

1  
2

156  
, 2 ( ), 3 ( )

38

(kappa=0.805,  $p < 0.01$ ).

1 100%/97.9%, 2 94.7%/91.7%, 3 87.5%/97.1%

38 21.7% (5/23) 3 2

27.3% (6/22) 3 14

2 15 16 , 14

(93.3%) 13 (81.3%) 2

4-7% (1, 2) (4), 75-

95% (1, 5). Takeo

(3). 가 가 ,

(6).

(3).

<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>

2001 4 19 2001 8 9

1996 1 1998 6  
가 226

(kappa )  
156

2 ,  
40 ,  
28  
156 가 40 ,  
가 116 17 - 72 45

1% lidocaine  
(Manan pro - Mag 1.2) 18 G cutting  
needle (MD tech, FL, U.S.A.) 1 - 2  
21 G  
95%  
H and E (Hematoxylin and Eosin)  
가 1)  
, 2) , 3)  
(Hashimoto's thyroiditis), 1  
, Hürthle cell neoplasm 2  
3  
6

156 38  
26 12

38

3

89.1% (228/256),  
84.4% (216/256)  
(laryn -  
geal nerve)  
(ecchymosis),  
3

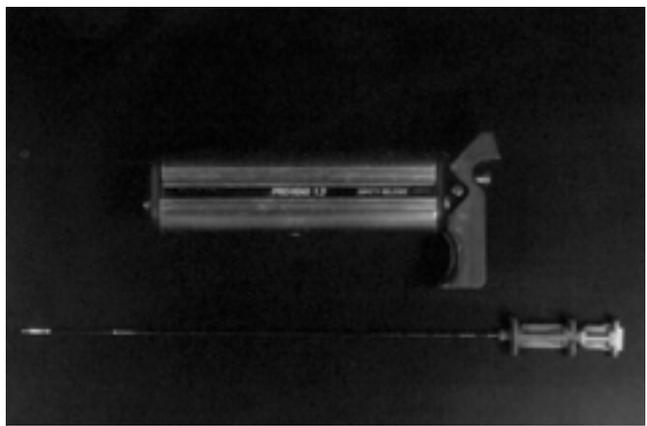
**Table 1.** Correlation Results Between Automated Gun Biopsy (AGB) and Fine Needle Aspiration (FNA)

AGB \ FNA	FNA			Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	
Group I	8			8
Group II	3	125	4	132
Group III		2	14	16
Total	11	127	18	156

**Table 2.** Correlation of the Pathologic Results between AGB and FNA, and Surgery

Category	No. of Patients	Surgical findings		
		Group I	Group II	Group III
<b>AGB</b>				
Group I	0	0	0	0
Group II	23	3	15	5
Group III	15	0	1	14
Total	38	3	16	19
<b>FNA</b>				
Group I	0	0	0	0
Group II	22	1	15	6
Group III	16	2	1	13
Total	38	3	16	19

Group I: non-tumorous disease  
Group II: low grade tumor  
Group III: malignant tumor



**Fig. 1.** Autonomic biopsy gun (Manan Pro-Mag 1.2) and 18 G cutting needle (MD tech, FL, USA).



kappa=0.805 ( $p<0.01$ )

	1	2	
23	22	5 (21.7%)	6 (27.3%)
3 ( )	15	16	14 (93.3%)
13 (81.3%)			3 ( )

(9)

(screening test)

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1. Ramacciotti CE, Pretorius HT, Chu EW, Barsky SH, Brennan MF, Robbins J. Diagnostic accuracy and use of aspiration biopsy in the

## Usefulness of Ultrasound-guided Automated Gun Biopsy and Fine Needle Aspiration in Thyroid Disease<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To compare ultrasound-guided automated gun biopsy (USG-AGB) with ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration (USG-FNA) in thyroid disease.

**Materials and Methods:** The findings of 156 patients who underwent both USG-AGB and USG-FNA were reviewed. The histopathologic results were categorized as group I (non-tumorous disease), group II (benign tumor), or group III (malignant tumor) on the basis of the results of USG-AGB and surgery. The results of USG-AGB and USG-FNA were compared, and the agreement rate between the two was obtained. Based on the histopathologic results of USG-AGB, the sensitivity and specificity of USG-FNA were obtained for each histopathologic group. The histopathologic results obtained at surgery (n=38) and the findings of USG-AGB and USG-FNA were correlated.

**Results:** The pathologic agreement rate between the two methods was very high ( $\kappa=0.805$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). Based on the histopathologic results of USG-AGB, the sensitivity and specificity of USG-FNA were, respectively, 100%/97.9% for group I, 94.7%/91.7% for group II, and 87.5%/97.1% for group III. When the results of USG-AGB and USG-FNA were correlated with the surgical results obtained in the 38 patients, 21.7% (5/23) and 27.3% (6/22) of patients found at USG-AGB and USG-FNA, respectively, to be group II, were found at surgery to be group III, while in 93.3% (14/15) and 81.3% (13/16) of group II, the respective USG-AGB and USG-FNA findings, and those obtained at surgery, coincided.

**Conclusion:** Although the agreement rate between USG-AGB and USG-FNA is high, USG-AGB is a potentially valuable tool in the diagnosis of thyroid malignant tumor, which can be missed at USG-FNA.

**Index words :** Thyroid  
Ultrasound (US)  
Biopsies, technology

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