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INTRAPARENCHYMAL CONTAMINATED EPIDERMAL GROWTH IN THYROID FINE NEEDLE DESIRE CYTOLOGY-A SURPRISING FINDING

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ABSTRACT: Epidermal consideration growths are pervasive in the human body however uncommon in thyroid. Epidermal pimples are unilocular and very much surrounded. Epidermal pimple utilizing fine needle aspirationcytology has been accounted for from different sites. However presence of epidermal growth in thyroid suction has been infrequently detailed. Here, we report an abnormal case where aspirationcytology uncovered presence of epiderml growth in thyroid with superadded disease.

KEYWORDS: Epidermal growth, Fine needle yearning cytology.

INTRODUCTION

Epidermal inclusioncysts are normal, considerate subcutaneous regularly asymptomatic masses going from 1 to 4cm in size. They may happen anyplace in body, with an inclination for face, neck and trunk.

Unprecedented instances of epidermal cyst Were reported in bone, mind, bosom, kidney and spleen.However, presence of an intra parenchymal epidermal pimple of thyroid were seldom detailed by Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology.

A 55-year old female patient was admitted to otorhinolaryngology division with the protest of midline neck expanding with hyperemia and agony. At that point she was alluded to the cytology area with the historical backdrop of growing in thyroid regionsince 15years. The growing was slippery in beginning and gradually reformist in size which got agonizing and quickly amplifying since about fourteen days. Tolerant additionally whined of trouble in eating, drinking. Expanding was moving with deglutition. On assessment a 8×4cms growing was available in mid line neck reaching out in left side. Growing was delicate to firm in consistency, overlying skin was extended and temperature was additionally raised. Quiet likewise whined of fever since 3 days with chills and afflictions. She denied earlier injury to the territory. USG of thyroid was completed which uncovered a space possessing sore in isthmus stretching out to left flap of thyroid with internal echogenecity.FNAC was performed by 25G needle fitted with a 10cc needle. Thick yellowish material blended in with tanish fluidcame out. The smears were readied, air- dried and stained with May-Grumwald-Giemsa (MGG) stain. The smears were cell and indicated presence of various

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anucleate squames,few squamous cells, polymer phonu clear cells, macrophages, pseudo goliath cells and thyroid follicular cells in a foundation of colloid and red platelets.

DISCUSSION

Epidermal pimples are kindhearted growths creating from epidermaltissue. Characteristic to every single delicate tissue, epidermal consideration blister is the relocation of epidermal cells into dermis. In the dermis, epidermal cells multiply, gathering trash and keratinleading to development of cystic space. Histologically epidermal sores are lined by squamous epithelium and encompassed by a stringy layer. Squamous cells are not a part of ordinary thyroid organ. Just 8 such cases ofthyroid epidermal pimple have been accounted for with no sex preference, the age range was 4 to 60 years with mean of long term. The objective of introduction was to acquaint the cytologist with rare presence of epidermal incorporation growth in thyroid.

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