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**PATHOLOGY AND
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&**

WORLD CANCER SUMMIT 2018

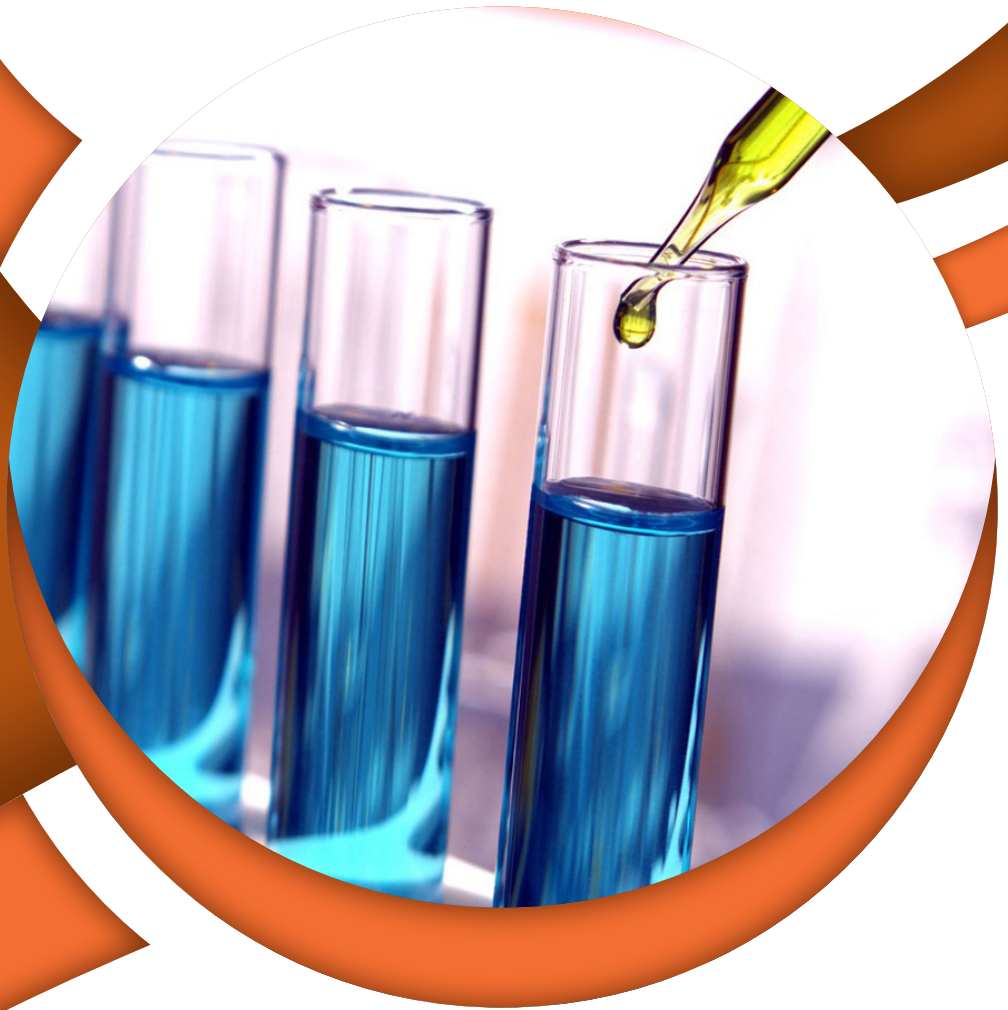
July 02-03, 2018 Bangkok, Thailand

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Joint Event on
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PATHOLOGY AND LABORATORY MEDICINE
&
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July 02-03, 2018 Bangkok, Thailand

Keynote Forum
(Day 1)

15th Global Experts Meeting on

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July 02-03, 2018 Bangkok, Thailand



Dariusz Borys

Loyola University Chicago, USA

Can we predict neo-adjuvant therapy response in patients with osteosarcoma?

