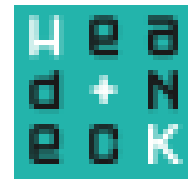




FNA techniques

Steve Allpress
John Chaplin
Nick McIvor

lumps



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Head & Neck
Associates**

- every lump must have a diagnosis

- Working diagnosis
 - » +/- investigations



- Review
 - » +/- investigations



- Resolution

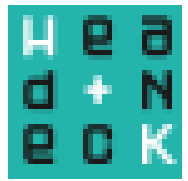


Definitive diagnosis

lumps

factors to consider

- age & duration
- tissue & site
- number

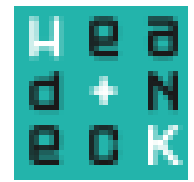


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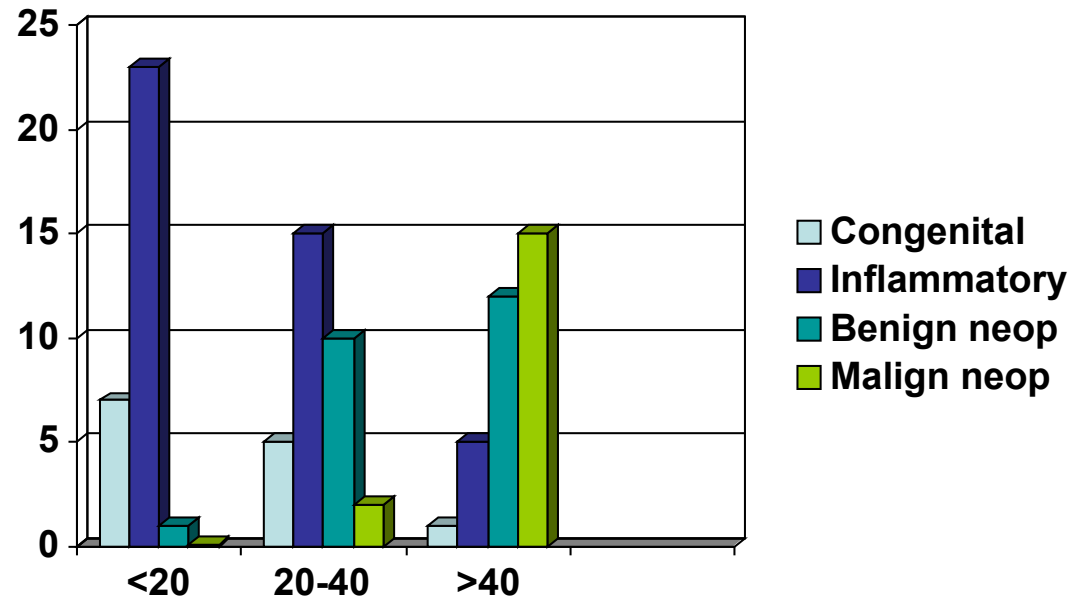
lumps

factors to consider

- age & duration



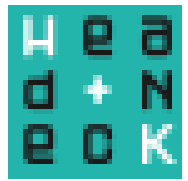
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lumps

factors to consider

- age & duration
- tissue & site



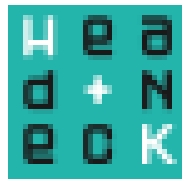
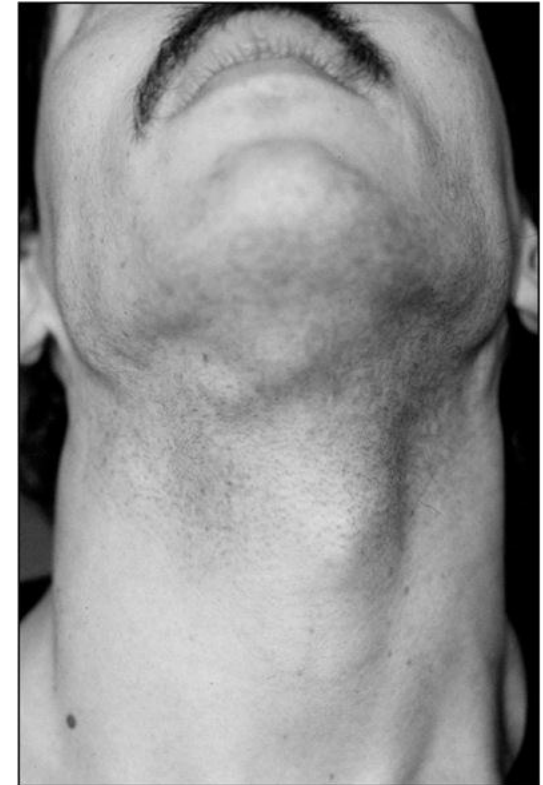
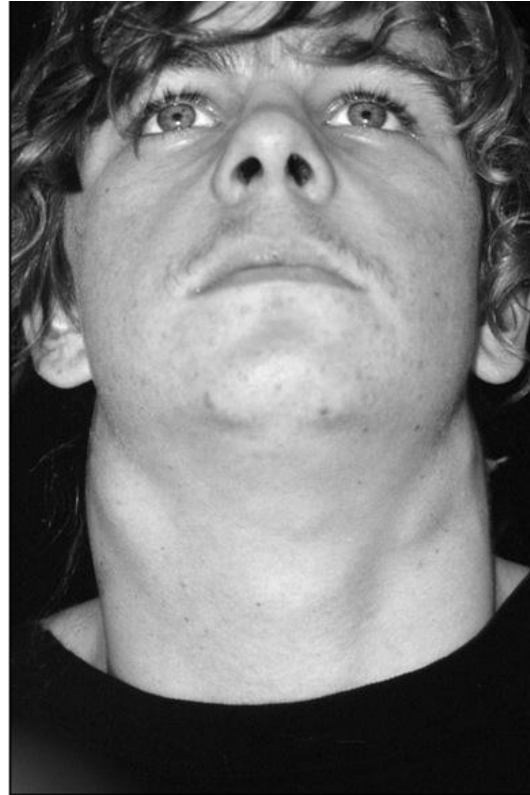
**Auckland
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Associates**



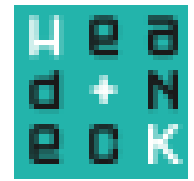
lumps

factors to consider

- age & duration
- tissue & site
- number



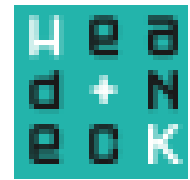
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Associates**



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Associates**

FNA

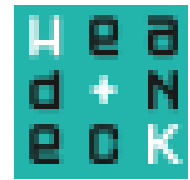
- pulsatile mass
- non –diagnostic aspirate
- sites
- US guided FNA



