

EUROPATH NEWS 4/2000



European Society
of
Pathology

Editors

Prof. Niki J. Agnantis
University Department of Pathology
Medical School of Ioannina
GR-45110 Ioannina, Greece
Tel.: +30-651-97524
Fax: +30-651-46209

Prof. Sir Colin Berry
Department of Morbid Anatomy
The Royal London Hospital
London E1 1BB, UK
Tel.: +44-171-3777 349
Fax: +44-171-3770 949

The newsletter of the
European Society of Pathology,
EUROPATH NEWS, is sponsored by
Leica Microsystems Nussloch GmbH

Newsletter of the European Society of Pathology

Dear Colleagues,

We are very pleased to convey to you the fourth issue of our ESP Newsletter. This issue begins with the Presidential address of Prof. Manuel Sobrinho Simões.

Following this, a summary of the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting in Madeira (April 2000), as well as a short text on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of EScoP are presented. Consequently, comments on three scientific events being held in Europe in the course of this year are displayed.

Furthermore, announcements of the newly formulated Working Groups, as well as forthcoming seminars and other tutorial activities of ESP are included.

Do not hesitate to provide us with material on the activities of your department and even share with us, through Europath News, your problems. Last but not least, remember

that we must increase the number of ESP members, this matter is vital for the continuity of our Society. You can easily use the application form for membership, which is included in each issue of the Europath News and influence the young staff in your department to join us.

With warmest thanks and regards,
The Editors



Prof. Niki J. Agnantis



Prof. Sir Colin Berry

Address by the President of the European Society of Pathology, Professor Manuel Sobrinho-Simões, Porto, Portugal

Dear Member,

Our Society is celebrating at the end of the millennium the 10th anniversary of both the European Courses on Cellular Pathology (EUROCELL PATH) and the European School of Pathology (EScoP).

The 2001–2003 activities of these two ESP bodies have already been scheduled in Gent, Berlin and Cagliari (EUROCELLPATH) and at the headquarters of the EScoP in Turin as well as its branches in Warsaw and Moscow (European School of Pathology).

We are also celebrating the creation of our eighth working group. At present the ESP has groups focusing on head and neck pathology, endocrine pathology, uropathology, pulmonary pathology, gastrointestinal

and liver pathology, gynaecological pathology, cytopathology and soft tissue tumours. Since all these groups are actively involved in the organization of several sessions of the Berlin Congress, there will be plenty of opportunities for you to participate. In case you want to join one of the groups, please contact the respective chairperson or the Secretary of our Society, Prof. Jahn M. Nesland.

Finally, the ESP is preparing, together with the German and Berlin Societies of Pathology, the 18th European Congress that will be held in Berlin from 8 to 13 September 2001.

As stated in the second announcement of the congress “history and innovation are mirrored in the field of pathology in Berlin. Here, Rudolf Virchow presented his revolutionary

'Cellularpathologie' (1856) to the scientific world, followed by his fundamental work on 'Tumorpathologie' (1864)".

In the upcoming decade, pathology will undergo considerable changes in the direction of molecular pathology, telepathology, chip pathology, etc. It will be very good to share

with you, in Berlin, the new diagnostic approaches and scientific results and to discuss the future challenges in our speciality.

Young pathologists and residents are especially encouraged to join the congress. For them, the fee is substantially reduced and low budget accommodation will be available.

See you in Berlin!

Porto,
September 21,
2000

Manuel
Sobrinho Simões



Selected Items from the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting, Funchal, Madeira, April 30, 2000

The First Intercontinental Congress of Pathology

Professor M. Sobrinho-Simões reported that there were 723 participants and 80 accompanying persons present. More than 100 participants came from Brazil and approximately 200 from Spain/Portugal. The organizers were congratulated on the excellent arrangements.

The Second Intercontinental Congress of Pathology

This congress will be held in Iguassu, Brazil, in the period 9–13 June 2004. Professor Fernando Soares, President of the Brazilian Society of Pathology, is the host.

ESP Congress, Berlin 2001

Professor Manfred Dietel summarized the key points in the programme, with input from the Advisory Council and from the Executive Committee. The scientific programme will be worked out in the coming months. The second announcement is expected to be distributed in the fall this year. The opening ceremony will be free of charge. All the social activities will be optional. Accommodations are available in the vicinity of the congress centre.

