

## Cystic Lung Diseases in Pediatric Age Group with Clinicopathological and Radiological Correlation

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### Abstract

**Introduction:** Cystic lesions in lung are uncommon findings. They include rare congenital cysts and acquired cysts. The clinical features, morphology, treatment and prognosis are different in these cysts and thus a confident diagnosis should be made. The study aims to identify cystic lesions of lung in children and study their clinical, radiological and histopathological features. **Material & Methods:** 39 patients below 15 years were evaluated. Lung cysts diagnosed either clinically or radiologically were included in the study only if the tissue (specimen) was available. We compared the clinical, radiological and final histopathological diagnosis of the cases. **Results:** The various cysts studied in the study were bronchiectasis (41.02%), hydatid cyst (33.3%), congenital lobar emphysema (7.69%), congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation (5.12%), Pneumatocele (5.12%), bronchogenic cyst (5.12%) and simple lung cyst (2.56%). Males (61.5%) were affected more than females (38.4%). Left lung was affected in 16 cases while right in 23 cases and 04 had bilateral involvement. Children between 11 to 15 years were commonly affected (7 cases). **Conclusion:** lung cysts in children are a rare group of disorders which can be congenital or acquired. Acquired cysts were more common than congenital cysts. Careful attention should be paid to clinical features, radiological findings and gross and microscopic findings of the cysts for their accurate diagnosis.