

Limfangioma

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Abstrak: Pembuluh limfe rongga toraks adalah saluran yang aktif mengabsorpsi cairan dari rongga pleura dan parenkim paru. Cairan yang diabsorpsi oleh duktus limfatikus diarahkan menuju vena subklavia atau duktus torasikus. Tumor limfe di rongga toraks sering muncul di mediastinum. Insidensi tumor limfe sangat sangat jarang. Laporan kasus tumor limfe yang muncul berupa kista raksasa di mediastinum. Kista limfangioma muncul sejak usia anak dan semakin membesar seiring usia. Kista limfangioma mediastinal berasal dari jaringan mediastinum dan pembuluh limfe. Insidensi limfangioma sangat jarang dimulai saat anak dan dapat juga baru disadari saat usia pertengahan. Limfangioma disebut juga higroma kistik bersifat jinak dan merupakan anomali perkembangan yang sering muncul berasal dari jaringan vaskulolimfatik. Perluasan lesi limfangioma mediastinum akan menekan organ yang berdekatan menyebabkan distress pernapasan, kesulitan makan dan gangguan aliran vaskuler. Tujuan dari tinjauan pustaka ini adalah untuk mempelajari lebih lanjut tentang limfangioma dan tata laksana berkaitan dengan pernapasan. Limfangioma adalah malformasi kongenital yang berasal dari hiperplasia limfatik. Limfangioma berasal dari jaringan limfe, vaskuler atau gabungan vaskulolimfatik. Klasifikasi limfangioma yaitu limfangioma kistik atau higroma kistik, limfangioma kavernosus, limfangioma simpleks atau kapiler dan jarang didapat yaitu hemangiolimfangioma. Limfangioma juga diklasifikasikan menurut ukuran kista menjadi mikrositik, makrositik dan sub tipe campuran. Limfangioma toraks muncul di intraparenkim dan mediastinum. Limfangioma lebih sering muncul di rongga mediastinum. Tatalaksana limfangioma adalah dengan multimodalitas yaitu utama dengan pembedahan, kemoterapi, radioterapi dan skleroterapi. Reseksi komplis diperlukan untuk mencegah rekurensi.

Kata kunci : limfangioma, limfe, tumor limfe, higroma kistik

Lymphangioma

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Abstract: *Thoracic lymph vessels are active canals to absorb fluid from the pleural cavity and the lung parenchyma. The liquid is absorbed by the lymph duct directed toward the subclavian vein or thoracic duct. Lymphoid tumor in the thoracic cavity often appears in the mediastinum. The incidences of the lymphoid tumor are extremely rare. Reports of lymphoid tumors mainly arise in the form of a giant cyst in the mediastinum. Lymphangioma cyst emerges since childhood and grows with age. Mediastinal cysts lymphangioma originates from mediastinal tissue and lymph vessels. The incidence of lymphangioma rarely begins for children and can also only be realized at middle age. Lymphangioma is also known as benign cystic hygroma and also a developmental anomaly that often appears originating from the tissue of lymphovascular. Expansion of mediastinal lymphangioma lesions will suppress the adjacent organs causing respiratory distress, feeding difficulties and impaired vascular flow. The purpose of this literature review is to learn more about lymphangioma and management procedures related to respiratory system. Lymphangioma is a congenital malformation coming from the lymphatic hyperplasia. Lymphangioma originates from the lymphatic tissue, vascular or combined lymphovascular. Lymphangioma is classified into cystic lymphangioma or cystic hygroma, cavernous lymphangioma, simplex or capillaries lymphangioma and rarely hemangiolymphangioma. Lymphangioma is also classified according to the size of the cyst to microcytic, macrocytic and subtypes mix. Thoracic lymphangioma appears in intra-parenchyma and mediastinum. Lymphangioma mostly appears in the cavity of the mediastinum. Management of lymphangioma are; multimodality of major surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, and sclerotherapy. Complete resection is required to prevent recurrence.*

Keywords: *lymphangioma, lymphatic, lymphatic tumor, cystic hygroma*