Osteosarcoma (OS) is a malignant primary tumor of bone affecting adolescents and young adults. There are few if any molecular markers to predict its behavior and prognosis. In our study we investigated the relationship of expression of different molecular markers in osteosarcoma tumors before treatment to pathologic necrotic response after neo-adjuvant chemotherapy. In summary, deletion of RB1 (72%), gain of RUNX2 (68%), deletion of TP53 (52%), deletion 18q23 (48%) by molecular studies and p16-negative by IHC (38%) were common findings. Most abnormalities, particularly RB1 and TP53 deletions and RUNX2 gain, did not correlate with chemotherapy response. IHC p16-negative status correlated strongly with failed chemotherapy response (15/40). Alterations of 18q correlated slightly with poor response ($p=0.0796$). Poor response cases included 3 cases with deletion of 18q23, 3 cases with LOH for 18q23 and 1 case with copy gain (trisomy 18). Comparison of 18q genomic abnormalities in cases with a favorable versus poor response suggested a smallest region of overlap for a negative factor at 18q23. In conclusion we identified complex genotypes in the OS samples with frequent occurrence of previously identified biomarkers such as deletion RB1, deletion TP53, deletion 18q23 and gain of RUNX2. Comparison of genomic findings to p16-negative status and chemotherapy response revealed p16-negative status to be the best overall indicator of a poor chemotherapy response, with the poorest responders being both p16 negative and altered for 18q23. Additional studies are warranted to validate these findings and further characterize the role of CDKN2A and other factors that influence response to therapy in osteosarcoma patients.

Biography

Dariusz Borys is an Associate Professor of Pathology and Orthopedic Surgery, Head of Orthopedic and Pediatric Pathology and Director of Digital Pathology at Loyola University Chicago. He has received his Doctor of Medicine from the University of Wroclaw, Poland in 1994 and completed a Residency program in Anatomic Pathology at County General Hospital in Wroclaw, Poland in 1995. He has completed his Postdoctoral research at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona in 1998. He continued on with and completed Residency training in both Anatomic Pathology and Clinical Pathology at University of Illinois at Chicago in 2001. He has received a Pediatric Pathology Fellowship at New York University, New York in 2005 and followed that with an Orthopedic Pathology Fellowship at NYU Hospital for Joint Diseases, New York in 2006. After completing his Fellowships, he becomes Faculty Member in the rank of Assistant Professor at University of California and then he finally moved to Loyola University Chicago in 2013. At LUMC he is appointed as an Associate Professor of Pathology and Orthopedic Surgery and is serving as the Head of Orthopedic and Pediatric Pathology and Director of Digital Pathology. Currently his research focuses on the molecular markers in diagnostic, prognostic and targeted therapy in osteosarcoma.

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**Severyanova L A***Kursk State Medical University, Russia***Regulatory peptides: The mechanisms of effects on the pain-induced aggressive-defensive behavior**

For many years we have studied the regulatory peptides effects on the integration of nervous, endocrine and immune mechanisms in the pain-induced aggressive-defensive behavior in rat. 23 analogues of the natural hypothalamic-pituitary peptides and other peptides synthesized in the Russian Academy of Sciences and “Serva” were administered in intra-peritoneal and brain intra-ventricular injections. With the use of the modified foot-shock model the following regularities of peptide effects were revealed. (1) The key role in peptide effects is played by the L-arginine or L-lysine amino acids residues. In particular, only the administration of arginine containing peptides increased pain sensitivity and aggression, (2) binding of the tripeptide Pro-Gly -Pro to the amino acid (Arg) or oligopeptide (ACTH 4-7) essentially modifies the influence on the affective aggression, (3) the intensity of aggression depends on the excitability of the brain emotional negative system more than on pain perception. This was demonstrated due to effects of enkephalin analogues, (4) peptide effects seemed to be dependent on the brain locus of their primary application and (5) neuropeptide effects were more expressed in rats with the higher excitability of nociceptive, emotional, opioid and M-cholinergic systems. Since analogues of the natural peptides have been used, there is a reason to believe that obtained data make it possible to elucidate the mechanisms of the development of the pain-induced affective aggression and to develop means for its correction.

