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Study of breast lump by FNAC and its histologic correlation

Shamima Akter², AHM Omer Farooque¹, Mohammad Murshed¹, Saima Kamar³, Abdul Mazid¹ and Humayun Kabir¹ ¹Holy Family Red Cresent Medical College, Bangladesh

²Lab Aid Diagnostic Ltd, Bangladesh

³Ragib Rabeya medical college, Bangladesh

A retrospective and prospective study of breast lump was carried out-in BSMMU during January 2000 to July 2003 to determine the distribution of disease patterns, accuracy of FNAC diagnosis and its correlation with histodiagnosis. A total of 878 patients underwent FNAC examination and cytodiagnosis was available for 868 cases. Cytohisto correlation was found in 76 cases. All cytologically diagnosed benign breast lesions (43) correlated with histodiagnosis as benign'; false negative diagnosis was made in 3 patients. Cytological and histological study was proven malignant (32); one case constitute false positive. Most of the breast lumps were benign lesions (78.7%) of which fibroadenoma was the commonest (64.6%). Incidence of malignancy was 10.5%; Duct cell carcinoma is the most common one (89.01%). Breast lumps were frequent in left breasts (Upper and outer quadrant). Incidence of benign diseases was common in less than 29 years and malignant diseases were high in 4th and 5th decades. Accuracy of FNAC to diagnose the breast lump was 94%.

Biography

Shamima Akter has accomplished MCPS & Diplomca in Gynecology. Previously, she has worked as Consultant in Gynacology and Obstestrics in different Govt. Hospitals. Now She retired and working as Consultant Lab Aid Diagnostic Ltd in Narayangonj, Bangladesh. She was Associates of RCOG after passing MRCOG Part I & FCPS Part I. She has presented one of her research studies at RCOG world congress of Singapore.

samimaakter.com@gmail.com

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