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**A study of cytological and histopathological
comparison in salivary gland lesion**

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Abstract

Background: Fine needle aspiration cytology is a straightforward precise reasonable and insignificantly intrusive method used to analyze various sorts of masses'. Salivary organ growths are uncommon and they represent 26.5% of all head and neck neoplasms in grown-ups. Their shallow area, simple openness and high symptomatic exactness makes FNAC a significant technique for assessment in this manner suitable restorative administration could be arranged before.

Method: The aim of this study was to analyze the sensitivity and specificity of FNAC in the diagnosis of various salivary gland lesions and its correlation with histopathology wherever available and to evaluate the age, sex and site distribution of salivary gland lesions. 60 patients with salivary gland swelling were studied prospectively over a period of 1 yr. FNAC was done using 10cc syringe and 20-22G needle after taking informed consent of the patient.. Smears were stained with papanicolaou stain and Giemsa stain.

Result: Histopathology was assessed on routine H &E stains Out of 60 cases .43.3% were non neoplastic lesions, the maximum no. of cases were of chronic sialadenitis. 56.7% cases were neoplastic (58.8% benign and 41.2% were malignant). Pleomorphic adenoma was the most frequent benign neoplasm while acinic cell carcinoma was the most frequent malignant lesion. Maximum cases were seen in parotid (73.3%) followed by submandibular gland (23.3%). Out of 60 cases, histopathology of 32 cases was available. A cytohistologic concordance was achieved in 93.75% of the lesions. There were 2 false negative cases diagnosed on FNAC. The sensitivity and specificity of the method was 93.75% and 100% respectively.

Conclusion: FNAC is a safe and reliable technique in the primary diagnosis of salivary gland lesions. FNAC has a high diagnostic accuracy, though rate of characterization of specific type of tumour is lower, due to variable cytomorphology. In such cases, histopathology examination may prove to be accurate for diagnosis.

Keywords: FNAC, Salivary, Sialadenitis, Pleomorphic adenoma, Acinic cell carcinoma.

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