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pulsatile mass & bleeding

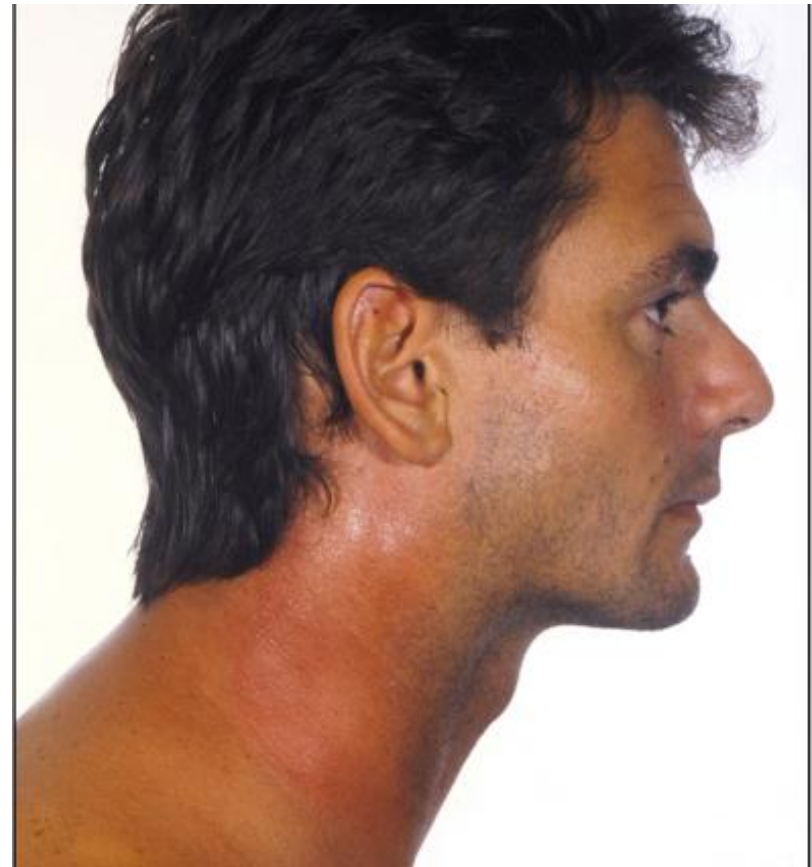
- usually FNA not necessary or advisable
 - (bruising only)
- diagnosis
 - aneurysmal artery
 - tortuous artery
 - Cf elderly
 - carotid body tumour



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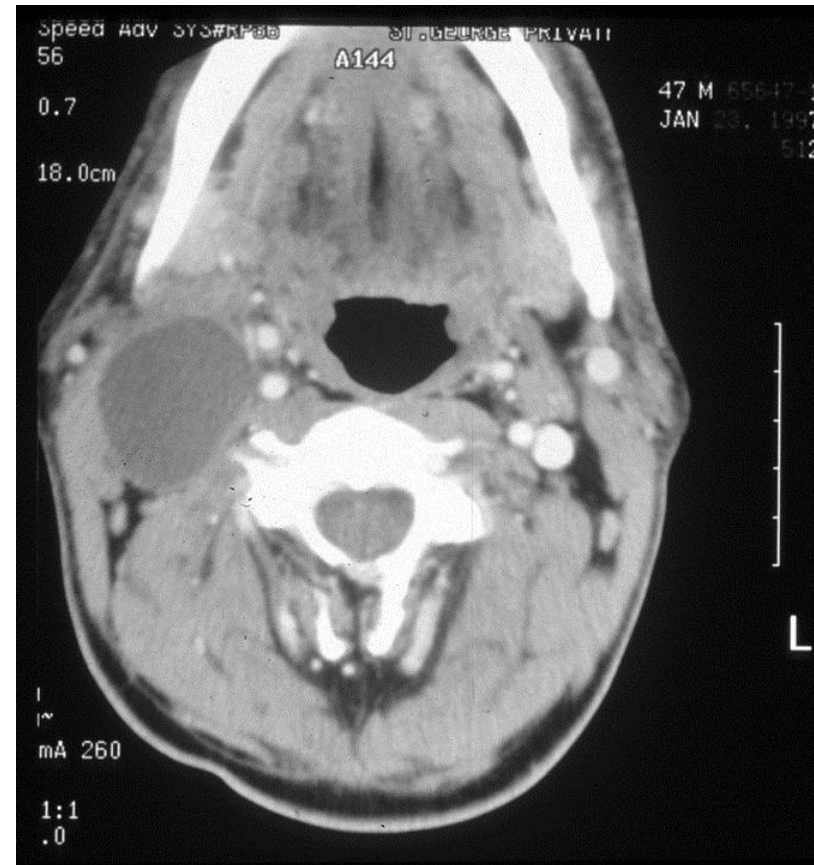
non-diagnostic aspirate

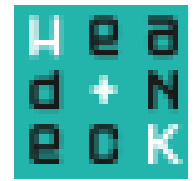
- solid vs cystic



non-diagnostic aspirate

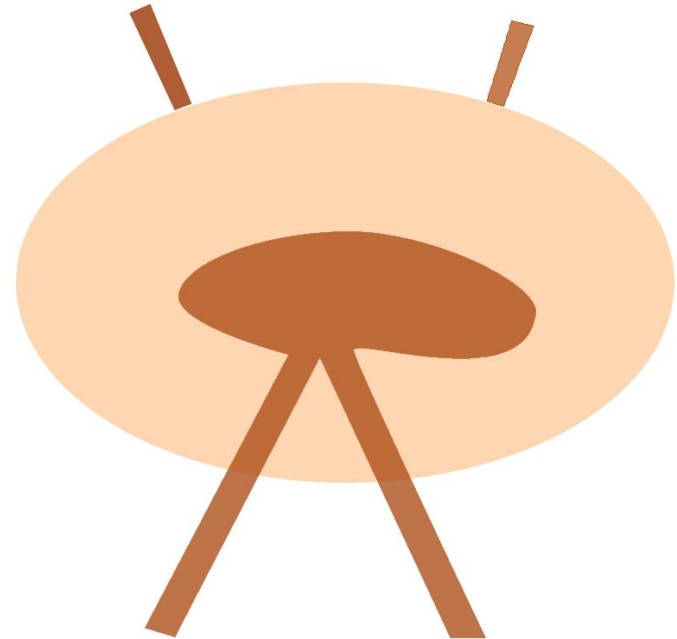
- solid vs cystic

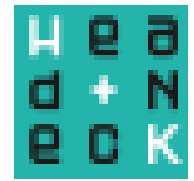




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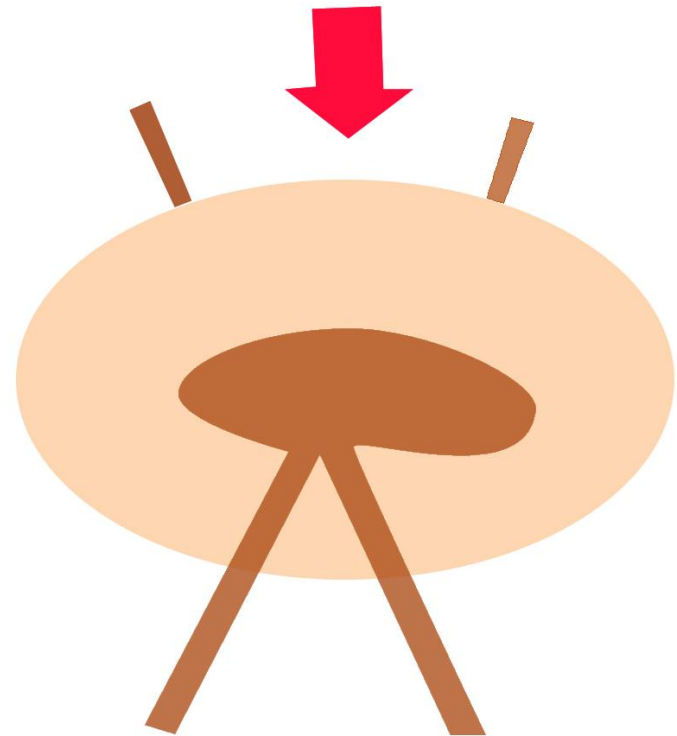
evolution of metastasis





