

Fine needle aspiration cytology of palpable breast lump: A study of 1778 cases

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Breast carcinoma is the most common malignant tumour and the leading cause of death from cancer in women. A large number of patients in Bangladesh have been suffering from breast cancer. Now-a-days, FNAC is being performed as a pre-operative test to evaluate breast lump. FNAC is cost effective and can prevent unnecessary surgery. This study intended to look the frequencies of different lesions in FNAC of palpable breast lump. FNAC was done in a total of 1778 female patients having palpable breast lump along with suspected enlarged axillary lymph node, if any. The age of the patient, lesional size, site, type of lesion and axillary lymph node metastasis in case of malignancies were assessed. Age ranges from 14-86 years with a mean age of 33.6 years. Most of the patients were in 21-30 years age group (38.13%). Among the lesions 252 (14.17%) carcinoma were identified. Mean lesional size was 2.3 ± 1.2 cm. Side distribution in different cases is almost equal. 116 of carcinoma patient were presented with palpable lymph node and showed metastasis in 26 (10.32%) cases. FNAC serves as a rapid, economical, and reliable tool for the diagnosis of palpable breast lesions because the cytopathological examination of these lesions before operation or treatment, serves as an important diagnostic modality. Fibroadenoma was the commonest lesion in this study. However, malignancy was detected as the second common lesion.

Key words: FNAC, breast lump

Biography

Mohammad Zillur Rahman has completed his Ph.D. in 2009 From University of Chittagong. He is working as Head & Associate Professor in the Department of Pathology, Chittagong Medical College, Chittagong, Bangladesh. He has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals and became speaker and presented posters in different international CMEs / conferences.

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