

Index

A

Acne therapy, 78

Adenoma

follicular, 2, 69, 81

cystic degeneration of, 109

distinguished from colloid
predominant lesions, 63

Hurthle cell, 93, 94, 103

distinguished from Hurthle cell
carcinoma, 94, 105

parathyroid

cystic, 121–122

differential diagnosis of, 87, 88

distinguished from Hurthle cell
neoplasms, 103

multiple endocrine neoplasia
associated with, 152

with oncocytic features, 103

Adenomatous thyroid nodules

cellular, 70, 77

degenerative changes in, 78

diagnostic criteria for, 72–79

diagnostic pitfalls regarding,
86–87

clinical management of, 66

as colloid-predominant,
nonneoplastic nodules

cystic degeneration of, 62, 63,
109, 110

diagnostic criteria for, 59–62

distinguished from follicular variant
papillary carcinoma, 139

follicular epithelium of, 61

giant cells in, 49–50

Hurthle cells in, 61, 62, 94, 96

with oncocytic features, 100–102

thin-layer preparations of, 64–67

Air drying, of staining, 19, 20

as artifact cause, 26

effect on colloid, 19

Algorithmic diagnostic approach,

23–31. *See also under*
specific thyroid lesion

Amyloid

Congo red staining of, 159–160

distinguished from

amyloid goiter, 160, 161

colloid, 160

in medullary thyroid carcinoma,

151–156, 159–161, 165

Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma.

See Undifferentiated

(anaplastic) thyroid

carcinoma

Anaplastic variant, of medullary

thyroid carcinoma, 159

Ancillary diagnostic techniques. *See*

also Immunocytochemistry;

Immunophenotyping, of

lymphoma

for colloid-predominant lesions,

64–67

for cystic lesions, 123

for follicular lesions, 90

Ancillary diagnostic techniques

(Continued)

- for Hurthle cell neoplasms, 105
- for inflammatory lesions, 51
- for medullary thyroid carcinoma, 164–165
- for papillary thyroid carcinoma, 147–148
- for undifferentiated (anaplastic) thyroid carcinoma, 180

Artifacts

- in air-dried specimens, 26
- colloid-related, 58–60

Aspirin, discontinuation prior to FNA, 18

Azkanazy cells, 93

B

Bacterial infections, as acute thyroiditis cause, 34, 37–38

Benign, as diagnostic category, 29

Benign follicular nodules

- black thyroid, 78
- cytologic features, 77–78
- degenerative changes, 79
- macrofollicles, 72–74
- nuclear atypia, 75, 77
- watery colloid, 76, 77

Benign thyroid cyst, 113–116

Black thyroid, 78

Bleeding disorders, as FNA contraindication, 17–18

Blood. *See also* Hematoma;

Hemorrhage

- in FNA specimens, 14–15, 19–20
- in thyroid cysts, 112–114

Blood vessels, transgressing, in Hurthle cell neoplasms, 98, 99

B lymphocytes, in Hashimoto's thyroiditis, 38

Branchial cleft-like (lymphoepithelial) cysts, 109, 119–122

- distinguished from follicular-derived thyroid cysts, 122

Breast cancer, metastatic to the thyroid, 167, 174

C

Calcification

- dystrophic, 134
- in follicular lesions, 78, 79

Calcitonin

- as medullary thyroid carcinoma marker, 151, 161, 163–165
 - as papillary thyroid carcinoma marker, 147
 - postoperative monitoring of, 166
- Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)
- as medullary thyroid carcinoma marker, 164, 165
 - postoperative monitoring of, 166
- negative correlation with undifferentiated carcinoma, 178, 180
- as papillary thyroid carcinoma marker, 147
 - as ultimobranchial body cyst marker, 120–121, 123

C cells, parafollicular, 151

CD5, 46, 48

CD10, 46, 48, 180

CD15, 147

CD20, 46, 48

CD23, 46, 48

CD45, 46, 48

Cell blocks, processing of, 21

Centroblast-like cells, in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, 21

Centroblasts, in Hashimoto's thyroiditis, 38

Centrocyte-like cells, in mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma, 46

Centrocytes, in Hashimoto's thyroiditis, 38

Cholesterol crystals, 116, 119

Diff-Quik staining of, 112

Chromatin

- in adenomatous nodules, 74
- clumped, in undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, 171–174
- in cyst lining cells, 116
- in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, 44–46

- granular, in adenomatous nodules, 62
- in insular carcinoma, 84, 85
- in papillary thyroid carcinoma, 62, 126, 161
 - thin-layer preparation appearance of, 148
- “salt-and-pepper,” in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 152, 155, 161, 163
- in ultimobranchial body cysts, 120
- Chromogranin**
 - as medullary thyroid carcinoma marker, 163, 165, 178
 - negative correlation with undifferentiated carcinoma, 178, 180
 - as papillary thyroid carcinoma marker, 147
- Chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis**
 - follicular cells, 38–40
 - lymphohistiocytic aggregates, 38–39
 - nuclear atypia, 40
- CK7**, as medullary thyroid carcinoma marker, 178
- CK20+**, as metastatic colon carcinoma marker, 178, 180
- Clear cell changes**, in follicular neoplasms, 84
- Clear cells**, in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 157, 158
- Clear cell variant**, of medullary thyroid carcinoma, 159
- Collagenous bodies**, in Hashimoto’s thyroiditis, 38
- Collagenous fibrous tissue**, in Reidel’s thyroiditis, 43
- Colloid**
 - in adenomatous nodules, 27, 61, 74, 76–78, 100
 - brown pigment granules in, 78
 - in colloid nodules, 26
 - cracking artifacts in, 58, 59
 - definition of, 26
 - “dense”, 58, 59, 63–66
 - distinguished from amyloid, 160
 - in follicular thyroid neoplasms, 81, 82, 84
 - in Hashimoto’s thyroiditis, 38
 - in Hurthle cell neoplasms, 96
 - identification of, 58
 - in metastatic disease, 174, 175
 - in papillary thyroid carcinoma, 133, 134
 - “ropey”/“bubble gum” appearance of, 133, 134
 - “tissue-paper-like”, 64, 65, 67
 - variable appearance of, 56
 - “watery”, 26, 58–60, 64, 67
 - in benign thyroid cysts, 113
 - in thin-layer preparations, 64–67
 - in thyroid cysts, 113, 114, 118
- Colloid-predominant lesions**. *See also* Goiter
 - algorithmic diagnostic approach to, 56–57
 - ancillary diagnostic techniques for, 64, 67
 - clinical management of, 67
 - diagnostic criteria for
 - colloid, 58–60
 - follicular cells, 59–62
 - macrophages, 62
 - differential diagnosis and pitfalls, 62–63
 - general diagnostic approach to, 56
 - multinodular goiter, 55
 - non neoplastic thyroid nodules, 56
 - prognosis for, 67
 - thin-layer preparations,
 - adenomatous nodule dense colloid, 65
 - features of, 67
 - macrofollicular epithelium, 66
 - tissue-paper-like colloid, 64–65
- Colorectal cancer**, metastatic to the thyroid, 167, 179
- Columnar cell variants**, of papillary thyroid carcinoma, 140–142
- Congo red stain**, for amyloid, 165
- Cowden’s syndrome**, 69
- Cyclin D1**, 46, 48

