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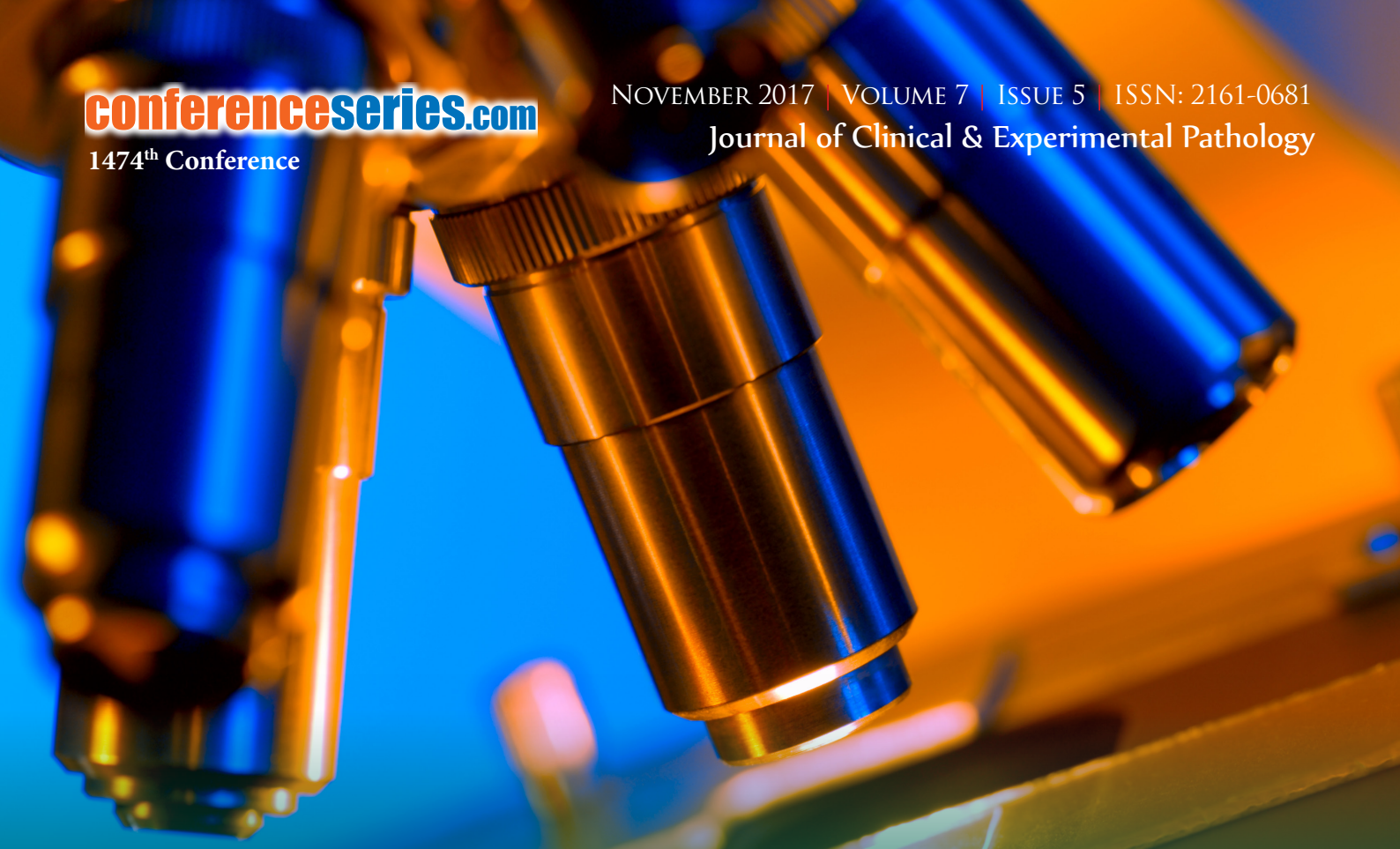
1474th Conference

November 2017 | Volume 7 | Issue 5 | ISSN: 2161-0681
Journal of Clinical & Experimental Pathology



Proceedings of

14th Asia Pacific Pathology Congress

November 13-14, 2017

Osaka, Japan

Conference Series

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Keynote Forum

(Day 1)

Bryan Knight, J Clin Exp Pathol 2017, 7:5 (Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2161-0681-C1-039

Bryan Knight

Southern IML Pathology, Australia

Fracture analysis and assessment: From materials to large-scale steel structures

Fracture failure has emerged as one of the most common failure modes in modern large-scale steel structures subjected to cyclic or extreme loads caused by artificial or environmental actions. The integrity assessment of the fracture requires a detailed understanding on the mateThe Australian National Cervical Cancer Screening Program commenced in 1982 and has reduced the incidence of cervical cancer from 20 per 100,000 women to 9 per 100,000 in 2010. The rate of reduction of cancers has leveled off and remained relatively unchanged since 2010. In 2007, a National HPV Vaccine program for girls and young women was commenced and in 2009 it became school based and expanded to include boys. Up-take of the quadrivalent vaccine is in the region of 85% and the incidence of HPV-related high-grade lesions has fallen in the vaccinated population. There has been a reduction in prevalence of high-grade lesions in older unvaccinated women, suggesting a herd-immunity effect. With the reduced incidence of cervical lesions, detection of abnormal smears on conventional Papanicolaou smears will become more difficult. In the HPV vaccine era, a more sensitive and specific test with a high negative predictive value is needed, predicating a change to HPV DNA testing. Numerous studies have shown that HPV DNA testing with partial genotyping confers the most cost-effective and effective means of population based cervical screening. The Renewed Cervical Screening Program commences in December 2017. Implementation of a new National Cancer Screening Register will change the way women are invited to screening or recalled for follow-up and will reduce under-screening. A new initiative to screen woman who for cultural or other reasons have not been screened, will enhance the efficacy of the program. A further reduction of the incidence of cervical cancer in Australia is anticipated.

