

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF CYTOLOGY INC.

ABSTRACT INSTRUCTIONS

Content

The abstract should be informative, containing

1. Title: This should be brief and as specific as possible.
2. The object of the study if not included in the title.
3. A brief outline of the methods used.
4. A summary of the results sufficient to support the conclusion.
5. The conclusion - it is not acceptable to use statements such as "the results will be discussed" or "further data will be presented".

Presentation

1. See example.
2. Use single line spacing.
3. Title should be in capitals at top of the abstract.
4. Author's names: Presenter should be underlined and the author's names followed by the postal address. Qualifications and titles should not be included.
5. Standard abbreviations may be used. Special or unusual abbreviations must be placed in parentheses after the first use of the full word.
6. Spelling is the responsibility of the author.

Mailing

Your abstract can be forwarded on disk to:

Bev James
Secretary
Australian Society of Cytology
PO Box 491
North Adelaide SA 5006

Or by email to ascinc@ozemail.com.au.

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Australian Society of Cytology - Abstract Form 2009

Example Of Acceptable Abstract

A STUDY OF EPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA OF THE CONJUNCTIVA USING IMPRESSION CYTOLOGY

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The natural history of conjunctival and corneal intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) is similar to that of epithelial neoplasia of the uterine cervix and may terminate as invasive squamous cell carcinoma. However, the cytology of the conjunctiva has received scant attention in the literature. The fact that invasive squamous carcinoma of the conjunctiva is relatively rare has probably contributed to this.

While most previous investigations employed a sterile platinum spatula to scrape cells from the conjunctiva, this study used impression cytology to obtain the specimen and the refined technique of Tseng¹ was utilised. With this procedure the geographic location of lesions is more precise and the procedure less traumatic.

Multiple impressions from eyes with and without histologically confirmed lesions have been examined. Preliminary results indicate this technique may be of value to the cytological study of the conjunctiva. However, the criteria used for cervical smears² may require revision before application in conjunctival impression cytology.

1. Tseng S C G, Ophthalmology, 92:728-733
2. Naib Z M, Exfoliative Cytology, Little, Brown & Company, Boston, 1985, p 511.