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ABC subfamily C member 10 (ABCC10) is a promising novel target in Hodgkin's lymphoma

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Owing to the progress in its treatment, Hodgkin's lymphoma (HL) has become a potentially curable disease. However, there is a subset of HL patients has disease that is either refractory to treatment or relapses early; outcome for these groups is particularly poor. Moreover, patients receiving combined treatment are at higher risk for second malignancies. ABCC10, also known as multidrug-resistant protein 7 (MRP7), is the tenth member of the C subfamily of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) superfamily. ABCC10 mediates multidrug resistance (MDR) in cancer cells by preventing the intracellular accumulation of certain antitumor drugs. Our study unveiled for the first time the expression pattern and effect of ABCC10 in Hodgkin's lymphoma (HL). Results of our study showed that ABCC10 is over-expressed in most HL derived cell lines and primary HL tumor cells as compared to normal B cells. Our functional studies showed that inhibition of ABCC10 by one of inhibitor (Tariquidar) had a significant dose-dependent increase in the sensitivity of HL cells to doxorubicin. Importantly, in our study we found that overexpression of TXN was considered to be a negative prognostic factor for HL patients. We showed that there is a significant positive correlation between TXN expression level in tumor cells and tumor stage, that in turn act as a covariant, as it predicted initial response to treatment. These results indicate that ABCC10 plays a role in increasing toxicity of chemotherapy on HL cells, its overexpression affect clinical outcome and it is a potential target in HL.

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Role of scrape cytology in diagnosis of ovarian neoplasms

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Background: Intraoperative cytological assessment is required for quick decision for the management of ovarian neoplasms while undergoing surgical intervention. Though cytology has limitations it forms an important adjuvant in intraoperative consultation.

Purpose: To study and assess role of intraoperative scrape cytology and its comparison with frozen section diagnosis in ovarian tumors.

Materials & Methods: The study comprised of 50 cases of ovarian tumors which came for intraoperative consultations. The cases were divided into two groups. One group constitutes frozen section slides and scrapes cytology slides. Another group constitutes only scrape cytology slides. These sets of slides were reviewed by two different pathologists in background of clinical information. The results of both these groups were compared by pathologists in accurately categorizing the ovarian tumors and then with the final paraffin block section.

Result: The cases analyzed with cytology only were showing diagnostic accuracy comparable with frozen section and final histopathology diagnosis. Detailed results will be discussed at the time of conference.

Conclusion: Intraoperative cytology is a good adjunct to histopathology in study of ovarian neoplasms where facility of frozen section is not available for appropriate surgical management. As the technique is simple, inexpensive and shows excellent preservation of cellular details the method is gaining importance nowadays.

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