

가 : 133 153 18G
 : 88 93
 : 153 135 (88.2%)
 84 (90.3%) 22 10 2 35 27 (77%)
 7 2 3 28 25 (96%)
 4 (26%) 11 6
 (fine needle aspiration biopsy) (6-9).
 (large-bore needle biopsy) 가 (6,10-14),
 (1-4). (anaplastic thyroid cancer) 가 가 (8,9). 18-guage
 (large goiter) (1). (sub-
 typing)가 가 , 가
 (excisional biopsy) (5). (incisional biopsy) 1997 3 1998 9
 133 2
 78 41 133 93
 , 35 , 16 (parapharyngeal space)
 , 2 153
 9

153 88
 , 49 , 28 ,
 가 11 10
 5
 5
 2
 3
 2
 1
 가
 12

가 2-5
 2.5
 5
 10
 가 5-

(1cm , 1.1-2cm, 2.1-3cm, 3cm)

0.3cm-4.3cm (
 1.4cm) , 1cm 58 (48 ,
 9 , 1), 1.1cm - 2cm
 가 61 (34 , 16 ,
 11), 2.1cm - 3cm 가 26 (7 ,
 8 , 11), 3cm
 8 (4 , 2 , 2
) Aloka SSD-650CL (Aloka, Tokyo, Japan)
 Acuson 128XP/10 (Acuson, Mountain View, California,
 U.S.A.) 7MHz 10MHz

153 가
 135 (88.2%)
 , 18 (11.8%)
 76 93
 84 (90.3%) 가
 0.4-4.2cm 1.35cm (Table 1).
 9 가 , 2
 0.3cm-
 1.2cm 0.79cm
 35 27 (77%)
 8
 (Table 2).
 0.9-3cm 1.83cm ,
 0.7-2.7cm 1.3cm

2% 21G
 (spinal puncture needle)
 free hand technique 18G (Manan
 Medical Products, Northbrook, IL, U.S.A.)
 (PRO-MAC 12 DEVICE, Manan Medial Products, Northbrook,
 IL, U.S.A.)
 가
 가 12cm (notch) 가
 9mm , 가 5mm
 1.2cm
 (dimpling)

Table 1. Results of Lymph Node Biospies with Automated Biopsy Device

Tissue Diagnosis	No.
Chronic reactive hyperplasia	22
Tuberculous lymphadenitis	22
Metastasis	21
Acute or chronic inflammation	13
Malignant lymphoma	2
Necrotizing lymphadenitis	2
Normal lymph node	1
Chronic inflammation with necrosis	1
Nondiagnostic (normal fibromuscular tissue)	9
Total	93

Table 2. Results of Thyroid Nodule Biopsies with Automated Biopsy Device

Tissue Diagnosis	No.
Benign nodular lesions (adenomatous goiter, follicular adenoma)	19
Papillary carcinoma	7
Tuberculous thyroiditis	1
Nondiagnostic (normal fibromuscular and thyroid tissue)	8
Total	35

Table 3. Results of Soft Tissue and Salivary Gland Tumor Biopsies with Automated Biopsy Device

Tissue Diagnosis	No.
Pleomorphic adenoma	13
Warthin's tumor	3
Neurofibroma	2
Neurilemmoma	2
Fibrolipoma	1
Squamous cell ca	1
Acute inflammation	1
Chronic granulomatous inflammation (probable tuberculosis)	1
Nondiagnostic (normal salivary gland)	1
Total	25

25

1

24 (96%)
(Table 3).

1cm 85%, 1.1-2cm

93.4%, 2.1-3cm 92.3%, 3cm 87.5%

1cm

(85.4%) (44.4%)

1cm 3cm

가

1 3cm
(Fig. 1).

4 (2.6%)
(sternocleidomastoid muscle)

49
26 (53%)

12 3

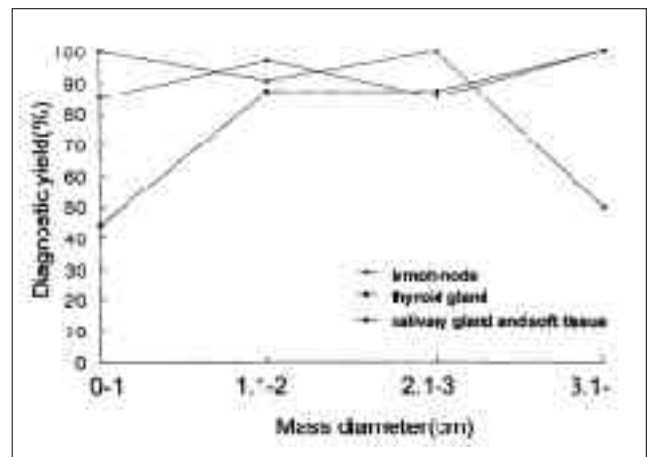


Fig 1. Diagnostic yields of automated biopsy device according to the location and the size of the head and neck masses.

