## Correlation of Routine Histo-Pathology, Frozen Section and Squash Preparation in The Diagnosis of Space Occupying Lesions of Central **Nervous System**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Intra-operative consultation is an important part of the management of patients with space occupying lesions (SOL) of central nervous system. The correlation between intraoperative frozen section diagnosis with final histopathological diagnosis is an integral part of quality assurance in surgical pathology. Aim of study-1)To study the correlation of routine histopathology, frozen section (FS) and squash preparation in the diagnosis of SOL of central nervous system (CNS).2) To find out incidence of various types of lesions of CNS.3) To study sensitivity of frozen section, squash cytology and routine histopathology for diagnosis of SOLs of CNS. Materials and Methods-Total 100 cases of SOLs of CNS were studied retrospectively which were diagnosed and reported with frozen section followed by routine histopathology. The diagnoses on frozen sections and squash cytology were compared with the final diagnosis on paraffin sections to assess the concordance and discordance rates between both as well as to find out the incidence of various lesions of CNS. Results- In present study, the overall concordance rate was 88%, discordance rate was 12% in our institution. In cases where the FS and the routine histopathology diagnosis were discordant the final diagnosis was derived from the findings of routine histopathological examination. Astrocytoma (38%) was the most common diagnosis with highest incidence rate in frozen section as well as routine histology in the present study.

**Key words:** CNS, Frozen Section, SOL.

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