



超声引导下细针吸取细胞学检查对甲状腺结节的诊断价值

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Ultrasound-guided Fine Needle Aspiration in the Diagnosis of Thyroid Nodule

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摘要

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摘要 摘要: 目的 评估超声引导下细针吸取细胞学检查(US-FNA)对甲状腺结节的诊断价值。方法 对2004年11月至2008年10月在北京协和医院就诊的168例患者的175个甲状腺结节进行US-FNA检查, 将穿刺细胞学诊断资料与手术病理及临床随访结果进行对照分析。细胞学诊断结果分为良性、恶性、可疑恶性及涂片不满意4类。结果 175个结节中, 经病理及临床随访证实39个为恶性结节, 136个为良性结节; 经细胞学诊断124个(70.9%)为良性, 24个(13.7%)为恶性, 14个(8.0%)为可疑恶性, 13个(7.4%)为涂片不满意。细胞学诊断敏感性81.1%, 特异性93.6%, 准确性90.7%, 阳性预测值78.9%, 阴性预测值94.4%。3例(1.7%)发生穿刺后出血。结论 甲状腺US-FNA检查诊断准确性较好, 并发症少, 有临床实用价值。

关键词: 超声引导 细针吸取细胞学检查 甲状腺结节 诊断

Abstract: ABSTRACT: Objective To evaluate the efficacy of ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration (US-FNA) in the diagnosis of thyroid nodules. Methods US-FNA was performed for 175 thyroid nodes in 168 patients aged 4 to 75 years in Peking Union Medical College Hospital from November 2004 to December 2008. The diagnostic data obtained from US-FNA were compared with those confirmed by surgical pathology and clinical follow-up. The US-FNA results were classified as benign, malignant, suspicious, or unsatisfactory. Results Among these 175 thyroid nodules, surgical pathology and clinical follow-up confirmed that there were 39 malignant nodules and 136 benign nodules, while US-FNA showed that 124 aspirates (70.9%) were benign, 24 (13.7%) were malignant, 14 (8.0%) were suspicious, and 13 (7.4%) were unsatisfactory for interpretation. For US-FNA, the sensitivity was 81.1%, specificity was 93.6%, accuracy was 90.7%, positive predictive value was 78.9%, and negative predictive value was 94.4%. Post-puncture bleeding was observed in 3 nodules (1.7%). Conclusion US-FNA is accurate and reliable in diagnosing thyroid nodules.

Keywords: ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration biopsy thyroid nodules diagnosis

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