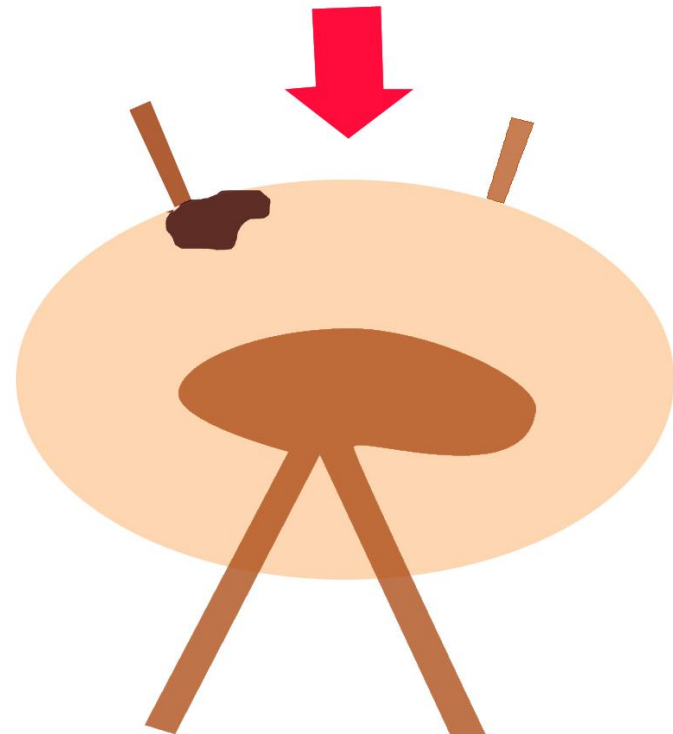
**Auckland
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Associates**

evolution of metastasis



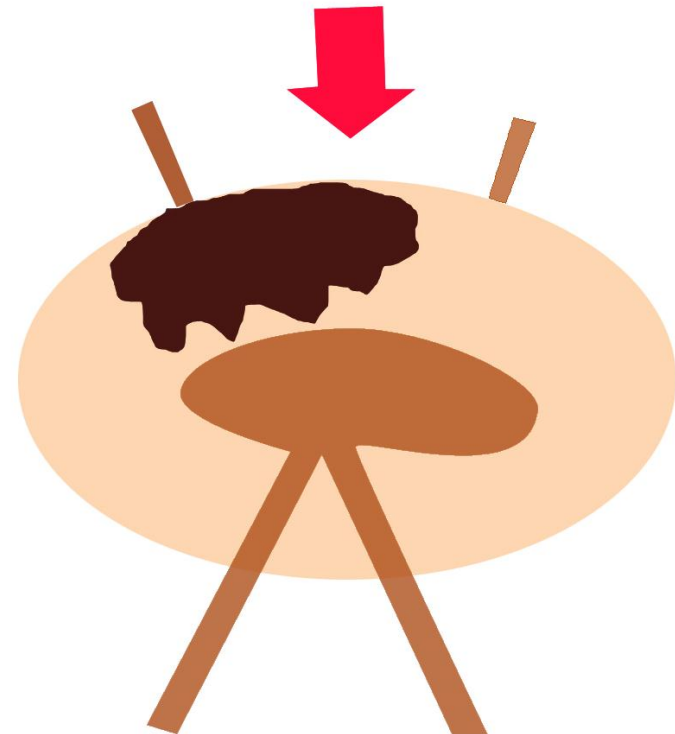
evolution of metastasis

- subcortical



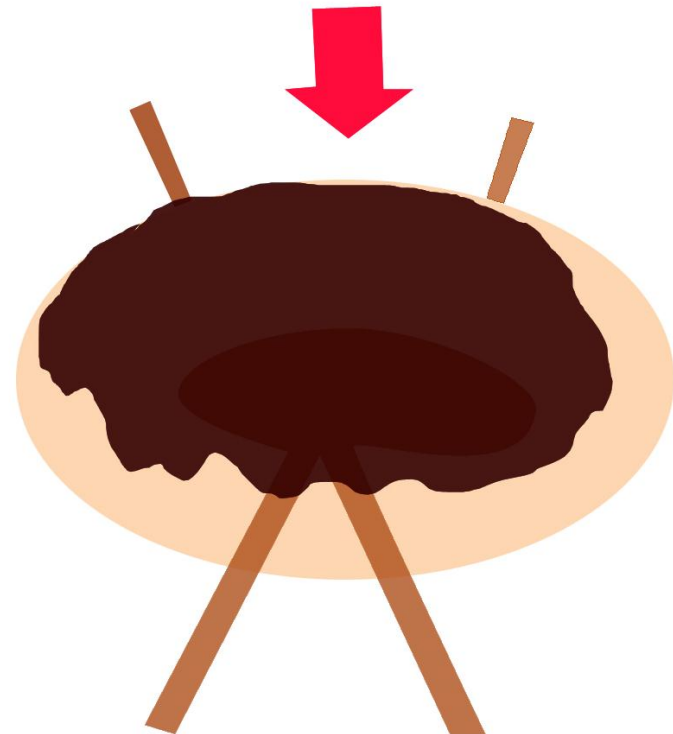
evolution of metastasis

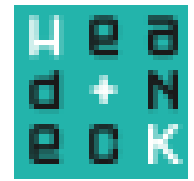
- subcortical



evolution of metastasis

- hilar effacement

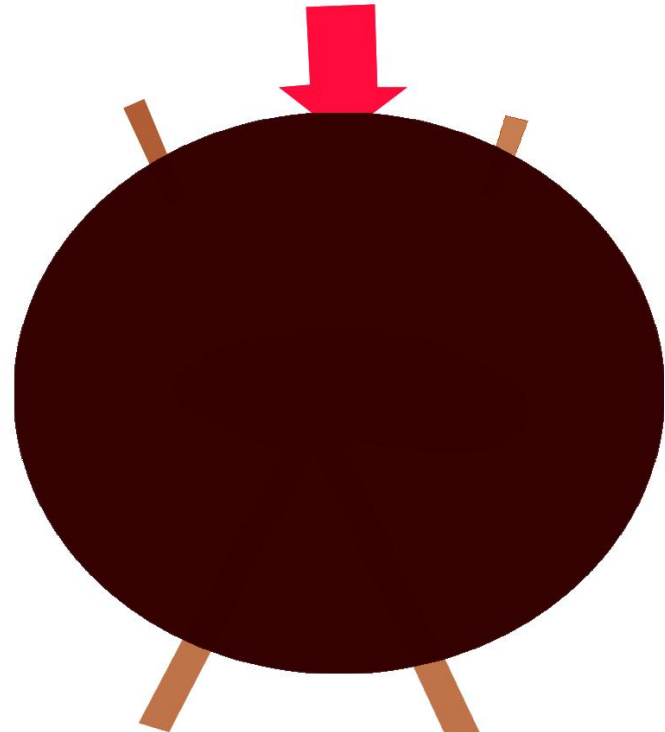




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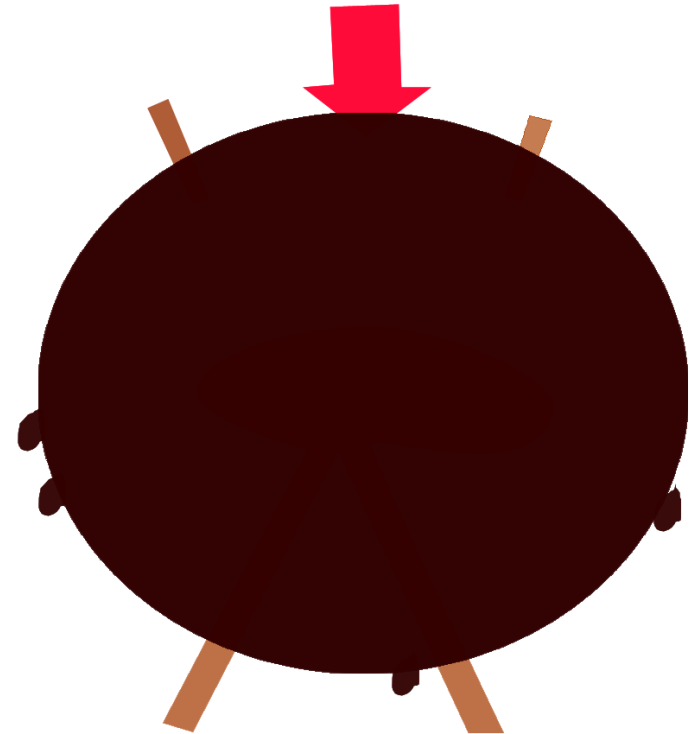
evolution of metastasis

