Comparative Study Of FNAC And Histopathology In The Diagnosis Of Thyroid Swelling

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Abstract
Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the accuracy of fine needle aspiration cytology in detection of thyroid swellings in our ENT unit and to assess the correlation between preoperative cytodiagnosis and postoperative histopathological diagnosis. Study design: Cross-sectional study. Place & Duration of study: Department of ENT- Head & Neck Surgery, Charak hospital, Pokhara, Nepal, from January 2010 to December 2010. Method: Fifty patients with enlarged thyroid gland, of both sexes were selected. All patients had preoperative fine needle aspiration (FNAC), performed by pathologist at histopathology department and postoperative specimens were also examined after which histopathological diagnosis were made. All FNAC reports were correlated with histopathology diagnosis. Results: Out of 50 patients 46 were female and 4 male. FNAC was accurate in 94% patients. Overall sensitivity was 91.66% and specificity of 97.29%. Conclusions: FNAC is reliable, safe and accurate method as a first line of evaluation in thyroid gland nodules before surgery. FNAC is more specific than sensitive in detecting thyroid gland malignancy and therefore histopathological analysis still remains essential for the final diagnosis.

INTRODUCTION
Nodular goiter remains a problem of enormous magnitude all over the world. The problem in clinical practice is to distinguish reliably the few malignant tumours from the many harmless nodules so that a definitive pre-operative tissue diagnosis of malignancy allows planning of appropriate surgery and relevant patient counselling.

Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) is simple, less expensive, readily available and reliable, time saving, easy to perform, effective and almost accurate diagnostic technique for investigation of thyroid swelling. The prevalence of thyroid swelling ranges from 4% to 10% in the general adult population and from 0.2% to 1.2% in children. The majority of clinically diagnosed thyroid swelling are nonneoplastic; only 5%–30% are malignant and require surgical intervention.

Histological examination of the removed thyroid swelling is the most accurate way to determine the pathology. It requires preparation and long procedure like anaesthesia, hospitalization and sometime even over treatment (Thomas V, 2000).

Laboratory investigations other than FNAC have limited role to find out the nature of thyroid swelling. Isotope scan can demonstrate the functioning capacity of the nodule but cannot predict the histopathological character (Satter MA, 2003). Ultrasonographic scanning is capable of differentiating solid from cystic lesion but cannot distinguish malignant from benign one (Pendse A.K, 1983).

The main stem of diagnosis of nodular thyroid swelling is by clinical means, fine needle aspiration cytology and histopathological (histopathology) examination. But they differ in many occasions and therefore this comparison is done with a view to make the correlation between FNAC and histopathology. Previous studies shows that the sensitivity of thyroid FNAC ranges from 80 to 98 percent and its specificity from 58 to 100% (Bajaj Y, 2006).92.

METHODS
A Cross-sectional study was done in the Department of ENT- Head & Neck Surgery, Charak hospital, Pokhara, Nepal, from January 2010 to December 2010. All patients were evaluated by thorough clinical examination followed by routine investigations, thyroid function tests, FNAC and histopathological examination. The cytology reports were compared with the histological diagnoses. Sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, positive predictive value, and negative predictive value were calculated.
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Those patients presenting with thyroid swelling who underwent FNAC, thyroid surgery and histopathological examination.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA
All the cases of thyrioditis were excluded.
Those patients having FNAC done but did not have thyroid surgery were excluded.

RESULTS

Figure 1
Figure 1: Age distribution of thyroid swelling

Patient with age group 0-20 ; 21-40 ; 41–60 and 61–80 years were 2% ; 34% ; 54% and 10% respectively. Most of the patients were between the age 41-60 years.

Figure 2
Table 1: Sex distribution of thyroid swelling

Female were higher in frequency ( n=46 ; 92% ) than men ( n=4 ; 8% ).

Figure 3
Figure 2: FNAC diagnosis of thyroid swelling (n=50)

In this series of 50 thyroid swellings, on FNAC shows thirty seven (74%) non neoplastic and thirteen(26%) neoplastic. Among non neoplastic thyroid swelling, colloid goitre was common twenty seven (54%), followed by nodular goitre which was six (12%) and multinodular goitre four cases (8%). Among neoplastic thyroid swelling Papillary carcinoma was the most common seven (14%) followed by Follicular neoplasm four (8%). There were two cases of Follicular Adenoma.

Figure 4
Figure 3: Histopathological diagnosis of thyroid swelling (n=50)

Out of fifty cases of thyroid swelling after histopathology thirty seven (74%) were non neoplastic and thirteen (26%) were neoplastic. Among thirty seven cases of non neoplastic thyroid swelling colloid goiter was twenty eight (56%) followed by nodular goitre five (10%) and multinodular goitre four (8%). Among neoplastic thyroid swelling Papillary carcinoma was the most common. eight (16%) followed by Follicular carcinoma four (8%). There was one case of Follicular Adenoma.

Figure 5
Table 2: Variation of diagnosis between FNAC and histopathology in thyroid swelling (n=50)

One case of Nodular goitre in FNAC was diagnosed as Papillary carcinoma in histopathological examination and one case of Follicular neoplasm in FNAC was diagnosed as Colloid goitre in histopathological examination. Out of 50 cases 27 diagnosed as colloid goitre, 5 cases of nodular goitre, 4 cases of multinodular goitre 1 case of Follicular adenoma, 4 cases of follicular neoplasm and 7 cases of Papillary carcinoma were also found to be of similar diagnosis in histopathological examination in the same number.
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Table 3: The accuracy of diagnostic test of FNAC in thyroid swelling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test (FNAC)</th>
<th>Malignant in histopath.</th>
<th>Malignant in histopath.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive test</td>
<td>True positive (TP) 11</td>
<td>False positive (FP) 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative test</td>
<td>False negative (FN) 1</td>
<td>True negative (TN) 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

True positive: Those with positive results on histopathology and on FNAC, who actually have the disease.

