Original Research Article

Cyto-serological correlation in toxoplasma lymphadenitis: Is bypassing biopsy plausible?

Jaydeep N. Pol¹, Sachin J Patil², Zeba Nisar¹,*, Rakhi V Jagdale²

¹ Dept. of Pathology, The Oncopathology Centre, Mahatma Gandhi Cancer Hospital, Miraj, Miraj, India
² Dept. of Pathology, Shree Siddhivinayak Ganapati Cancer Hospital, Miraj, Maharashtra, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 01-04-2021
Accepted 26-04-2021
Available online 29-05-2021

Keywords:
Toxoplasma lymphadenitis
Toxoplasma lymphadenitis FNAC
Toxoplasma serology
Posterior cervical lymphadenitis

ABSTRACT

Objective: To study ten cases of toxoplasmic lymphadenitis (TL) in which the diagnosis was made by fine needle aspiration cytology and confirmed by subsequent serology.

Study design: Retrospective study done over a period of five years. We retrieved ten cases of Toxoplasma lymphadenitis in which fine-needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) of lymph node was done after clinical examination. Serology with electrochemiluminescense was done in all the cases.

Results: The cytological features were characterised by microgranulomas, abundance of tingible body macrophages and absence of necrosis. Serologic testing for toxoplasma in all the cases revealed elevated titres.

Conclusion: Lymphadenitis due to Toxoplasma infection should be considered in the diagnosis of unexplained lymphadenopathy at all sites, especially the cervical region. Serologic confirmation should be recommended for all suspected cases. FNAC diagnosis can eliminate the need for hospitalization and surgery. To the best of authors’ knowledge, this is 5ᵗʰ case series of cytodiagnosis of TL in the English literature and 2ⁿᵈ in the Indian literature. This is the largest case series of cytodiagnosis of TL in the Indian literature and 2ⁿᵈ largest in the world literature next to the one done by Haque et al.

© This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

1. Introduction

Toxoplasma gondii is a ubiquitous coccidian protozoan; definitive hosts are felines like cat, while intermediate hosts are man and other mammals.¹ Toxoplasma infection may be congenital or acquired. The disease is transmitted to humans mostly by intake of undercooked or raw meat containing viable tissue cysts, or by ingesting food or water contaminated with oocyte² or through skin inoculation.³ In acquired infections the disease mostly remains occult until cellular immunity is impaired.³ The commonest clinical manifestation of the acquired disease is flu like symptoms with lymphadenopathy- also known as Piringer-Kuchinka lymphadenitis.¹

Diagnosis of toxoplasma lymphadenitis (TL) is important as it can be treated by medical management.⁴ Serology is the mainstay of diagnosis.⁴ Although prevalence of Toxoplasma infection is high, most of the acquired toxoplasmosis patients who present with lymphadenopathy are usually not suspected. They are advised for fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) as their first line investigation. FNAC is widely practiced, safe, simple, and rapid, relatively less painful and minimally invasive technique. Definite diagnosis of TL can be done if tissue cyst or bradyzoites are seen in the FNAC smears; a very rare finding in clinical practice. Rarely has the demonstration/ identification of the morphologic stages of the parasite been reported.⁵,⁶ However, FNAC smears from lymph nodes affected by toxoplasmosis show some characteristic features in addition to features which are
present in reactive hyperplasia of lymph node. Careful
cognizance of those findings can give the clue of the
diagnosis which can be confirmed by serological evidence.
Our study was to focus on those criteria which can be
helpful for diagnosis of TL, as it is rare to pick up the
diagnosis of this entity on FNAC. The study emphasizes
consideration of toxoplasmosis in the differential diagnosis
of granulomatous lymphadenitis during evaluation of
cytosmears of lymph node. A cytodiagnosis of TL followed
by serological confirmation helps the patient to get
appropriate medical treatment thereby avoiding any surgical
procedure. To the best of authors’ knowledge, this is 5th
case series of cytodiagnosis of TL in the English literature
and 2nd in the Indian literature. This is the largest case
series of cytodiagnosis of TL in the Indian literature and 2nd
largest in the world literature next to the one done by Haque
et al. 

