CONCLUSION
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Disease of the thyroid are of great importance because most are amenable to medical or surgical management, and nodules in the thyroid have always commoned a great deal of attention because they are sometimes visible, are often palpable by patient and always raised the question of cancer.

The present study entitled "FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION CYTOLOGY, ITS CORRELATION WITH HISTOPATHOLOGY IN THYROID TUMOURS" conducted in the Department of Pathology, M.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi. Cases were selected from the outpatient department and admitted patients to various surgical wards in M.L.B. Medical College Hospital, Jhansi.

The present study embodies analysis of 27 cases aged 19 years to 58 years of age. Female patients predominated over male patients 26 female and one male (Ratio 26 : 1). Majority of them hailed from rural population of Bundelkhand region.

A total of 27 cases of thyroid enlargement were studied by Fine needle aspiration cytology, and in eleven cases both classical biopsy and FNAC was performed, the results thus obtained by two procedures, were compared.
The purpose of this study was to determine the clinical value and accuracy of FNAC procedure in the pre-operative detection of malignant tumour in patients with thyroid enlargement and to evaluate sensitivity and specificity of this simple and easy technique (FNAC).

Out of twenty seven cases studied, benign lesion were found in 19 cases (70.37%), malignant lesion were in 7 cases (25.93%) and one case (3.7%) were of suspected to malignancy, as diagnosed by fine needle aspiration cytology.

In eleven cases (40.7%) which were subjected to both classical biopsy and FNAC, correct diagnosis was made in 9 cases (81.8%), false positive in one case (9.09%) and false negative in one case (9.09%).

In the present series we found, diagnostic sensitivity as 66.67%, diagnostic specificity as 87.50% with a over all diagnostic accuracy of 84.62%.

These results were compared with the results of previous workers who have also emphasized the importance of FNAC procedure as an early diagnostic tool of thyroid lesions specially neoplasms.