

## **P-C1.**

### **ANGIO LYMPHOID HYPERPLASIA WITH EOSINOPHILIA (ALHE) IN THE SUBMANDIBULAR REGION OR KIMURA'S DISEASE**

W.S.N.T. GUNAWARDANE, B.R.R.N. MENDIS AND D.K. DIAS\*

*Department of Oral Pathology, Faculty of Dental Sciences, University of Peradeniya and \*Government Hospital, Matara.*

In 1948, Kimura from Japan described a peculiar disease under the heading of "On the unusual granulation combined with hyperplastic changes of lymphatic tissue." After that similar lesions have been reported in Japan and China. In 1963, Wells and Summerly described a similar condition called ALHE but with little variations in the clinical as well as histological features to that of Kimura's Disease. From that time there are about 65 cases of ALHE with 8 cases in the submandibular region reported in the literature. Both ALHE and Kimura's disease clinically present as painless, mobile, benign, subcutaneous or submucosal nodules that enlarge gradually. Some reports in the literature concluded that both conditions represent the same pathological entity, while others have stated that the relationship between ALHE and Kimura's disease is unknown.

The purpose of this article is to document a case of ALHE found in Sri Lanka. An 8 year old girl from Matara presented with a painless cystic swelling in relation to the left submandibular region of 8 months duration. Surgical excision of the nodule was performed with a clinical diagnosis of "branchial cyst". The histopathological examination showed proliferation of endothelial spaces filled with eosinophilic amorphous material, lymphoid follicles with germinal centres, loose fibrous tissue in between with an infiltration of lymphocytes and a few eosinophils. On these findings a diagnosis of ALHE was made.

<b>Features</b>	<b>ALHE</b>	<b>Kimura's disease</b>
Age	• 3 <sup>rd</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> decades	• 2 <sup>nd</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> decades
Sex	• Females common	• Usually males
Sites	• 86% lesions restricted to head and neck region	• Anywhere in the body, with predilection to parotid region
<b>Size of lesion</b>	• < 2 cm in diameter	• > 2cm in diameter
Regional lymphadenopathy	• Uncommon	• Common
Recurrences	• May present (44%)	• May present
Multiple Lesions	• May present	• May present
Blood	• With recurrent and multiple lesions	• Similar to ALHE
Eosinophilia	• Endothelial proliferations, chronic inflammatory cells & lymphoid tissue.	• Similar to ALHE but more fibrous tissue & lymphoid tissue.
Histopathology	• Endothelial proliferations, chronic inflammatory cells & lymphoid tissue.	• Similar to ALHE but more fibrous tissue & lymphoid tissue.
Tissue eosinophils	• Few eosinophils seen	• Marked eosinophilia