

:
 : 45 가 50
 18 , 27
 (n=21) 12
 : 19 가 14
 14 가 , 18
 18 가 3
 , 3
 73.6% (14/19) 100% (27/27) ,
 94.7% (18/19) 96.3% (26/27) .

가 가
 가 5.4% 13% ,
 (1), (2),
 (cervical lymph node dissection)
 3).
 (6, 7).
 가
 (4, 5).
 (Thyroglobulin)

1
 2
 2006 6 28 2006 9 11 2004 12 2005 5 6 45 가
 50

18
 , 27
 27 76 48.2
 , 5 mm
 가 0.7 , 가
 가
 가
 30
 22
 (free - hand technique)
 10 cc 1 mm
 (Radioimmuno assay)
 0.2 ng/mL , 0.2 ng/mL
 가
 가
 가
 37
 1

가
 ,
 .
 3.3 ± 7.2 ng/mL
 37
 17.7 ng/mL
 17.7
 (Fig. 1).
 21
 24
 12
 40 mm 10.7 mm 8 mm
 5 mm
 45 19 가
 26 가
 13.6 ± 10 mm 8.9
 ± 4.2 mm (p > 0.05).
 19 가 19
 14 14
 가 , 5 5
 (material
 insufficiency or cell paucity)
 4 1
 가
 가
 19 19 18 가
 가
 90.26 - 2,000 ng/mL, 503.74 ± 426.19 ng/mL

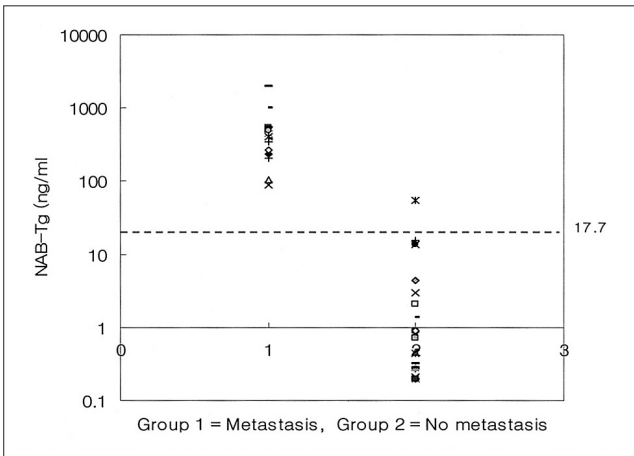


Fig. 1. The values of thyroglobulin in needle wash-out of metastatic lymph nodes (Group 1) and non-metastatic lymph nodes (Group 2) (cut-off value = 17.7 ng/mL).

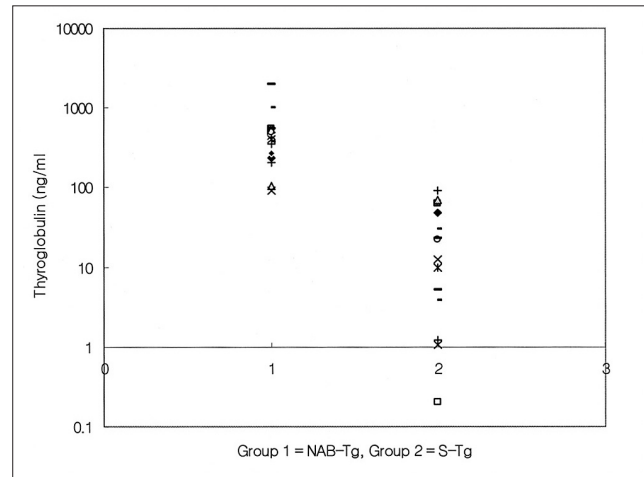


Fig. 2. The values of thyroglobulin in needle wash-out of metastatic lymph nodes and in serum of the same patients.

가 9 1 가 ,

가 50 77.8% 100%, 100% 96.8% .

(5, 8). 가 (19-21). ,

가 가 (22).

가 가 가

가 (11). 가 (false -

10). 45 50 (6, 7, 9, negative) (22, 23).

96.2% 가 73.6% 100%, 94.7% 가 가

94.7% 100% (Table 1). ,

가 4 3 (6, 9). 2 가

(11). 가 (7). , 45 35

가 (12). 19 , 1 2

3 가(15.8%) . 2

(12-18). 가 (cut - off value=17.7 ng/mL)

(14-

18).

Thyroglobulin Measurement in the Fine-Needle Aspiration Washout for Diagnosing Cervical Lymph Node Metastasis in the Patients with Differentiated Papillary Thyroid Cancer¹

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Purpose: We wanted to evaluate the utility of thyroglobulin measurement in the washout of the needle (FNA-Tg) used for fine needle biopsy for detecting lymph node metastasis in patients with differentiated papillary thyroid carcinoma (DPTC).

Materials and Methods: We performed ultrasonography-guided fine-needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) and FNA-Tg for 50 ultrasonographically suspicious lymph nodes in 45 DPTC patients. Eighteen patients underwent thyroidectomy before FNA and the remaining 27 patients underwent fine-needle aspiration prior to surgery. The final diagnoses were determined based on the results of histological examination of the excised specimens ($n=21$) or on the follow-up examination that was done least 12 months after surgery.

Results: Lymph node metastases were confirmed in 19 patients. FNAC detected 14 metastatic lymph nodes in 14 patients, and FNA-Tg detected 18 metastatic lymph nodes in 18 patients. While none of 3 cystic lymph nodes metastasis was detected via FNAC, they all revealed positive results via FNA-Tg. One patient with a negative result on both methods had one metastatic lymph node among 9 excised lymph nodes, and this one node had not been sampled via FNAC or FNA-Tg. The sensitivities and specificities of FNAC and FNA-Tg were 73.6% (14/19) and 100% (27/27), and 94.7% (18/19) and 96.2% (26/27), respectively.

Conclusion: FNA-Tg is a useful technique for the early detection of lymph node metastasis, and especially for detecting cystic lymph node metastasis in patients with DPTC.

Index words : Thyroid, neoplasms
Head and neck neoplasms, metastases
Lymphatic system, biopsy
Ultrasound (US), guidance

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