Biography

Bryan Knight was trained at the Godfrey Huggins School of Medicine and was qualified in Pathology and has obtained his PhD at the University of Cape Town. He has practiced in Cape Town for 20 years and was a Lecturer at UCT and Director of the Yvonne Parffitt Cytology Laboratory. He has also worked in Canada, where he was Associate Professor of Pathology in Edmonton, Alberta, then Laboratory Director at the BC Cancer Agency in Vancouver.

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Kamran Muhammad Mirza, J Clin Exp Pathol 2017, 7:5 (Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2161-0681-C1-039

Kamran Muhammad Mirza

Loyola University Chicago Stritch School of Medicine, USA

Harnessing the power of molecular diagnostics in pathology practice: Lessons from the world of leukemia

Molecular diagnostics and personalized medicine is revolutionizing the way we approach medicine and treatment of disease. Hematopathology was one of the first of the pathology subspecialties to welcome molecular classification into its classification scheme when it introduced the WHO classification in 2001. Since then, the validity and importance of molecular data has increased million folds and continues to increase every day. As pathologists, we need to harness and embrace the power of molecular pathology in our daily practice and hematopathology has led the way. This lecture serves as a historical overview from the discovery of the t(9;22) in CML and the inclusion of the "AMLs with recurrent cytogenetic abnormalities" and how the classification scheme has evolved from WHO 2001, to 2008 and now to 2016. This lecture serve to update the audience on the changes in the WHO 2016 update to leukemia diagnosis in the WHO classification, discuss next generation sequencing and where its utility stands in the diagnosis of leukemia and the future of the field.

Biography

Kamran Muhammad Mirza has completed his MBBS from the Aga Khan University in Karachi, Pakistan and PhD from University of Illinois in Chicago, IL. He was trained in Combined Anatomic and Clinical Pathology with Fellowships in Hematopathology, Thoracic Pathology and Medical Education at the University of Chicago. He is an Assistant Professor of Pathology and Medical Director of Molecular Pathology at Loyola University Chicago Stritch School of Medicine in Maywood, IL. He is the recipient of numerous pathologist-in-training awards, teacher-of-the year awards and honors such as induction into the Alpha Omega Alpha honor society and selection into American Society for Clinical Pathology's 40 Under Forty 2017.

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Keynote Forum

(Day 2)

E Blair Holladay, J Clin Exp Pathol 2017, 7:5 (Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2161-0681-C1-039

E Blair Holladay

American Society for Clinical Pathology, USA

Theranostics in cytopathology to address the need for personalized medicine in healthcare

The field of cytopathology has evolved from basic Pap staining of tumors followed by H&E tissue diagnosis of disease to the use of immunocytochemistry and complementary ancillary molecular diagnostics to aid in specifying the disease. However, due to the sequencing of the human genome and the subsequent genomic revolution, the field of theranostics has evolved. Theranostics is the coupling of companion diagnostic tools (in particular, molecular profiling) with specific therapeutic drugs. This "personalized" approach to diagnosis allows the clinician to provide therapy based on specific genetic mutations of the tumors from their patients. The FDA has dramatically increased the number of cleared/approved *in vitro* assays for patients with genetic mutations that respond to drugs that prevent the expression of the mutations, such as tyrosine kinase inhibitors. These alternative forms of therapy have dramatically increased the survival rate in patients with stage four and metastatic cancer. It is imperative that pathologists and laboratory professionals determine which companion diagnostic assay should be chosen and recommend the clinically actionable drugs tailored to their genetic mutation to the clinician. This change in the scope of practice creates unprecedented opportunities to more accurately diagnose patients and guide the selection of personalized therapies.

Biography

E Blair Holladay is the Chief Executive Officer of the American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP), USA. He has focused on globalization initiatives for the medical laboratory community that include significant contributions to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) funded through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; strategic partnerships in laboratory medicine; corporate reorganization and management activities; mergers and acquisitions; international outreach; external partnerships; health services research and delivery and also establishing the gold standard of certification for individuals within the United States and worldwide.

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Xiangshan Fan, J Clin Exp Pathol 2017, 7:5 (Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2161-0681-C1-039

Xiangshan Fan

Nanjing University, China

Seven rare cases of gastrointestinal tract

Here, seven very rare cases of gastrointestinal tract from Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital in China were reported, such as indolent T-cell lymphoproliferative disease of the gastrointestinal tract involving the colon and tonsil, gastric plasmablastic lymphoma, gastric cancer with lymphoid stromal caused by EB virus combined with monoclonal B-cell lymphoproliferative disease, hepatoid adenocarcinoma with liver metastasis, gastroblastoma, choriocarcinoma, pancreatic acinar-like adenocarcinoma of the proximal stomach invading the esophagus and so on. It is very important for pathologists to understand and identify these very rare diseases accurately for the appropriate treatment and patient's management.

Biography

Xiangshan Fan has completed his PhD from Nanjing University and ever been to MD Anderson Cancer Center as a Visiting Scholar. He is the Director of Department of Pathology, Drum Tower Hospital, Nanjing University Medical School. He is interested in gastrointestinal pathology, lymphoma and pulmonary pathology and has published more than 140 papers in peer-reviewed journals.

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