



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2024.05.010
http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2024.05.010
China Journal of General Surgery, 2024, 33(5):772-779.

· 甲状腺外科专题研究 ·

细针穿刺细胞学检查与粗针穿刺活检术对甲状腺结节的诊断效能比较

袁芊芊¹, 侯晋轩¹, 李金朋¹, 田文², 吴高松¹

[1. 武汉大学中南医院 甲状腺乳腺外科, 湖北 武汉 430071; 2. 中国人民解放军总医院第一医学中心 普通外科医学部 甲状腺(癌)外科, 北京 100853]

摘要

背景与目的: 彩超引导下细针穿刺细胞学检查(FNAC)是术前评估甲状腺结节良恶性的主要方法,其缺点是取材不足,可能导致误诊或漏诊。粗针穿刺活检术(CNB)可弥补FNAC的不足,但其缺点是增加了疼痛和创伤。因此,本研究比较FNAC与CNB对甲状腺结节诊断的诊断效能及各自特点,以期为临床合理选择提供参考。

方法: 回顾性分析2020年11月—2022年11月于武汉大学中南医院接受甲状腺手术的552例患者资料,所有患者术前均接受超声检查,并依次行FNAC与CNB,穿刺1周内行患侧甲状腺切除术。收集患者临床资料及甲状腺结节的超声特征、术前细胞学、组织病理学及术后常规病理结果,以术后常规病理为金标准,分析FNAC及CNB诊断效能。

结果: 总体上, FNAC与CNB对甲状腺结节诊断敏感度、特异度、准确率相近,差异均无统计学意义(88.7% vs. 91.4%, $P=0.283$; 90.6% vs. 97.4%, $P=0.226$; 85.3% vs. 89.1%, $P=0.058$); 对滤泡性肿瘤的良恶性判别, CNB优于FNAC ($P=0.024$)。当结节直径 ≤ 2.0 cm时, FNAC与CNB诊断效能基本无差异; 当结节直径 > 2.0 cm时, CNB的敏感度明显高于FNAC (95.0% vs. 79.2%, $P<0.001$), 联合二者诊断可进一步提高敏感度至99.2%。对于钙化结节、囊性变结节、富血供结节的诊断, CNB的敏感度与准确率均高于FNAC (91.0% vs. 88.7%、91.0% vs. 84.8%、92.8% vs. 85.1%; 93.2% vs. 88.8%、91.7% vs. 84.8%、93.3% vs. 85.2%), 除对钙化结节的差异无统计学意义外, 其余差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$); 对于缺乏血供结节的诊断, FNAC的敏感度与准确率均高于CNB (92.7% vs. 90.2%, $P=0.004$; 96.2% vs. 90.5%, $P=0.005$)。

结论: CNB与FNAC对直径 ≤ 2.0 cm的甲状腺结节的诊断效能相当, 但CNB在滤泡性肿瘤的判别方面有一定优势。CNB对直径 > 2.0 cm、钙化结节、富血供及囊性或囊实性结节甲状腺结节诊断效能优于FNAC, 对具备上述特征的结节联合FNAC与CNB检查可在一定程度上提高甲状腺结节术前诊断的准确率。

关键词

甲状腺结节; 活组织检查, 细针; 活组织检查, 粗针; 诊断, 鉴别

中图分类号: R736.1

基金项目: 湖北省卫生计生委联合基金资助项目(WJ2018H0014)。

收稿日期: 2023-07-21; **修订日期:** 2023-12-04。

作者简介: 袁芊芊, 武汉大学中南医院博士研究生, 主要从事甲状腺癌外科治疗方面的研究。

通信作者: 吴高松, Email: wugaosong@whu.edu.cn

Comparison of the diagnostic efficacy of fine-needle aspiration cytology and core needle biopsy for thyroid nodules

YUAN Qianqian¹, HOU Jinxuan¹, LI Jinpeng¹, TIAN Wen², WU Gaosong¹

[1. Department of Thyroid and Breast Surgery, Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan 430071, China; 2. Department of Thyroid (Hernia) Surgery, Medical Department of General Surgery, First Medical Center of Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100853, China]

Abstract

Background and Aims: Fine-needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) guided by ultrasound is the primary method for preoperative evaluation of thyroid nodules' benign or malignant nature. Its drawback is inadequate sampling, which may lead to misdiagnosis or missed diagnosis. Core needle biopsy (CNB) can compensate for the shortcomings of FNAC, but its disadvantages include increased pain and trauma. Therefore, this study compared the diagnostic efficacy and characteristics of FNAC and CNB to diagnose thyroid nodules, aiming to provide a reference for clinical rational selection.