2. Materials and Methods

This is a retrospective study carried over a period of five
years i.e. from August 2009 to August 2014. All cases with
lymphadenopathy who reported for FNAC were aspirated
using 5cc syringe with 24G needle. Smears were stained
with H&E and Papanicolaou stain after fixation in 95%
ethanol for 30 min. and pap fixative, respectively. Then
they were evaluated based on cytomorphology. Additional
special stains such as Z-N and Giemsa were done whenever
required. Only the cases with cytological suspicion of TL
were included in the study. Following cytomorphological
features were evaluated:

1. Tiny collections of epithelioid histiocytes having
   abundant cytoplasm. (Micro granulomas)
2. Conspicuous abundance of tingible body macrophages
3. Absence of necrosis and/or more than occasional giant
cells.

All patients suspected of TL underwent serological
test for Toxoplasma IgM and IgG antibodies by
electrochemiluminescence. (Roche cobas e 411). The
cut off points for positive results for IgM and IgG were
>0.65 IU/ml and >8 IU/ml, respectively.

3. Result

Ten patients diagnosed as TL on cytology were included
in the study and all of them were investigated for serology
of anti-Toxoplasma antibody by electrochemiluminescence,
which confirmed the diagnosis in all these ten patients. Two
but all of them were positive for IgM. All of them were
positive for IgG. (Table 1)

The age of patients diagnosed finally as TL ranged from
20 to 47 years. Mean age was 34.6 years. Five were males
and five were females (M: F = 1:1).

4. Discussion

T. gondii is a cosmopolitan parasite, higher prevalence is
seen in warm and humid climates. A significant population
of these areas harbours low titres of antibody. The
frequency of such infections varies considerably from
country to country and within a country.

As much as 40% of the adult world population is
infected with Toxoplasma gondii. Seroprevalence average
in India is 24.3%, a seroconversion rate of 1.5% had
been reported. TL was first recognized in 1950 by Siim and
by Gard and Magnussen on tissue section of cervical lymph node. The parasite occurs in three
forms namely oocyte, tachyzoites and tissue cysts. Tissue
cysts containing bradyzoites are inactive and pseudocysts
containing tachyzoites are the active form. Toxoplasma
infection is acquired by ingestion of viable tissue cyst in
a meat or oocyte excreted by cats that contaminate the
evironment.

TL is the most common presentation in acquired
toxoplasmosis. Manifestations vary, some are
asymptomatic, some may present with adenopathy involving
multiple sites, and signs & symptoms closely mimicking
Table 1: Summary of cases with serology details.

| Case No. | Age | Sex  | Site                              | IgG (IU/ml) | IgM (IU/ml) |
|----------|-----|------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1        | 27  | Male | Left Submandibular LN            | 45          | 4.17        |
| 2        | 35  | Male | Right posterior cervical LN       | 30.4        | 0.02 (Neg)  |
| 3        | 47  | Female | Left posterior cervical LN       | >300        | 6.63        |
| 4        | 25  | Male | Left posterior cervical LN        | 11.89       | 10.31       |
| 5        | 31  | Male | Left posterior cervical LN        | >300        | 5.87        |
| 6        | 42  | Female | Submental LN                      | 120.1       | 7.07        |
| 7        | 42  | Female | Right posterior cervical LN     | 18.17       | 14.16       |
| 8        | 20  | Female | Right Posterior cervical LN     | >300        | 3.85        |
| 9        | 30  | Female | Right posterior cervical LN      | 126         | 0.39 (Neg)  |
| 10       | 47  | Male | Right posterior cervical LN       | 335.3       | 67.43       |

Table 2: Previously done cytology studies on TL.

| S. No | Study (Year) | No. of cases | Mean age (Yrs.) | M:F ratio | Confirmation |
|-------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1     | Gupta R.K. ¹(1996) | 6            | 28.8            | 0.16:1    | Serology     |
| 2     | Jayaram N. ²(1997) | 7            | 41.14           | All males | Serology     |
| 3     | Zaharopoulos ³(1998) | 2            | 30              | All males | Immunocytochemistry for Toxoplasma gondii antigen |
| 4     | Haque WS ⁷(2018) | 22           | 28.59           | 1.2:1     | Serology     |
| 5     | Present study ⁷ | 10           | 34.6            | 01:01     | Serology     |

Many of the cases were from infectious mononucleosis, sometimes lymphoma may also come to differential diagnosis. It has been estimated that 15% of unexplained lymphadenopathy is due to toxoplasmosis, usually affecting the cervical lymph nodes. Lymphadenopathy is a typical and sometimes a unique sign of the acquired toxoplasmosis usually soft in consistency, mobile and occasionally painful. Lymphadenopathy usually is encountered in the posterior cervical region (82%), followed by axillary (35%), inguinal (19%), and anterior chest wall (8%). The submandibular nodes are rarely involved (0.45%). In the present study too most common site of involvement is posterior cervical (80%), followed by submental (10%) and submandibular (10%) region. In previous studies there was a male preponderance while in our study male and female were affected equally (M: F= 1:1). Mean age ranged from 28.8 years to 41.14 years, in our study mean age us 34.6 years.