- Cystic degeneration, of thyroid nodules. *See also* Cysts, thyroid
- of adenomatous nodules, 62, 63
 - of follicular nodules, 113–115
- Cystic papillary thyroid carcinoma, 109, 110, 116–118, 126
- Cystic papillary thyroid carcinoma, 116–118
- Cystic parathyroid adenoma, 121
- Cyst lining cells, 113–116
- Cysts, thyroid, 2, 27, 109–124
- algorithmic diagnostic approach to, 110–111
 - benign, 114, 116
 - branchial cleft-like cysts, 109, 110, 119–120, 122
 - distinguished from follicular-derived cysts, 122
 - causes of, 109
 - clinical management and prognosis, 124
 - cyst contents, 112
 - diagnostic criteria for, 110–122
 - differential diagnosis and pitfalls, 122–123
 - drainage of, 15, 17
 - false-negative diagnosis of, 109, 112
 - follicular-derived, 79, 109, 110, 122
 - follicular nodules, 113–116
 - general diagnostic approach to, 110
 - general features of, 110, 112, 113
 - immunocytochemical studies, 123
 - “less than optimal” (nondiagnostic) specimens of, 112
 - malignant, 109, 112
 - nonepithelial components, 113
 - nonfollicular-derived, 109, 110
 - papillary thyroid carcinoma
 - associated, 26, 63, 116–118
 - parathyroid cysts, 109, 110, 121–122
 - thyroglossal duct cysts, 118–119
 - ultimobranchial body cysts, 119–121
- Cytokeratin
- as medullary thyroid carcinoma marker, 164
 - as papillary thyroid carcinoma marker, 147
 - as undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma marker, 176, 178, 180
- Cytoplasm
- basophilic, in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, 44
 - foamy
 - in subacute thyroiditis, 41, 42
 - in thyroid cysts, 112, 113
 - granular
 - in Hashimoto’s thyroiditis, 38, 40
 - in Hurthle cell neoplasms, 96, 97
 - in Hurthle cells, 143
 - in subacute thyroiditis, 42
 - in Warthin’s-like papillary thyroid carcinoma, 138, 139
 - in Hurthle cell neoplasms, 96, 97, 103
 - in papillary thyroid carcinoma, 129, 132
 - pink, 140
 - “squamoid”, 129, 133
 - vacuolated, in Graves’ disease, 144, 145
 - “waxy”, 129
- Cytopins, 59
- processing of, 21
- D**
- Diagnostic categories, in fine needle aspiration, 29–31
- Diagnostic findings, reports of, 28–31
- Differentiated carcinoma, poorly, 84–86
- Diff-Quik stain preparations
- of cholesterol crystals, 112
 - colloid in, 58
 - of papillary thyroid carcinoma, 131
- Diffuse large B-cell lymphomas (DLBCL), 44–45, 49

- Diffuse sclerosing variants, of papillary thyroid carcinoma, 138
- Diffuse toxic goiter. *See* Graves' disease
- Dipeptidyl aminopeptidase, as follicular thyroid lesion mark, 90
- Direct smears, processing of, 19, 20
- E**
- Eosinophils, in subacute thyroiditis, 41
- Epithelial cells
- ciliated respiratory, 17, 18
 - in cystic papillary thyroid carcinoma, 117, 118, 122
 - in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 152
 - in thyroglossal duct cysts, 118, 119
- Epithelium-predominant lesions, 27
- Epitheloid neoplasms, distinguished from subacute thyroiditis, 41
- Equipment, for fine needle aspiration, 14
- Ethanol fixation, of specimens, 19
- colloid in, 58–60
- F**
- Fibrosis
- in follicular lesions, 78
 - Hashimoto's thyroiditis-related, 38
- Fine needle aspiration (FNA)
- accuracy of, 3–5
 - comparison with frozen section diagnosis, 4
 - complications of, 17
 - contraindications to, 17–18
 - cost-effectiveness of, 1, 2
 - diagnostic applications of, 1
 - diagnostic categories in, 29, 30
 - diagnostic reports in, 28
 - false-positive and false-negative diagnoses in, 4
 - follicular-derived thyroid carcinomas, 5–6
 - nondiagnostic rate in, 29
 - performance of, 9–21
 - clinical history evaluation prior to, 11–12
 - physical examination prior to, 12–14
 - pre-FNA evaluation prior to, 9–14
 - post-FNA care in, 16–17
 - procedure for
 - equipment, 14
 - patient preparation, 14
 - post-FNA care, 16–17
 - sampling, 14–16
 - specimen processing in, 18–21
 - of cell blocks, 21
 - of Cytospins, 21
 - of direct smears, 19
 - of thin-layer preparations, 21
 - as thyroid cancer screening test, 2
 - thyroid carcinoma, 3
 - thyroid nodules
 - benefits, evaluation of, 2
 - benign causes of, 3
 - ultrasound-guided, 10, 11, 112
- Flame cells, 77, 80
- Flow cytometry, of lymphoma, 46, 51, 177
- FNA. *See* Fine needle aspiration
- Follicles, 59–61. *See also* Follicular cells; Macrofollicles; Microfollicles
- Follicular carcinoma (FC), 69, 70, 72, 91
- Follicular cells
- adequate number of, in FNA specimens, 23, 27
 - enlarged nuclei in, 143
 - in Graves disease, 79
 - in Hashimoto's thyroiditis, 102
 - with oncocytic features. *See* Hurthle cells
- Follicular-derived cysts, 110
- Follicular-derived thyroid carcinomas, 5–6

