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Demographic	Value	df	P value
Age	144.6	2362	0.01
Sex	23.691	13	0.034

Figure 5: Chi-square test for association of social demographics with specific diagnosis.

Thyroid nodules are common entities, frequently discovered in clinical practice, either during physical examination, but also incidentally, during various imaging procedures [4]. Fine Needle Aspiration (FNA) of thyroid is a cost-effective, simple, diagnostic tool in the initial screening of patients with thyroid lesions [5]. Its role is to classify the examined lesion as malignant, suspicious, or benign and, thus, to select the patients who would be treated surgically [6]. In this retrospective study, cases of thyroid lesions were predominant in females accounting for 158(92.8%) which was in concordance with studies done by Melak, et al., and Masereka, et al., [7,8]. This is possibly because of good health seeking behaviour exhibited by females as compared to the males. Benign lesions were most commonly diagnosed with a percentage of 77.6% was congruent to the study done by Nassanga, et al., and Sharma, et al., [9,10]. Colloidal nodule represented majority of benign cases which was similar to studies done by Sinna, et al., [11]. Papillary carcinoma was the most commonly reported lesion in the malignant category which is contrary to studies done by Shirish, et al., [12] which reported follicular carcinoma as the most predominant lesion. This is probably because the present study comprised of a smaller sample size (n=170) in comparison to the latter study (n=606). Significant association was observed between sexes (P=0.035) with the female sex being the most affected.

Conclusion

The present findings are consistent with those published [5,8]. The prevalence of thyroid lesions was 1.57% (95% CI: 1.2-1.9%). The most common diagnosis was benign nodules (77.6%).

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