

**ABSTRACT:**

thyroid nodules that can be touched are almost found in 5% of the adults .

Regarding the high outbreak of the case recognizing and evaluating of them are of importance for doctors . The main purpose of the evaluation of thyroid nodules is tracing a less expense method for recognizing a small patient group whose member suffer from malignant lesion.needle aspiration ( FNAB) is the first easy and economical way for recognizin the pathologic nature of the nods .

taking this point into account that thyroid nodules in native areas , because of the probabality of begin malignant , are of more importance , we decided to study the pathologic results from needle aspiration of thyroid nodules which have been done since sep . 23. 2000 up to the end of Sep.23.2002 in a specialized clinic .

This study is a sectional - descriptive and the statistical method of analyzing is of the SPSS kind which was done through filling the questionnaire andusing the patients dossiers.

in this study - within which 145 patients ( 113 women (78 %) and 32 men (22%)

affected with thyroid nodules had been studied using the aspiration methon -

most of the patients (36.5%) were 30 - 40 years old . FNAB of 115 patients (79.4%) was reported as benign (nodular goiter , colloid cyst , follicular adenoma , thyroiditis ) . 16 patients (11%) had doubtful FNAB and in case of 8 patients (5.5%) the FNAB was not enough . In 1 cases (0.7%) follicular carcinoma and in 5 cases (3.4%) papillary carcinoma were found .

results from this research showed that most of the studied nodules , using the FNAB method , were benign and few percent of them were malignant and most of the malignant lesions are Follicular carcinoma .

The percentage of malignant nodules in males were 6.2% which - in comparison with the malignant rate - was high ( about 1.8 times greater than that of females ) .

**key words : FNAB - THYROID NODULES - THYROID CARCINOMA**