

THYROID NODULES CLASSIFIED AS BETHESDA 3: FINAL DIAGNOSIS

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INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

The Bethesda System classifies suspicious thyroid nodules or those with a large size after fine-needle aspiration (FNA) depending on the risk of malignancy through its cytology study. Bethesda category 3 (B3) implies atypia of uncertain significance or follicular lesion of undetermined significance. **Objectives:** To determine the final diagnosis of category B3 nodules and the number of cases in which a second or third FNA results in a conclusive category (B2, B4, B5 or B6).

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Observational retrospective study of patients with thyroid nodules classified as B3, evaluated between January 2012-December 2015 at "Hospital Universitario Reina Sofía" in Córdoba. Results were analysed with SPSS 19.0. Statistical analysis: Student's t-test to compare means and Chi-squared test/ Fisher's exact test to compare proportions.

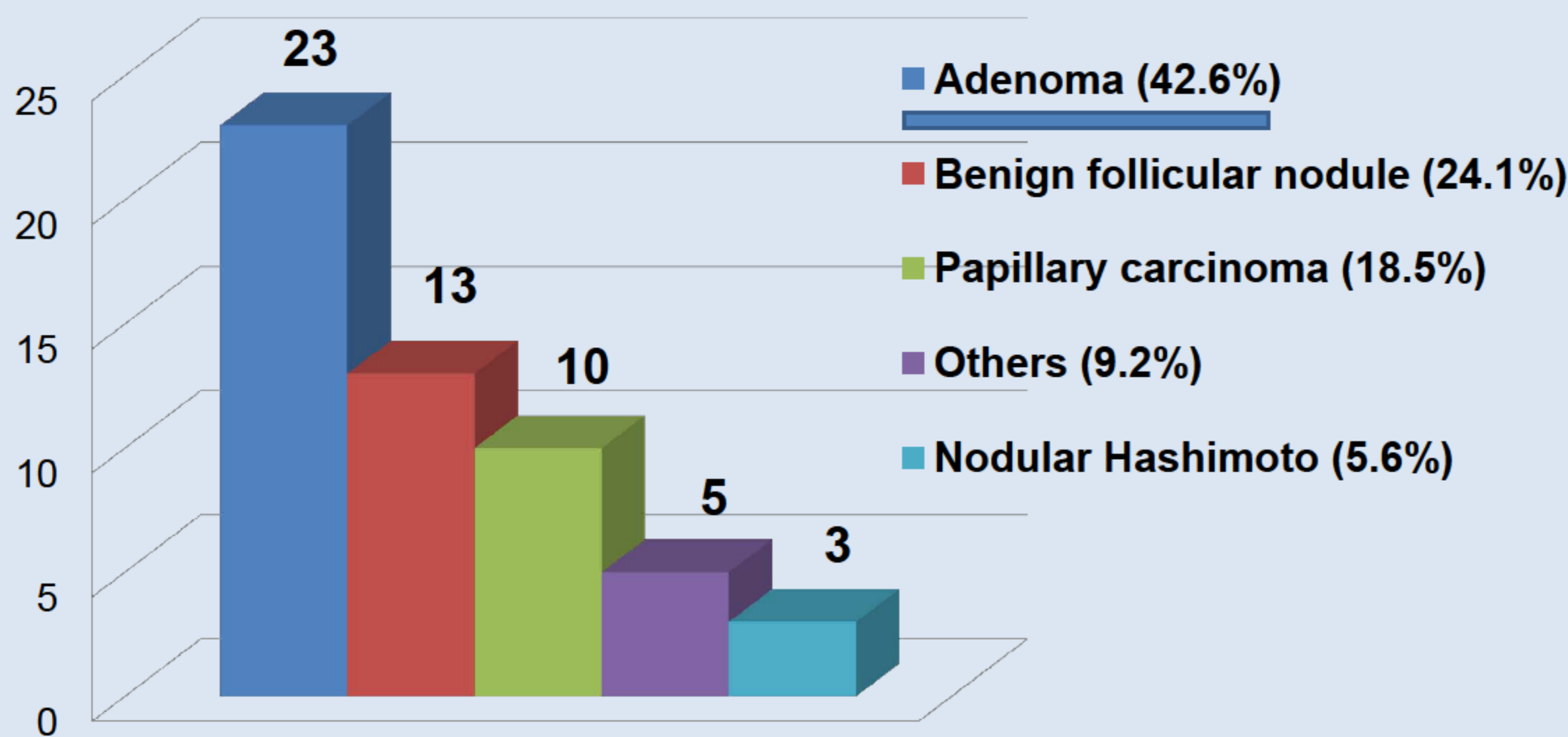
RESULTS

88 patients. 83% women. Mean age 52.8 ± 13.9 years.

