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Litigation risk cases in cytology: How to approach the discrepancy, discover the root cause and implement the relevant countermeasures

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This course will provide a practical review of a few false negative and false positive cytology cases that were discovered in the setting of intradepartmental quality assurance (QA), peer review or after correlation with the surgical outcomes. The cause will be a case based presentation in a broad range of cytology fields from gynecological, non-gynecologic and finally FNA cases. This session will emphasis on diagnostic pitfalls, differential diagnosis, detailed cytomorphologic features, review of clinical, radiological histories and finally comparison with corresponding histology. The emphasis will be in discovering the roots of errors and implementing a safer system to prevent mistakes. This presentation is an interactive presentation which we expect and encourage audience participation. This course is designed for surgical pathologists, cytopathologists, cytopathology fellows, cytotechnologists and pathologists-in-training.

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Cytological screening of conjunctiva changes among Sudanese patients attending ophthalmic clinic

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Introduction: The conjunctiva eye cytology is useful in diagnosis of many ocular diseases by collecting sample using a suitable tool.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to screen the conjunctival eye cytology in the population and to describe the cellular pattern in different eye condition to find factors affecting cellular components of the conjunctiva and subsequently the eye health status and to evaluate the usefulness of the conjunctiva eye cytology in the diagnosis of different eye condition.

Materials & Methods: It is a descriptive cross-sectional hospital based study, conducted in University of Khartoum, Faculty of Medical Laboratory Sciences in Department of Histopathology and Cytology, to screen conjunctiva cytological changes of ophthalmic clinic patients using swabbing and scrapping cytology for different ocular diseases in period from January 2014 to May 2014. Smears were collected from Abd Alfadeel Centre for Medicine and Eye Surgery, Noor Alauoon Military Eye Hospital, Alneelin University Eye Hospital (College of Optometry) and Maka Charity Foundation for Eye Medicine (Ridhy Division) Ophthalmology Clinic by conjunctiva swabbing and scrapping. 92 patients participated in this study, 56 were females and 36 were males, conjunctiva smears were fixed by 95% alcohol and air then stained by Pap, Giemsa and hematoxylin stains for cytological evaluation.

Results: 89.4% of cytological finding among adequate samples showed matching with the clinical ocular diagnosis. Scrapping method had the best role in getting adequate samples (90%), with marked increase of adequacy of sample obtained from elder age patients (34.2% from 41-60 year, 31.5% from 61-80 year) and in cases of infection (48.7%). Bacteria were the major cause of infections (86.2%).

Conclusion: Conjunctiva cytology is useful to obtain information about ocular tissue health status and hence, can be a useful complementary diagnostic method in epidemiological surveys of endemic ocular diseases such as trachoma in our population and for further understanding of different diseases spreading manner.

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