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TRANSBRONCHIAL NEEDLE ASPIRATION

Mohammed Almasalmeh *

Abstract

Purpose : To evaluate the diagnostic yield of transbronchial needle aspiration in visible endobronchial lesions and mediastinal masses .

procedures Patients : ٢٣ were performed in ٢٣ patients in (Division of chest Diseases) Internal Medicine Department Al-Mowassat Hospital, Damascus University. Age of patients who have non- diagnosed mediastinal masses ranges ١٨-٦٥ years.

Methodology: The technique was performed in the cases of external compression of the airways, mediastinal adenopathies confirmed by chest CT and non- diagnosed endobronchial lesions. Transbronchial needle aspiration was performed using standard flexible bronchoscopes with ٢١-gauge needle for cytological examination. All patients had simple chest X. Ray and chest cT.

Results : The final diagnosis of malignancy was established by transbronchial needle aspiration in ١٣ patients out of ١٧ cases of malignancy; diagnosis included: ٦ cases (٤٦,١٥%) of non small cell carcinoma, ٥ cases (٣٨,٤٦%) of small cell carcinoma, ٢ cases (١٥,٣٨%) of lymphoma. In ٦ cases the diagnosis of malignancy was not confirmed (١ case true negative, ٢ cases aborted because of inadequate penetration of the tracheal wall, ٣ cases was dropped because transbronchial needle aspiration was negative and patients were discharged against medical advice before final diagnosis were established. Four cases were false negative of malignancy by means of transbronchial needle aspiration proved later to have malignancy.

Conclusion: This study confirm that transbronchial needle aspiration is an effective bronchoscopic sampling technique in the diagnosis of mediastinal tumors, easy to perform , safe and can spare costs and risks of more invasive procedures .

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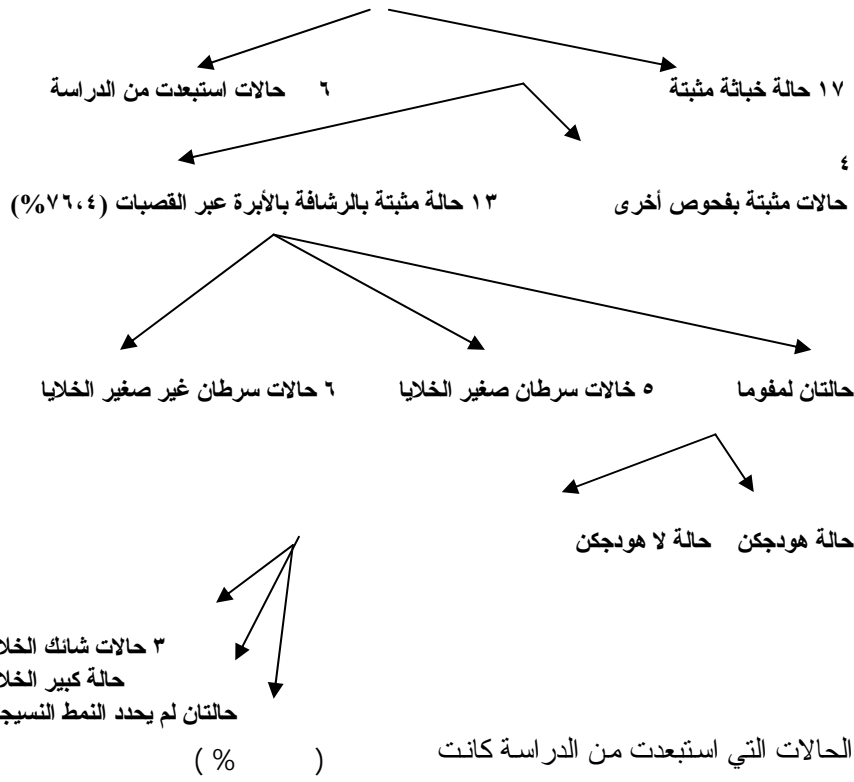
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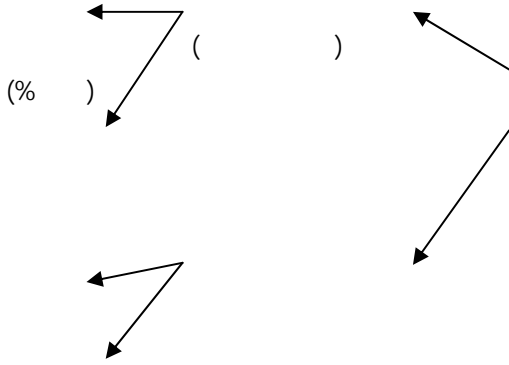
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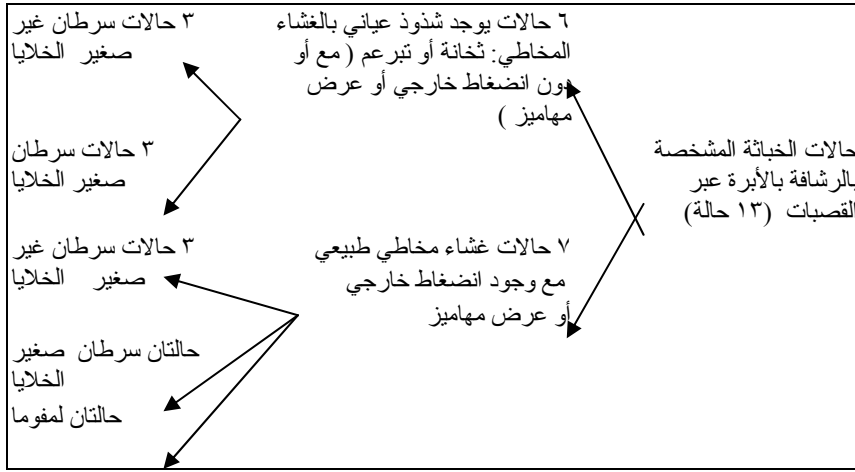
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