



156  
, 2 ( ), 3 ( )  
38

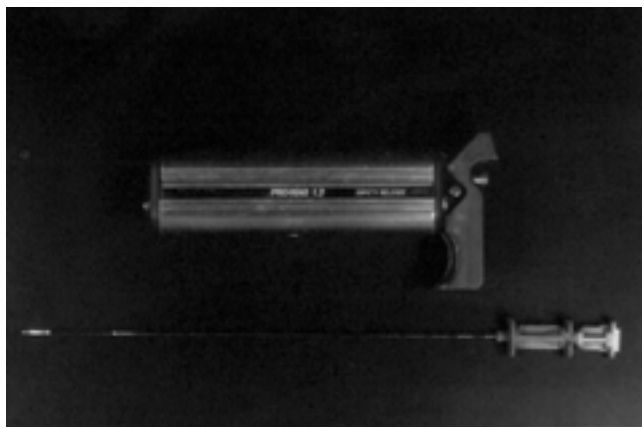
(kappa=0.805,  $p<0.01$ ).  
1 100%/97.9%, 2 94.7%/91.7%, 3 87.5%/97.1%  
38 21.7% (5/23)  
27.3% (6/22)  
2 15 16  
(93.3%) 13 (81.3%) 2 14

4 - 7% (1, 2) (4), 75 -  
95% (1, 5). Takeo  
(3). 가  
(6).  
(3).

1996 1 1998 6  
가 226

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



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

156 38  
26 12

(kappa )  
156 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 | Group I | Group II | Group III | Total |
|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|-------|
| 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 |
| AGB       |                 |                   |          |           |
| Group I   | 0               | 0                 | 0        | 0         |
| Group II  | 23              | 3                 | 15       | 5         |
| Group III | 15              | 0                 | 1        | 14        |
| Total     | 38              | 3                 | 16       | 19        |
| FNA       |                 |                   |          |           |
| 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

156  
(Table 1), 94.2% (147/156) (kappa= 0.805) , , 가 ,  
11 3 (27.3%) ( , , ,  
) 127 2 (1.5%) , , ,  
( 1 , 1 )  
8 (3).  
Ramacciotti ,  
3 ( )  
가 4 (3.0%), 3 ( 20 - 60% .  
1 , 1 )  
2 가 2 (12.5%) .  
(1).  
1  
100%/97.9%, 2 94.7%/91.7%, 3 ,  
87.5%/97.1% .  
0.6 - 0.9 mm (18 -  
(aggregation of cell)  
(Table 2). 22 G) 가  
(tissue fragment)  
(tissue sampling)  
(2).  
19 ,  
2 ( ) 23  
5 (21.7%)가 3 ( )  
, 3 ( ) 15 (8)  
14 (93%) 가 3 ( )  
2 ( ) 22 가  
6 (27.3%)가 3 ( )  
, 3 ( ) 16 (3).  
13 (81.3%)가 3 ( ) .  
(4). (2).  
5% 가 1 cm ,  
(7). (thyroid fol-  
(morbidity) licle) ,  
가 가 가  
75% (5).  
(7). , 1 ( ) 11  
가 가 3 (27.3%) 2 ( )

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## 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)  
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