

## Accuracy of frozen-section combined with imprint and fine needle aspiration biopsy in thyroid nodules

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### Abstrak

Keganasan tiroid dapat ditemukan sekitar 5% dari kasus dengan nodul tiroid. Untuk penatalaksanaan kasus nodul tiroid perlu membedakan kasus jinak dari yang ganas. Biopsi aspirasi jarum halus (BAJaH) dilakukan praoperasi sedangkan potong beku dilakukan pada saat operasi. Tujuan tulisan ini ialah mengevaluasi ketepatan diagnosis pemeriksaan BAJaH serta PB bersama sitologi imprint (PB+I) pada kasus-kasus nodul tiroid di Departemen Patologi Anatmik FKUI-RSCM. Penelitian ini merupakan uji diagnostik menggunakan data arsip klinikopatologik di Departemen Patologi Anatmik FKUI-RSCM selama tahun 1999-2003. Spesimen dengan kelengkapan data hasil pemeriksaan BAJaH; data hasil pemeriksaan potong beku disertai sediaan sitologi imprint, serta sediaan histologik terfiksasi formalin dari bahan biopsi / operasi tiroid yang sama, digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Sensitivitas, spesifisitas dan akurasi PB+I lebih tinggi daripada BAJaH (berturut-turut 86,8% vs 73,7% ; 99,0% vs 83,9% ; 94,8% vs 80,5%). Bila hasil BAJaH konkordan dengan hasil PB+I, akurasi gabungan ke dua pemeriksaan tersebut menjadi 95,1%. Evaluasi potong beku bersama sitologi imprint masih sangat bermanfaat, karena pemeriksaan ini secara bermakna menunjukkan akurasi yang tinggi dalam mendiagnosis keganasan tiroid. (Med J Indones 2007; 16:89-93).

*Thyroid malignancy can be found on 5% of thyroid nodules. In order to better managed of thyroid nodules, skills to differentiate benign from malignant cases were needed. Fine needle aspiration biopsy (FNAB) was done preoperatively while frozen section (FS) and imprint cytology (IC) should be done intra-operatively. The objective of this research paper is to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of FNAB versus frozen section combined with imprint cytology (FS+IC) in thyroid nodules at the Anatomic-Pathology Department FMUI-CM Hospital, Jakarta. This diagnostic test, used data from clinico-pathological records in Anatomic Pathology Department, Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia / Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital, Jakarta, Indonesia during 1999-2003. Specimens with complete data of FNAB results, data of FS and slides of IC. All formalin fixed`specimens were reevaluated and used as the golden standard. Sensitivity, spesificity and accuracy of FS+IC were higher than FNAB (86.8% vs 73.7% ; 99.0% vs 83.9% ; 94.8% vs 80.5% respectively). If the results of FNAB were concordant with the result of FS+IC, the combined examination yields accuracy of 95.1%. The evaluation of frozen section combined with imprint cytology is very useful, because this examination significantly showed high accuracy in diagnosing thyroid malignancy. (Med J Indones 2007; 16:89-93) .*