Advisory Council Meeting, Madeira, 30 April 2000

Professor A. L'ombart Bosch informed that 23 attendants from 15 national societies were present. In addition, the President, Past-President and Secretary of ESP attended.

The ESP congress in Berlin was discussed. Input to the congress organizers should go through Professor L'ombart Bosch. The Statutes and By-Laws were taken up and it was agreed to continue discussions in the national societies. The plan is to finish the work in Berlin 2001.

The Advisory Council supported the idea of an pathologist exchange programme as suggested by Professor R. Heimann.

Intercongress Meeting, May 2002

Professor G. Bussolati was asked to organize a meeting in Stresa, a small resort easily reached by airplane, train and car. The ESP working groups will be invited to take part in developing the scientific programme.

Virchows Archiv

Professor G. Klöppel informed us that 30–40 manuscripts are received per month for *Virchows Archiv*. The rejection rate is 65%. An electronic version of the journal is available on the net. The number of subscriptions is increasing.

European School of Pathology

Professor J.A. Grimaud announced that this year's meeting will take place in Lillehammer, Norway. An application for continuous EU funding has been submitted.

Ioannina Courses

Professor N. Agnantis reported that the courses in 2001 will be on the upper GI tract and pancreatic pathology. In 2002 courses in urinary blad-

der and kidney pathology will be given.

New Edition of the Statutes and By-Laws of the ESP

Professor M. Sobrinho-Simões provided information about this important task and about the close collaboration with the Advisory Council.

Working Groups

The importance of active working groups was underlined. It was agreed that the working groups should be active in planning the programmes for intercongress meetings as well as for the congresses. Working group members must be ESP members. The chairmen of the working groups report to the secretary of ESP.

The Barcelona Congress

Professor A. Cardesa and his team were congratulated on the very successful congress. The scientific programme was of a very high standard. Both the social programme and the organization were excellent. Professor Cardesa reported the attendance of 1624 persons.

Oslo, August 2000



Jahn M. Nesland
Secretary, ESP

The 10th Anniversary of EScoP

The year 2000 EScoP courses on ovarian and GI pathology have just been concluded in Turin. For 10 years the School has been organising courses for young European pathologists and we wish to take the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the School for deeply acknowledging all the support and work provided in these years by many colleagues from many European countries.

First of all special thanks go to the founders of the School, the first President of the School Prof G. Seifert, the 1990 President, Secretary and Treasurer of the ESP, namely Professors Sir C. Berry, M. Sobrinho-Simoes, and U. van Haelst, respectively.

We wish also to thank the ESP Presidents who followed Prof Berry in the leadership of the Society, the Secretary and the Treasurer for all the help granted in the organisation of the School activities.

However, our special gratitude goes to the course leaders and speak-

ers invited to the courses, who enthusiastically ran superb courses, spending several days in Turin, after having spent many more days at home preparing slide sets, transparencies and updated handouts for the participants. On behalf also of all the "students" who attended our courses since 1991, we are deeply indebted to the teachers guested at our courses in these years, Professors F. Algaba (Barcelona), E. Alvarez-Fernandez (Madrid), W.V. Bogomoletz (Reims), C. Bordi (Parma), H. Budka (Vienna), T. Buhr (Hannover), C. Capella (Varese), A. Capitanio (Rovereto), F. Capron (Paris), A. Cardesa (Barcelona), S. Carinelli (Milan), M. Chilosi (Vernona), G. Coggi (Milan), Y. Collan (Turku), B. Corrin (London), A.P. Dei Tos (Treviso), H. Denk (Graz), J. Diebold (Paris), W. Domagala (Szczecin), F. Eckert (Munich), N. Ectors (Leuven), V. Eusebi (Bologna), S. Falk (Frankfurt), J. Flejou (Paris), H. Fox (Manchester), K. Geboes (Leuven), A. Georgii (Hannover), A. Gibbs (Cardiff),

