

# Cytology

## Cytology

There are various approaches to the procurement of a cytology sample. Some samples are easy to obtain, e.g. urine and sputum, whereas others require more intervention. A conventional cervical smear is obtained by sampling the cervical transformation zone with a brush/brush. Bronchial aspirates and washings and bronchial, gastrointestinal and biliary brushings sample a relatively wide area and may therefore be useful for the diagnosis of malignancy. Fine-needle aspiration (FNA) cytology may sample accessible sites such as the breast, thyroid and superficial lymph nodes, while ultrasound or CT guidance assists FNA from deeper and less accessible structures, e.g. liver, pancreas, kidney and lung. Ultrasound-guided transbronchial FNA may allow sampling of mediastinal masses and transmucosal FNA may be appropriate for submucosal gastrointestinal lesions or perivisceral lesions. A biopsy taken at the same procedure may accompany laboratory for cytological assessment. Cytology

There are various approaches to the procurement of a cytology sample. Some samples are easy to obtain, e.g. urine and sputum, whereas others require more intervention. A conventional cervical smear is obtained by sampling the cervical transformation zone with a brush/brush. Bronchial aspirates and washings and bronchial, gastrointestinal and biliary brushings sample a relatively wide area and may therefore be useful for the diagnosis of malignancy. Fine-needle aspiration (FNA) cytology may sample accessible sites such as the breast, thyroid and superficial lymph nodes, while ultrasound or CT guidance assists FNA from deeper and less accessible structures, e.g. liver, pancreas, kidney and lung. Ultrasound-guided transbronchial FNA may allow sampling of mediastinal masses and transmucosal FNA may be appropriate for submucosal gastrointestinal lesions or perivisceral lesions. A biopsy taken at the same procedure may accompany laboratory for cytological assessment. Cytology

There are various approaches to the procurement of a cytology sample. Some samples are easy to obtain, e.g. urine and sputum, whereas others require more intervention. A conventional cervical smear is obtained by sampling the cervical transformation zone with a brush/brush. Bronchial aspirates and washings and bronchial, gastrointestinal and biliary brushings sample a relatively wide area and may therefore be useful for the diagnosis of malignancy. Fine-needle aspiration (FNA) cytology may sample accessible sites such as the breast, thyroid and superficial lymph nodes, while ultrasound or CT guidance assists FNA from deeper and less accessible structures, e.g. liver, pancreas, kidney and lung. Ultrasound-guided transbronchial FNA may allow sampling of mediastinal masses and transmucosal FNA may be appropriate for submucosal gastrointestinal lesions or perivisceral lesions. A biopsy taken at the same procedure may accompany laboratory for cytological assessment.