- nodal rounding
- ?palpable



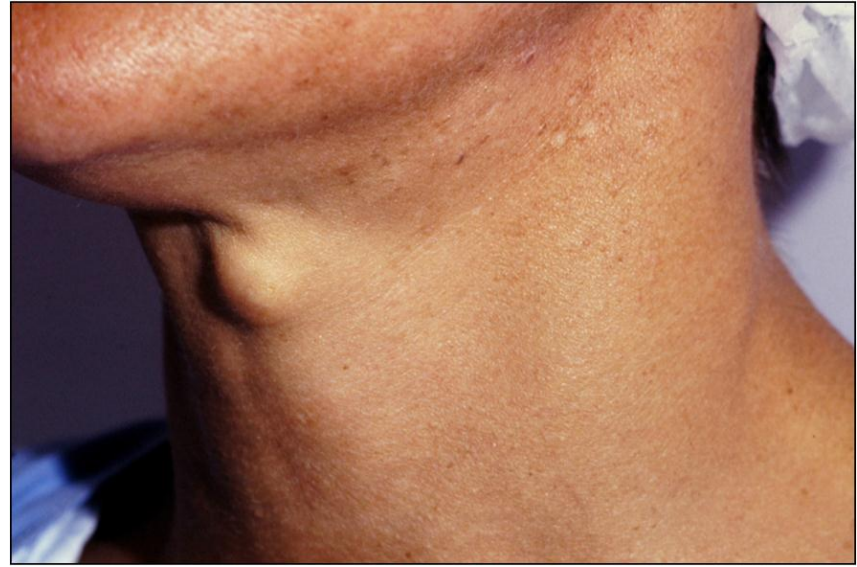
evolution of metastasis

- extranodal extension



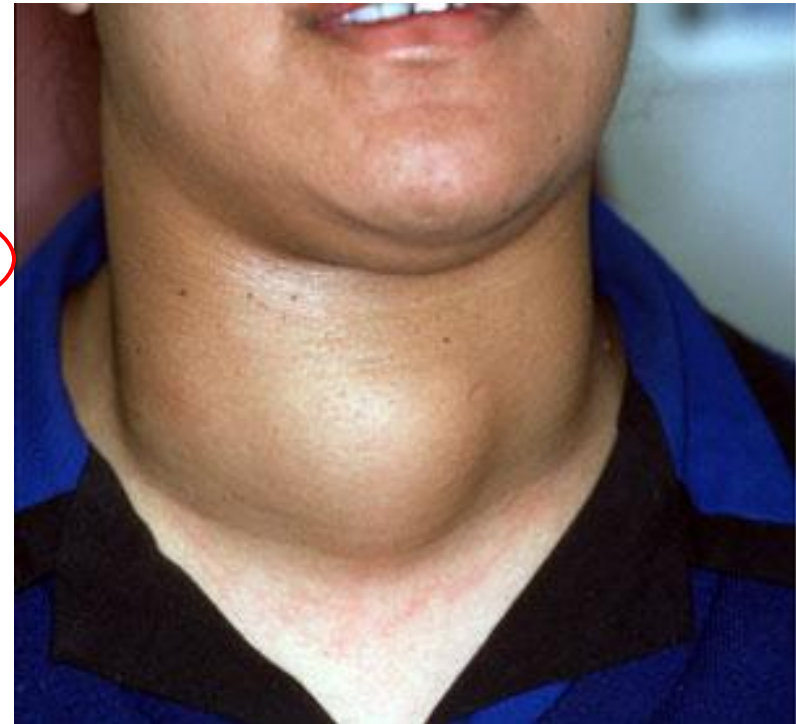
thyroglossal?

- young patient
- peri-hyoid mass
- elevates with swallow and tongue protrusion



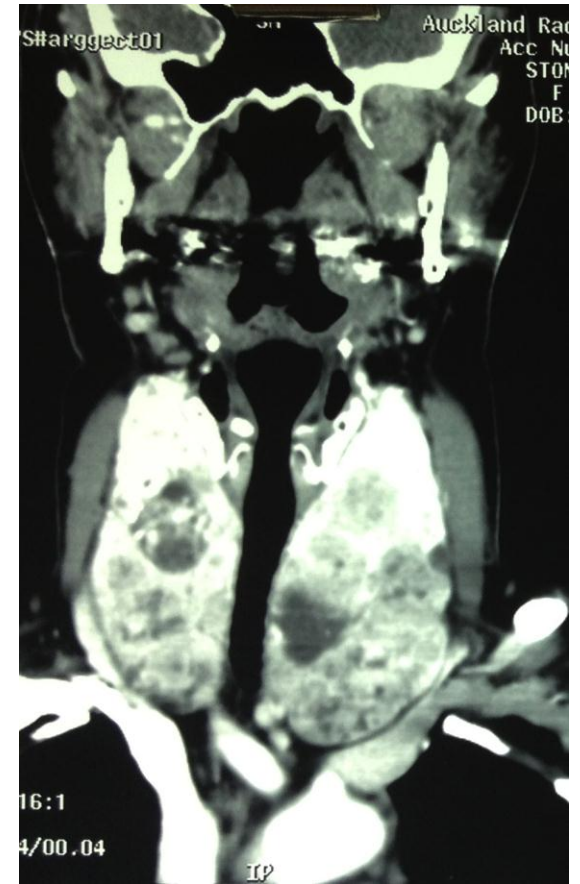
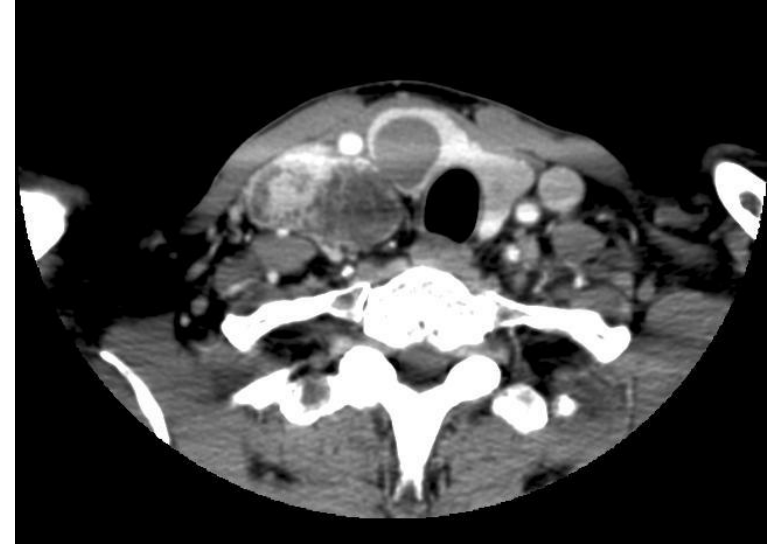
thyroid nodules

- Bethesda system % malig
 - 1. Non diagnostic 5
 - 2. Benign 3
 - 3. Follicular undetermined 15
 - 4. Follicular neoplasm 20
 - 5. Suspicious malig 50
 - 6. Malignant 100

