

Mirko Stanetić, Slobodan Janković, Krsto Jandrić: Klinička iskustva citološke dijagnostike karcinoma bronha. *Pneumon*, 1999; Vol. 37, No 1-4, 51-54.

Citološka analiza materijala dobijenog iz respiratornog trakta uvedena je u rutinski rad kliničara pulmologa. Cilj rada je prikazivanje rezultata kliničkog rada u toku 1998. godine. Ispitivanu grupu čine bolesnici koji su liječeni u Klinici za plućne bolesti Banja Luka, zbog sumnje na maligno oboljenje respiratornog trakta. Pozitivnost citološke analize iskašljanog sadržaja je 4,9%. Materijal dobijen kateter aspiracijom u toku fiberbronhoskopije ima daleku veću pozitivnost i iznosi 89,1%. Razlika u tipizaciji tumora između citološke i histološke analize iznosi 18,2%, tako da obezbjeđuje ovoj metodi trajno mjesto u dijagnostici karcinoma bronha. Pozitivnost citološke analize materijala, dobijenog pleuralnom punkcijom iznosi 12,6% i ne pokazuje u potpunosti vrijednost ove metode. Dobijeni su očekivani visoki pozitivni rezultati punkcije limfnog čvora, 81,8%. Vrijednost citološke analize materijala dobijenog transtorakalnom iglenom punkcijom od 35%, niže su nego kod drugih autora. Praktičnost i definitivnost obezbjeđuju citološkim analizama trajno mjesto u rutinskom dijagnostičkom postupku karcinoma respiratornog trakta.

Ključne riječi: citologija, sputum, kateter aspirat, transtorakalna unkcija, karcinom bronha

Mirko Stanetić, Slobodan Janković, Krsto Jandrić: Cytologic Diagnostics of Lung Cancer: Clinical Experience. *Pneumon*, 1999; Vol. 37, No 1-4, 51-54.

A cytologic analysis of the material obtained from the respiratory tract has been introduced as a routine method in pulmonology practice. One-year clinical experience obtained at the Chest Hospital of Banja Luka has been reviewed. The study included the patients suspected for respiratory tract malignancy admitted at the Hospital. A positive cytologic sputum finding was obtained in 4,9% of the cases. Even 89,1% of the catheter aspiration samples taken in the course of fiberbronchoscopy were positive on a cytologic analysis. The evidenced difference in tumor typing between the cytologic and histologic analysis of 18,8% has ensured a recognized role of the cytologic analysis in lung cancer diagnostics. A positive cytologic finding was obtained in 12,6% of the pleural puncture samples, confirming the relevance of the method. As expected, a high rate of positive cytologic findings was obtained with lymph node biopsy samples (81,8%). Transthoracic fine-needle aspiration samples were cytologically positive on a slightly lower percentage (35%) than reported by other authors. As a reliable and practical method providing a definite diagnosis, the cytologic analysis has been given a prominent place in the routine diagnostic procedure for lung cancer.

Key words: cytology, sputum, catheter aspiration sample, transthoracic biopsy, lung cancer