Methods: The data of 552 patients who underwent thyroid surgery in Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University from November 2020 to November 2022 were retrospectively analyzed. All patients underwent preoperative ultrasound examination and subsequent FNAC and CNB. Thyroidectomy on the affected side was performed within one week after the puncture. Clinical data of patients, ultrasound characteristics of thyroid nodules, preoperative cytology, histopathology, and postoperative routine pathology results were collected. Postoperative routine pathology was used as the gold standard to analyze the diagnostic efficacy of FNAC and CNB.

Results: Overall, FNAC and CNB showed similar sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy in diagnosing thyroid nodules, with no statistically significant differences (88.7% vs. 91.4%, $P=0.283$; 90.6% vs. 97.4%, $P=0.226$; 85.3% vs. 89.1%, $P=0.058$). CNB was superior to FNAC in distinguishing between benign and malignant follicular tumors ($P=0.024$). When the nodule diameter was ≤ 2.0 cm, there was generally no difference in diagnostic efficacy between FNAC and CNB. When the nodule diameter was >2.0 cm, the sensitivity of CNB was significantly higher than that of FNAC (95.0% vs. 79.2%, $P<0.01$), and the combined diagnosis of both further increased the sensitivity to 99.2%. For the diagnosis of calcified nodules, cystic nodules, and nodules with rich vascularity, the sensitivity and accuracy of CNB were higher than those of FNAC (91.0% vs. 88.7%, 91.0% vs. 84.8%, 92.8% vs. 85.1%; 93.2% vs. 88.8%, 91.7% vs. 84.8%, 93.3% vs. 85.2%), with statistically significant differences except for calcified nodules (all $P<0.05$). For the diagnosis of avascular nodules, the sensitivity and accuracy of FNAC were higher than those of CNB (92.7% vs. 90.2%, $P=0.004$; 96.2% vs. 90.5%, $P=0.005$).

Conclusion: CNB and FNAC have similar diagnostic efficacy for thyroid nodules with a diameter ≤ 2.0 cm, but CNB has certain advantages in distinguishing follicular tumors. CNB is more effective than FNAC for thyroid nodules with a diameter >2.0 cm, calcified nodules with rich vascularity, and cystic or solid nodules. Combining FNAC and CNB examinations for nodules with the above characteristics can improve the preoperative diagnostic accuracy of thyroid nodules to a certain extent.

Key words

Thyroid Nodule; Biopsy, Fine-Needle; Biopsy, Large-Core Needle; Diagnosis, Differential

CLC number: R736.1

成人甲状腺结节超声检出率高达20%~76%，其中8%~16%是恶性肿瘤。彩超引导下细针穿刺细胞学检查（fine needle aspiration cytology, FNAC）目前是术前评估甲状腺结节良恶性的主要诊断工具^[1-3]。FNAC样本采集和制片步骤简单，但由于甲状腺结节大小、钙化、囊性变等特征，引起取材不足，导致2%~16%出现标本无法确诊或不满意分类及5%~20%的病例可能出现意义不明的细胞非典型病变或意义不明的滤泡性病变，术前诊断的敏感性、特异性及准确率尚不满意。粗针穿刺活检术（core needle biopsy, CNB）或可弥补这方面的不足^[4]。CNB穿刺针直径稍大，可以获取更多的组织进行病理检查^[5-6]。为探讨FNAC与CNB在不同超声特征甲状腺结节诊断准确性方面的差异，本研究选取552例甲状腺结节患者术前分别进行FNAC、CNB，根据结节直径细分进行亚组分析，进一步探索合适的诊断方法，为临床诊断提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例纳入与排除

回顾性分析2020年11月—2022年11月于武汉大学中南医院就诊的552例甲状腺结节患者病历资料，所有患者均接受FNAC和CNB。纳入标准：(1)年龄在18~70岁之间；(2)临床及甲状腺超声检查存在可疑结节，并经术后病理验证；(3)甲状腺手术指征明确；(4)首次接受颈部手术；(5)所有研究对象均知晓本项研究，并签署知情同意书。排除标准：(1)曾接受过甲状腺硬化注射、射频消融治疗者；(2)穿刺点周围有感染者；(3)有颈部手术外伤史或放射史；(4)患者穿刺一周内应用过抗凝药物或存在其他原因造成的凝血功能障碍；(5)存在其他严重禁忌证或拒绝穿刺或手术者。本研究已通过武汉大学中南医院伦理委员会审批（伦理号：2020150），患者手术前已签署知情同意。

1.2 方法

所有患者均由同1名医师于术前行甲状腺超声检查后分别行FNAC，随后行CNB。穿刺前后分别评估患者有无发声异常，询问穿刺过程中有无胀痛等不适，穿刺后24 h内评估有无颈部大量出血等不适。穿刺病理学诊断为恶性肿瘤的患者，穿刺后1周内由同1名医师行患侧甲状腺切除术，记