H.H. Goebel (Mainz), L. Grimelius (Stockholm), B. Helpap (Singen), G. Klöppel (Kiel), T. Krausz (London), G. Mariuzzi (Verona), A. Marx (Würzburg), H. Maschek (Hannover), X. Matias-Guiu (Barcelona), P. Meister (Munich), T. Mentzel (Jena), R.R. Millis (London), T. Molina (Paris), R. Montironi (Ancona), H.K. Müller-Ermelink (Würzburg), F. Nogales (Granada), W. Olszewski (Warsaw), J.L. Peterse (Amsterdam), D.J. Pollock (London), H. Popper (Graz), J. Prat (Barcelona), D. Schiffer (Torino), C.G. Schirren (Munich), S. Schröder (Hamburg), R. Simpson (Exeter), P.Y. Slootweg (Utrecht), M. Sobrinho-Simões (Porto), E. Solcia (Pavia), P. Tosi (Siena), P.J. van Diest (Amsterdam), P. Vooijs (Nijmegen), C. Wagenvoort (Rotterdam), M. vande Vijver (Amsterdam).

Turin, 1 October 2000

M. Papotti and G Bussolati

Ioannina University Courses in Pathology, Salivary Glands, 18–20 May 2000

The IUCP are now well established as high quality courses, under the aegis of European Society of Pathology and European School of Oncology. They are given in the English language by a combination of Greek and international speakers. There are two courses per year and in the past there has been one each in the Spring and Autumn. This year, they were combined in a week in May, with salivary glands before the weekend and thyroid afterwards.

The former encompassed the full range of salivary disease. Histology and function, epidemiology, imaging, surgery and therapy were covered by speakers from Ioannina. These were all informative and based on extensive experience gained locally by for example a surgeon, Dr. Th. Rapis and internationally, including Prof. J.P.A. Ioannides formerly of Tufts University, USA. The non-Greek speakers were Prof.

Antonio Cardesa of Barcelona, Prof. Pieter J. Slootweg of Utrecht, Prof. Henrik B. Hellquist of Qatar and myself, Dr. Roderick H.W. Simpson of Exeter. We described the pathological findings of all salivary neoplasms and tumour-like lesions. There were two slide seminars, the first on lymphoid proliferations and by Prof. Kanavaros and the other by the outside tutors comprised a wide range of mainly epithelial neoplasms. At the end of the second day course, I feel we covered all a pathologist could want to know of salivary tumours to a standard the equal of any in the world.

The organization was excellent, as anyone who knows Niki Agnantis would expect, and she was ably assisted by Profs. Stefanou and Mitsis and the rest of the Department of Pathology. There was a good social programme, including one evening with Greek dancing – the foreign

speakers should stick to pathology, but we enjoyed ourselves. We had a fascinating visit to the Dodoni amphitheatre, dating from the third century B.C. This impressive structure has not been discovered by the international tourist industry, and we had the rare luxury of marvelling at the achievements of antiquity without any accompanying hordes. We had also an opportunity to see the lake of Ioannina and its island, on which there are several churches and the house where Ali Pasha was killed. Accommodation was provided at the luxurious Epirus Palace Hotel and we enjoyed excellent local food and wines such as Averoff Cabernet Sauvignon.

This is however only an outline, and it is important to stress why the IUCP courses are of such value, but three aspects particularly strike me:

1. It is clearly good that top quality courses are based in Greece and the Balkans. They expose young pathologists to knowledgeable



clinicians and pathologists with an international reputation in their subject. However many papers and books you read, there is no substitute for exposure to people who have the experience and know what they are talking about. In a small country like Greece (and this applies to larger ones too) this means that some must come from abroad.

2. The courses expose the outside speakers to Greece, incidentally, the only country which puts a pathologist on a banknote – the 10,000 Drachma note bears the portrait of George Papanikolaou. It is extremely valuable for us to meet our colleagues from Greece, and we hope to have encouraged some of the participants to produce posters or presentations for future international congresses, and thus allow us in turn to learn from their experience.

3. These courses are further evidence that the ESP is more than just a 2-yearly congress. The salivary course showed that the Society is acting as an integrated organization with Working Groups, providing a ready source of teachers.

In conclusion, for the participants these courses are as good as any in the world and they are able to give trainees and practising surgical pathologists a thorough grounding in the pathology of a particular organ or system. Indeed, I would encourage pathologists from other countries to come to Ioannina – why not combine it with a week touring this beautiful country and ancient civilization? For the speakers, it is most valuable experience, and if you're lucky enough to be honoured with an invitation, don't say no.