False negative: Those with negative result on FNAC but positive on histopathology, who actually have the disease.

Sensitivity: This is the portion of the patients having malignant thyroid disease and positive cytological diagnosis on FNAC.

True negative: Those with non malignant thyroid disease on FNAC, who do not actually have the malignant disease on histopathology.

False positive: Those with positive for malignant thyroid disease on FNAC, who do not actually have the malignant disease on histopathology.

Specificity: The portion of the patients with non malignant thyroid disease and positive cytological diagnosis calculated by:

Accuracy: The proportion of the correct results true positive and true negative in relation to all cases studied, calculated by:

\[
\text{Accuracy} = \frac{TP + TN}{\text{Total No X 100}} = \frac{11 + 36}{50} \times 100 = 94\%
\]

Positive Predictive Value (PPV): This is the probability of having malignant thyroid disease following a positive FNAC finding and is calculated by:

\[
\text{PPV} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} \times 100 = \frac{11}{11 + 1} \times 100 = 91.66\%
\]

Negative Predictive Value (NPV): This is the probability of not having malignant thyroid disease following negative FNAC findings and is calculated by:

\[
\text{NPV} = \frac{TN}{TN + FN} \times 100 = \frac{36}{36 + 1} \times 100 = 97.29\%
\]

DISSCUSSION

FNAC contributes significantly to the pre-operative investigation in patients with thyroid swelling but despite its well recognised value there are limitations to the technique. The first such drawback of FNAC is the high inadequate sample rate. The second major limitation of thyroid cytology is its inability to distinguish follicular adenoma from follicular carcinoma. This diagnosis requires detailed histological examination for vascular or capsular invasion and cannot be reliably made on routine FNAC specimens. Hence, follicular neoplasm (lesion) is given as diagnosis in FNAC. In our study out of 50 cases female were higher in frequency (n=46; 92%) than men (n=4; 8%). The youngest patient of our series was a girl of 13 years with colloid goitre and the oldest patient was a man of 72 years, a case of follicular carcinoma.

Carcinoma of the thyroid is the most common malignancy of endocrine system comprises 0.6% and 1.6% of all cases of malignant neoplasm in men and women respectively (Aravindan, 2006). In our study FNAC showed thirty seven (74%) non neoplastic and thirteen (26%) neoplastic. Among nonneoplastic thyroid swelling, colloid goitre was common.
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twenty seven (54%), followed by nodular goitre which was six (12%) and multinodular goitre four cases (8%). Among neoplastic thyroid swelling Papillary carcinoma was the most common seven (14%) followed by Follicular neoplasm four (8%). Our study was compared with the study of Md. Shafiqul Islam which showed 78% nonneoplastic and 22% neoplastic cases (papillary carcinoma, 15.56% and follicular lesion (3.33%))\(^1\). One case of Nodular goitre in FNAC was diagnosed as Papillary carcinoma in histopathological examination and one case of Follicular neoplasm in FNAC was diagnosed as Colloid goitre in histopathological examination. It is to be stressed that all cases of papillary carcinoma diagnosed by FNAC were papillary carcinoma on histopathological examination also. This is in accordance with previous studies\(^12,18\).

### Figure 12

Table 4: Comparison between sensitivity and specificity of our study with other studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Specificity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hanus A, Nggada, Alhaji B. Mosa</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Razmpo, H. Ghannati</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>92.3%</td>
<td>88.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastapha I.A. Khalil</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdulqadir Maghdeed Sagane (^2)</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our study</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>91.66%</td>
<td>97.29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cytological study of FNAC of thyroid swelling from 50 patients showed a sensitivity of 91.66% and specificity of 97.29 % which were compared with other studies as shown in table 4. The percentage of malignant tumor diagnosis was 26% in our study which was higher than that reported by Abdulqadir Maghdeed 13.3%, Zanga Mustapha I.A. Khalil 3%, and Haruna A. Nggada, Alhaji B. 13.7 %.

### Figure 13

Table 5: Predective value for negative result of FNAC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>No of FNAC</th>
<th>Diagnostic accuracy</th>
<th>False negative</th>
<th>Predective value for negative result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table 1975</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gershengom et</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accuracy, percentage of false positive and the predective value for negative result of FNAC as reported by the workers\(^13-23\) in this field are shown in Table 5. Our study revealed diagnostic accuracy of 94% which was almost same as the diagnostic accuracy of Frable. The predective value for negative result of present study was 97.29% as was found in the study by Gershengom et al in 1977.

### CONCLUSION

FNAC is a simple, safe and cost-effective diagnostic modality in the investigation of thyroid disease with high specificity and accuracy. We concluded that FNAC diagnosis of malignancy is highly significiant. A benign FNAC diagnosis should be viewed with caution as false negative results do occur and these patients should be followed up and any clinical suspicion of malignancy even in the presence of benign FNAC requires surgery. So, final diagnosis and treatment pattern should be based upon histopathology.

### References

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