

### **Clinical Study on Cervical Phlegmons**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this paper is to develop an algorithm for the diagnosis and treatment of cervical phlegmons in order to increase the diagnostic accuracy, to reduce the intra and postoperative risks and complication rates and to increase the number of cases with restitutio ad integrum. This is a retrospective clinical study on 21 patients diagnosed with cervical phlegmon. The study group consists of patients with lateral and retropharyngeal phlegmon (18 cases, of which two pharyngeal or cervical oesophagus effractions by foreign body - chicken or fish bone - with pneumomediastinum), retro-pharyngeal abscess and posttraumatic mediastinal (one case), peritonsillar phlegmon fused in the parapharyngeal space complicated by parapharyngeal haemorrhage after spontaneous drainage of purulent collections (2 cases). Surgical treatment was applied in all cases, associated with intravenous antibiotic medication; the treatment was individualized according to the particularities of each case: the location and extent of the phlegmon, complications, duration of evolution, mechanisms of production, etiology, associated general conditions, age and, not least, the patient's choice.

**Key words:** cervical phlegmons, surgical treatment

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