Dr. Roderick H.W. Simpson (UK)

11th Ljudevit Jurak International Symposium on Comparative Pathology, Zagreb, Croatia, 9–10 June 2000

The 11th Ljudevit Jurak International Symposium on Comparative Pathology was held in Zagreb, Croatia, on 9–10 June 2000 under the auspices of the European Society of Pathology and Academy of Medical Sciences of Croatia. The symposium was organized by Department of Pathology, Sestre milosrdnice University Hospital, Zagreb, Croatia (President: Professor M. Belicza), Institute of Pathology, Leopold Franzens University of Innsbruck, Austria (Vice President: Professor G. Mikuz) and

Department of General Pathology, Veterinary Faculty, University of Zagreb, Croatia (Vice-President: Professor Z. Grabarevic). The Symposium offered a good opportunity for exchanging experience, and comparing results of investigations and ideas between human and veterinary medicine.

After the opening ceremony the Ljudevit Jurak Award Ceremony for the contribution to the advancement of comparative pathology took place. The awards were presented by Pro-

fessor M. Stulhofer, president of the Croatian Academy of Medical Sciences, to Professors H. G. Fassbender, Mainz, Germany, and D. Ferluga, Ljubljana, Slovenia.

The main topic of the symposium was comparative pathology of tumors in 2000. Memorial lectures were presented by M. Bracko, Ljubljana, Slovenia, and R. Steinbeck, Kiel, Germany. Other invited speakers were F. Silvestri, Trieste, Italy, K. Gall-Troselj, Zagreb, Croatia, Z. Culig, Innsbruck, Austria, F. del Piero, Padova, Italy, M. Reinacher, Giessen, Germany, H.G. Fassbender, Mainz, Germany, and W.L. Ragland, Georgia, USA. Free papers were presented as oral presentations or posters. The authors from Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Slovenia, and Croatia presented recent data on the diagnosis, protocols and pathohistologic and immunohistochemical findings in different human and animal tumors. Posters on different subjects in both human and veterinary medicine were presented mostly by younger authors from Italy, Brazil, Iceland, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia.

In the session Herman Jurak Round Table on Rheumatologic Diseases an interesting invited lecture on the value of animal models for the pathogenetic evaluation of rheumatoid arthritis was presented by Professor W.G. Fassbender from Germany.

During the symposium two slide seminars were held. The slide seminar on cytopathology of pleural and peritoneal effusions was organized by Dr. A. Pogacnik, Ljubljana, Slovenia, and Drs B. Petrovic and H. Cupic from Zagreb, Croatia. The slide seminar on comparative pathology of human and animal tumors was organized by Professor G. Mikuz from Innsbruck, Austria. The cases were presented by Prof. S. Dirnhofer, Innsbruck, Austria, Prof. M. Reinacher, Giessen, Germany, Prof. F. Gartner, and Prof. F. Schmitt, Porto, Portugal, and Prof. B. Kruslin, Zagreb, Croatia.

At the end of the symposium, a poster discussion and poster presentation award session was held. The Poster Presentation Award was given

to S.H. Bambir, S. Helgason, F. Marino, and B. Macri from Iceland and Italy. The next symposium will be held on 1–2 June 2001. The main topic will be gastrointestinal pathology. The invited speakers are Profs. G. Klöppel and H. Denk.

Bozo Kruslin



EUROCELLPATH 2000

Ensnconced in the wooded hills above Lillehammer, Norway, close to one hundred participants in EuroCellPath 2000 spent four and a half days at the Montebello Center, discussing “Molecular mechanisms in development and treatment of cancer”.

The priming session, the first evening, was to set the tone and balance for the rest of the meeting by treating, first, the role of telomerase in the pathogenesis of tumors (Bosman) and in the next presentation (Bedossa) its diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic implications. Bosman (Lausanne) presented data indicating that in colonic epithelium, telomerase is turned on at the transition of low to high grade dysplasia, and that in sarcomas, telomerase activity is low, indicating perhaps that a large proportion of the cells in these tumors are senescent. Bedossa (Paris) reviewed the possible applications of measuring telomerase activity in tumors with special emphasis on novel assays and in situ hybridization. It is clear that much is to be gained from the topological study of telomerase in tumors.

The next 2 days revolved around the molecular pathogenesis of cancer

and were punctuated by a session presenting new technologies, a poster session and two sessions devoted to “free papers” contributed by the participants.

