

Cytological Diagnosis of Thyroid Lesions with Age & Sex Incidence

Dr Dhumal Dhananjay Digambarrao

Corresponding Author

**Dr Dhumal Dhananjay
Digambarrao,**

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ABSTRACT

Diseases of the thyroid gland are very common and comprise a wide spectrum of disorders. Fine needle aspiration is a well-established diagnostic tool for the evaluation of palpable thyroid swellings. FNAC bridges the gap between the clinical evaluation and final surgico-pathological diagnosis and helps to reduce unwarranted surgeries. This study was undertaken to determine the utility and efficacy of FNAC in the diagnosis of thyroid lesions. A twoyear prospective study was conducted in the Department of Pathology, Rajah Muthiah Medical College and Hospital, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu, from 1st September 2015 to 31st August 2017. The study consisted a total of 476 cases diagnosed as thyroid lesions and referred for cytological study by the departments of ENT and Surgery.

Keywords: FNAC thyroid, The Bethesda System for Reporting Thyroid Cytopathology (TBSRTC Introduction)

INTRODUCTION

Diseases of the thyroid gland are very common and comprise a wide spectrum of disorders. Lesions of the thyroid gland can be developmental, inflammatory, hyperplastic or neoplastic. It can vary from a localized abnormality in the thyroid gland such as nodular enlargement (goiter) to a systemic disease (Grave's disease) or a tumor mass. Thyroid disorders are more common in countries where iodine intake through diet is low.

A solitary thyroid nodule is defined as a single palpable, clinically detected nodule in the thyroid. There is a higher probability of malignancy in it, ranging from 5 – 35% and hence causes more concern¹. Nodular lesion comprises those disorders that produce a clinical nodule and consists of non-neoplastic hyperplasia as well as benign and malignant tumours². Diffuse thyroid lesions affect the entire gland such as hyperplasia and thyroiditis.

Thyroid nodularity is very common and the incidence of malignancy is comparatively low. Hence the goal of a diagnostic workup is to select those patients for surgery who have a higher incidence of harboring malignancy³.

Fine needle aspiration is a well-established diagnostic tool for the evaluation of palpable thyroid swellings. Currently this technique is practiced worldwide and is commonly the first line investigation of choice in thyroid and other palpable swellings of breast, salivary glands, soft tissue, lymph nodes, skin etc. The technique is relatively painless, produces a speedy result and is inexpensive. It also has high patient acceptance. Its accuracy in many situations, when applied by experienced and well trained practitioners, can approach to that of histopathology in providing an unequivocal diagnosis. However aspiration cytology cannot become a substitute for conventional surgical histopathology and should always be regarded as an essential component of pre-operative / pre-treatment investigation of pathological processes.

It is sometimes difficult by clinical evaluation to distinguish a malignant thyroid lesion from its benign counterpart. Thyroid cancers exhibit a wide range of aggressiveness which complicates both the diagnosis and management. In such cases FNAC bridges the gap between the clinical evaluation and final surgico-pathological diagnosis and helps to reduce unwarranted surgeries. The immediate diagnosis helps to relieve the patient's anxiety and to plan a definite line of treatment.

Studies should always be undertaken intermittently to know the overall disease pattern of an organ in a particular region. Evaluation of diagnostic parameters of a frequently used diagnostic modality that is used as basis of patient management is also essential. Hence this study was undertaken to determine the utility and efficacy of FNAC in the diagnosis of thyroid lesions.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

1. To study the cytomorphological patterns and features of palpable thyroid lesions by FNAC as per The Bethesda System for Reporting Thyroid Cytopathology (TBSRTC)
2. To study age and sex distribution of thyroid lesions.

MATERIALS & METHOD

This was a prospective study carried out in the Department of Pathology from 2015 to 31st August 2017. 476 patients having thyroid lesions, irrespective of their age and sex, referred for cytological study from ENT OPD, Surgery OPD and admitted to ward were included in the study. In each patient a detailed clinical history was obtained and thorough clinical examination was done prior to procuring sample for cytological study. Contraindications were bleeding diathesis and non-compliance. Patients not willing for fine needle aspiration cytology of their thyroid lesions even after explaining the purpose, utility and consequence of the procedure were excluded from the study.

The procedure was explained to the patient to make them comfortable and free of anxiety and fear. Aspiration of the thyroid was performed with 22 or 23 gauge needle by an experienced operator. The patient was given supine position and a pillow was placed below the shoulders which helped extend the neck and make the thyroid lesion prominent. Patients were asked not to speak or swallow during procedure. Proper aseptic precautions were taken and the needle was inserted into the gland. The plunger of the syringe was withdrawn to apply full suction and apply negative pressure. As thyroid is a highly vascular organ, multiple rapid passes with a maintained negative pressure increases bloody aspirates and thus dilutes the cellular component of the sample. The needle was thus rapidly moved in and out along the same track of needle insertion, rather than multiple directions. At the first appearance of aspirate, the plunger was released to equalize the pressure. The needle was dis-engaged from the syringe and then, removed from the mass. Manual pressure was applied at puncture site at least for five minutes. The plunger of the same syringe was retracted, syringe was attached to the needle and the material was pushed out on previously labelled clean glass slides to avoid splattering of the material. After procuring the specimen with the help of another glass slide, tongue shaped smears are prepared on the middle third of the slide. Usually 4-5 slides were prepared, air-dried and stained with Giemsa stain.

