

Study of Image Guided FNAC of Lung at a Tertiary Care Hospital.

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC) is an interpretative art with histopathology as its scientific base. Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology is the first line of diagnostic procedure in diagnosing lung malignancies and confirming metastasis. **Materials and Methods:** A retrospective study was carried out in pathology department of P.D.U. Medical College & hospital. Data of 58 patients who underwent image guided FNAC between August 2015 to July 2016 was obtained. All the cases were referred to Pathology department for guided FNAC from the TB & Chest department. Image guided (USG/CT) FNAC was carried out as an outpatient procedure after explaining all the risks and benefits and taking informed consent from each patient. FNAC was performed by 22-24 gauge needle attached to a 10 ml syringe for superficial masses and a 9-cm, 20-22 gauge spinal needle for deep-seated masses. The spread glass material was immediately fixed in 95% alcohol for H&E staining. Few slides with material were kept air dried, which were used for MGG staining. The lesions were divided into benign/inflammatory, malignant and unsatisfactory categories. **Results:** Total 58 cases were studied in which image guided FNAC was done for lung lesion. There were total 13 benign/inflammatory cases against 42 malignant cases. 3 cases were unsatisfactory so they were excluded. In present study predominantly male patients were affected. Majority of cases were present in the age group of 40 - 70 years. **Conclusion:** Image guided FNAC is a simple, rapid and safe procedure with high diagnostic accuracy in the evaluation of chest lesions.

Key Words: Lung; cytology; guided FNAC

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