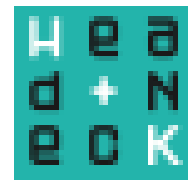


non-diagnostic and benign

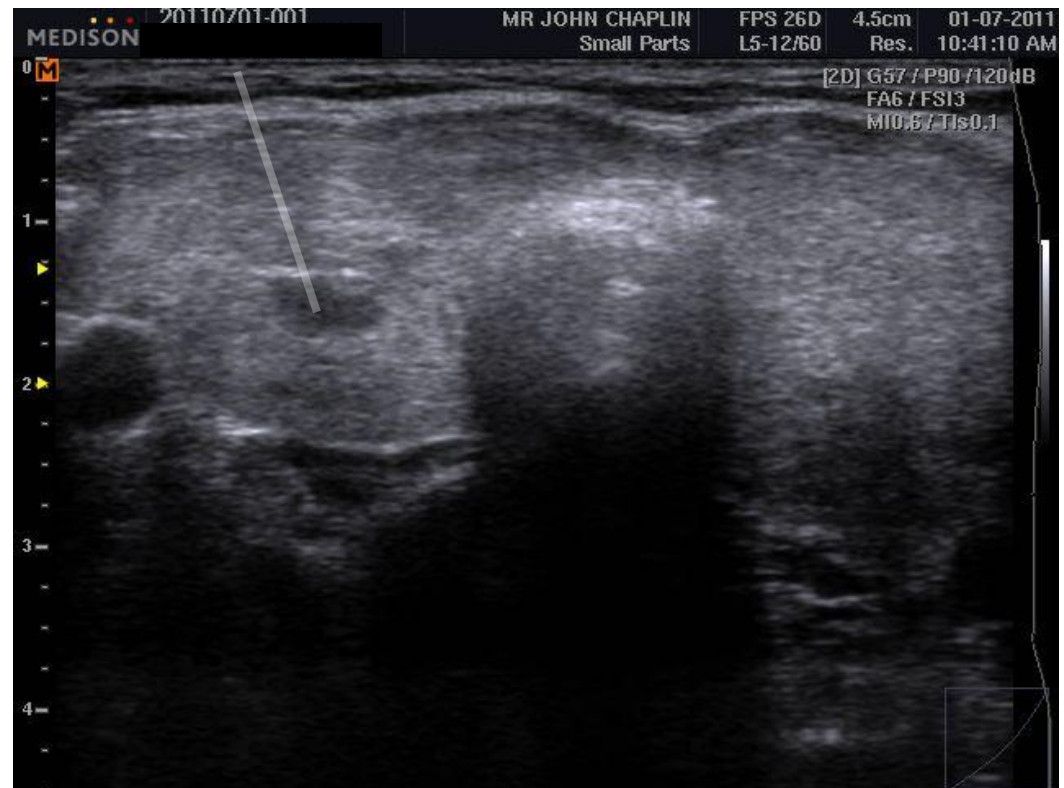
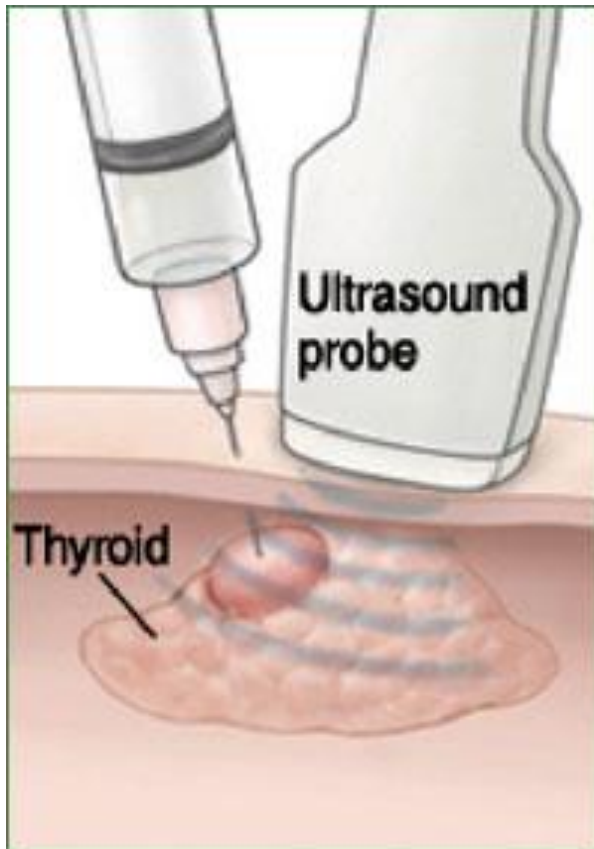
- Reason
 - Cystic
 - Complex
 - Bloody
 - Multiple
- Plan
 - Repeat USGFNA



USFNA

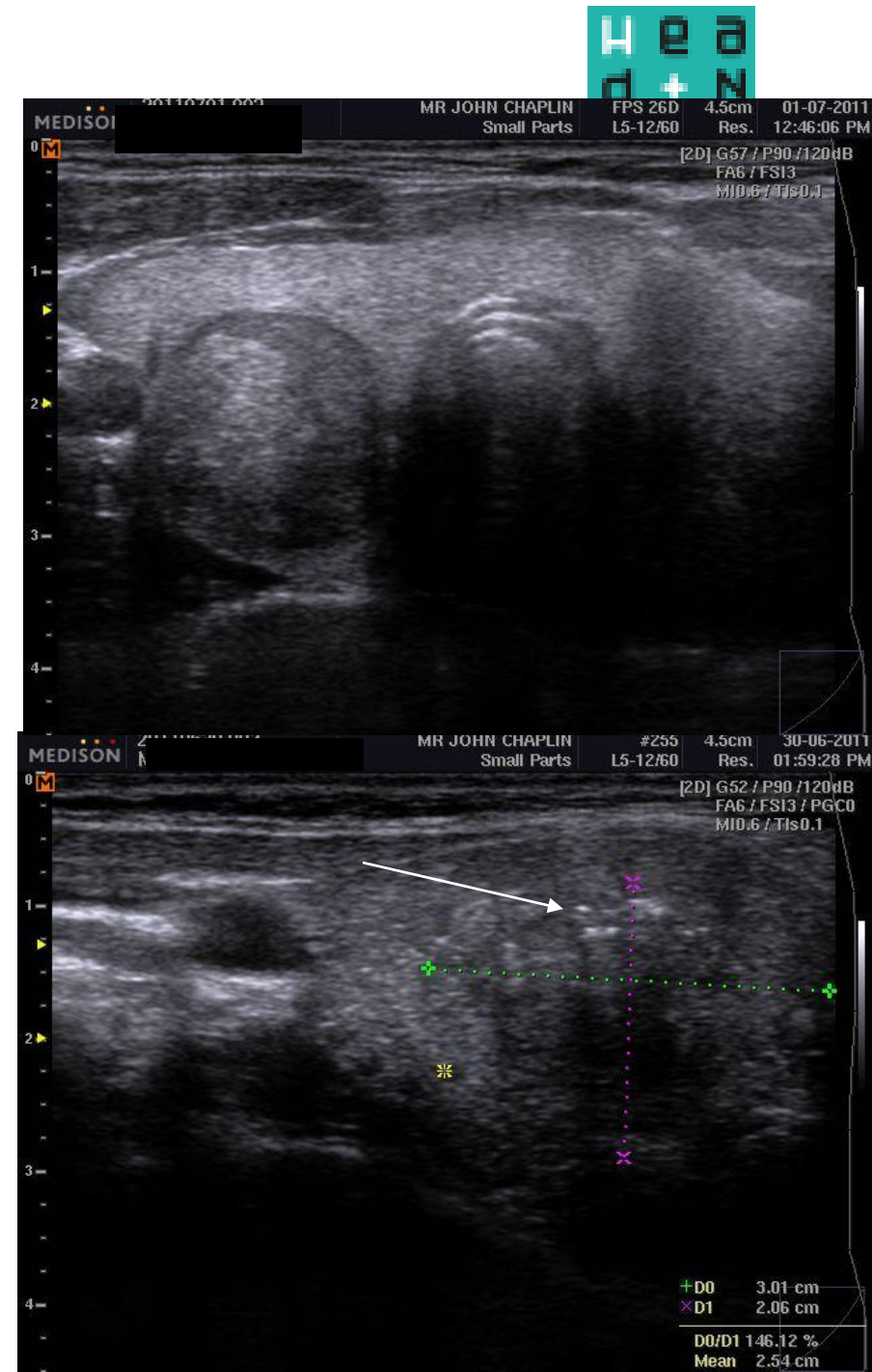


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Associates**

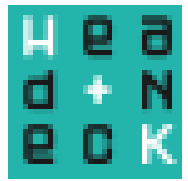


ultrasound in FNA

- thyroid nodule
 - posterior nodule
 - partially cystic
 - multiple
 - suspicious features
 - microcalcification
 - internal vascularity
 - hypoechoic
 - irregular halo
 - taller than wide on transverse view

