to surgery to rule out ectopic thyroid gland
- Follow-up screening for hypothyroidism

### Branchial Cleft Cysts and Sinuses

**Definition**
Remnants of the four paired branchial arches, clefts, and pouches.

**Signs and Symptoms**
- Lateral neck mass at anterior border of sternocleidomastoid muscle
- Usually painless
- Fluctuant, mobile, and nontender
- May present with drainage

**Diagnosis**
Ultrasound.

**Treatment**
- Complete excision of cyst and entire tract
- Antibiotics if infected

### Cystic Hygroma

**Definition**
Congenital lymphangioma.

High-Yield Facts
- Life-threatening causes of congenital neck lesions:
  - Hematoma secondary to trauma
  - Subcutaneous emphysema plus airway or pulmonary injury
  - Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma with mediastinal mass and airway compromise

- Thyroglossal duct cyst moves with swallowing and tongue protrusion; however, absence of this finding does not exclude the diagnosis.

- Second branchial cleft cyst is the most common branchial cyst.

- Probing of branchial cyst may lead to infection.

- Cystic hygroma is the most common lymphatic malformation in children.