- Follicular lesions
 - algorithmic diagnostic approach to, 70–71
 - ancillary techniques, 90
 - benign follicular nodules
 - black thyroid, 78
 - cytologic features, 77–78
 - degenerative changes, 79
 - macrofollicles, 72–74
 - nuclear atypia, 75, 77
 - watery colloid, 76, 77
 - clinical management and prognosis, 90–91
 - differential diagnosis of
 - parathyroid adenoma, 87–88
 - and pitfalls, 86–87
 - problems of, 89
 - follicular neoplasm
 - cytoarchitectural patterns, 84
 - cytologic features, 84
 - microfollicular pattern, 83
 - trabecular patterns, 82, 83
 - variants, 84
 - Graves disease
 - antithyroid therapy, 81
 - cytologic features, 80
 - follicular cells, 79, 80
 - poorly differentiated carcinoma, 84–86
 - screening test, 70, 72
- Follicular neoplasm, 31
 - cytoarchitectural patterns, 84
 - cytologic features, 84
 - microfollicular pattern, 83
 - trabecular patterns, 82, 83
 - variants, 84
- Follicular nodules, of cystic degeneration, 113–116
- Follicular thyroid carcinoma, 69–91
 - algorithmic diagnostic approach to, 70–71
 - classification of, 5–6, 69
 - clinical management of, 90–91
 - cystic, 110
 - distinguished from Graves disease, 79–81
 - incidence of, 3, 69
 - invasiveness of, 69
 - metastatic, 90
 - as percentage of all thyroid carcinomas, 69
 - prognosis for, 90–91
 - relationship with goiter, 69
 - risk factors for, 69
 - screening test for, 70, 72
- Follicular thyroid lesions
 - cellular benign follicular nodules as, 72–77
 - cystic degeneration of, 113–115
 - diagnostic pitfalls regarding, 86–88
 - differential diagnosis of, 138, 139
 - Hurthle cells in, 89
 - with oncocytic changes, 138, 139
- Follicular thyroid neoplasms
 - cystic degeneration of, 114
 - cytoarchitectural patterns of
 - crowded, three-dimensional, 82
 - nonmacrofollicular, 81
 - trabecular, 82, 83
 - cytologic features of, 62
 - distinguished from
 - cellular adenomatous nodules, 86
 - follicular variant papillary carcinoma, 135, 136
 - with oncocytic features, Hurthle cell neoplasms, 93, 94
 - “suspicious for” diagnostic category of, 81–84
 - variants of, 84
- Follicular variants
 - of medullary thyroid carcinoma, 158, 159
 - of papillary thyroid cancer, 70, 87, 126, 135–137
 - of papillary thyroid carcinoma
 - nuclear features of, 87, 136, 137
- Follicular variants (FVPTC), 135–137
- Foreign-body reactions, 49, 50
- Fungal infections, as acute thyroiditis cause, 34

G

- Galectin-3**
 as follicular thyroid lesions marker, 90
 as medullary thyroid carcinoma marker, 164
 as papillary thyroid carcinoma marker, 147
- Ganglioneuroma, mucosal, 152**
- Genetic screening, for familial medullary thyroid carcinoma, 165**
- Giant cells**
 differential diagnosis of, 50
 epitheloid, in cystic papillary thyroid carcinoma, 117
 in Hashimoto thyroiditis, 38
 in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 157
 multinucleated
 in cystic papillary thyroid carcinoma, 122
 nonspecificity of, 133
 in papillary thyroid carcinoma, 133
 in subacute thyroiditis, 41
 in undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, 169–172
 in thyroid cysts, 113
 in undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, 169–172, 178
- Giant cell thyroiditis. *See* Thyroiditis, subacute**
- Giant cell variant, of medullary thyroid carcinoma, 157, 158, 163**
- Goiter**
 amyloid, 159, 160
 clinical management of, 67
 definition of, 55
 diffuse toxic. *See* Graves' disease
 dysmorphogenetic, 87
 multinodular, 55
 nodular. *See* Adenomatous thyroid nodules, cellular
 pathophysiology of, 55
 Reidel's thyroiditis-related, 34
 relationship with follicular thyroid carcinoma, 69
 size increase of, 11

- Granules, neurosecretory, 165**
- Granuloma**
 in Graves disease, 80
 in subacute thyroiditis, 41
- Graves disease, 79–81**
 antithyroid therapy, 81
 as benign thyroid nodule cause, 2
 cytologic features, 80
 definition of, 79
 distinguished from
 follicular thyroid cancer, 79
 papillary thyroid cancer, 143–146
 enlarged nuclei in, 143
 follicular cells, 79, 80
 as thyroid carcinoma risk factor, 11