Biography

Severyanova L A has performed research at Kursk State Medical University and received her PhD and later Russian “Doctor of Medicine” at the Pavlov Institute of Physiology of the Russian Academy of Sciences. She has been the Head of the Department of Pathophysiology, Dean of the International Faculty, Professor of Pathophysiology and Honored Worker of Higher School. Her scientific interest is the integration of nervous, endocrine and immune mechanisms in the systemic reactions of the body. She has published more than 50 articles in reputed journals and three monographs.

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WORLD CANCER SUMMIT 2018

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Shashikant Limbachiya

Narayana Multispeciality Hospital Ahmedabad, India

Optimizing swallowing outcomes and management of dysphagia in head and neck cancer

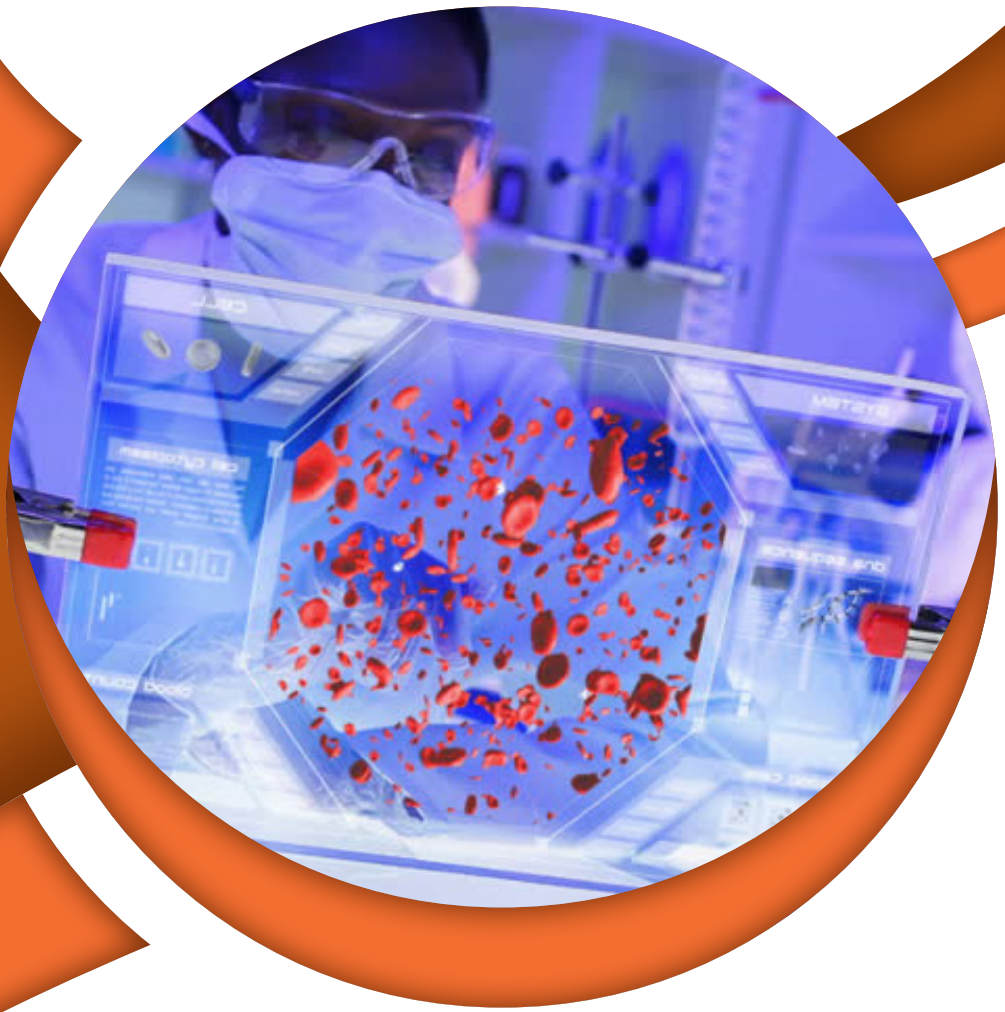
Dysphagia (swallowing dysfunction) is a debilitating, depressing and potentially life-threatening complication in cancer patients that is likely neglected. In last two decades oncological outcomes has improved with advance in surgical and radiation methods, that's why quality of life needs to be addressed among survivors. This keynote lecture is aimed to give precise information on dysphagia in head and neck with a focus on assessment tools, prevalence, complications and impact on quality of life. Management of swallowing dysfunctions will be covered with recent advances and available evidences in all subsites of head and neck cancers that are treated with curative surgical/chemoradiation modality.