录上述相关结果，并与术后常规病理进行对比，所有病理结果均由同1名高年资病理医师检查审核。

1.2.1 FNAC操作步骤 患者取仰卧位，充分暴露颈部，完整扫查甲状腺区域并核对术前甲状腺彩超结果定位穿刺结节，并对结节的部位、大小、数目、钙化情况、内部回声、周围血流情况进行评估，将甲状腺结节内部血流根据Adler分级法分为乏血供组（Alder 0~2级）与富血供组（Alder 3级）。穿刺区域皮肤用1%活力碘消毒，使用2%利多卡因逐层浸润麻醉。FNAC采用22 G细针在超声探头定位配合下到达目的结节部位，退出针芯、反复穿插5~10次，利用负压吸引作用吸取足量细胞，同一助手配合快速涂片样本制备^[7]。抽吸所得细胞样本涂于载玻片上并推片4张，迅速置于95%乙醇溶液固定。每个目标结节分别进行3针FNA穿刺后，无菌棉球压迫穿刺点。观察询问有无声音改变、局部出血等。FNAC所得4张固定涂片于1 h内送检。

1.2.2 CNB操作步骤 在FNAC操作结束后，再次消毒局部皮肤，先用破皮针辅助切开皮肤及皮下组织约3 mm，PRECISA活检针（16 G）调整取材长度：10 mm或20 mm，在内针杆完全缩回情况下，在超声定位下沿原穿刺点、同一路径将内针推进目标部位，内针杆上样本采集空间确保被外针管覆盖，取下安全锁扣按压拉簧兼触发装置释放外管自动前进，抽针回拉拉簧、推出内针杆以获取病灶组织条，重复取材3条，并立刻放入10%福尔马林中固定，所得样本于1 h内送检。所有穿刺结束后再次消毒穿刺点，嘱患者用无菌棉球压迫穿刺部位15 min，2 h内观察询问患者有无声音改变及颈部大量出血等情况。

1.3 收集资料及观察指标

1.3.1 一般资料 收集患者性别、年龄，记录穿刺甲状腺结节超声特征，包括结节部位、结节直径、结节是否伴钙化、结节内部血流Adler分级等。

1.3.2 观察指标 穿刺前后分别评估患者有无发声异常，穿刺后24 h内评估有无颈部大量出血、穿刺部位疼痛等不适。收集FNAC、CNB及术后常规病理学结果。

1.3.3 诊断标准 穿刺结果均按Bethesda分级标准进行分类：I类标本无法诊断或不满意，II类良性，III类意义不明的细胞非典型或滤泡性病变

(atypia of unknown significance/follicular lesion of unknown significance, AUS/FLUS), IV类滤泡性肿瘤或可疑滤泡性肿瘤 (follicular neoplasm/suspicion of follicular neoplasm, FN/SFN), V类可疑恶性肿瘤, VI类恶性肿瘤。将I定义为不满意或无法诊断, II、III、IV为良性, V、VI类为恶性。FNAC和CNB中任一者恶性, 则定义为联合FNAC+CNB诊断为恶性。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 26.0统计软件完成统计分析, 计量资料若呈正态分布、方差齐则以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 计数资料的比较采用 χ^2 或Fisher确切概率法, 组间等级资料比较采用非参数检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者基线资料

本研究实际入组552例患者, 男性126例, 女性426例; 平均年龄(42.9 ± 11.7)岁。术前均由

同一位医师进行FNAC与CNB, 结节平均直径(1.8 ± 0.6)cm; 结节位于甲状腺上极173例, 位于中部225例, 位于下极154例; 超声检查中结节伴钙化者358例, 不伴钙化者194例; 囊实性结节215例, 实性结节337例; 富血供结节247例, 乏血供结节305例。术后常规病理良性54例, 其中结节性甲状腺肿47例、滤泡性腺瘤7例; 恶性498例, 其中甲状腺乳头状癌489例、滤泡性癌4例、髓样癌1例、甲状腺非霍奇金淋巴瘤2例, 转移性头颈癌1例、甲状腺内胸腺癌1例。在全组患者中, FNAC与CNB的敏感度、特异度、诊断准确率差异均无统计学意义[88.7% (445/498) vs. 91.4% (455/498), $P=0.283$; 90.6% (29/32) vs. 97.4% (37/38), $P=0.226$; 85.3% (471/552) vs. 89.1% (492/552), $P=0.058$] (表1)。对于滤泡性肿瘤的诊断方面(术后病理滤泡性腺瘤7例、滤泡性癌4例), FNAC诊断为Bethesda II级共2例, Bethesda III级4例, Bethesda IV级5例, 而CNB提示为Bethesda IV级10例, Bethesda V级1例, 差异有统计学意义($P=0.024$)。