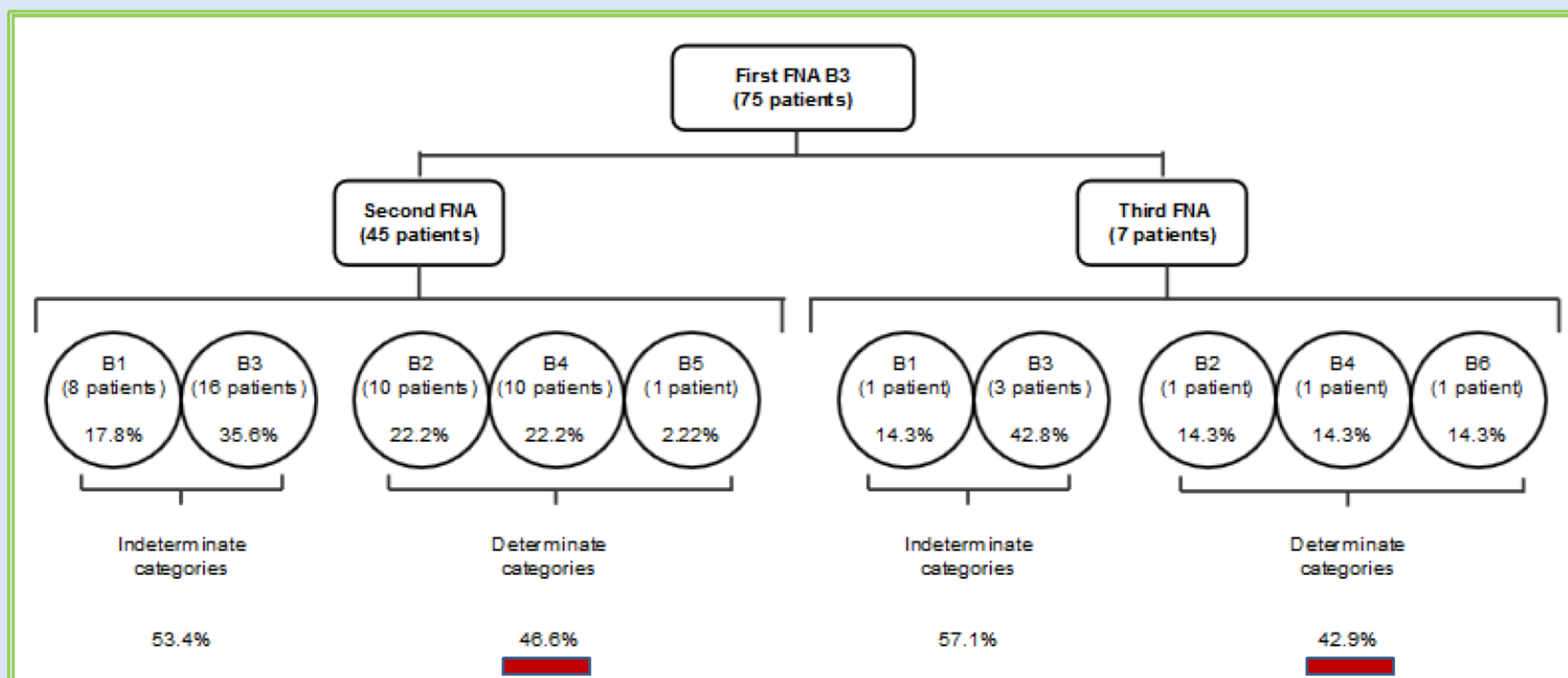
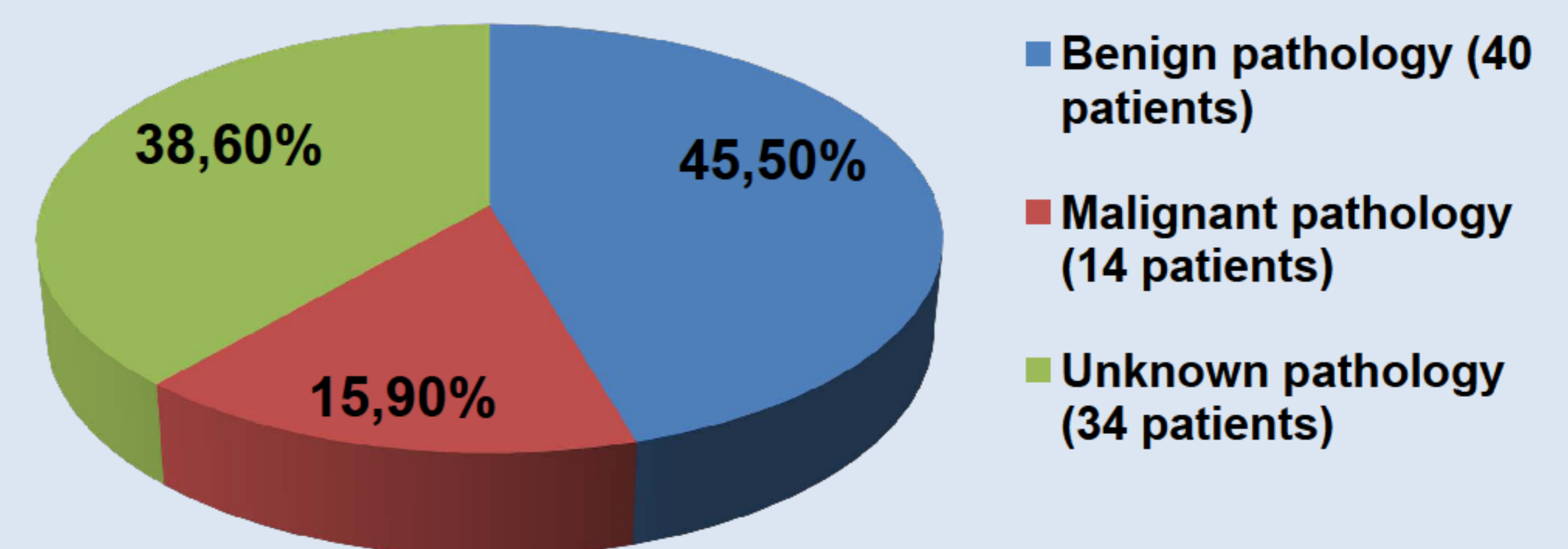
Nodules

- Suspicious on ultrasonography 65.9%.
- Maximum diameter 29.9 ± 14.1 mm.
- Symptoms related 22.8% (dysphagia the most prevalent).

Pathology group after surgery
(54 patients-61.4%). Total thyroidectomies (55.6 %).



Final diagnosis (88 patients)



CONCLUSIONS

- The prevalence of thyroid malignant illness classified as B3 in our study is concordant with the previous published studies, being adenoma the most frequent pathology after thyroidectomy.
- In nodules firstly categorized as B3, a second or third FNA is determinate in less than half of the cases.

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