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Recommended Citation

Shah, S. H., Kayani, N., Hasan, S. H., Soomro, I. N., Pervez, S., Hussainy, A. S. (1998). Diagnostic evaluation of fine Needle aspiration cytology in the management of palpable Breast lesions. *Journal of Pakistan Medical Association*, 48(1), 7-8.

Available at: http://ecommons.aku.edu/pakistan_fhs_mc_pathol_microbiol/303

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Diagnostic Evaluation of Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology in the Management of Palpable Breast Lesions

Pages with reference to book, From 7 To 8

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Abstract

A total of 113 fine needle aspirates of the breast masses were evaluated in which the subsequent biopsy or mastectomy specimen were also available for histological examination. The age ranged from 16 to 80 years with a mean of 42 years. In benign conditions the mean age was 34.7 years while in malignant cases it was 48 years. The cytological diagnoses were compared with the histological results which revealed that the specificity and sensitivity of fine needle aspiration cytology in the palpable breast lesions was 86.1% and 89.2% respectively with a positive predictive value of 93% and efficiency of 88.2%. Similar statistics from other series in which the cytological results of breast lesions were compared with histological results, revealed almost same results which suggest that fine needle aspiration cytology is an effective and accurate technique for the diagnosis and management of palpable breast lumps (JPMA 48:7,1998).

Introduction

Cytological examination of fine needle aspirates of the palpable breast lesions has become a widely used adjuvant diagnostic technique in the management of breast lumps^{1,3}. Fine needle aspiration is a simple procedure requiring no special instruments and providing rapid interpretation with a high degree of diagnostic accuracy reported from 76% to 96%^{1,2,4-6}. Due to simplicity, accuracy, cost effectiveness and less chances of complications, the fine needle aspiration is well tolerated by the patients and in many instances, it has replaced open biopsy and frozen sections. The present study was carried out in the department of pathology, the AgaKhan University Hospital, Karachi, to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of fine needle aspiration cytology in palpable breast lesions by comparing its results with histological diagnoses of the subsequent open biopsy or mastectomy specimens of these patients.

Materials and Method

The fine needle aspirations performed at the clinical laboratory of the Aga Khan University Hospital in the period January to October, 1996 were included in the study in which the subsequent open biopsy or mastectomy specimens were received for histological diagnosis. The fine needle aspirations were done according to the standard methods by using a 21 gauge needle and 10 ml disposable syringe. Two to four slides were made from the aspirates and wet fixed with 95% ethanol. The smears were stained with hematoxylin and eosin and papanicolaou stains. The rest of the material was submitted for cell block preparation. After thorough examination of the smears the cases were grouped into four major diagnostic categories.

1. Positive for malignant cells.
2. Atypical or suspicious of malignancy.
3. Benign
4. Unsatisfactory material or inadequate for proper interpretation.

The aspirates were declared adequate/satisfactory when cytological examination revealed more than

four to six well visualized cell groups. Each group could be a cluster of more than six cells or a sheet of more than ten cells. The results of cytological diagnosis of these patients were compared with the histological diagnosis of the subsequent tissue specimens i.e. open biopsy or mastectomy received within a period of six months. The statistical methods of Galen and Gambino were employed for the calculation of sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and efficiency⁸.

Results

A total of 113 fine needle aspirates were evaluated in which the subsequent histological diagnosis were available for comparison. Results of cytological diagnosis are shown in Table 1.

Table I. Cyto-histologic diagnostic correlation of breast lesion.

Cytology	No. of cases	Benign (histology)	Malignant (histology)
Malignant	41	-	41
Suspicious of malignancy	30	5	25
Benign	37	31	6
Inadequate/unsatisfactory	5	3	2
Total	113	39	74

The comparison between cytological and subsequent histological diagnoses revealed that 41(100%) cases were diagnosed to be malignant both on cytology and histology. Of the 30 cases, reported as suspected malignancy, the histological examination confirmed it in 25 (83.3%) specimens, while five were benign. Of the 37 specimens labelled benign on cytology, subsequent histology proved six (16.2%) to be malignant. The sensitivity and specificity of fine needle aspiration cytology was calculated to be 89.2% and 86.1% with positive predictive value of 93% and efficiency of 88.2%. All the patients were females. The age ranged from 24 to 80 years with mean of 42.3 years in malignant cases while in benign conditions the age varied from 16 to 65 years with mean of 34.8 years. The tumour size was 1.5 cms to 11 cms with average of 4.1 cms. None of the patients developed any complication during the procedure.

Discussion

The fine needle aspiration cytology has achieved great importance in the diagnosis and management of palpable breast lesions. Due to simplicity, safety and diagnostic accuracy this procedure has replaced open biopsy and frozen sections.^{7,9} In clinical practice, breast lesions are one of the important and common medical problems of the female population, with breast carcinoma being the most common

malignant tumour especially in females¹⁰⁻¹³ In the presented study, there was no discrepancy in the diagnosis of the 41 malignant cases between cytology and histology. Of the thirty cases suspected of malignancy, twenty five (83.3%) were confirmed on histological examination. All had focally atypical cells and frozen section/open biopsy was recommended. The benign cases were fibroadenoma, phyllodes tumour, duct ectasia, papillomatosis and fibrocystic disease. Occasionally, increased cellularity, loss of cohesion and nuclear atypia in the aspirates from intraductal papilloma¹⁴, fibroadenoma and fibrocystic disease^{15,16} may lead to erroneous interpretation. Of the thirty-seven cases diagnosed benign on cytology, six were proved malignant on histological examination. These included three infiltrating ductal carcinomas, two infiltrating lobular carcinomas and one papillary carcinoma. In all these cases the tumour size was less than 2 cms. False negative results could be found in monomorphic, well differentiated carcinomas, lobular carcinomas and sclerotic carcinomas⁶. In the present study the sensitivity and specificity of fine needle aspiration cytology was 89.2% and 86.1% respectively with positive predictive value of 93% and efficiency of 88.2%. The results were compared with the other series (Table II).

Table II. Comparison with the other series of breast aspiration cytology.

	Kline et al ³ ,1979	Pilotti et al ¹⁷ ,1982	Bell et al ⁹ ,1983	Zajdela et al ¹⁸ ,1975	Wollenberg et al ⁴ ,1985	Barrows et al ¹⁹ , 1986	Hammond etal ⁶ , 1987	Ulanow et al ²⁰ , 1984	Present study
Total no. cases	3545	4834	1680	2772	321	1283	678	449	113
Controlled cases	1084	1173	584	2772	184	1283	159	318	113
True positive	349	534	244	1745	113	689	59	118	66
True negative	735	639	340	1027	71	594	61	128	31
False positive	60	11	112	45	45	55	1	16	5
False negative	39	175	42	152	12	120	4	28	8
Sensitivity	89.9	75.3	85.3	92	90.4	85.2	94	87	89.2
Specificity	92.4	98.3	75.2	95.8	61.2	91.5	98	88.9	86.1
Positive predictive value	85.3	98	68.5	97.5	71.5	92.6	98	92.1	93
Efficiency	91.6	86.3	79.1	93.4	76.3	88	96	87.8	88.2

This revealed consistency of performance among various institutions with respect to fine needle aspiration cytology of breast lesions. It was concluded by the study that fine needle aspiration cytology is a good diagnostic technique for palpable breast lesions. However, in clinically or cytologically suspicious cases, a repeat fine needle aspiration, frozen -section or excision biopsy should be performed.

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