表1 FNAC、CNB结果与术后病理结果对照 (n)

Table 1 Comparison of FNAC and CNB results with postoperative pathological results (n)

术后病理	FNAC			总计	CNB			总计
	良性	恶性	不能确定		良性	恶性	不能确定	
良性	29	3	22	54	37	1	16	54
恶性	8	442	48	498	2	455	41	498
总计	37	445	70	552	39	455	57	552

2.2 不同诊断方法诊断效能的比较

将穿刺结节按甲状腺超声所示直径(<1.0 cm, $1.0\sim 2.0$ cm, >2.0 cm), 以及按照超声特征如钙化情况、囊实性及血供分组, 分别统计各组诊断方法的敏感度、特异度和诊断符合率。结果显示, 当结节 <1.0 cm时, FNAC的敏感度、特异度和准确率均高于CNB (92.9% vs. 75.0%、100.0% vs. 83.3%、94.1% vs. 76.5%), 但差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$)。当结节直径为 $1.0\sim 2.0$ cm时, FNAC与CNB的敏感度、准确率 (88.9% vs. 90.6%、88.7% vs. 91.0%) 差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$), CNB的特异度高于FNAC (100.0% vs. 83.3%, $P=0.044$)。当结节直径 >2.0 cm时, CNB的敏感度明

显高于FNAC (95.0% vs. 79.2%, $P < 0.001$), 特异度与准确率也高于FNAC (100.0% vs. 92.9%、95.6% vs. 87.1%), 但差异无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$); 联合FNAC+CNB诊断结果, 敏感度达99.2% (vs. FNAC, $P < 0.01$)。对于钙化结节、囊性变结节、富血供结节的诊断, CNB的敏感度与准确率均高于FNAC (91.0% vs. 88.7%、91.0% vs. 84.8%、92.8% vs. 85.1%; 93.2% vs. 88.8%、91.7% vs. 84.8%、93.3% vs. 85.2%), 除对钙化结节的差异无统计学意义外, 其余差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$); 而对于缺乏血供结节的诊断, FNAC的敏感度与准确率均高于CNB (92.7% vs. 90.2%, $P=0.004$; 96.2% vs. 90.5%, $P=0.005$) (表2)。

表2 FNAC与CNB对不同特征甲状腺结节的诊断效能比较

Table 2 Comparison of diagnostic efficacy of FNAC and CNB for thyroid nodules with different characteristics

结节情况	病例数(n)	诊断方式	敏感度(%)	P	特异度(%)	P	准确率(%)	P
>2.0 cm	139	FNAC	79.2(95/120)	<0.001	92.9(13/14)	0.972	87.1(108/124)	0.542
		CNB	95.0(114/120)		100.0(15/15)		95.6(114/135)	
1.0~2.0 cm	377	FNAC	88.9(311/350)	0.445	83.3(10/12)	0.044	88.7(321/362)	0.297
		CNB	90.6(317/350)		100.0(17/17)		91.0(334/367)	
<1.0 cm	36	FNAC	92.9(26/28)	0.069	100.0(6/6)	—	94.1(32/34)	0.178
		CNB	75.0(21/28)		83.3(5/6)		76.5(26/34)	
伴钙化	358	FNAC	88.7(306/345)	0.066	90.5(19/21)	—	88.8(325/366)	0.035
		CNB	91.0(320/345)		100.0(25/25)		93.2(345/370)	
不伴钙化	194	FNAC	90.8(139/153)	0.455	90.9(10/11)	—	90.9(149/164)	0.536
		CNB	88.2(135/153)		92.3(12/13)		88.6(147/166)	
囊实性结节	215	FNAC	84.8(178/210)	0.052	85.7(12/14)	0.358	84.8(190/224)	0.024
		CNB	91.0(191/210)		100.0(18/18)		91.7(209/228)	
实性结节	337	FNAC	92.7(267/288)	0.641	94.4(17/18)	—	94.0(284/302)	0.298
		CNB	91.7(264/288)		95.0(19/20)		91.9(283/308)	
富血供	247	FNAC	85.1(189/222)	0.010	85.7(12/14)	0.463	85.2(201/236)	0.004
		CNB	92.8(206/222)		100.0(18/18)		93.3(224/240)	
乏血供	305	FNAC	92.7(266/276)	0.004	94.4(17/18)	—	96.2(283/294)	0.005
		CNB	90.2(249/276)		95.0(19/20)		90.5(268/296)	

2.3 FNAC与CNB出现并发症的比较

所有患者术前术后均无明显声音改变、颈部血肿、呼吸困难等症状。穿刺过程中自述胀痛不适者，FNAC 13例、CNB 18例 ($\chi^2=0.830$, $P=0.362$)。未出现其他严重并发症需要住院或进一步手术干预患者。

