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Practical approach to effusion cytology

Israh Akhtar

University of Mississippi Medical Center, USA

Serous cavity effusion can be benign or malignant and are always pathological. Cytologic diagnosis by examination of exfoliated cells in serous cavity effusions is one of the most challenging areas in the field of cytopathology. Benign effusions can be due to inflammatory or reactive conditions, in which case biochemical and microbiological investigations further substantiate in making the diagnoses along with clinical and imaging studies. Malignant effusions may be the initial presentation of an underlying malignancy. Cytologic study of effusion fluid is the simplest and most rapid method for obtaining a definitive diagnosis of malignant effusions. In my presentation I will be discussing diagnostically challenging cases with cytohistologic correlation and use of ancillary studies, which will try to eliminate gaps in practice. It will provide an organized educational experience for physicians seeking to acquire advancement in cytopathology, especially exfoliative cytology

Biography

Israh Akhtar has completed GMC from University of Kashmir, India. She has completed her Anatomic and Clinical Pathology Residency in New York, at NUMC, followed by one year of Cytopathology Fellowship at University of Mississippi Medical Center from 2006-2007. She is currently an Associate Professor and Cytopathology Fellowship Program Director at UMMC. As an Academic Anatomic Pathologist, her interest includes gynecologic pathology, lung pathology and has a passion for cytopathology including gynecologic and non-gynecologic cytology. She is the author of numerous publications in reputed journals. She is a Member in number of American societies of cytopathology.

iakhtar@umc.edu**Notes:**