H

- Hashimoto thyroiditis, 48–50**
- HBME-1, 147**
- Head and neck carcinoma, metastatic squamous cell, 122, 167, 179**
- Hematoma**
 thyroid FNA-related, 17
- Hemorrhage**
 in follicular lesions, 78
 in thyroid cysts, 114
- Hemosiderin-laden macrophages, 78, 112, 113, 116**
- Histiocytes**
 in acute thyroiditis, 38
 epitheloid (granulomas), 41, 42
 foamy, 105, 106
- HMB45, as metastatic melanoma marker, 178, 180**
- Hodgkin disease, 35**
- “Honeycomb” sheets, of macrofollicular fragments, 61, 62, 64, 66, 67, 73**
- Hurthle cell carcinoma**
 clinical management of, 105
 distinguished from Hurthle cell adenoma, 94, 96, 105
 incidence of, 3
 metastatic, prognosis for, 105–107

- Hurthle cell carcinoma (*Continued*)
 as percentage of all thyroid carcinomas, 93
 screening test for, 94
- Hurthle cell lesions, 93–107
 algorithmic diagnostic approach to, 94–96
 clinical management and prognosis, 105–107
 diagnostic criteria for
 blood vessels transgression, 99
 cytologic features, 98, 100
 plasmacytoid appearance, 97
 polygonal cells, 97
 single cell pattern, 96
 thin-layer preparations (TLPs), 98, 99
 differential diagnosis and pitfalls
 adenomatous nodules, 100, 101
 Hashimoto thyroiditis, 101, 102
 medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC), 102–103
 neoplastic and non-neoplastic, 100
 papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC), 104
 thyroid transcription factor-1 (TTF-1), 103
 history of, 93
 renal cell carcinoma as mimic of, 177
 thin-layer preparations (TLPs), 105, 106
- Hurthle cell neoplasms. *See also*
 Adenoma, Hurthle cell
 algorithmic diagnostic approach to, 94, 95
 ancillary diagnostic tests for, 105, 106
 blood vessels transgression, 99
 cystic degeneration of, 110, 113
 cytologic features of, 96–100
 diagnostic criteria for, 96
 distinguished from
 adenomatous nodules, 94, 100–104
 Hashimoto's thyroiditis, 50, 102
 medullary thyroid carcinoma, 102, 103, 157–161
 metastatic renal cell carcinoma, 101, 103
 papillary thyroid carcinoma, 102, 103, 137, 138
 parathyroid adenomas, 103
 as "follicular neoplasms with oncocyctic features", 93
 papillary, 103–104
 polygonal cells, 97
 single cell pattern of, 96, 98, 105
 "suspicious for" diagnostic category of, 94
 thin-layer preparations (TLPs), 98, 99
- Hurthle cells
 in adenomatous nodules, 61, 62, 78, 86
 cytologic features of, 96
 in follicular thyroid lesions and neoplasms, 82, 84
 granular cytoplasm in, 96–98, 143
 in Graves disease, 79
 in Hashimoto thyroiditis, 38–41
 metaplastic, nuclear enlargement in, 146
 in subacute thyroiditis, 41, 42
 synonyms for, 93
- Hyalinizing trabecular tumor, 142, 143
- Hypercellularity
 of medullary thyroid carcinoma, 176
 of metastatic disease, 174
 of undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, 172
- Hyperchromatic colloids, of papillary thyroid carcinoma, 134
- Hyperplasia, parathyroid, 152
- Hyperthyroidism, Graves disease-related, 79
- Hypocellularity
 of cystic papillary thyroid carcinoma, 117, 118
 of medullary thyroid carcinoma, 160
 of Reidel's thyroiditis, 43–44
 of subacute thyroiditis, 41
- Hypothyroidism
 Hashimoto thyroiditis-related, 33, 51
 Reidel thyroiditis-related, 34

I

- Immunoblasts, in lymphoma, 44, 46, 48
- Immunocytochemistry
 of cysts, 122–123
 of follicular thyroid lesions, 89–90
 of lymphoma, 51, 175, 176
 of medullary thyroid carcinoma, 152, 164–165
 of metastatic carcinoma, 170, 175–178
 of papillary thyroid carcinoma, 147
 of undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, 178, 180
- Immunophenotyping, of lymphoma, 35, 46, 51, 177
- “Incidentaloma”, 11
- Indeterminate (suspicious), as diagnostic category, 29
- Inflammation, thyroid cyst associated, 114
- Inflammatory lesions and lymphoma
 acute thyroiditis, 34
 ancillary techniques, 51
 clinical management and prognosis
 primary lymphomas, 52
 subacute thyroiditis, 51
 clinicopathologic features, 35
 diagnostic criteria for
 acute thyroiditis, 37–38
 chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis, 38–41
 lymphoma, 44–48
 Reidel’s thyroiditis, 43–44
 subacute thyroiditis, 41–42
 differential diagnosis and pitfalls
 diffuse large B-cell lymphomas (DLBCL), 49
 giant cells, 49–50
 Hashimoto thyroiditis, 48–50
 Reidel’s thyroiditis, 50
 general diagnostic approach to, 35–37
 Hashimoto thyroiditis, 33
 Reidel thyroiditis, 34
 subacute thyroiditis, 34
- Inflammatory thyroid lesions, 27. *See also* Thyroiditis
- algorithmic diagnostic approach to, 35–37
- ancillary diagnostic techniques for, 51
- clinical management of, 51–52
- diagnostic criteria for, 37–48
- diagnostic pitfalls regarding, 48–50
- differential diagnosis of, 34–35, 48–50
- prognosis for, 51–52
- Insular carcinoma, 5, 69, 84
 differential diagnosis of, 89–90
 as poorly-differentiated thyroid carcinoma, 84
- Iodine deficiency, as multinodular goiter cause, 55
- Iodine, radioactive. *See* Radioactive iodine therapy
- L**
- Large B-cell lymphoma, 177, 179
- LCA (leukocyte common antigen), as lymphoma marker, 180
- Lobectomy
 as Hurthle cell carcinoma treatment, 105
 as “suspicious” papillary thyroid carcinoma treatment, 144–146
- Lung cancer, metastatic to the thyroid, 174
- Lymph node dissection
 contraindication in follicular thyroid carcinoma, 91
 in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 166
- Lymph nodes, cervical, metastatic medullary thyroid carcinoma of, 151
- Lymphocytes
 in Hashimoto thyroiditis, 38–41
 in lymphoma, 28
 in subacute thyroiditis, 34
- Lymphoglandular bodies, 38, 44, 49
- Lymphohistiocytic aggregates, 38–39
- Lymphoid cells, immature, in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, 44, 46