3 讨论

由于操作技术的局限性及甲状腺结节本身特征(大小、回声、血管分布、囊实性、是否存在钙化)的影响^[8-9], 11.4%~15%的FNAC穿刺结节存在标本不足的局限性^[10-13], 可能会导致误诊或漏诊的发生, 造成过度手术或延误手术等不良结果, 而CNB可在一定程度上获取更充足的组织样本, 弥补上述诊断的不足^[14]。尽管美国临床内分泌医师协会指南^[1]建议仅考虑在细胞学证据不足的实性结节中使用CNB, 重复FNAC亦可作为补充诊断, 仍有13%~61.8%的二次FNAC中呈现非诊断性结果^[15-16]。本研究通过对甲状腺结节分别进行FNAC和CNB, 发现甲状腺结节>2 cm时, 应用CNB较FNAC诊断效果更佳。

甲状腺结节的大小可能影响穿刺诊断率^[17]。为提高术前甲状腺结节的确诊率, 当结节直径>1 cm、

甲状腺超声提示结节存在钙化、囊性变或富血供时建议患者行FNAC及CNB, FNAC后行CNB对CNB的诊断效果无影响。Benido Silva等^[18]对246枚甲状腺结节进行了重复FNAC, 再次FNAC发现129例(52.4%)有不确定性诊断(non-diagnostic, ND)或AUS/FLUS细胞学结果。FNAC之间的时间间隔<3个月不影响FNAC的诊断性能。本中心发现FNAC后即刻行CNB, 对CNB的诊断效果无影响。

本研究在对同一患者实施FNAC和CNB的基础上, 对结节直径进行亚组分析, 当结节直径≤2.0 cm时, 粗针与细针诊断无明显差异; 但当结节直径>2.0 cm时CNB与FNAC敏感度有显著差异, 与Hahn等^[4]研究结果一致, Hahn等^[4]通过比较直径≥1 cm甲状腺结节行FNAC和CNB的诊断准确率发现, 当甲状腺结节被分类为ACR TI-RADS 4类且直径>2 cm时, CNB的诊断准确率显著高于FNAC(100.0% vs. 71.4%)。结节较大时FNAC的取材样本较少, 且仅能在细胞学水平进行分析, 而CNB穿刺针直径稍大, 可以获取更多的组织进行病理检查, 并且能取到少量结节边缘包膜、肌肉组织进行镜下检验, 评估肿瘤的周围侵犯情况, 因而对钙化、囊性变及富血供的结节诊断效能更高^[19]。Chen等^[14]对703枚甲状腺结节同时进行FNAC和CNB的回顾性

研究发现, FNAC与CNB联合诊断比单独FNAC或CNB提供的不确定结果比例更低, 并且恶性结节的诊断效率也显著提高, 在评估ACR TI-RADS 4~5类甲状腺结节时, 联合FNAC+CNB比单独使用FNAC或CNB对恶性肿瘤具有更好的诊断性能。

对特殊病理类型的甲状腺肿瘤, 如恶性淋巴瘤^[20]、转移性甲状腺肿瘤^[21]甚至滤泡性肿瘤^[22], CNB同样展现出更大的优势。本研究中2例术后病检为非霍奇金淋巴瘤、1例甲状腺胸腺内癌(鳞状细胞癌)、1例头颈细胞来源的甲状腺恶性肿瘤(鼻咽癌)均在术前由CNB检出阳性, 而FNAC在细胞学水平对此类肿瘤并不能充分给出较好的解释。已有部分文献报道在甲状腺淋巴瘤(PTL)中, CNB的诊断更为可靠^[23], 淋巴瘤在细胞学水平仅能表现为异型淋巴细胞^[24], 而CNB不仅能完成活组织常规病检, 还能结合免疫组化在分子水平上给予诊断补充。滤泡性肿瘤的术前诊断一直是备受争议的话题, 目前尚缺乏该类肿瘤统一的风险分层^[25], 因而有必要改善术前诊断方法以提高诊断率。有学者^[22, 26]认为术前无论是FNAC还是CNB均不能确切判定滤泡性肿瘤的良好恶性, 亦有研究者发现CNB可提高滤泡性肿瘤的检出率且减少非新生良性结节的不必要手术率。本研究中充分利用CNB活检取材的优势, 活检针部分置于目标边缘包膜处, 使得组织条既可包含肿瘤实质又可部分获取周围组织^[27], 总体上二者在滤泡性肿瘤的诊断结果有差异($P=0.024$), 说明CNB或许能在肿瘤周围组织获取和结合免疫组化的水平适当给予滤泡性肿瘤的良好恶性的初步判别, 减少漏诊和不必要的手术, 减轻患者的痛苦。Kwon等^[28]通过对30枚恶性甲状腺结节及59枚良性甲状腺结节行FNAC及CNB发现, 当甲状腺结节直径 >4 cm时, FNAC相比于CNB的不确定率较高(62.5% vs. 22.9%, $P=0.028$)。其中11例特殊类型肿瘤由CNB诊断(36.7%, 11/30)。

