

POST DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME IN CYTO PATHOLOGY

DURATION OF THE COURSE : ONE YEAR

SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

- The student gains knowledge in practical aspects of FNA techniques
- Knowledge in reading the cytology smears and cell blocks
- A standardised format of cytology reporting..
- Cyto pathology data collection and its usefulness in diagnosis.
- Will also help in conducting cancer detection camps more effectively.

COURSE CONTENT

1. GYNECOLOGIC CYTOPATHOLOGY
2. BRONCHIAL CYTOPATHOLOGY - bronchial wash, Brush, bronchio-alveolar lavage
3. SPUTUM CYTOPATHOLOGY
4. BODY FLUID CYTOLOGY - pleural, ascitic fluid, pericardial fluid
5. URINE CYTOPATHOLOGY
6. CSF CYTOPATHOLOGY - Cerebrospinal fluid
7. FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION CYTOPATHOLOGY
8. OTHER FLUIDS

1.Gynecology Cytopathology

Emphasis on PAP smear reading- Conventional & Liquid base preparations

Extensive analysis of cells on PAP smear

Reporting on PAP smear based on the BETHESDA SYSTEM.

Histo pathologic correlation with abnormal smears and CIN.

Vaginal vault smears

Endometrial aspirates.

Ovarian cyst fluid aspirates.

2. Bronchial Cytopathology

Cytopathology

Bronchial Cytopathology should include materials from bronchial wash, bronchial brush, Bronchio alveolar lavage.

Cytopathologist needs to be aware of the possible pitfalls and simulators, while viewing the cytosmears of lung cytology to prevent morbidity in false positive diagnosis and delayed treatment with poor outcome in false negative cases.

They should be able to distinguish between infections, malignancy, Interstitial Lung diseases and other Non-neoplastic conditions.

They must be well versed in special stains like AFB, GMS , PAS, MGG, Gram stain, etc.,

3. Sputum Cytopathology

They must be trained to distinguish infections, non neoplastic lesions, malignancy.

4. Body Fluid Cytopathology

This will include Pleural fluid, Ascitic fluid, Cerebro-spinal fluid, Peritoneal fluid & Pericardial fluid.

They must be able to distinguish Reactive from Neoplastic lesions.

They must be aware of cell block preparation and IHC on smears.

5. Urine Cytopathology

To distinguish between Infections, Non-neoplastic lesions and Malignancy.

6. FNAC

Cytopathologist should be trained in the technique and also in guided aspirations.

Training in Endo Ultra sonogram & FNA is desirable.

7. Central Nervous System

Training in Squash preparation and Imprint smears is desirable.

8. Technical Aspects

To maintain expertise, each individual must preferably perform 5 to 10 aspiration procedures per day.

They should also perform non aspiration techniques in thyroid and other organs wherever necessary.

Cytopathology

- Involves performing the technique
- Smear making
- Centrifuging if fluid is drawn
- Doing cell block if deposits are present

FNA Reporting

Extensive learning and training based on Cytology of smears obtained from different organs and Cytology of fluids.

Basic Foundation Concepts

Basic Anatomy, Physiology, Histology and Embryology as per Under Graduate Level.

Pathology including Histopathology and cytology as per Post Graduate level.

Techniques of Cytopathology Staining Procedure Stains Used

- PAP STAIN
- MAY GRUNWALD GIEMSA
- GIEMSA STAIN
- LEISHMAN STAIN
- HEMATOXYLIN EOSIN
- PERL's STAIN
- GRAMS STAIN
- PAS STAIN
- AFB STAIN
- GMS STAIN

APPLICATION OF IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY TO CYTOLOGY SMEARS.

EVALUATION PATTERN WILL INCLUDE :

PRACTICAL FOR FINAL EXAMINATION AT THE END OF ONE YEAR

A continuous internal assessment once in three months for 9 months with practical assessment of various procedures, techniques, and reporting on smears.

PROJECT

Project to be submitted during the examination.