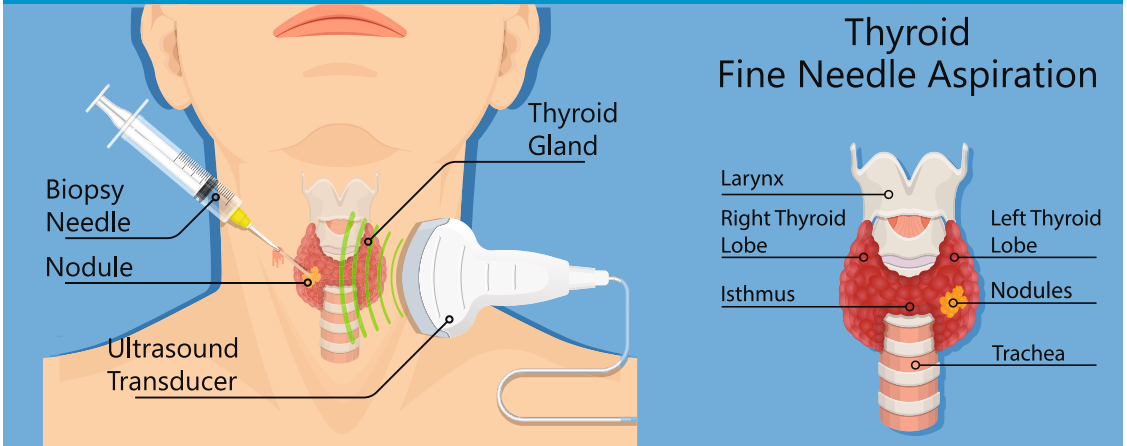


FNAC

Use of thin hollow needle to remove samples of cells from tissue or fluid in an organ or a lump which helps to identify the type of cells inside a lump found in the breast or a gland in the neck, like the thyroid gland, especially in detecting cancers.



1. No dietary restrictions pre and post procedure. Inform the doctor of blood thinners.
2. You are settled comfortably in an area where your privacy is respected throughout the procedure.
3. The doctor will clean the skin and might give local anaesthesia if needed.
4. A very thin, hollow needle with a syringe is gently inserted through the skin into the lump or organ which will help suck some of the cells into the needle by gently pulling on the plunger.
5. If the lump is very small, a scanning machine is used to help guide the needle to the right place.
6. The process takes a few seconds to a few minutes. The needle will then gently be removed and your doctor may apply some pressure to help stop any bleeding.
7. Complications are uncommon, but can include soreness for a couple of days or bleeding and bruising, which usually stops and heals quickly.
8. Final results of testing after a fine needle aspiration can take up to a week or longer. Preliminary results may be available sooner.