1973rd Conference

Clinical Gastroenterology & Hepatology 2018

14th International Conference on

Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology

August 29-30, 2018 | Toronto, Canada

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

Day 1

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Piles patronage: About Hemorrhoids or Piles

Harvinderpal Singh Walia
Paul Patronage Limited, India

It is a very common anorectal disease. It is defined as the symptomatic enlargement and/or distal displacement of anal cushion which are the prominence of anal mucosa formed by loose connective tissues, smooth muscle, arterial and venous vessels. True prevalence/expansion of hemorrhoids is not known so far. On the basis of epidemiologic study in the U.S in 1990, it was estimated that 25% of British people and 75% of American citizens would face this disease in their life particularly in their old age or during their pregnancy. In Google Zeitgeist, 2012 Hemorrhoids/Piles was the top trending health issue in U.S. only. Ahead of gastroesophageal reflux disease and sexually transmitted disease. Unfortunately, the quality of information about Hemorrhoids/Piles treatment on the internet and on various websites is of very poor quality. There is no permanent cure for this disease even after surgery which is known as last way out to cure this disease. This article deals with some fundamental knowledge and prevailing ways to treat uncomplicated and complicated Hemorrhoids/Piles.

Biography

Harvinderpal Singh Walia has done their post-graduation in mathematics and graduation with science. He was teaching subjects chemistry and mathematics to the students. Besides that, he served many medicines for the number of patients from more than 25 years. He started his journey to give a treatment for hemorrhoids in 1992. He never tried to get highlight their invention before. He served medicine through Doctors, direct contacts and on medical camps. He got 100% results till date and found his own registered pharmaceuticals company in 2016. Currently, he is a managing director of his company. He always ready for an open debate with highly qualified Doctors and Surgeons about their own formulas of medicines. He believes in serving humanity in the motive of good cause.

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Immunohistochemical diagnostic algorithms of neoplastic liver biopsies

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University of Saskatchewan, Canada

Pathological analysis and evaluation of a liver biopsy is an important step in the diagnosis of single or multiple mass lesions in the liver. Accurate diagnosis is paramount in guiding appropriate treatment. This study conducted a search for liver biopsies for the past 6 years with the diagnostic search codes of neoplasm, metastases, metastatic, adenocarcinoma, neuroendocrine carcinoma, sarcoma, and lymphoma. The aim was to review their pathological workup with a view to developing cost-efficient immunohistochemical diagnostic algorithms. A total of 375 consecutive neoplastic liver biopsies were retrieved and subjected to pathological review. As expected the majority up to 95% of the neoplastic lesions were metastatic lesions. A few biopsies up to 1% represented primary hepatocellular /cholangiocarcinoma, haemangioma, and cirrhosis. The commonest metastases [upto 61%] to the liver were colorectal in origin being Hepar-ve, CDX2+ve, and CK20+/CK7-ve. Other lesions included metastases from pancreas [12%], lung [8%] upper gastrointestinal [8%], neuroendocrine lesions [8%], ovarian [1%] and kidney/urothelial [2%]. Uncommon metastases encountered included hepatic metastatic meningioma, endometrial stromal sarcoma, and osteosarcoma. Immunohistochemical stains were the most useful test in identifying the primary site of the tumor. Though diagnostic algorithms were developed especially in the case of the unknown primary, some biopsies received a differential diagnosis of more than one organ as the primary site for clinicopathological correlation. As liver metastases are usually easily accessible for core needle biopsy; accurate identification/specifics of the liver metastases are paramount for individualized precision medicine of treatment that may thus direct surgical resection, radiofrequency ablation/embolization or medical adjuvant therapy as indicated.

Biography

Rani Kanthan is a consultant Anatomical pathologist in the Deptartment of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine at the University of Saskatchewan with a focused interest in surgical oncology including breast and gastrointestinal tract. She has published 122 peer-reviewed manuscripts that are indexed in PubMed/Google scholar and serves as an editorial board member in various journals. She is an active medical educator and continues to participate and present at various national and international meetings with more than 132 conference abstract presentations to her credit.

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Young Research Forum

Day 1

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Uncovering the role of planar cell polarity during intestinal morphogenesis

Abilasha Rao-Bhatia[1,2], Sabrina Coquenlorge-Gallon, Wen-Chi Yin, Xiaoyun Zhang, Min Zhu, Chi-Chung Hui, Sevan Hopyan, Helen McNeill[1,3] and **Tae-Hee Kim[1,2]**

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The mammalian intestine is lined with millions of finger-like projections, termed villi. These villi are critical for maximizing nutrient absorption, digesting food and serving as a barrier from the harsh luminal environment. As such, compromised villi can lead to serious diseases including malabsorption, short bowel syndrome, celiac, and others. Although villi are precisely patterned by a network of signaling pathways during embryogenesis, it remains unclear as to how these signals translate into distinct morphogenetic transformations. Previous studies attribute the formation of mesenchymal clusters distinguished by Hedgehog (Hh) activation, as critical for epithelial rearrangement into villi. However, the mechanisms of Hh-mediated clustering remain unknown. Our RNA-seq analyses coupled with *GLI2* (Hh-transcriptional activator) ChIP-seq reveal that planar cell polarity (PCP) genes such as *Fat4, Dchs1* and *Vangl2* are putative direct targets of Hh in the gut mesenchyme. Notably, mice deleted and/or mutated for these genes exhibit severe villus fusions and fail to form mesenchymal clusters, demonstrating for the first time the importance of PCP in villification. Furthermore, genetic interaction studies reveal that the core PCP axis (*Vangl2*) acts in parallel to the atypical cadherin axis (*Fat4, Dchs1*) in maintaining PCP. Additionally, ongoing live-imaging of mutant villification *ex vivo* will uncover the types of mesenchymal cell behavior that is required for clustering and subsequent villus formation. Together, we introduce Hh-activated stromal PCP as novel mechanisms required for the morphogenetic events seen during villification.

Biography

Abilasha Rao-Bhatia is currently a PhD candidate under the supervision of Dr Tae-Hee Kim, Scientist at The Hospital for Sick Children and Assistant Professor of the Molecular Genetics Department at the University of Toronto. She is part of an interdisciplinary team dedicated to understanding developmental and stem cell biology of the gastrointestinal system. Prior to this, she completed her undergraduate studies at the University of Waterloo with a degree in Honour's Biology Co-operative studies. Her passion for biomedical research began here as a Co-op student in Dr John Dick's laboratory studying the stem cell origins of acute myeloid leukemia relapse.

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