

4. 세포병리 검사상 위음성으로 진단되었던 예들은 조직형이 침윤성 엽상피암, 관암, 침윤성 관상 피암의 경질형등으로 이들의 경우 통상의 세침흡인 세포검사로는 진단에 충분한 세포가 흡인 되지 않으므로 정확한 진단에 도달하기 어려웠으나, 이들의 유방조영검사 소견은 악성으로, 세 침흡인 세포검사와 함께 유방조영 검사를 병행하여야만 10%에 이르는 위양성의 예들에서 적절한 진료행위가 수행될 것으로 사료되었다.

## 11. Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology of the Phyllodes Tumor of the Breast : An Analysis of 6 Cases

In Ae Park, Eui Keun Ham, and Sang Kook Lee

Department of Pathology, College of Medicine Seoul National University

Phyllodes tumor is a relatively rare tumor of breast, composed of an extremely hypercellular stroma, accompanied by the proliferation of benign ductal structures. Based upon the histological assessment, it can be categorized as "benign", "borderline malignant" or "malignant". If we know the diagnosis correctly before excising the mass and remove it completely with an uninvolved breast tissue, the recurrence could be preventable in the benign group of this tumors, which is the majority of these tumors. But the cytologic description of this tumor is in paucity. We had the opportunity to study 6 cases of fine needle aspiration cytology of phyllodes tumor during two and a half year from January 1991 to June 1993. In cases of "Malignant" phyllodes tumor, cytological diagnosis were possible due to due to evident sarcomatous stromal cells and benign ductal epithelial cells. But in cases of "benign" and "borderline malignant" groups, the majority of the fine needle aspiration diagnosis were fibroadenomas. But retrospective review of these cases, show the hypercellular stromal components and the ductal epithelial sheets are larger and broader than those of fibroadenomas, with paucity of branching pattern. The backgrounds were proteinaceous or hemorrhagic and scattered foamy histiocytes were seen in a few cases.

## 12. Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology of Hepatic Lesions

Sang Yong Song, In Ae Park, Eui Keun Ham and Sang Kook Lee

Department of Pathology, Seoul National University College of Medicine

Although fine needle aspiration cytology(FNAC) of the hepatic lesions is a simple, economic method and has great value in differential diagnosis, it still provides a limit in the accuracy because of its comprehensive use in the clinical diagnosis. A total of 184 livers were examined by FNAC due to the mass in the liver from January, 1991 to May, 1993 in Seoul National University

Hospital, of which 39 cases were confirmed by histologic examination. Cytologic diagnosis (histologic diagnosis) included hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) (5 cases ; 3 cases of HCC, 1 case of AC and 1 case of liver cirrhosis), adenocarcinoma (AC) either cholangiocarcinoma or metastatic adenocarcinoma (15 cases ; 13 cases of AC and 2 cases of HCC), malignant tumor (5 cases ; 2 cases of HCC, 2 cases of AC and 1 case of benign lesion), atypical cells (3 cases ; 1 case of HCC, 1 case of adrenal rest tumor and 1 case of benign lesion), small cell carcinoma (1 case ; small cell carcinoma) and benign lesion (10 cases ; 6 cases of HCC, 2 cases of necrosis 1 case of atypical cells and 1 case of hepatic stone). In the aspect of the diagnostic accuracy, sensitivity was 78.8% (26/33) and specificity was 50% (3/6). Moreover, positive predictive value was 89.7% (26/29) and negative predictive value was 30% (3/10). Gamma statistic, Kendall's tau-b and Stuart's tau-c values were estimated for the purpose of the analysis of the degree of agreement and the results were 0.817, 0.501 and 0.475, respectively. Based on our data, we concluded that FNAC would be a relatively good screening method although the correct diagnosis of hepatic lesions could not solely be made by FNAC. Accumulation of the cases, clinico-cytologic and pathologic correlation and aspiration in the accurate site will provide more specific diagnosis in the hepatic lesions.

### 13. 악성 림프종의 세침흡인 세포학적 검색 Aspiration Cytology of Malignant Lymphoma

한양대학교 의과대학 병리학교실  
류근신, 김남훈, 김완섭, 고영혜, 이중달

세침흡인 세포학적 검사는 축지되는 림프절 병변에 대한 첫번째 진단적 접근 수단으로 흔히 이용되고 있다. 그러나 악성 림프종의 진단에 있어서, 그 유용성과 진단의 정확도에는 아직도 많은 논란의 여지가 있으며, 세포학적으로 반응성 증식증과의 감별이 흔히 어려울수 있다. 지난 6년간, 림프절에서 시행된 세침흡인 세포학적 검사물 중, 조직학적으로 악성 림프종으로 확진된 49례를 후향적으로 재검색하여, 진단의 정확도를 평가하고, 그 오진의 원인을 분석하였다. 세포학적 검사에 부적절하였던 9례를 제외하고, 나머지 40례를 본 연구의 재료로 사용하였으며 그 결과는 다음과 같다.

1. 40례중 비호지킨 림프종이 31례였는데, 이중 저악성도의 림프종이 6례, 중간악성도가 22례 그리고 고악성도가 3례였으며, 세포학적 진단의 정확도는 54%였다.
2. 9례가 호지킨 림프종이었고, 이중 림프구 우세형이 5례, 혼합 세포형이 2례, 그리고 결절성 경화형과 림프구 결핍형이 각각 1례였으며, 세포학적 진단의 정확도는 66%였다.
3. 비호지킨 림프종 31례중 반응성 증식증으로 11례 (35%)가 위음성으로 진단되었고, 이중 저악성도의 림프종 4례, 중간악성도 6례, 그리고 고악성도 1례가 포함되어, 저악성도의 66% (4/6),