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19th International Conference on Pathology & Cancer Epidemiology scheduled during May 25-26, 2020 in Dublin, Ireland

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Pathology is a branch of medical science primarily concerning the cause, origin and nature of disease. It involves the examination of tissues, organs, bodily fluids and autopsies in order to study and diagnose disease.

The ability to digitize images formed from glass slides has been a huge development in pathology. Large numbers of tissue samples on slides can be scanned and archived digitally. Digital images can now be sent instantly to remote locations making primary diagnoses and consultations for second opinions easier to obtain. Moreover, digital pathology has aided research and education as example tissue slide images can be archived and used repeatedly. It should be noted that digital pathology is not yet widespread but advances in digital pathology may soon change that. Whole slide imaging is the ability to scan glass slides in order to produce digital images and has advanced slide imaging beyond the use of simple cameras. It requires a two step process: A scanner is first used to digitize the glass slide, creating a large and representative digital slide. Specialized software is then required to view the digital image. The software is often called a virtual slide viewer. Prior to whole slide imaging, microscope-mounted cameras could only capture specific areas of the slide and therefore had limited clinical application. An early virtual microscope combined a robotic computer system to microscopy and was able to scan the glass slide to form a series of mosaic image tiles that could be compiled to form the full slide image. This application was limited by a lengthy scan time length. Modern whole slide imaging was formed by the utilization of automated, high speed image capture systems. Glass slides can now be scanned in less than a minute and produce high resolution digital images.

Furthermore, whole slide imaging technology can be automated with continuous processing. This means that a slide can be uploaded whilst another is being scanned. The labelling of slides is also made easier as the scanners are able to read one and two dimensional barcodes that can be added to glass slides. Some modern whole slide imaging systems can digitize slides at various vertical focal planes so that there is no loss of precision in comparison to the fine focus control of a standard microscope. Advances in digital pathology techniques for quantifying image feature modelling involve either a handcrafted feature approach or an unsupervised feature approach. The handcrafted feature approach involves choosing image features, such as nuclear gland shape and size as well as tissue texture, to categorize images from a number of diseases. For the unsupervised feature approach a deep-learning method is required. This means the computer learns image feature patterns that can be used to quantify features from the slide image. It requires a large amount of training data and is less intuitive than the handcrafted feature approach. The complex algorithms involved also require that there are few variations in the quality of digital images produced. Increased depth information is aiding this immerging field through new 3D whole slide scanners. Adding a further dimension to the data produced will enable more detailed and efficient approaches to the analysis of digital slides.

Prof Stephanie Maihoub from Semmelweis University, Hungary to present a session on Head & Neck Pathology to share the research and ideas at Pathology Conference 2020 in Dublin, Ireland

This scientific networking helps for the betterment of science by exchanging the ideas in a broader way in the "19th International Conference on Pathology & Cancer Epidemiology" which is scheduled to be held during May 25-26, 2020 in Dublin, Ireland.

Join us to witness invaluable scientific discussions and add to the future advancements in the field of Polymer chemistry in the upcoming "19th International Conference on Pathology & Cancer Epidemiology" which is going to be held during May 25-26, 2020 in Dublin, Ireland.

Women Scientist (The Women of Science Award):

Women Scientist Award highlights major contributions by Female scientists/researchers to child health research. The pursuits of the award are inspiring role models for the future generations of women in science. The nominee must be recognized internationally for outstanding contributions in the field of nursing research. The nominee(s) may work in any type of organization: corporate, government, nonprofit, or academic with 10+ years of experience in the field of clinical pathology research. Eligible nominees can upload their Research Portfolios online with the last few publications, landmarks reached during their research.

Outstanding Speaker in Pediatric Pathology 2020:

This award acknowledges the best speakers, who have the capacity to engage a diverse variety of audiences, captivate them with their style and deliver a message that conveys their expertise. A speaker can present their

projects, strategies, and schemes that have been implemented by them to improve long-term excellence

in pathology research. Eligible nominees can upload the Research Portfolios online with their last few publications, landmarks reached during their research.
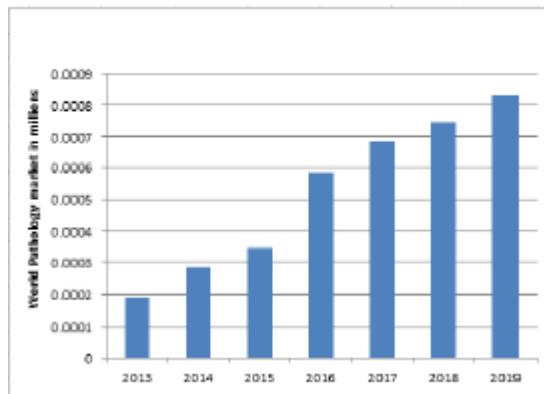
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