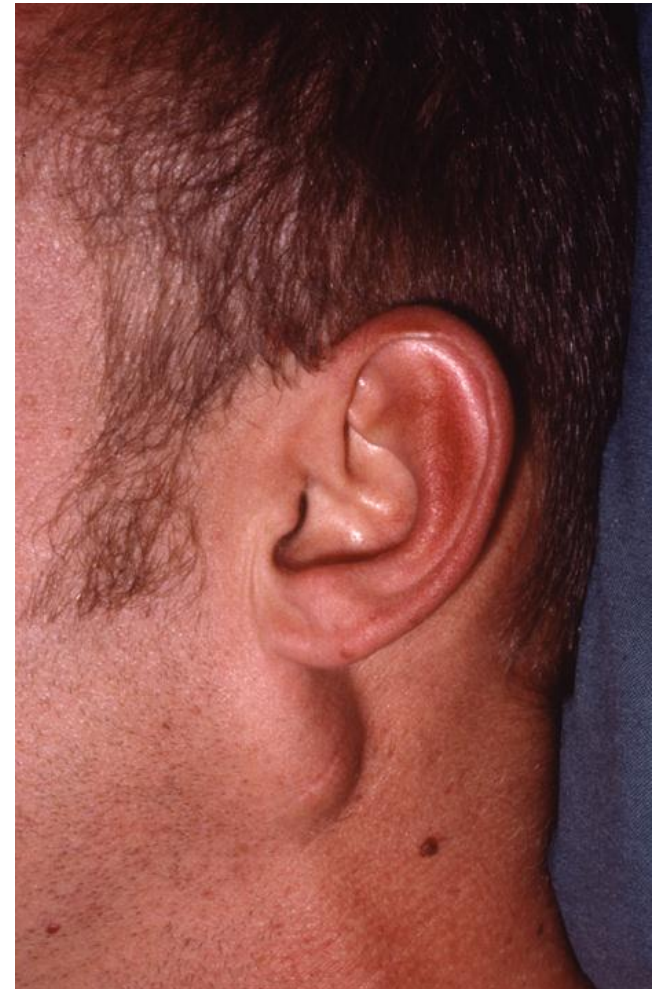


parotid gland

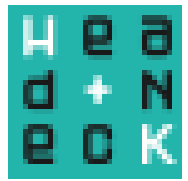


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- adenoma
- metastatic node
- adenocarcinoma

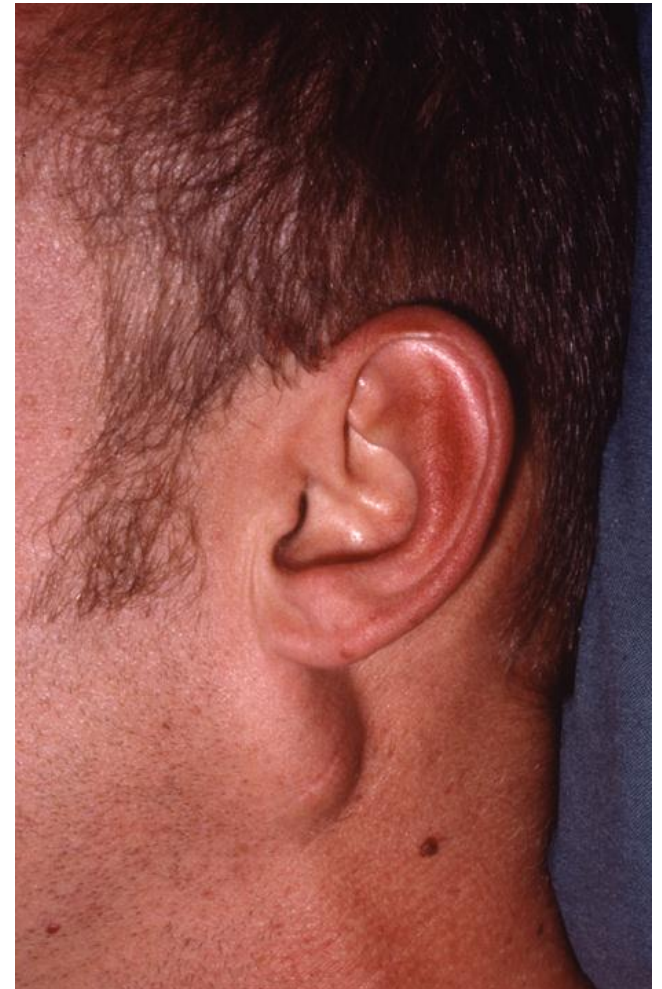


parotid gland

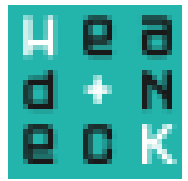


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- Mixed cellular population with myxoid stroma...
pleomorphic adenoma

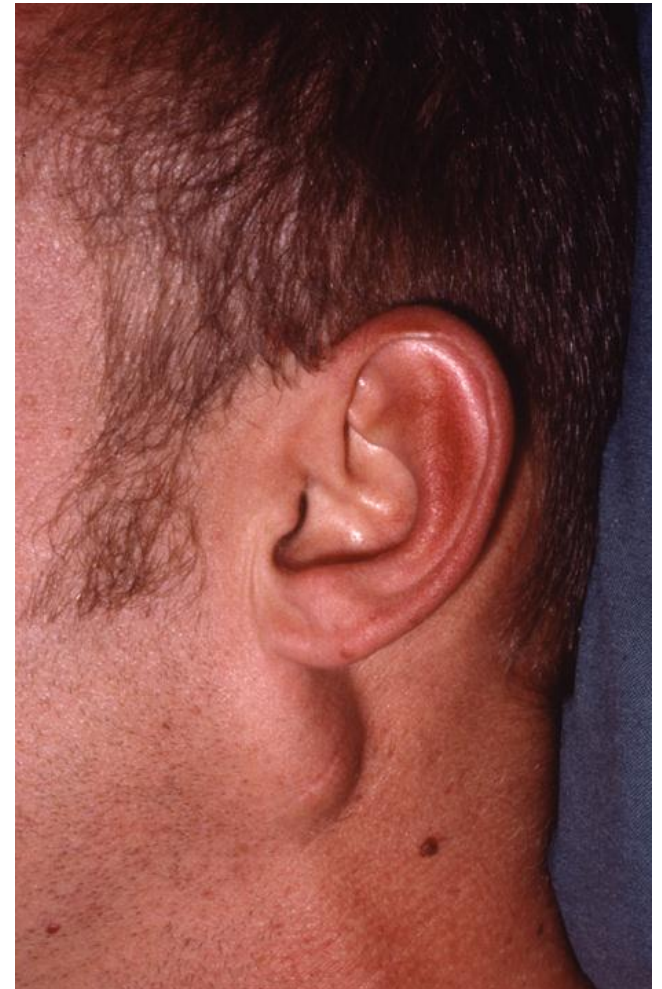


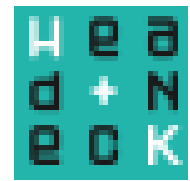
parotid gland



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- Mixed cellular population with myxoid stroma... pleomorphic adenoma
- 95% accuracy
- Continue to grow
- Potential malignant change

