

FNAB that indicated benign cytology. It is not indicated why these patients had a thyroidectomy. Further, 63% of the biopsies were reported as indeterminate or insufficient, a much higher percentage than that reported in the United States (3). Another limitation of this study is the lack of clinical correlation of tumors that showed metastatic spread of the FVPTC with the presence of the BRAF point mutation. BRAF

testing of thyroid FNAB specimens may have a role in the preoperative risk stratification of PTCs, as several other studies have shown that the presence of BRAF mutation is strongly associated with extrathyroidal extension and lymph-node metastases with a poorer clinical prognosis (4,5).

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References

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