

Table 1. Fine-needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) diagnoses in 11,389 single or dominant thyroid nodules from 11,389 persons during the years 1988-2010 and 5-year-classes thereof (except the last three years)^a

	1988-2010	1988-1992	1993-1997	1998-2002	2003-2007	2008-2010	Statistics
Total FNAC (total adequate FNAC)	11,389 (11,258)	510 (498)	1,076 (1,040)	2,494 (2,459)	4,440 (4,400)	2,869 (2,861)	
Significantly increased							
Colloid goiter (CG)	n=9,136 80.2% (81.2%)	n=303 59.4% (60.8%)	n=816 75.8% (78.5%)	n=2,033 81.5% (82.7%)	n=3,598 81.0% (81.8%)	n=2,386 83.2% (83.4%)	P<0.001
Others (chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis, CLT)	n=700 6.1% (6.2%)	n=6 1.2% (1.2%)	n=25 2.3% (2.4%)	n=148 5.9% (6.0%)	n=311 7% (7.1%)	n=210 7.3% (7.3%)	P<0.001
Borderline increased							
Papillary thyroid cancer (PTC)	n=200 1.8% (1.8%)	n=7 1.4% (1.4%)	n=13 1.2% (1.2%)	n=32 1.3% (1.3%)	n=92 2.1% (2.1%)	n=56 2% (2%)	<i>P=0.075</i>
Unchanged							
Hürthle cell tumors (HCT)	n=32 0.28% (0.28%)	n=2 0.4% (0.4%)	n=1 0.09% (0.10%)	n=6 0.2% (0.2%)	n=12 0.3% (0.3%)	n=11 0.4% (0.4%)	P=0.590
Medullary thyroid cancer (MTC)	n=12 0.11% (0.11%)	n=2 0.4% (0.4%)	n=2 0.2% (0.2%)	n=1 0.04% (0.04%)	n=4 0.09% (0.09%)	n=3 0.1% (0.1%)	P=0.220
Significantly decreased							
Adenomatous goiter (AG)	n=743 6.5% (6.6%)	n=109 21.4% (21.9%)	n=112 10.4% (10.8%)	n=149 6.0% (6.1%)	n=271 6.1% (6.2%)	n=102 3.6% (3.6%)	P<0.001
Follicular lesions (FL)	n=301 2.6% (2.7%)	n=44 8.6% (8.8%)	n=43 4.0% (4.1%)	n=68 2.7% (2.8%)	n=79 1.8% (1.8%)	n=67 2.3% (2.3%)	P<0.001
Anaplastic thyroid cancer (ATC)	n=19 0.17% (0.17%)	n=5 1.0% (1.0%)	n=3 0.3% (0.3%)	n=6 0.2% (0.2%)	n=3 0.07% (0.07%)	n=2 0.07% (0.07%)	P<0.001
Suspicious for malignancy	n=43 0.38% (0.38%)	n=7 1.4% (1.4%)	n=4 0.4% (0.4%)	n=2 0.08% (0.08%)	n=11 0.25% (0.25%)	n=19 0.7% (0.7%)	P<0.001
Others (malignant lesions)	n=27 0.24% (0.24%)	n=9 1.8% (1.8%)	n=7 0.6% (0.7%)	n=3 0.1% (0.1%)	n=5 0.1% (0.1%)	n=3 0.1% (0.1%)	P<0.001

^a Percentages in parentheses have adequate FNAC as denominator. In the statistics column, P values correspond to the chi-square test that was performed with respect to the number of all FNAC, including inadequate. Statistics did not change using total adequate FNAC. Statistically significant P values are typed bold and, if borderline significant (P 0.10 to 0.05), they are also typed in *italics*. Statistical values do not change substantially if numbers predicted for the 5-year period 2008-2012 are considered. For instance, in the case of PTC with a predicted number of 93 cases (1.95% of 4768 predicted adequate FNACs), $\chi^2=8.39$, $P=0.078$.