

19. Tall Cell Variant of Papillary Carcinoma of Thyroid

갑상선 유두상피암종의 키 큰 세포 유형

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The tall cell variant of papillary carcinoma is characterized by a population of tall columnar cells with a height more than twice the width. The prognosis was worse than usual papillary carcinoma. We experienced three cases of tall cell variant of papillary carcinoma of the thyroid diagnosed by aspiration cytology. The smears showed branching papillae lined by tall cells having abundant granular eosinophilic cytoplasm and eccentric oval nuclei. The nuclei were grooved and showed ground-glass appearance. The chromatin were finely dusty. Some had intranuclear cytoplasmic inclusion and small distinct nucleoli. The differential diagnosis included columnar cell carcinoma and Hurtle cell tumor.

20. Cytologic Features of Hurthle Cell Tumor of Thyroid

갑상선 호산성 세포종의 세포학적 소견

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Hurtle cell tumor of the thyroid is a variant of follicular neoplasm exclusively composed of Hurtle cells. The Hurtle cells are also found in nodular goiter, diffuse hyperplasia, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, nonspecific chronic thyroiditis, post-radiation and elderly persons. Then, if Hurtle cells were smeared in aspirates, these conditions should be ruled-out. We experienced five cases of Hurtle cell tumor diagnosed in aspiration cytology, three of which were confirmed on histologic sections.

The cytologic findings were characterized by cellular smear of single or loose clusters of polygonal cells. The cells have abundant eosinophilic granular cytoplasm and eccentric or central finely granular nuclei with prominent nucleoli. No colloid was smeared.

21. Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology of Medullary Carcinoma of Thyroid Gland

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Fine needle aspiration (FNA) cytology of the thyroid gland is a highly effective tool, yielding a morphological diagnosis in a broad spectrum of palpable and nonpalpable thyroid disease. By FNA,