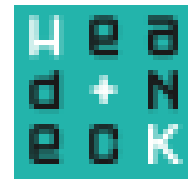




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submandibular

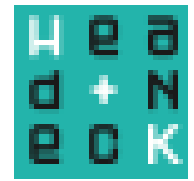


**Auckland
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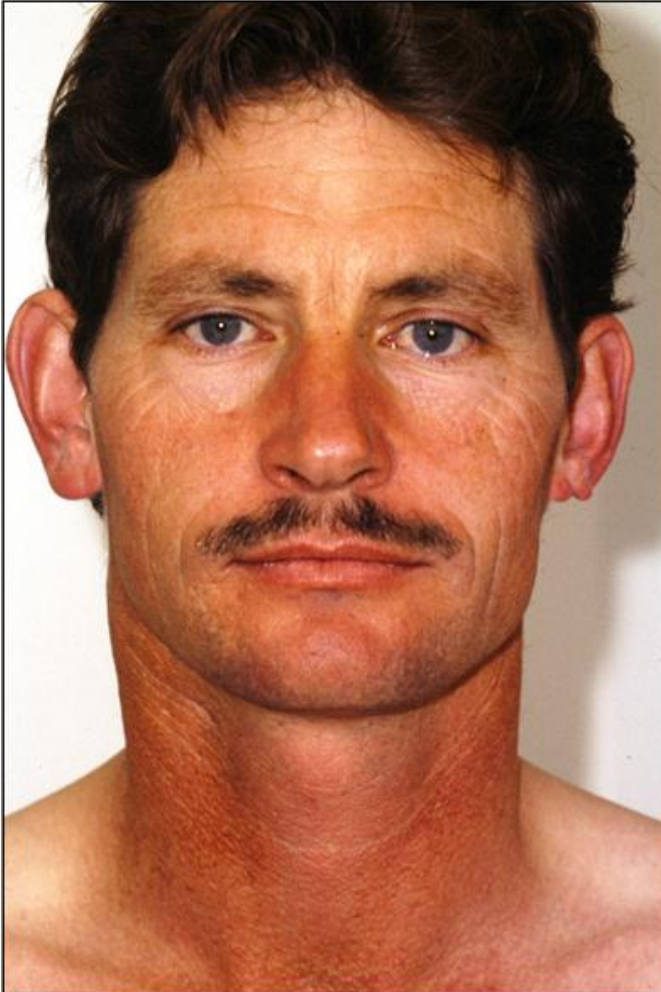
- whole gland
 - Fluctuating
 - stable
- lump within gland
 - adenoma
 - adencarcinoma
- lump outside gland
 - node
 - reactive
 - lymphoma
 - metastatic



squamous aspirate



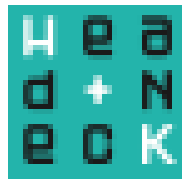
**Auckland
Head & Neck
Associates**



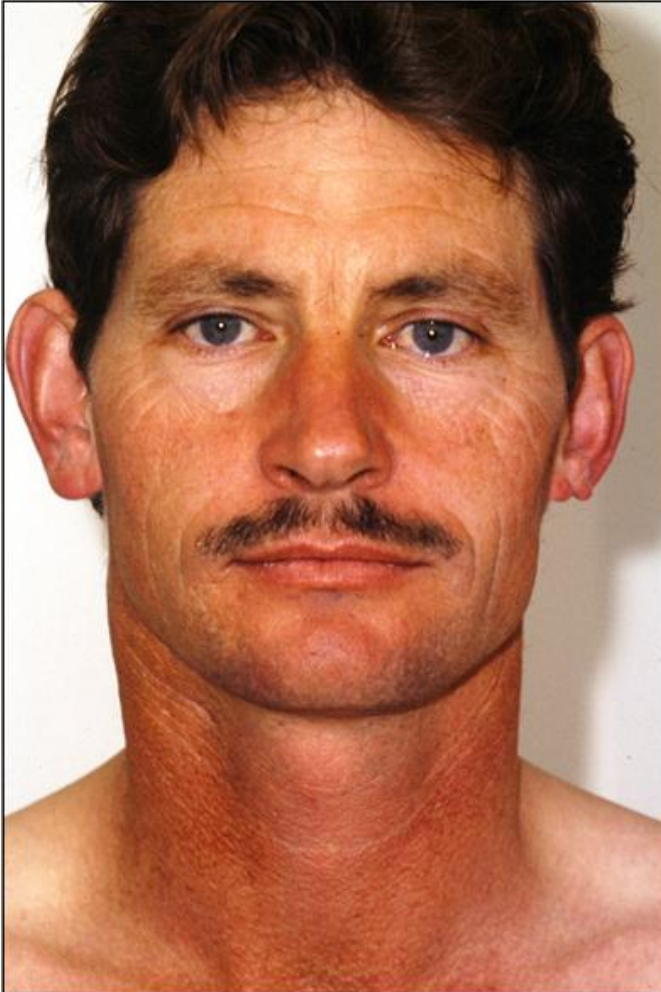
- 45 yr old male
- Never smoked
- 3 week history right neck mass
- No pain
- No cutaneous malignancy
- No pharyngeal symptoms

Auckland Head and Neck Associates

squamous aspirate



**Auckland
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Associates**

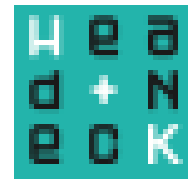


FNA shows fluid only
with scattered
atypical epithelial
cells.

Pathologist suggests
excision of mass.

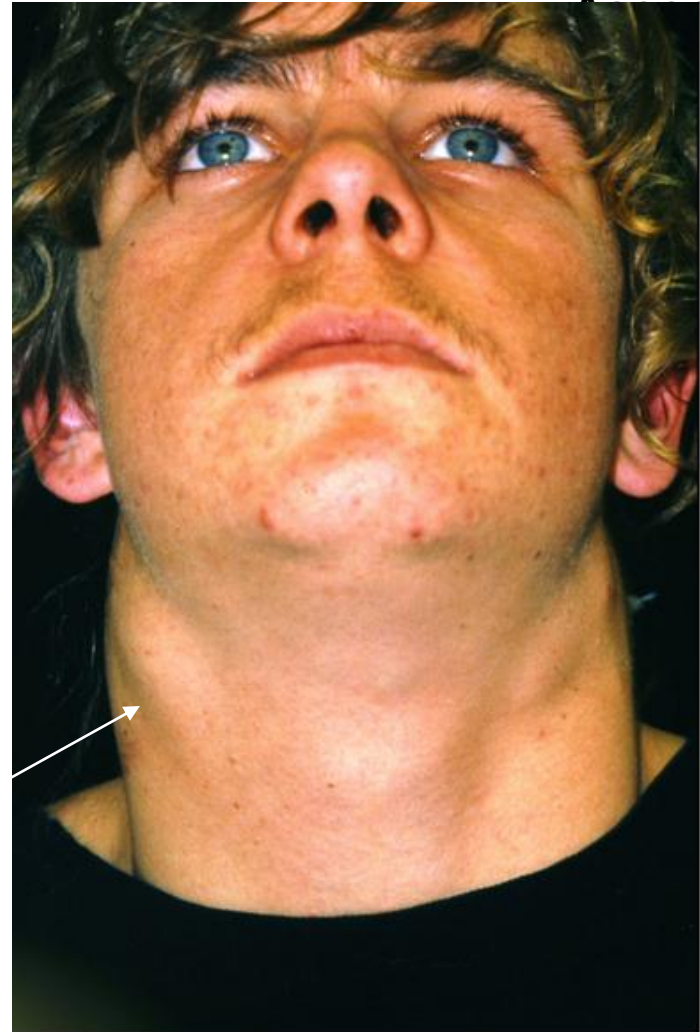
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lymphoid aspirate

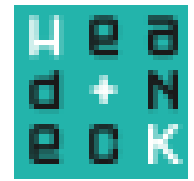


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Associates

- ... suggests reactive lymphadenopathy
- ...monoclonal population can not be excluded..
- ...assess in clinical context.