从安全性角度, 研究^[29]表明CNB与FNAC在疼痛感和患者满意度上无明显差异。粗针带来的高风险可能是初学者放弃选择CNB的最大顾虑之一, 但近来其安全性逐渐得到肯定^[30]。CNB由于穿刺针直径较粗, 医师在穿刺时控制感不足或结节周边血供丰富可能造成局部血肿的情况, 为了避免误伤血管可以于取材前在被穿刺结节和重要血管间注射无菌生理盐水建立隔离带以减少不良反应的

发生。尽管美国临床内分泌医师协会指南^[1]建议仅考虑在细胞学证据不足的实性结节中使用CNB, 重复FNAC亦可作为补充诊断, 然而仍有13.0%~61.8%的二次FNAC中呈现非诊断性结果^[15-16]。为了最大程度明确术前诊断, 减少不必要的手术和反复穿刺, 联合FNAC和CNB可以作为一个新的尝试。总体上, 本研究FNAC的敏感度、特异度、诊断准确率分别为88.7%、90.6%、85.3%, 而CNB的上述诊断效能分别为91.4%、97.4%、89.1% (均 $P>0.05$), 而联合FNAC+CNB诊断, 在直径 >2 cm时, 敏感度为99.2%。CNB对钙化结节、囊性变结节及富血供结节的诊断敏感度较高, 说明CNB可以作为FNAC诊断不足时的补充, 联合二者诊断有利于明确术前诊断。

本研究通过分析FNAC和CNB对不同特征甲状腺结节的诊断效能, 发现在结节直径 >2 cm、结节钙化、结节呈囊实性及富血供时, 应用CNB较FNAC诊断效果更佳, 能最大程度降低样本不足的情况, 提高术前诊断效能。因此, 当结节直径 >2 cm、结节钙化、结节呈囊实性及富血供时, 联合FNAC与CNB可在一定程度上提高甲状腺结节术前诊断的准确率。

利益冲突: 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明: 袁芊芊进行数据收集和全文撰写; 侯晋轩参与数据分析与校对; 田文参与研究选题与研究设计; 李金朋参与数据收集与文章撰写; 吴高松参与文章校对、科研经费支持。

参考文献

- [1] Gharib H, Papini E, Garber JR, et al. American association of clinical endocrinologists, American college of endocrinology, and associazione medici endocrinologi medical guidelines for clinical practice for the diagnosis and management of thyroid nodules-2016 update appendix[J]. *Endocr Pract*, 2016, 22(5): 622-639. doi: 10.4158/EP161208.GL.
- [2] 黄万泽, 张哲嘉, 白宁, 等. 超声引导下细针穿刺对甲状腺结节的诊断价值及其影响因素[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2019, 28(11): 1347-1353. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.11.005.
- Huang WZ, Zhang ZJ, Bai N, et al. Diagnostic value of ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration for thyroid nodules and the influential factors[J]. *China Journal of General Surgery*, 2019, 28(11): 1347-