Biography

Shashikant Limbachiya is Super Specialist (MCh) Head and Neck Onco-Surgeon working in Gujarat, India. After his Post-graduation in Master of Surgery, he did Super Specialty from Amrita Institute, India. He is the Founder of India's first Dysphagia society, Deglutology Research Foundation. His areas of interests are oral, laryngeal, sinonasal, skull base, thyroid, parotid and neck surgeries as well as reconstructive plastic and microvascular procedures. He has authored 6 text book chapters and several publications in reputed journals.

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Keynote Forum
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Anshoo Agarwal

Northern Border University, KSA

Effectiveness and pitfalls of robotic telepathology in diagnostic confirmation and intraoperative consultation

Frozen Section (FS) diagnosis has been used as an important factor in intraoperative decision making. FS are more difficult to interpret than examination of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections. Nevertheless, FS is regarded as an accurate means of diagnosis during surgery and often has a significant influence on the surgical operation being performed. Robotic telepathology is the practice of digitizing histological or macroscopic images for transmission along telecommunication pathways for diagnosis, consultation, or continuing medical education. In dynamic telepathology, the consultant examines a slide remotely with a robotic microscope that allows him or her to select different fields and magnification powers. Static telepathology relies upon images sent by the referring pathologist. Because the field selection is accomplished by the consultant, the information that he or she obtains is the same as he or she would obtain at the microscope in person. One of the most promising applications of telepathology is intraoperative consultation to be allowed with pathology support located elsewhere, allowing surgeries requiring an intraoperative histopathological diagnosis without a pathologist on site, thereby preventing medical errors, reducing costs and increasing quality. Also to submit histological slides to a remote pathologist requires packing and postage expenses. Additionally, increasing documentation between countries is necessary to ensure the lack of pathological risk associated with the submitted material which can be avoided by telepathology and also it can reduce the travel time of the pathologist, which is expensive, nonproductive professional time. Hence, the provision of pathologic care using telepathology for routine, emergent and FS diagnosis can support primary and second-opinion pathology diagnosis throughout the world.

Biography

Anshoo Agarwal is currently working as Professor and In-charge of Pathology Department (female campus), Northern Border University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. She had been Discipline Coordinator, Pathology Department in University Technology MARA, Malaysia. She is a Member of many associations like Indian Association of Pathology and Microbiology, International Academy Pathology, Indian Society of Hematology and Transfusion Medicine, Emirates Medical Association Pathology Society, International Economics Development Research Center, etc. She has more than 100 publications, an Editorial Member of three journals and is a Reviewer in many journals.

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Nor Ashikin Mohamed Noor Khan

Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

Assisted reproductive technology: Boon and bane

Infertility is a major concern worldwide. In 1972, birth of the first test tube baby, Louise Brown, set the tone for greater progress in Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART). Since then, ART procedures have become routine around the world. It has resulted in the birth of over five million babies worldwide. Although the extensive efforts to improve fertility have been much welcomed, research has shown that there are associated risks with either ART or infertility. Literature has brought forth evidence regarding birth defects, abnormalities in genomic imprinting and cardiovascular risks. This warrants a need for more thorough studies of the safety ART procedures.

Biography

Nor Ashikin Mohamed Noor Khan has completed her PhD in 2007 from University of Malaya in the area of Reproductive Biology and pursued Postdoctoral studies at Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School. She Heads the Maternofetal and Embryo Research group at Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. She has published more than 50 papers in reputable journals. She is also currently serving as the Head of the Research Impact and Ethics Unit at the Institute of Research Management and Innovation of Universiti Teknologi MARA.

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