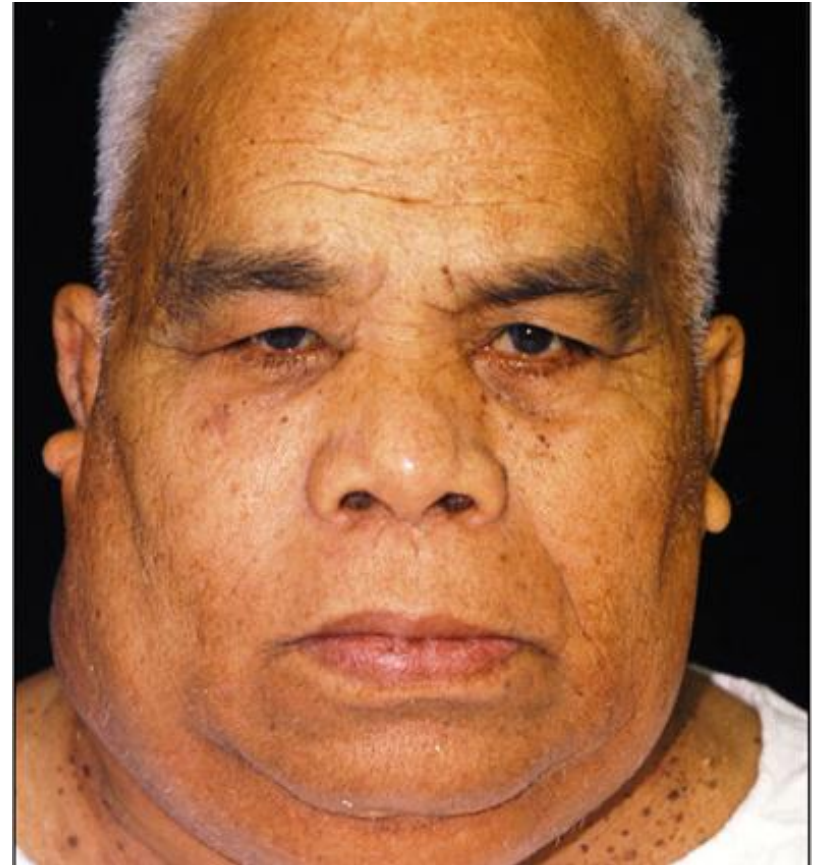


lymphoid aspirate

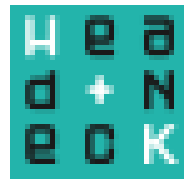


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- ... suggests reactive lymphadenopathy
- ...monoclonal population can not be excluded..
- ...assess in clinical context.



lymphoid aspirate



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If obvious source of inflammation- treat and observe

If node is large (>3cm) remove to exclude lymphoma

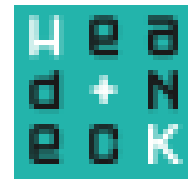
If no obvious source

Blood screen: FBC, Toxoplasmosis, EBV, cat scratch disease, CMV.

Observe over one to two months and if still present or larger remove to exclude lymphoma

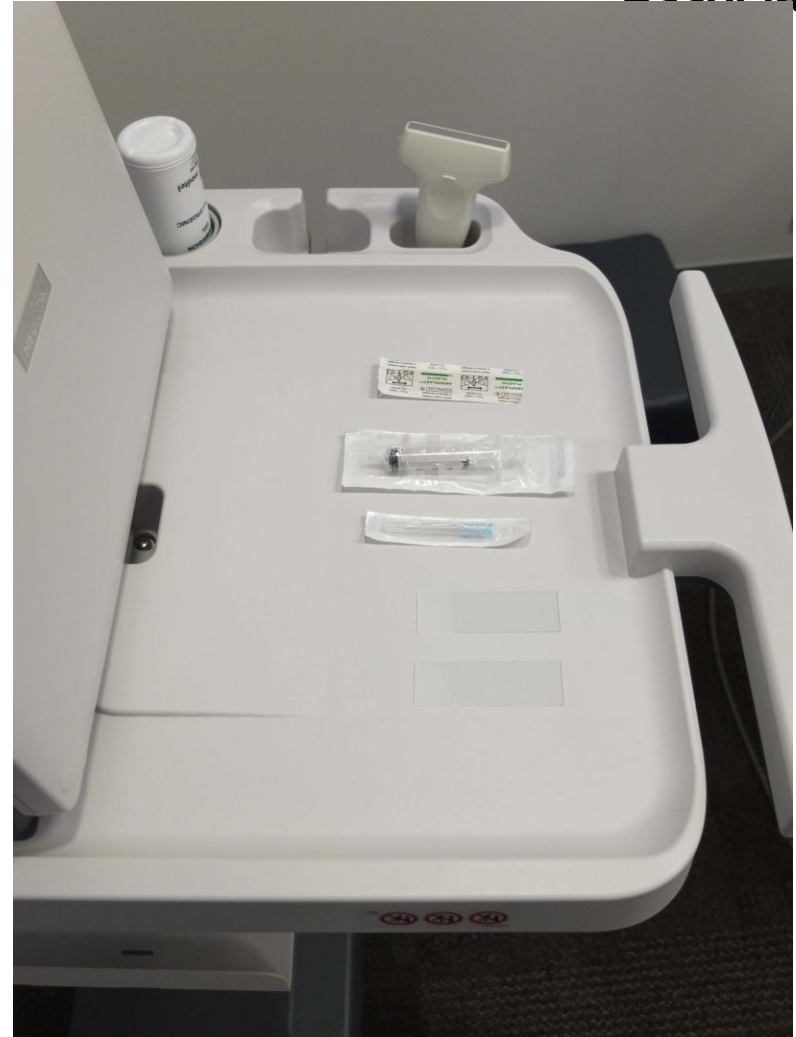
Continue to observe if smaller

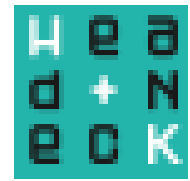
USFNA - equipment



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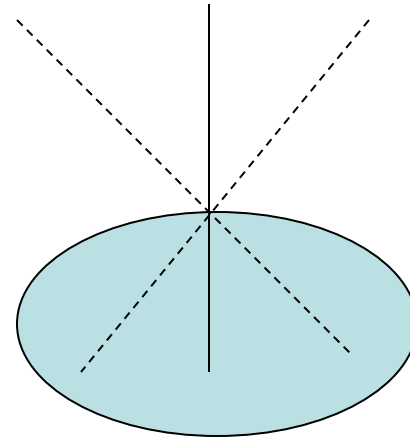
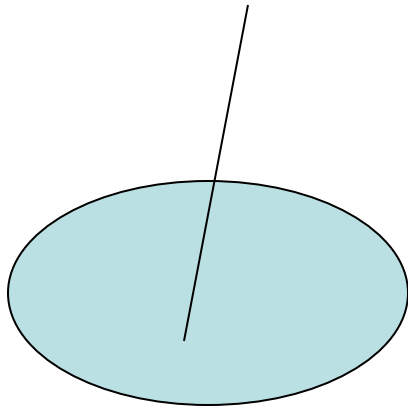
- Needle- 22 gauge
- Syringe - 5ml
- Glass slides
- Pencil
- Pottle
- Saline
- Band-aid
- Ultrasound (optional)





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technique



Multiple passes

USFNA

- neck mass
 - partially necrotic
 - suspicious features
 - aspirate for assay
 - Thyroglobulin
 - Calcitonin
 - Parathyroid Hormone