- Lymphoid markers, for lymphoma, 180
- Lymphoma, thyroid, 35
- algorithmic diagnostic approach to, 56–57
 - cytologic features of, 48–49
 - diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), 44–45
 - distinguished from undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, 177, 178
 - follicular grade, 38–40
 - incidence of, 3
 - lymphocytes in, 28
 - malignant, Hashimoto thyroiditis-related, 33
 - mantle cell, 48
 - of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT), 47–48
 - clinical management of, 52
 - differential diagnosis of, 49
 - immunophenotyping of, 51
 - non-Hodgkin B-cell, 35
 - primary, 35, 44, 46, 52
 - clinicopathologic features, 35
 - Hashimoto's thyroiditis-related, 50
 - lymphoproliferative dis-orders, 35
 - T-cell, 35
 - World Health Organization subclassification system for, 51
- M**
- Macrofollicles
- in cellular adenomatous nodules, 70
 - definition of, 81
 - distinguished from microfollicles, 81
 - fragmented, 76, 113, 114, 122
 - “honeycomb” arrangement, 73, 74
 - in metastatic disease, 163, 164
 - size of, 55
- Macronucleoli, in undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, 173
- Macrophages, 62
- in adenomatous nodules, 62
 - in cystic papillary thyroid carcinoma, 117, 118
 - in cysts and cystic degeneration, 27
 - hemosiderin-laden, 78, 112, 113, 116
 - in papillary thyroid carcinoma, 126
 - tingible body, in Hashimoto's thyroiditis, 49
- Malignant, as diagnostic category, 29
- Malignant melanoma, 162, 163
- Marfanoid habitus, 152
- MART-1, as metastatic melanoma marker, 178, 179
- Medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC), 102, 103, 105
- algorithmic diagnostic approach to, 152, 153
 - ancillary techniques, 164–165
 - clinical management and prognosis, 165–166
 - diagnostic criteria for
 - amorphous globules, 152, 154
 - amyloid, 159, 160
 - cytologic features, 156–157
 - dyscohesive cells, 152, 154
 - neuroendocrine differentiation, 152, 155
 - nuclear pseudo-inclusions and multinucleated cells, 156
 - polygonal-shaped oncocytic cells, 157, 158
 - salt-and-pepper chromatin, 152, 155
 - spindled cells, 157
 - variants, 159
 - differential diagnosis and pitfalls
 - calcitonin, 161, 163
 - single cell pattern, 161, 162
 - distinguished from
 - Hurthle cell neoplasms, 102
 - insular carcinoma, 89
 - papillary thyroid carcinoma, 161
 - undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, 161, 176
 - familial, 151
 - genetic screening for, 165
 - general diagnostic approach to, 152, 153

- incidence of, 3
 - metastatic, 165, 166
 - multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN), 151, 152
 - neuroendocrine features of, 152
 - as percentage of all thyroid cancers, 165
 - prognosis for, 166
 - recurrent, 166
 - single cell pattern of, 50
 - survival rate in, 165
 - tumor markers for, 179
 - variants of, 157–160
 - amyloid-predominant, 160
 - giant cell, 163
 - oncocytic, 137, 158
 - Melanoma, 149, 161–163, 167, 174, 176, 179, 180
 - Metastatic disease, of the thyroid, 167
 - diagnostic criteria for, 177
 - differential diagnosis of, 175–179
 - general diagnostic approach to, 169–170
 - immunocytochemistry of, 180
 - incidence of, 3
 - single cell pattern of, 163–164
 - Microfollicles
 - in cellular adenomatous thyroid nodules, 72
 - distinguished from macrofollicles, 82
 - in follicular thyroid neoplasms, 81, 82, 84
 - in insular carcinoma, 84
 - microscopic appearance of, 82
 - in “suspicious for follicular neoplasm” specimens, 81
 - Minocycline, 78
 - Mitotic figures, in undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, 173
 - Mixed follicular and medullary variant, of medullary thyroid carcinoma, 159
 - MTC. *See* Medullary thyroid carcinoma
 - Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, 47–48
 - clinical management of, 52
 - differential diagnosis of, 48–49
 - immunophenotyping of, 50
 - Multinucleated cells. *See also* Giant cells, multinucleated
 - in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 156, 157
 - Multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN), 152
- N**
- Neck dissection, in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 166
 - Necrosis/necrotic debris
 - in acute thyroiditis, 37–38
 - in metastatic disease, 175
 - in undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, 171–173
 - Needles, in fine-needle aspiration, 12
 - internal diameter of, 61
 - Neuroendocrine carcinoma, moderately differentiated, 164
 - Neutrophils
 - in acute thyroiditis, 37–38, 50
 - in subacute thyroiditis, 41
 - Nodules, thyroid
 - adenomatous. *See* Adenomatous thyroid nodules
 - benign, 55–56
 - causes of, 1–2
 - cystic degeneration of, 109, 113
 - colloid, 55–56
 - dominant
 - Hashimoto thyroiditis related, 33
 - subacute thyroiditis related, 33–34
 - evaluation of, prior to fine needle aspiration, 9–14
 - follicular, cystic degeneration of, 113–116
 - goiter-related, 55
 - Hurthle cells in, 93–94
 - hyperplastic, Hashimoto thyroiditis-related, 50
 - as “incidentalomas”, 11

