



## SPECTRUM OF ULTRASOUND GUIDED FNAC OF ABDOMINAL SWELLINGS: AT TERTIARY CENTRE

**Dr. Anjana Kumari**

Assistant Professor, Department of pathology, Medinirai Medical college, Palamu, Jharkhand.

**Dr. Manoj Kumar Paswan\***Associate Professor, Department of Pathology, RIMS, Ranchi, Jharkhand.  
\*Corresponding Author**KEYWORDS :** Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC), Ultrasonography (USG).**INTRODUCTION:**

Intra-abdominal masses are mysterious in surgical pathology (1). A documentary evidence of nature of the pathology before the institution of therapy and for the prognosis is mandatory. Ultrasound guided fine needle aspiration biopsy is a rapid, accurate, economical and safe diagnostic procedure in which any structure visualized, can be reached quickly and precisely by a fine needle in any desired plane with constant visualization of the needle tip during insertion(2).

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVE:**

To study the utility of ultrasound guided FNAC of abdominal swellings.

**MATERIALS AND METHOD:**

The retrospective study was done over a period from July 2018 to June 2019. The study was conducted in the department of Pathology and Radiology, RIMS, Ranchi, Jharkhand.

**RESULTS AND ANALYSIS:**

A total of 62 cases were studied, out of which 30 were males and 32 were females. Out of 62 cases, 11 cases were benign and 51 cases were malignant. 25 cases were malignant in the patients with age  $\geq 50$ . In the present study, indications of FNAC were abdominal lump, abnormal USG finding of benign and malignant abdominal swellings. The aspirates were obtained from various anatomic sites such as the liver, lymph nodes, omentum, gallbladder and ovary. Deep seated lesions in the sites like retro peritoneum were also included in the study. Out of 51 malignant cases, most common was metastatic adenocarcinoma. 9 cases were diagnosed as hepatocellular carcinoma, 24 cases were metastatic adenocarcinoma. 5 cases were diagnosed as adenocarcinoma of ovary. 4 cases presented with renal mass were diagnosed as Wilms tumour. One case was diagnosed as neuroblastoma/round cell tumour.

**AGE- WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INTRA ABDOMINAL LESIONS**

S.NO.	AGE IN YEARS	BENIGN	MALIGNANT
1.	<20	4	2
2.	21-30	2	8
3.	31-40	2	4
4.	41-50	3	12
5.	>50	0	25
TOTAL	62	11	51

**DISCUSSION:**

Image guided FNAC is a rapid, accurate, economical and a safe diagnostic procedure that can be used in various neoplastic and non-neoplastic diseases. As a diagnosis is rapidly available on FNAC, the appropriate medical or surgical therapies can be started earlier, thus avoiding unnecessary, expensive and often invasive diagnostic procedure. Liver was also the most common site of aspiration performed in the abdomen in a study done by J Nobrega et al(3). Metastatic adenocarcinoma was the commonest

malignancy detected, closely followed by hepatocellular carcinoma a finding in accordance to that reported by Whitlatch *et al.* (4) and Wilson *et al.* (5). Since neuroblastoma is the third most common malignancy in children (Miller *et al.* (6), it must be distinguished from other small round cell tumors of childhood especially Wilms tumor Das *et al.* (7).

**CONCLUSION:**

Intra-abdominal FNA is a relatively simple, economical, quick and safe procedure for the diagnosis of intra-abdominal lesions. It not only helps in differentiating between inflammatory, benign and malignant lesions, but also in categorizing different malignant lesions. Ultrasound guided fine needle aspiration biopsy is a rapid, accurate, economical and safe diagnostic procedure in which any structure visualized, can be reached quickly and precisely by a fine needle in any desired plane with constant visualization of the needle tip during insertion.

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