There are very few case series on cytology diagnosis of TL confirmed by serology, they’re summarized in the table below. A study done by Viguer J.M. ¹⁷ used histopathology for confirmation hence is excluded from the comparison since we have not included those cases in our study in which the confirmation was carried out by histopathology. To the best of authors’ knowledge, this is 5th case series of cytdiagnosis of TL in the English literature and 2nd in the Indian literature. This is the largest case series of cytdiagnosis of TL in the Indian literature and 2nd largest in the world literature next to the one done by Haque et al. ⁷

FNAC has become an integral part of the initial diagnosis and management of patients with lymphadenopathy. It
is very rare in smears. Diagnosis of toxoplasmosis is based on combination of FNAC or tissue biopsy and serological detection of antibody against Toxoplasma. There are very few reports of cervical toxoplasma lymphadenitis cases being diagnosed lymphocytes, and no evidence of necrosis, suppuration or giant cells, on a background of reactive lymphoid hyperplasia. Similar cytomorphology was seen in the cases of present study. (Figures 1 and 2) Very few reports have defined the cytological criteria for a diagnosis of toxoplasma lymphadenitis. Argyl et al. Concluded that identification of tissue cyst is very rare in smears. In our study none of the patients had bradyzoites on FNAC. The other FNAC findings were presence of tiny collections of epithelioid cells coupled with abundance of TBMs in a reactive background and absence of necrosis. These cytological findings in our study were appreciated by the pathologists and for confirmation chemiluminescence assay were done. Diagnosis of TL was confirmed after positive serological finding of Toxoplasma.

Toxoplasma granulomas differ from the granulomas of tuberculosis on cytology. They are tiny comprising of only few epithelioid cells (microgranuloma). The epithelioid cells have abundant dense eosinophilic cytoplasm. They lack necrosis. No or very occasional giant cells. Otherwise background is of reactive lymphoid hyperplasia. No suppuration is seen. In short, one sees epithelioid microgranulomas on a reactive background. Same features are evident in the microphotographs provided, which lacks features of tuberculosis.

It is likely that like histology, many cases of Toxoplasma are likely to be missed on FNAC. Most of them are reported as Reactive Lymphoid hyperplasia as the microgranulomas are missed and few are reported as tuberculosis although necrosis is not seen. A high degree of suspicion and serological confirmation are quite rewarding and avoid unnecessary biopsy or Anti- tuberculosis drugs. We retrieved ten cases of Toxoplasma lymphadenitis in which cytodiagnosis of Toxoplasma Lymphadenitis was made on FNAC and which were confirmed with serology by electrochemiluminescence. However, the cases with cytodiagnosis of Toxoplasma Lymphadenitis by FNAC (with or without histological diagnosis) without serological confirmation were excluded from the study.

There is no bias for cytodiagnosis of toxoplasma in this study because we have retrospectively selected ten cases in which diagnosis was done on FNAC & confirmed subsequently by serology. We however excluded additional nine cases which were diagnosed on FNAC but could not be confirmed by serology for some reasons. (Although, histology diagnosis was done in some cases following FNAC).

Serological tests represent the most commonly used method to establish the diagnosis. Documentation of recent seroconversion is the best evidence of recent infection. IgM nased antibodies to toxoplasmosis are positive within the first week of infection and peak within a month. A negative IgM test almost rules out infection of less than three week’s duration in an immunocompetent person. IgG antibodies begin to rise about two weeks after infection and reach a plateau within two months; a steady decline follows over the course of many years.

Toxoplasmosis is not an uncommon cause of lymphadenopathies; in young adults 5-15 % of reactive lymphadenitis may be due to toxoplasmosis. It must be considered in the differential diagnosis of lymphadenopathy. Careful attention to evaluate the indicative cytological features in FNAC smears of affected lymph node can raise the suspicion. The cytological finding, however, must be correlated with positive serological titre, in order to make a definitive diagnosis.