Table 4. Comparison between Biopsy with Automated Biopsy Device and Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy in 49 Cases of Lymph Node Disease

Cutting needle biopsy(No.)	Fine-Needle Aspiration Biopsy(No.)
Tuberculous lymphadenitis(12)	Tuberculous lymphadenitis(3) Chronic inflammation(5) Benign atypia(2) Chronic reactive hyperplasia(1) Acute inflammation(1)
Chronic reactive hyperplasia(10)	Chronic reactive hyperplasia(3) Benign atypia(6) Chronic inflammation(1)
Metastasis(10)	Metastasis(9) Benign atypia(1)
Malignant lymphoma(2)	Malignant lymphoma(2)
Necrotizing lymphadenitis(2)	Necrotizing lymphadenitis(2)
Acute or chronic inflammation(7)	Acute or chronic inflammation(7)
Acute suppurative inflammation(1)	Necrotizing lymphadenitis(1)
Chronic capsulitis(1)	Chronic reactive hyperplasia(1)
Nondiagnostic(4) (normal fibromuscular tissue)	Acute inflammation(2) Chronic reactive hyperplasia(1) Hemorrhage(1)

10 3
(benign atypia)

10 2 1

(Table 4).

28
, 23 (82%)

16 1

2

4 3

1

Table 5. Comparison between Biopsy with Automated Biopsy Device and Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy in 28 Cases of Thyroid Nodule

Cutting-Needle Biopsy(No.)	Fine-Needle Aspiration Biopsy(No.)
Benign nodular lesions (16) (adenomatous goiter or follicular adenoma)	Benign nodular lesion(13) Papillary ca.(1) Insufficient specimen(2)
Papillary ca.(4)	Papillary ca(3) Adenomatous goiter(1) Chronic inflammation(1)
Chronic granulomatous inflammation(1)	
None made(7)	Papillary ca.(2) Adenomatous goiter(3) Insufficient specimen(2)

Table 6. Comparison between Biopsy with Automated Biopsy Device and Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy in 11 Cases of Salivary Gland and Soft Tissue Tumor

Cutting-Needle Biopsy(No.)	Fine-Needle Aspiration Biopsy(No.)
Pleomorphic adenoma(6)	Pleomorphic adenoma(3) Insufficient specimen(3)
Neurilemmoma(2)	Spindle cell tumor(1) Hemorrhage(1)
Warthin's tumor(1)	Hemorrhage and inflammation(1)
Squamous cell ca.(1)	Squamous cell ca.(1)
Acute inflammation(1)	Acute inflammation(1)

가, 3 가, 2 가 7 2
(Table 5).

11 5 (45%) 가 가
6 (Table 6).

1

Papanicolaou 가 1970
(1).

(15,16). 가, (cystic carcinoma)
(17).

(trachea)

1 cm (Fig. 1), 60% 1 cm
1.2cm

5mm 1.4 cm 9mm
Bercroft (8) (non-advancing needle)

1cm 95% 90%

(18-21). (Table 4).

가 가 가

(1).

1103 가 (23)
(immunohistochemical sub-classification)

(8, 22). 2 가

(well-differentiated) 가
(5, 23, 25) 가

71% 90% (24-26)
100% 가

가

가, Engzell (28) 18-22G

가

가

Southam (7)

PCR(polymerase chain reaction)

가

가

(Table 4)

2 PCR (6-8),

가

Reading (6)

(e-

(mucoepidermoid carcinoma), (adenoid chogenic screw stylet)

cystic carcinoma) (malignant mixed tumor) 3cm 91%

(1,2).

81-98%

가

(2-4).

(Table 6)

(large

caliber cutting needle biopsy) 3 5

18G 1cm

가

20

가

가

(subtyping)

가 (22).

(central

stylet) (outer blade)

(notch)

가

가

90%

가

가

Glaser (27) 11

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The Usefulness of Automated Biopsy Device for the Diagnosis of Head and Neck Masses : Comparison with Fine-Needle Aspiration Biopsy¹

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Purpose : To evaluate the diagnostic usefulness of ultrasound-guided cutting-needle biopsy(CNB) with an automated biopsy device in head and neck masses.

Materials and Methods : A series of 153 consecutive head and neck masses in 133 patients, biopsied with an 18G cutting-needle and automated biopsy device under ultrasound guidance, was analysed for diagnostic yield and complications. Fine-needle aspiration biopsy(FNAB) was also performed on 88 masses and compared with the findings of CNB.

Results : Diagnostic specimens were obtained in 135 (88.2 %) of 153 masses. Eighty-four (90.3 %) of 93 lymph node CNBs provided a diagnostic histological specimen. Tuberculous lymphadenitis or chronic reactive hyperplasia was diagnosed by CNB in 22 cases, but only six case were diagnosed by FNAB. Ten metastatic lymph nodes and two malignant lymphomas diagnosed by CNB were concordant with the findings of FNAB ; the exception was one case in which metastasis involved lymph nodes. Twenty-seven (77 %) of 35 CNBs of thyroid nodule provided a diagnostic specimen. Seven of 28 FNAB cases in which CNB failed to provide a diagnostic specimen, revealed two papillary cancers and three benign nodular lesions. Twenty-five CNBs of soft tissue and salivary gland tumors provided diagnostic specimens; the exception was one probable hemangioma (96 %). In six of 11 FNABs of soft tissue and salivary gland masses, a diagnostic specimen was not obtained. There were four cases of hematoma (2.6 %) without clinical significance.

Conclusion : CNB of head and neck masses using an automated biopsy device is a useful and safe method. In the case of thyroid masses, however, FNAB is more useful and safe than CNB.

Index words : Ultrasound (US), guidance
Neck, neoplasms
Neck, biopsy

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