- Nodules, thyroid (*Continued*)
- isthmic, 13
 - nonneoplastic, synonymous terms for, 56
 - nonpalpable, prevalence of, 2
 - palpable, prevalence of, 2
 - palpation and physical examination of, 12–14
 - solitary
 - cystic, 109
 - follicular, 69
 - lymphoma-related, 35
 - medullary thyroid carcinoma-related, 151
 - ultrasound imaging of, 9–11
- Nondiagnostic, as diagnostic category, 29
- Nonfollicular cysts, 110
- Non neoplastic thyroid nodules, 56
- Nuclear grooves
- in cyst lining cells, 117
 - in follicular variant papillary thyroid carcinoma, 135
 - in Hashimoto thyroiditis, 38
 - in hyalinizing trabecular tumors, 142–143
 - in papillary thyroid carcinoma, 63, 131–133, 142, 161
 - thin-layer preparation appearance of, 148
 - in ultimobranchial body cyst cells, 120
- Nuclei
- in adenomatous nodules, 62, 86–87
 - in cyst lining cells, 114, 116
 - elongate, in Reidel's thyroiditis, 43, 44
 - enlarged
 - in acute thyroiditis, 37–38
 - differential diagnosis of, 146
 - in Graves disease, 143, 145
 - in Hashimoto thyroiditis, 146
 - in metaplastic Hurthle cells, 146
 - in papillary thyroid carcinoma, 126, 143, 146
 - radioactive iodine therapy related, 145
 - in squamous metaplasia, 146
 - in Hurthle cell neoplasms, 93, 96–99
 - in macrofollicular fragments, 61
 - in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 152, 155, 156, 161
 - in papillary thyroid carcinoma, 62, 130
 - in columnar cell variant, 140–142
 - in follicular variant, 87, 135, 136
 - in tall cell variant, 140
 - thin-layer preparation appearance of, 148, 149
 - radioactive iodine therapy related atypia of, 145, 146
 - in ultimobranchial body cyst cells, 120
 - in undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, 170–174, 178
- Nucleoli
- in acute thyroiditis, 37–38
 - in Hashimoto thyroiditis, 38
 - in Hurthle cell neoplasms, 96, 97, 100
 - in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 156, 157
 - in parathyroid carcinoma, 130–131
 - red, in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 156, 157
 - in renal cell carcinoma, 177
- O**
- Oncocytes. *See* Hurthle cells
- Oncocytic metaplasia, in follicular lesions, 78
- Oncocytic variants
- of medullary thyroid carcinoma, 137, 158–159
 - of papillary thyroid carcinoma differential diagnoses of, 98, 105, 136, 137, 143, 161
 - nuclear features of, 87, 137, 138
 - “Orphan Annie eye”, 130
- Ossification, in follicular lesions, 78
- Oxyphilic cells, 93
- Oxyphilic variants. *See* Oncocytic variants

P

- Palpation, of thyroid nodules, 14
- Pancytokeratin, 147
- Papanicolaou (Pap) smears, 19
 - amyloid appearance on, 159–160
 - colloid appearance on, 60, 63–66, 72, 76
 - of papillary thyroid carcinoma
 - chromatin appearance on, 120, 130
 - nuclear groove appearance on, 116, 120
- Papanicolaou Society, 26
- Papillae, in papillary thyroid carcinoma, 126–128
- Papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC), 56, 87, 89, 103, 104, 125–150
 - algorithmic diagnostic approach to, 126, 127
 - ancillary techniques
 - genetics, 147
 - immunocytochemistry, 147
 - thin-layer preparations, 148
 - clinical management and prognosis, 148–150
 - colloid-predominant, 126
 - columnar cell variant, 140–142
 - cystic, 27, 63, 110, 112, 116
 - false-negative diagnosis of, 112
 - diagnostic criteria for
 - chromatin features, 129–130
 - hyperchromatic colloid, 134
 - low-magnification appearance, 126–129
 - nuclear grooves and pseudoinclusions, 131–133
 - nuclear size and shape, 129
 - psammoma bodies, 134, 135
 - “ropey”/“bubble gum”, 133, 134
 - squamoid cytoplasm, 133
 - differential diagnosis and pitfalls, 143–144
 - suspicious cases, 144
 - diffuse sclerosing variants, 138
 - distinguished from
 - colloid-predominant lesions, 63
 - cystic lesions, 26
 - Hashimoto thyroiditis, 144
 - Hurthle cell neoplasms, 102–103
 - insular carcinoma, 84
 - medullary thyroid carcinoma, 161, 163
 - thyroiditis, 49
 - ultimobranchial body cyst, 119–121
 - epithelium-predominant, 126
 - false-negative diagnosis of, 136
 - follicular variants (FVPTC), 69, 126, 135–137
 - differential diagnoses of, 135–136
 - nuclear features of, 86, 129, 136–137
 - general diagnostic approach to, 126
 - genetic features of, 125, 147
 - hyalinizing trabecular tumor, 142, 143
 - incidence of, 3
 - “indeterminate”, 31
 - metastatic, 125, 149
 - nuclear enlargement, 114, 143, 144
 - occult, in cystic lesions, 26
 - oncocyctic (oxyphilic) variant
 - differential diagnoses of, 102, 137–138, 143, 159
 - nuclear features of, 137–138
 - “Orphan Annie eye” appearance of, 130
 - as percentage of all thyroid carcinomas, 30, 125
 - prognosis for, 148–150
 - recurrent, 149
 - relationship with hyalinizing trabecular tumors, 142, 143
 - “suspicious” (indeterminate)
 - diagnostic category of, 144
 - tall cell variant, 125, 140–142
 - distinguished from Hurthle cell neoplasms, 102
 - thin-layer preparations of, 148, 149
 - treatment for, 125
 - Warthin-like variant, 138–139
- Papillary thyroid microcarcinoma, 149