Several reports describe cytological features of TL in some of them the authors highlight the presence of micro granulomas as the main cytological feature. These micro granulomas are very similar to the one we describe. (Fig.1) The differential diagnoses of TL include reactive lymphadenopathies showing follicular hyperplasia and lymphadenitis with epithelioid granuloma and no necrosis. Concerning other granulomatous disorders, TL rarely shows large, well-formed granulomas or giant cells. Histologically as well as cytologically the clusters are small (usually of <10-15 cells) and composed of polygonal, epithelioid cells with oval rather than spindle nuclei and a few lymphocytes. Due to their small size, most clusters are monolayered. Some are confluent and larger, but they preserve the cellular morphology and show no necrosis or suppurative changes. Therefore, if faced with smears showing numerous large granulomas with spindle, multilayered cells; vacuolization; and giant cells or showing necrosis or abscess formation, they most probably do not correspond to TL. As stated in Orell’s textbook, the initial phase of sarcoidosis, with very few and small granulomas may resemble that of TL. Similarly, lymph nodes draining an area of neoplastic growth may show small, epithelioid granulomas. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma may be associated with granulomas and typically presents as lateroacervical lymph node. In a review of large series of metastatic NPCs, isolated granulomas with similarities to those described for TL were identified. In addition to these micro granulomas, these cases also showed large, well-formed granulomas very different from those described for TL. The presence of neoplastic cells permits reliable differentiation. At low-power examination germinal centres
may resemble the histiocyte clusters of TL. They are more heterogeneous, with several cell types and ill-defined limits. Although tangible body macrophages can be seen in TL micro granulomas, they are almost consistently present in germinal centres.  

This study highlights that the presence of characteristic epithelioidmicrogranulomas in an adequate clinical context permits a diagnosis of TL. The cytological diagnosis can be confirmed by serology thereby avoiding biopsy. These patients can then be treated medically and get cured without undergoing any surgical procedure.

5. Conclusion

TL is more a reality than it is thought. FNAC smears of lymph node may have adequate clue to its presence which may go unnoticed to an unwaried pathologist. FNAC smears of lymph nodes should be carefully examined to detect the features of toxoplasmosis. If findings suggest possibility of TL serology should be done to confirm the diagnosis, especially when microscopic studies alone yield inconclusive results. A cytodiagnosis of TL with serological confirmation helps in appropriate management without any surgical intervention.

6. Acknowledgement

Mahatma Gandhi Cancer Hospital, Miraj Shri Siddhivinayak Ganapati Cancer Hospital, Miraj.

7. Source of Funding

No financial support was received for the work within this manuscript.

8. Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

References

1. Bhalekar S, Sirmukkad S, Bhalekar H, Kundu S. Toxoplasmosis Diagnosed on Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology: A Rare Case Report. BAOJ Pathol. 2017;1:1.
2. Hosokawa S, Kusama Y, Ono T, Mineta H. TL diagnosed by fine-needle aspiration cytology: a rare finding. J Laryngol Otol. 2014;128:561–4.
3. Jayaram N, Ramaprasad AV, Chethan M, Sujay AR. TL: Analysis of cytologic and histopathologic criteria and correlation with serologic tests. Acta Cytol. 1997;41:653–8.
4. Liu Q, Wang ZD, Huang SY, Zhu XQ. Diagnosis of toxoplasmosis and typing of Toxoplasma gondii. Parasit Vectors. 2015;8:292.
5. Zaharopoulos P. Demonstration of parasites in TL by fine needle aspiration cytology: Report of two cases. Diagn Cytopathol. 2000;22:11–5.
6. Argyle JC, Schumann GB, Kjeldsberg CR, Athens JW. Identification of a Toxoplasma Cyst by Fine-needle Aspiration. Am J Clin Pathol. 1983;80(2):256–8. doi:10.1093/ajcp/80.2.256

Author biography

Jaydeep N. Pol, Consultant Pathologist
Sachin J Patil, Consultant Pathologist
Zeba Nisar, Consultant Pathologist
Rakhi V Jagdale, Consultant Pathologist

Cite this article: Pol JN, Patil SJ, Nisar Z, Jagdale RV. Cyto-serological correlation in toxoplasma lymphadenitis: Is bypassing biopsy plausible?. IP Arch Cytol Histopathology Res 2021;6(2):103-107.