

Table 3. Comparing the risk of malignancy (ROM) of thyroid cytology in our institution with the Bethesda reference range, stratified by benignity of NIFTP

Bethesda category	Number of nodules (%) Total=821	ROM if NIFTP is malignant, % (no. of cancer)	ROM if NIFTP is benign, % (no. of cancer)	ROM quoted by the 2017 TBSRTC, if NIFTP is malignant ^a (%)	ROM quoted by the 2017 TBSRTC, if NIFTP is benign ^a (%)
I. Non-diagnostic or unsatisfactory	151 (18.4)	8.6 (13)	8.6 (13)	5–10	5–10
II. Benign	287(35.0)	4.2 (12)	3.5 (10)	0–3	0–3
III. AUS or FLUS	270 (32.9)	28.1 (76)	26.3 (71)	10–30	6–18
IV. Follicular neoplasm or suspicious for follicular neoplasm	15 (1.8)	26.7 (4)	20.0 (3)	25–40	10–40
V. Suspicious for malignancy	65 (7.9)	89.2 (58)	87.7 (57)	50–75	45–60
VI. Malignant	33 (4.0)	100 (33)	97.0 (32)	97–99	94–96

AUS: atypia of undetermined significance; FLUS: follicular neoplasm of undetermined significance; NIFTP: noninvasive follicular thyroid neoplasm with papillary-like nuclear features; TBSRTC: The Bethesda System for Reporting Thyroid Cytopathology

^a Cibas ES, Ali SZ. The 2017 Bethesda System for Reporting Thyroid Cytopathology. *Thyroid* 2017;27:1341-6.