

Tilmelding af Foredrag

Foredragets titel

Diagnostic Utility of Cell Blocks in ENT

Forfatter(e)

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Afdeling/praksis

Øre-, Næse-, Halskirurgisk afdeling, Vejle Sygehus

Uddannelsesniveau

1. Reservelæge (Forskningstræningsopgave)

Introduktion

Fine needle sampling is a reliable diagnostic method for pathologies of lesions in the head and neck. It is most often able to determine the presence of malignant cells. There will however be cases where diagnostic certainty is low. Cell block cytology provides the pathologist with the opportunity to examine the cells with immunohistochemistry and thus determining the histological typing fully and in most cases determining the origin as a result of the markers specific to different organs.

Materiale/metode

This is a single center retrospective study including all patients who had a solid lesion in the neck or in a major salivary gland, and had both fine needle aspiration and cell block cytology done at Vejle Hospital in the period from May 2018 to October 2019. A register search from the pathologist department was performed. All patients histological results were evaluated.

Primary comparison was carried out by McNemar's test

Resultater

We found no evidence that the addition of cell block cytology to FNA sampling improved the detection of malignant cells (P-value 0,5). However, the addition of cell block cytology was better at determining histological typing, thus reducing non-diagnostic rate by 20%

In a subgroup analysis concerning only patients with metastases from cancers other than head and neck, the addition of cell block cytology increased diagnostic certainty by 50%.

Diskussion

This study showed that the addition of cell block cytology decreased non-diagnostic rate by 20% overall and in the subgroup of cases with metastases from cancers other than head and neck we found an increase in diagnostic certainty of 50%.

Results should be interpreted with caution as this is a small single center study, patient numbers are low and results may be effected by varying aspiration techniques. Further studies in larger, prospective, controlled settings are warranted.

Unavngivet

- Ønsker kun præsentation af poster

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