RESULTS

The present study included a total of 476 patients having thyroid lesions. The age of presentation ranged from 2 to 72 years in our study of two years, with a mean age of 34.74 years. The highest incidence was found to be 31.10% in the age group of 31 to 40 years. The age of the youngest patient in this series was two and a half years with the cytological diagnosis of thyroglossal cyst and the oldest patient was of 72 years with cytological diagnosis of nodular colloid goitre with cystic degeneration (Table 1, Plate 1)

Table 1: Age-wise distribution of thyroid cases

Age group in years	No. of cases	Percentage (%)
0-10	11	2.3
11-20	66	13.9
21-30	117	24.6
31-40	148	31.1
41-50	85	17.9
51-60	34	7.1
61-70	13	2.7
71-80	2	0.4
Total	476	100.0

Among the routine cytological diagnosis of 476 thyroid lesions, 89.29% of the cases were non-neoplastic and only 2.73% were neoplastic. The most common diagnosis in our study was colloid goiter (62.39%), followed by Hashimoto's thyroiditis (21.23%). Granulomatous thyroiditis was the least common condition, identified only in 1 case. Among the neoplastic lesions, papillary carcinoma was the most common tumor, identified in 6 cases. (Table 2)

The results were further classified based on the 2007 Bethesda Classification into (I) Inadequate/Non-diagnostic; (II) Benign; (III) Atypia with Undetermined Significance (AUS); (IV) Follicular neoplasm or Suspicious for Follicular Neoplasm; (V) Suspicious for malignancy and (VI) Malignant. In the present study, maximum lesions belonged to Category II (89.29%) followed by Category I (7.98%). No case was reported under Atypia of Undetermined Significance. (Table 3)

Table 2: Routine cytological diagnosis

Routine reporting cytological	No.ofcases	Percentage
Non-neoplastic	425	89.29
(I)Colloidgoiter	297	62.39
Nodularcolloidgoiter	161	33.82
Nodularcolloidgoiterwith cysticdegeneration	89	18.70
Nodularcolloidgoiterwith lymphocycthyroiditis	34	7.14
Nodularcolloidgoiterwith toxicchanges	13	2.73
(II)Thyroglossalcyst	2	0.42
(III)Thyroiditis	126	26.48
Granulomatousthyroiditis	1	0.21
Lymphocycthyroiditis	21	4.41
Hashimoto'sthyroiditis	101	21.23
Acutethyroiditis	3	0.63
Neoplastic	13	2.73
Follicularneoplasm	3	0.63
Papillarycarcinoma	6	1.26
Suspiciousofneoplasm	4	0.84
Noopinionpossible	38	7.98
Total	476	100

Table 3: Diagnostic categorization based on The Bethesda System of Classification

Categories	No.ofcases	Percentage
Group I : Inadequate/Non-diagnostic	38	7.98
GroupII: Benign	425	89.29
GroupIII:Atypiawith UndeterminedSignificance (AUS)	0	0
Group IV : Follicular neoplasmor Suspiciousfor FollicularNeoplasm	3	0.63
GroupV:Suspiciousfor malignancy	4	0.84
GroupVI:Malignant	6	1.26

DISCUSSION

Thyroid disorders are the most common endocrine disorders worldwide and observed in 4-7% of the population. It has been estimated to affect 42 million people in India⁴. Thyroid enlargement whether nodular or diffuse needs thorough investigation, mainly to differentiate malignancy from thyroiditis. Early diagnosis of thyroid cancer provides higher life expectancy. Excision of all thyroid lesions is not possible. Hence an effective screening test is essential to avoid unnecessary surgery. FNAC is extremely valuable and recommended as first choice of investigation.

In the present study, FNAC of thyroid lesions was performed in 476 patients. The age of patients ranged from 2 to 72 years. The mean age was

34.74 years and maximum cases were in the age group of 31 – 40 years which was consistent with other studies like Renuka I V et al (2011)⁵ and Kumar A et al (2017)⁶.

Thyroid disorders are more common in females owing to the presence of estrogen receptors in thyroid tissue⁷ and our study shows the same. The females outnumbered males in the ratio of 10.33:1 which was in concordance with previous studies by Hirachand et al (2013)⁸ and Anil Kumar et al (2016)⁹.

Out of 476 cases, no opinion was possible in 38 cases due to faulty technique or inadequate sampling of a sclerotic lesion.

Benign nodular goiter formed majority of cases (62.39%) in the present study. Cytological study revealed monolayered sheets of thyroid follicular cells along with abundant colloid. Among these 18.70% showed features of cystic degeneration with abundant foamy macrophages.

Following colloid goiter, thyroiditis was the next common lesion seen consisting of 26.48%. Among these Hashimoto thyroiditis (21.23%) revealed prominent hurthle change with lymphocytic infiltrate.

Papillary carcinoma was the most common tumor in the present study, which revealed high cellularity, syncytial sheets and clusters of follicular epithelial cells showing nuclear grooves, intracytoplasmic inclusions and scanty cytoplasm.

CONCLUSION

FNAC is the primary tool of investigation in thyroid lesions. It helps to triage patients into operative and non-operative groups. Thus, with the present study we conclude that FNAC is a cost-effective procedure that helps to minimize surgical burden. Non-neoplastic lesions were commonly encountered in our study, which was consistent with other studies.

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