- Papillary variant, of medullary thyroid carcinoma, 159
- Paraneoplastic syndromes, medullary thyroid carcinoma-related, 151
- Parathormone (parathyroid hormone), 123
- Parathyroid adenomas, 87–88
- Parathyroid cysts, 121–122
- p27 (KIP1), as follicular thyroid lesion marker, 89
- Pheochromocytoma, 152
- Physical examination, of the thyroid, 11–13
- Pigmented cells/pigmentation
 - in follicular thyroid lesions, 77
 - in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 157
- Plasma cells
 - in Hashimoto thyroiditis, 38–41
 - in subacute thyroiditis, 41–42
 - in Warthin-like papillary thyroid carcinoma, 139
- Plasmacytoid appearance, of Hurthle cell neoplasms, 96, 97
- Plasmacytoid cells
 - in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 152, 154
 - in mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, 44
- Plasmacytoma, 35
- Polygonal cells
 - in Hurthle cell neoplasms, 96, 97
 - Hurthle cells as, 93
 - in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 157
 - in undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, 169
- Polymerase chain reaction, 165
- Poorly-differentiated thyroid carcinoma
 - insular carcinoma as, 84, 85
 - prognosis for, 5
- PPARgamma gene, as follicular thyroid lesion marker, 89
- Psammoma bodies
 - in cystic papillary thyroid carcinoma, 116, 118
 - in diffuse sclerosing papillary thyroid carcinoma, 138
 - in papillary thyroid carcinoma, 134, 135
- Pseudofollicles, in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 152
- Pseudoinclusions, nuclear
 - in hyalinizing trabecular tumors, 142, 143
 - in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 156
 - in papillary thyroid carcinoma, 63, 120, 121, 130–133, 135
 - thin-layer preparation appearance of, 148
 - in undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, 170
- PTC. *See* Papillary thyroid carcinoma
- R**
- Radiation exposure, as follicular thyroid carcinoma risk factor, 69
- Radioactive iodine therapy
 - for hurthle cell carcinoma, 105
 - nuclear enlargement and atypia cause, 143, 145
 - for papillary thyroid carcinoma, 144, 145
 - as thyroid carcinoma cause, 11
- Radionuclide scans, of thyroid nodules, 9
- Reidel's thyroiditis, 43–44
- Renal cancer, metastatic to the thyroid, 161, 174, 176, 177
- Renal cell carcinoma, metastatic to the thyroid, 174, 176, 177
 - distinguished from hurthle cell neoplasms, 100, 103
- RET proto-oncogene, 125, 130, 147, 151, 165
- S**
- S-100
 - as diffuse B-cell lymphoma marker, 49

- as metastatic melanoma marker, 176, 179
 - as papillary thyroid carcinoma marker, 147
 - Sarcoidosis, 49, 50
 - Sarcoma, 169
 - Serum, similarity to watery colloid, 58
 - Signet-ring cells, in follicular thyroid neoplasms, 84
 - Single cell pattern
 - of hurthle cell neoplasms, 96, 98
 - of lymphoma, 179
 - of malignant melanoma, 180
 - of medullary thyroid carcinoma, 152, 161, 163, 169, 170, 174–176
 - of metastatic disease, 163, 164
 - of undifferentiated (anaplastic) thyroid carcinoma, 167, 168
 - Skeletal muscle fragments, similarity to dense colloid, 58
 - Small cell carcinoma, distinguished from medullary thyroid carcinoma, 163
 - Small cells, in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 157
 - Small cell variant, of medullary thyroid carcinoma, 159
 - Specimens, in fine needle aspirations (FNA)
 - assessment of adequacy of, 28
 - assessment of general components of, 27
 - processing of, 18–21
 - cytospins, 21
 - of direct smears, 19–20
 - of thin-layer preparations, 21
 - Spindle cell carcinoma, 163
 - Spindle cell variant, of medullary thyroid carcinoma, 159, 163
 - Spindle/spindled cells
 - in adenomatous nodules, 86
 - bland, in Reidel thyroiditis, 43, 44, 50
 - cyst lining cells as, 113, 114
 - in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 161, 163
 - in undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, 169, 170, 172
 - Squamoid/squamous cells
 - in branchial cleft cysts, 120
 - in medullary thyroid carcinoma, 157
 - thyroglossal duct cysts, 118–119
 - in undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma, 169, 170
 - Squamous cell carcinoma, of the head and neck, 122, 167, 176, 177
 - Squamous metaplasia
 - in adenomatous nodules, 86
 - in follicular lesions, 79
 - in Hashimoto thyroiditis, 38
 - nuclear enlargement in, 146
 - Staphylococcus aureus*, as acute thyroiditis cause, 34
 - Streptococcus* sp., as acute thyroiditis cause, 34
 - Subacute thyroiditis, 41–42
 - Suspicious (indeterminate), as diagnostic category, 31
 - Synaptophysin, 147
- T**
- Tall cells, in papillary thyroid carcinoma, 140
 - Thin-layer preparations (TLPs)
 - of adenomatous nodule, 64–67
 - dense colloid, 65
 - features of, 67
 - macrofollicular epithelium, 66
 - tissue-paper-like colloid, 64–65
 - of Hurthle cell lesions, 105, 106
 - of Hurthle cell neoplasms, 98–99
 - of papillary thyroid carcinoma, 148, 149
 - processing of, 21
 - ThinPrep, 63
 - Thyroglobulin
 - as Hurthle cell neoplasm marker, 102–105, 161, 165
 - as papillary thyroid carcinoma marker, 147