1353. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.11.005.
- [3] 周武林, 程晓明, 吕俊远, 等. 基于FNAB的分子检测技术在甲状腺结节诊断中的研究进展[J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2021, 30(5): 613-621. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.05.015.
- Zhou WL, Cheng XM, Lü JY, et al. Research progress of molecular detection technologies based on FNAB in diagnosis of thyroid nodules[J]. *China Journal of General Surgery*, 2021, 30(5): 613-621. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.05.015.
- [4] Hahn SY, Shin JH, Oh YL, et al. Comparison between fine needle aspiration and core needle biopsy for the diagnosis of thyroid nodules: effective indications according to US findings[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2020, 10(1):4969. doi: 10.1038/s41598-020-60872-z.
- [5] Paschke R, Cantara S, Crescenzi A, et al. European thyroid association guidelines regarding thyroid nodule molecular fine-needle aspiration cytology diagnostics[J]. *Eur Thyroid J*, 2017, 6(3): 115-129. doi: 10.1159/000468519.
- [6] 上海市社会医疗机构协会超声医学分会. 超声引导下甲状腺结节切割式穿刺组织学检查实践指南(2023版)[J]. *中华超声影像学杂志*, 2023, 32(9): 749-772. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.cn131148-20230419-00219.
- Shanghai Association of Social Medical institutions ultrasonic medicine branch. Ultrasound-guided core needle biopsy examination of thyroid nodules: a practical guideline (2023 edition)[J]. *Chinese Journal of Ultrasonography*, 2023, 32(9): 749-772. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.cn131148-20230419-00219.
- [7] 卢鑫, 田双明, 赵永锋, 等. 穿刺针型号及甲状腺结节血供类型与超声引导下细针穿刺活检取材满意率的关系[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2019, 28(5): 543-550. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.05.005.
- Lu X, Tian SM, Zhao YF, et al. Relations of puncture needle gauge and type of vascularity of thyroid nodule with sample satisfaction rate of ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration biopsy[J]. *China Journal of General Surgery*, 2019, 28(5): 543-550. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.05.005.
- [8] 薛海英, 董建党, 黄小艳. 超声引导下细针抽吸细胞学与粗针穿刺组织学在甲状腺微小结节诊断中的应用效果比较[J]. *中国实用医刊*, 2020, 47(24): 80-83. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.cn115689-20200830-04210.
- Xue HY, Dong JD, Huang XY. Application value of ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration biopsy and core needle aspiration in the diagnosis of thyroid micronodules[J]. *Chinese Journal of Practical Medicine*, 2020, 47(24): 80-83. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.cn115689-20200830-04210.
- [9] Cosme I, Nobre E, Bugalho MJ. Factors for second non-diagnostic ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration cytology in thyroid nodules[J]. *Ann Endocrinol (Paris)*, 2023, 84(6): 734-738. doi: 10.1016/j.ando.2023.05.008.
- [10] Schmolze DB, Fischer AH. An automatable method for determining adequacy of thyroid fine-needle aspiration samples[J]. *Arch Pathol Lab Med*, 2019, 143(9): 1084-1088. doi: 10.5858/arpa.2018-0072-OA.
- [11] Jung SJ, Kim DW, Baek HJ. Comparison study of the adequacy and pain scale of ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration of solid thyroid nodules with a 21- or 23-gauge needle for liquid-based cytology: a single-center study[J]. *Endocr Pathol*, 2018, 29(1): 30-34. doi: 10.1007/s12022-017-9508-1.
- [12] Osseis M, Jammal G, Kazan D, et al. Comparison between fine needle aspiration cytology with histopathology in the diagnosis of thyroid nodules[J]. *J Pers Med*, 2023, 13(8): 1197. doi: 10.3390/jpm13081197.
- [13] 王亚楠, 张欢, 欧阳向柳, 等. 细针穿刺洗脱液甲状腺球蛋白检测对甲状腺乳头状癌颈部淋巴结转移的诊断价值[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2023, 32(5): 690-697. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.05.008.
- Wang YN, Zhang H, Ouyang XL, et al. Diagnostic value of thyroglobulin detection in washout fluid of fine-needle aspiration biopsy for cervical lymph node metastasis in papillary thyroid carcinoma[J]. *China Journal of General Surgery*, 2023, 32(5): 690-697. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.05.008.
- [14] Chen Z, Wang JJ, Guo DM, et al. Combined fine-needle aspiration with core needle biopsy for assessing thyroid nodules: a more valuable diagnostic method?[J]. *Ultrasonography*, 2023, 42(2): 314-322. doi: 10.14366/usg.22112.
- [15] Yi KS, Kim JH, Na DG, et al. Usefulness of core needle biopsy for thyroid nodules with macrocalcifications: comparison with fine-needle aspiration[J]. *Thyroid*, 2015, 25(6): 657-664. doi: 10.1089/thy.2014.0596.
- [16] Al Maqbali T, Tedla M, Weickert MO, et al. Malignancy risk analysis in patients with inadequate fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) of the thyroid[J]. *PLoS One*, 2012, 7(11): e49078. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0049078.
- [17] 姚苗苗, 马富成, 冷晓玲, 等. US-FNA及US-CNB对甲状腺风险结节取材情况的对照研究及影响因素分析[J]. *中国临床医学影像杂志*, 2020, 31(10): 690-694. doi: 10.12117/jccmi.2020.10.002.
- Yao MM, Ma FC, Leng XL, et al. Comparative study on the sampling of thyroid risk nodules by US-FNA and US-CNB and the analysis of influencing factors[J]. *Journal of China Clinic Medical Imaging*, 2020, 31(10): 690-694. doi: 10.12117/jccmi.2020.10.002.
- [18] Benido Silva V, Borges Duarte D, Teresa Pereira M, et al. Fine-needle aspiration cytology repetition in thyroid nodules with non-diagnostic findings or atypia of undetermined significance/follicular lesions of undetermined significance: does time

