



Overview/description

To swab or not to swab? Cytology benefits and tips

Cutaneous cytology is a quick, inexpensive, and non-invasive diagnostic test to determine whether patients have secondary infections. Knowing how to take samples and confidently interpret these samples is critical for effective skin disease management and overall animal health. The identification of conditions such as bacterial pyoderma or Malassezia dermatitis is important for treatment planning, the resolution of clinical signs, and the prevention of antimicrobial resistance. During this webcast, Dr. Charlie Pye will review various techniques to obtain accurate cytology results, helping veterinary professionals ensure precise diagnoses and better patient outcomes.

Speaker's bio and credentials



Charlie Pye, BSc, DVM, DVSc, Dipl. ACVD

Dr. Charlie Pye received her Doctorate of Veterinary Medicine from the Atlantic Veterinary College. She then moved to Saskatoon for a rotating internship at the Western College of Veterinary Medicine. Following her internship, she travelled back for a Dermatology Residency at the Ontario Veterinary College. While at OVC, she also completed her Doctorate of Veterinary Science degree specializing in bacterial biofilms. After passing boards she began working at Guelph Veterinary

Specialty Hospital, a private referral practice in Ontario; also travelling back to Prince Edward Island to teach the veterinary students a few times a year. As of May 2018, she joined the team at the Atlantic Veterinary College as an assistant professor and established the first-ever Dermatology service at AVC. She has lectured all over North America and has contributed to multiple journals and textbooks. She is also currently the treasurer for the Canadian Academy of Veterinary Dermatology.



Questionnaire

- 1. True or False. Cytology samples should be obtained from anywhere skin lesions are visible or anywhere the patient is pruritic.**
 - True
 - False
- 2. Cytology can help identify the presence of which of the following?**
 - Bacteria
 - Yeast
 - Inflammatory cells
 - All of the above
- 3. Which of the following techniques for a nodular lesion would be best to gain an adequate sample for cytology?**
 - Tape preparation
 - Impression smear
 - Fine needle aspirate
 - Toothpick technique
- 4. When staining an acetate tape preparation, which of the Diff-Quik stains should you NOT use?**
 - Methanol (fixative)
 - Eosinophilic (stain I)
 - Basophilic (Stain II)
 - Tape preparations should not be stained at all
- 5. True or False. Conchiformibius is a known commensal of the canine mouth.**
 - True
 - False
- 6. In which of the following disease processes would you NOT see acantholytic cells on cytology?**
 - Pemphigus foliaceus
 - Sebaceous adenitis
 - Trichophyton mentagrophytes
 - Staphylococcal infection



7. True or False. Cytology following a course of antimicrobial therapy will NOT verify that the infection has resolved.
- True
 - False
8. Which of the following should be the minimum database of testing for every “derm” patient?
- Cytology, skin biopsy
 - Cytology, dermatophyte culture
 - Cytology, skin scrapings
 - Cytology, allergy testing
9. Which of the following should you take into account when interpreting your cytology samples?
- The number of organisms present
 - Whether bacteria are intracellular in neutrophils
 - Your patient’s clinical signs
 - All of the above
10. True or False. If a culture swab is being obtained to submit for a culture and susceptibility testing, cytology is not needed.
- True
 - False

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

First name:

Last name:

Type:

(Veterinarian, Technician)

Licence number:

Province where you practise:

Email:



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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

Educational webcast

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Presented by

Charlie Pye, BSc, DVM, DVSc, Dipl. ACVD

This document confirms that

Dr. Lorem Ipsum

has viewed the above-mentioned webcast and has answered and submitted the questionnaire meant to evaluate the understanding of the content.

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