- Thyroglobulin (*Continued*)
 during radioactive iodine therapy, 105
 as recurrent papillary thyroid carcinoma marker, 149
 as undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma marker, 177, 178, 180
- Thyroglossal duct cysts, 109, 110, 118–119
 distinguished from follicular derived thyroid cysts, 122
- Thyroid carcinoma. *See also* specific types of thyroid carcinoma
 incidence and subtypes, 3
 incidence of, 3
 risk factors for, 11–12
 subtypes of, 3
- Thyroid cyst lining cells, benign, 113–116
- Thyroid cysts. *See* Cysts, thyroid
- Thyroidectomy
 for medullary thyroid carcinoma prevention, 166
 as papillary thyroid carcinoma treatment, 125
 partial, as goiter treatment, 67
 thyroid cancer detected during, 3
 total
 as goiter treatment, 67
 as Hurthle cell carcinoma treatment, 105
 as medullary thyroid carcinoma treatment, 166
 as papillary thyroid carcinoma treatment, 144, 149
- Thyroid FNA, cytopathology
 adequacy statement, 28
 assess adequacy
 algorithmic approach, 24–25
 Bethesda System for Reporting Thyroid Cytopathology (BSRTC), 26
 guidelines, 26
 complications and
 contraindications, 17–18
 components, assessment of
 colloid-predominant, 27
 cystic, 27
 epithelium-predominant, 27
 inflammatory and lymphoma, 28
- diagnostic categories
 atypia, 31
 benign, 29
 follicular neoplasm, 31
 malignant, 29
 nondiagnostic, 29
- history, 11–12
 incidentaloma, 11
 physical examination
 technical method, 12–13
 thyroid nodules, palpation, 14
- pre-FNA evaluation, 9–10
 procedure
 equipment, 14
 patient preparation, 14
 post-FNA care, 16–17
 sampling, 14–16
- sample report template, 28
 specimen processing
 advantages and disadvantages, 18, 19
 cell blocks and cytopins, 21
 direct smears, 19–20
 thin-layer preparations, 21
- Thyroid gland, physical examination of, 12–14
- Thyroiditis
 acute, 34, 37–38
 chronic lymphocytic. *See* Thyroiditis, Hashimoto
 definition of, 33
 de Quervain. *See* Thyroiditis, subacute
 giant cell. *See* Thyroiditis, subacute
 Hashimoto's, 2, 33
 branchial cleft-like cysts
 associated with, 199
 clinical management of, 51–52
 cytologic features of, 36–41
 distinguished from Hurthle cell neoplasms, 50, 93, 100–102
 distinguished from mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma, 48–49

- distinguished from papillary thyroid carcinoma, 143
 - distinguished from Warthin's-like papillary thyroid carcinoma, 143
 - enlarged nuclei in, 146
 - fibrosing variant of, 36–38
 - Hurthle cell lesions associated with, 143
 - Hurthle cells in, 98, 100, 101
 - as hypothyroidism cause, 51
 - lymphoma associated with, 4
 - as thyroid carcinoma cause, 11
 - ultimobranchial body cysts associated with, 119
 - invasive fibrous, 34–35 *See* Thyroiditis, Reidel
 - multinucleated giant cells in, 133
 - palpation, 49, 133
 - Reidel, 34–35, 37, 43–44
 - distinguished from undifferentiated carcinoma, 50
 - prognosis for, 51–52
 - subacute, 34–35, 41–42, 133
 - clinical management of, 51–52
 - cytologic features of, 41–42, 50
 - focal, 2
 - recurrent, 52
 - subacute granulomatous. *See* Thyroiditis, subacute
 - Thyroid peroxidase, as follicular thyroid lesions marker, 90
 - Thyroid-stimulating hormone, 9, 55
 - Thyroid transcription factor-1 (TTF-1), 103, 147, 165
 - as Hurthle cell neoplasm marker, 102–104
 - as medullary thyroid carcinoma marker, 164, 165, 178
 - as undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma marker, 177–179
 - T lymphocytes, in Hashimoto's thyroiditis, 38
 - Trachea, inadvertent FNA sampling of, 18
 - Tuberculosis, 49, 50, 133
- U**
- Ultimobranchial body cysts, 110, 119–121, 123
 - Ultrasound, thyroid, 9, 10, 109, 112
 - Undifferentiated (anaplastic) thyroid carcinoma, 167–181
 - algorithmic diagnostic approach to, 168–170
 - clinical management of, 180–181
 - development from well-differentiated thyroid carcinoma, 169
 - diagnostic criteria for
 - cytologic features, 174
 - macronucleoli and mitotic figures, 173
 - malignant cells, 170–172
 - necrosis, 170, 173
 - pleomorphic cells, 170, 172
 - differential diagnosis and pitfalls, 86, 175–180
 - cytologic atypia, 177
 - immunocytochemical stains, 176, 178
 - large B-cell lymphoma, 177, 179
 - metastatic tumors, 179
 - renal cell carcinoma, 176, 177
 - spindle cell/giant cell morphology, 175, 176
 - distinguished from acute thyroiditis, 37–38
 - general diagnostic approach to, 169–170
 - immunocytochemistry of, 180
 - incidence of, 3
 - insular carcinoma, 89–90
 - medullary thyroid carcinoma, 161–163
 - palliative therapy for, 167
 - prognosis for, 5, 167, 180–181
 - secondary tumors, 174–175
 - single cell pattern, 169, 170, 174
 - Unsatisfactory, as diagnostic category, 29

V

Vasovagal experience, thyroid FNA-related, 17

Viral infections, as thyroiditis cause, 33

W

Warthin-like variants, of papillary thyroid carcinoma, 138–139

Well-differentiated thyroid carcinoma

follicular, 69, 70

prognosis for, 5

undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma

development from,

170–172

World Health Organization

subclassification system

for thyroid lymphoma, 51