- matters? [J]. *Ann Endocrinol (Paris)*, 2022, 83(4): 232-236. doi: 10.1016/j.ando.2022.03.002.
- [19] Joo L, Na DG, Kim JH, et al. Comparison of core needle biopsy and repeat fine-needle aspiration in avoiding diagnostic surgery for thyroid nodules initially diagnosed as atypia/follicular lesion of undetermined significance[J]. *Korean J Radiol*, 2022, 23(2): 280-288. doi: 10.3348/kjr.2021.0619.
- [20] Bernardi S, Michelli A, Bonazza D, et al. Usefulness of core needle biopsy for the diagnosis of thyroid Burkitt's lymphoma: a case report and review of the literature[J]. *BMC Endocr Disord*, 2018, 18(1):86. doi: 10.1186/s12902-018-0312-9.
- [21] Rahman M, Okada AR, Guan K, et al. Metastatic neoplasms to the thyroid diagnosed by fine-needle aspiration/core needle biopsy: Clinicopathologic and cytomorphologic correlation[J]. *Cytojournal*, 2017, 14:16. doi: 10.4103/cytojournal.cytojournal_50_16.
- [22] Park KW, Shin JH, Hahn SY, et al. Ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration or core needle biopsy for diagnosing follicular thyroid carcinoma? [J]. *Clin Endocrinol (Oxf)*, 2020, 92(5): 468-474. doi: 10.1111/cen.14167.
- [23] 许立龙,李世岩,朱江,等. 高频超声联合超声引导下粗针穿刺活检在诊断原发性甲状腺淋巴瘤中的应用价值[J]. *中华耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志*, 2021, 56(8): 858-862. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.cn115330-20201201-00901.
- Xu LL, Li SY, Zhu J, et al. High frequency ultrasound combined with ultrasound-guided core needle biopsy for the diagnosis of primary thyroid lymphoma[J]. *Chinese Journal of Otorhinolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery*, 2021, 56(8): 858-862. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.cn115330-20201201-00901.
- [24] Sharma A, Jasim S, Reading CC, et al. Clinical presentation and diagnostic challenges of thyroid lymphoma: a cohort study[J]. *Thyroid*, 2016, 26(8):1061-1067. doi: 10.1089/thy.2016.0095.
- [25] 袁静萍, 阎红琳, 张世英, 等. 彩超引导下细针穿刺细胞学与粗针穿刺组织学在甲状腺结节诊断中的应用价值[J]. *中华内分泌外科杂志*, 2017, 11(1): 24-28. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1674-6090.2017.01.007.
- Yuan JP, Yan HL, Zhang SY, et al. Application of ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration and core needle biopsy in diagnosis of thyroid nodules[J]. *Chinese Journal of Endocrine Surgery*, 2017, 11(1):24-28. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1674-6090.2017.01.007.
- [26] Yoon RG, Baek JH, Lee JH, et al. Diagnosis of thyroid follicular neoplasm: fine-needle aspiration versus core-needle biopsy[J]. *Thyroid*, 2014, 24(11):1612-1617. doi: 10.1089/thy.2014.0140.
- [27] Han S, Shin JH, Hahn SY, et al. Modified core biopsy technique to increase diagnostic yields for well-circumscribed indeterminate thyroid nodules: a retrospective analysis[J]. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*, 2016, 37(6):1155-1159. doi: 10.3174/ajnr.A4650.
- [28] Kwon H, Lee J, Hong SW, et al. Fine needle aspiration cytology vs. core needle biopsy for thyroid nodules: a prospective, experimental study using surgical specimen[J]. *Taehan Yongsang Uihakhoe Chi*, 2022, 83(3):645-657. doi: 10.3348/jksr.2021.0125.
- [29] Kim HJ, Kim YK, Moon JH, et al. Thyroid core needle biopsy: patients' pain and satisfaction compared to fine needle aspiration[J]. *Endocrine*, 2019, 65(2): 365-370. doi: 10.1007/s12020-019-01973-2.
- [30] Chung SR, Suh CH, Baek JH, et al. The role of core needle biopsy in the diagnosis of initially thyroid nodules: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Eur Radiol*, 2018, 28(11): 4909-4918. doi: 10.1007/s00330-018-5494-z.

(本文编辑 宋涛)

本文引用格式:袁芊芊,侯晋轩,李金朋,等. 细针穿刺细胞学检查与粗针穿刺活检术对甲状腺结节的诊断效能比较[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2024, 33(5):772-779. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2024.05.010

Cite this article as: Yuan QQ, Hou JX, Li JP, et al. Comparison of the diagnostic efficacy of fine-needle aspiration cytology and core needle biopsy for thyroid nodules[J]. *Chin J Gen Surg*, 2024, 33(5):772-779. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2024.05.010