FNAC-FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION

Profile Details | 1 Parameters

Fasting: N/A | Report Time: N/A

Specimen Required: Not Specified

Price- ~~₹2800~~ **₹1499**

Parameters Included

About This Test

"Measure" in the context of **FNAC (Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology)** typically refers to the process of evaluating or quantifying the findings of the procedure. FNAC is a diagnostic technique used to extract cells from masses or lumps (e.g., in organs like the thyroid, lymph nodes, or breasts) for microscopic examination. Here's an explanation: --- ### 1. **Measurement in FNAC** The concept of "measure" can have multiple dimensions in FNAC: #### A. **Quantitative Measures**: 1. **Cell Count** The number of cells observed in the aspirate can help determine adequacy and provide diagnostic clues. - For example, a sufficient cell count is essential for distinguishing between benign and malignant conditions. 2. **Volume of Aspirate**: The amount of fluid or tissue extracted during the aspiration procedure may be noted, though it's typically small. #### B. **Diagnostic Criteria**: FNAC uses structured criteria to measure specific features for diagnosis: - **Nuclear Features**: Size, shape, and chromatin pattern. - **Cytoplasmic Features**: Staining patterns, presence of inclusions, etc. - **Background**: Presence of necrosis, inflammation, or blood. #### C. **Grading Systems**: Some FNAC reports use standardized scoring or grading systems to measure and classify findings. For example: - **Bethesda System (for thyroid cytology)**: Categorizes findings into six diagnostic groups ranging from benign to malignant. - **Milan System (for salivary gland lesions)**: Offers a similar structured approach. --- ### 2. **Process and Techniques**: Measuring in FNAC involves both technical and interpretive processes: #### A. **Preparation**: 1. The sample is stained (e.g., using Giemsa, Papanicolaou, or Diff-Quik stains) to visualize cells. 2. Adequacy is "measured" by ensuring sufficient material is present for evaluation. #### B. **Microscopic Analysis**: Cytopathologists assess: - **Cellularity**: Are there enough cells? - **Morphology**: Are the cells uniform, or do they show abnormalities? - **Patterns**: Clustering, dispersion, or presence of specific structures. #### C. **Immunocytochemistry (if needed)**: Special stains may be used to measure protein markers that help refine diagnoses. --- ### 3. **Clinical Relevance**: The "measure" in FNAC ties directly to the diagnostic utility: - **Accuracy**: FNAC is highly accurate when done and interpreted correctly. - **Predictive Value**: Measurements and classifications guide clinical decisions, such as surgery or further testing. Would you like a more detailed explanation of any specific aspect, like Bethesda categories or the technical aspects of FNAC?

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