

갑상선 결절에서 세침흡인검사와 동결조직검사의 의의

김춘동 · 박상일 · 정성민 · 홍순관 · 변성완 · 장주애 · 김지연

Significance of Fine-Needle Aspiration Cytology and Frozen Section Biopsy of Thyroid Nodules

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Although fine needle aspiration (FNA) cytology is a safe, simple and relatively accurate procedure, satisfactory samples cannot be obtained in about 10 - 20% of cases and there is also difficulty in differentiating between benign and malignant lesions in follicular neoplasm. Authors have compared preoperative FNA results and frozen section biopsy with permanent histologic findings and evaluated the significance of FNA cytology and frozen section biopsy in the diagnosis of thyroid nodules. **Materials and Methods :** The medical records of 136 patients who underwent FNA cytology and thyroidectomy from October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1998 at the department of Otolaryngology and General Surgery of Ewha Womans University Mokdong Hospital were retrospectively analyzed. **Results :** Among the 136 patients who received FNA, there were 75 cases (55.1%) diagnosed as benign, 30 (22.1%) as malignant, 13 (9.6%) as suspicion of malignant and 18 (13.2%) as unsatisfactory. Sensitivity of FNA was 77.1%, the specificity 91.4%, and the accuracy 85.6%. Frozen section biopsy was performed in 118 patients and the sensitivity and specificity rate was 78.3% and 100%, respectively. **Conclusion :** FNA cytology has a high sensitivity (77.1%) and specificity (91.4%) rate. It is therefore a valuable initial procedure for diagnosing thyroid nodules and reducing unnecessary extensive surgery. When FNA yields a diagnosis of follicular neoplasm, frozen section biopsy having a specificity rate of 100% is an important step in determining the extent of operation. (Korean J Otolaryngol 1999;42:886-90)

KEY WORDS : Thyroid nodule · Fine needle aspiration cytology · Frozen section biopsy · Sensitivity · Specificity.

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77.1%, 91.4%,

22.9%, 8.6% 85.6% (Table 2).

118

82 , 36 .

28 가

가 (Table 1).

78.3%, 100% 21.7%,

0% (Table 3).

Table 1. Results of FNA and frozen section biopsy and permanent pathology

Diagnosis	FNA	Frozen	Permanent
	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases
Adenomatous goiter	3	8	8
Adenomatous hyperplasia		9	17
Benign follicular cell	14		
Cyst	2		
Follicular adenoma	20	28	48
Follicular carcinoma	3	3	7
Follicular hyperplasia	1		
Follicular neoplasm	29	23	
Follicular variant of papillary carcinoma	1	5	11
Hürthle cell adenoma	3	2	2
Hashimoto thyroiditis		2	2
Nodular goiter		8	7
Nodular hyperplasia		1	1
Papillary carcinoma	26	28	32
Suspicious papillary Carcinoma	13		
Thyroiditis	3	1	
Undifferentiated carcinoma			1
Unsatisfactory	18		
Total	136	118	118

Table 2. Comparison of FNA and permanent pathology

FNA results	Permanent pathology		Total
	Malignant	Benign	
Malignant	37	6	43
Benign	11	64	75
Total	48	70	118

TP : true positive FN : false negative
 TN : true negative FP : false positive
 Sensitivity (TP/TP + FN) = 37/48 = 77.1%
 Specificity (TN/TN + FP) = 64/70 = 91.4%
 Positive predictive value (TP/TP + FP) = 37/43 = 86.0%
 Negative predictive value (TN/TN + FN) = 64/75 = 85.3%
 False positive rate (FP/FP + TN) = 6/70 = 8.6%
 False negative rate (FN/FN + TP) = 11/48 = 22.9%
 Diagnostic accuracy (TP + TN/TP + TN + FP + FN) = 37 + 64/118 = 85.6%

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61.9% 98.4% , 71.4% 100% 0% 9.6%, 73.9%,
4)6)8 - 13) 0.7% 13.5% 4)6)8 - 13) 89.5% 80.0%, 93.8%

(follicular tumor, (Table 4).

HERthle cell tumor)
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8.3% 28.4% 가 가

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가 77.1%, 가 91.4%,
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30 50%

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Table 3. Comparison of Frozen section biopsy and permanent pathology

Frozen section biopsy	Permanent pathology		Total
	Malignant	Benign	
Malignant	36	0	36
Benign	10	72	82
Total	46	72	118

TP : true positive FN : false negative

TN : true negative FP : false positive

Sensitivity (TP/TP + FN) = (36/46) = 78.3%

Specificity (TN/TN + FP) = (72/72) = 100%

Positive predictive value (TP/TP + FP) = 36/36 = 100%

Negative predictive value (TN/TN + FN) = 72/82 = 87.8%

False positive rate (FP/FP + TN) = 0/72 = 0%

False negative rate (FN/FN + TP) = 10/46 = 21.7%

Diagnostic accuracy (TP + TN/TP + TN + FP + FN) = 36 + 72/118 = 91.5%

Table 4. Comparison of FNA and permanent pathology according to time range

FNA results	1993.10.1 - 1996.9.30			1996.10.1 - 1998.9.30		
	Permanent pathology			Permanent pathology		
	Malignant	Benign	Total	Malignant	Benign	Total
Malignant	17	4	21	20	2	22
Benign	6	34	40	5	30	35
Total	23	38	61	25	32	57
Sensitivity(TP/TP + FN) =73.9%			Sensitivity(TP/TP + FN) =80.0%			
specificity(TN/TN + FP) =89.5%			specificity(TN/TN + FP) =93.8%			
TP : true positive	FN : false negative	TN : true negative,	FP : false positive			

Table 5. Frozen section biopsy and permanent pathology of follicular neoplasm diagnosed with FNA

Frozen section biopsy	Permanent pathology												Total
	AG	AH	FA	FC	FN	FVPC	HA	NG	NH	PC	T	Undifferentiated	
AG	1	1											2
AH	1	2											3
FA			5	1									6
FC													1
FN HA			4	1	1								6
HA							1						1
NG								1					1
NH									1				1
PC						1				2			3
T											1		1
Total	2	3	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	25

AG : adenomatous goiter, AH : adenomatous hyperplasia, FA : follicular adenoma, FC : follicular carcinoma, FN : follicular neoplasm, FVPC : follicular variant of papillary carcinoma, HA : Hürthle cell adenoma, NG : nodular goiter, NH : nodular hyperplasia, PC : papillary carcinoma, T : thyroiditis, Undifferentiated : undifferentiated carcinoma

Table 6. Frozen section biopsy and Permanent pathology of suspicious papillary carcinoma diagnosed with FNA

Frozen section biopsy	Permanent pathology			Total
	AH	FVPC	PC	
AH	2			2
FN		1	1	2
FVPC		1		1
PC			8	8
Total	2	2	9	13

AH : adenomatous hyperplasia FN : follicular neoplasm
FVPC : follicular variant of papillary PC : papillary carcinoma

가 7 24.1% .
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가 (3 cm) ,

. Aguilar - Diosdado¹⁶⁾

(77.1%) (91.4%)가

17)18)

가 가

19)20)

78.3%, 100% 21.7%,
0% (Table 3). 가

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