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Modification of haematological parameters in radiation and benzene exposure laborers as risk issue for blood cancer

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The radiation or benzene influences human body in very confounded processes. Various degrees of organic effects, from harm to death of living tissues, involve various obsessive changes in human cells. This study was to think about the changes of complete blood considered as a real part of Sudanese radiation and petroleum station laborers in Khartoum state to identify the impacts of introduction to radiation waves and benzene harmfulness laborers contrasted and control. We randomly choose 150 individuals isolated them into three gatherings (50 radiation laborers, 50 from petroleum stations laborers and 50 setting as control gatherings). Histories and blood samples were taken from all study bunches. Hematological investigations were performed utilizing Fully Automated Hematology Analyzer, SYSMIX (Japan). The outcomes demonstrated a great degree of measurably noteworthy diminision in platelets levels among radiation laborers while all parameters which were critical diminished among benzene laborers contrasted with control (p. value<0.05). Additionally, we watched a critical expanded in eosinophils and basophils levels in benzene laborers. The platelets qualities identified with the length of time of radiation laborers was importance expanded, while among benzene laborers are at higher risk to different wellbeing risks when contrasted with the individuals who are not presented and to radiation laborers. Centralization of radiation or benzene must be measured for appropriate defensive of laborers, and the term of laborers including was prescribed to recognize the base period identified with introduction to illuminate them about the wellbeing issues connected with radiation wave and benzene harmfulness.

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The role of morphology in molecular era: Where are we?

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Morphology assessment is an important tool in the diagnosis of acute leukaemia. However, it must be interpreted together with other supportive methods. Proper examination of blood and bone marrow smears together with clinical correlation will provide information to select more specialized tests. Here, we would like to discuss the role of morphology in the molecular era. Selected clinical cases will be shown. These cases will highlight the role of morphology which can lead to the most probable provisional diagnosis. Specific morphological appearances will guide us to choose appropriate phenotypic and molecular markers to achieve definitive diagnosis.

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