Tumor progression was analyzed by asking the question “what are the forces that drive progression at the molecular level?”. The “Montebello model” presented by Costa (New Haven) proposes that during the pre-neoplastic period, selection factors act on microclones (oncodemes) stimulated to proliferate, whereas during the overt tumor phase, the main factor generating the adaptive responses responsible for clonal dominance is the reaction of the host killing tumor cells.

In the next day and a half, a series of presentations addressed in depth mechanistic questions concerning tumor formation and spread. The role of extracellular matrix proteins and of newly formed vessels was discussed by Baroni (Rome). Markers of the maturity of the capillary growth stimulated by the tumor (disposition of the immunoreactivity of laminin α -2 chain) and the role of capillaries nourishing the tumor parenchyma and the tumor stroma were considered in detail. The marked differences in the site of production of VEGF observed in carcinomas of different histotype was emphasized and stimulated discussion from the audience. Marc Mareel’s (Gent) eloquence made understanding the complex role of cell adhesion molecules in cancer development easy. Depending on the contingencies, the same molecule can exert different functions with opposite effects. In addition, it is now clear that MMPs expressed by stromal cells can produce small peptides from the e-cadherin at the tumor cell membrane. These small peptides are capable of altering the phosphorylation of β -catenin. E-cadherins are thus linked to the WNT-WGL pathway. The molecular events underlying the progression of the epithelium lining the exocrine pancreatic ducts was reviewed in detail by G. Klöppel (Kiel). Of particular interest were recently acquired data demonstrating the presence of LOH in lesions and tissues

with no morphological evidence of preneoplasia. Although mutations in pancreatic cancer can be found in the pancreas of normal adults (seldom before the fourth decade), the topographical distribution of the mutations does not overlap with the physical distribution of malignant tumors. What factors determine that most pancreatic cancers should occur in the region of the head of this organ remain unknown. Jan Delabie (Oslo) provided a thorough and critical review of the genotypic alterations found in Reed-Sternberg cells. NF- κ B is emerging as a central player in the pathogenetic pathway of Hodgkin’s disease. The different etiologies suggested by the phenotypic epidemiological and genotypic heterogeneity of Hodgkin’s disease could still find a common pathway, explaining many of the shared attributes of this disease. The recent advances reviewed by Delabie clearly illustrate the power of techniques that make it possible to physically isolate single cells and to analyze disturbances of gene expression and genetic structural alterations.

The presentations of Walter (Oslo) and Linder (Stockholm) provided a view into the future. The awesome power of comprehensive discovery technologies is likely to be downsized and tamed for very specific uses that will extend the resolute power of morphological analysis. After some minutes of anxiety both presenters elicited a cheer from much of the audience when they declared that morphology has a long future to look forward to, and that “pathologists are not going to be replaced”! Indeed it appears that pathologists are exploring novel ways to look at leaving cells: Grimaud (Paris) presented the first picture of a cell obtained with a 1 GHz ultrasound microscope. The spatial resolution at that frequency is of 0.5 μ m and measuring the viscoelastic properties of extracellular matrix and of the cytoskeleton should soon become a reality. Functional imaging and functional genomics will hopefully go hand in hand into the brave new world.

The importance of the stroma in creating the micro-environment in

which the tumor evolves was emphasized by the talk of Damjanov (Kansas City). The experimental evidence showing how the mesoderm can influence the biological potential of embryonic stem cells was thoroughly reviewed with appropriate refreshing vignettes of murine embryology. Reich (Jerusalem) documented the role of MMTs and TIMPs in fertilization (collagenase activity predicts the success of *in vitro* fertilization) and cancer. Some of the data presented linked MMTs and arachidonic acid metabolism. Thus, influencing the quality of tumor matrix needs to be added to the already long list of physiological processes influenced by phospholipases and COX.

Intervention at the molecular level is based on a detailed knowledge of biological processes. No one doubts that the myofibroblast is a key factor in repair and fibrosis, but few of us could have thought that one could tame the myofibroblast, command its fibers into a relaxed state, and so avoid retraction of scars. Gabbiani (Geneva) presented a wonderful performance by "his troupe" of tamed myofibroblasts, commanding them to relax and contract the carpet upon which they grow. Once more, the unexpected cross-fertilization between the fields of inflammation and cancer and the potential for therapeutic applications of basic research came through loud and clear.

Intervention was the focus of the third and fourth day. How effective is immunotherapy and photodynamic therapy? Can we understand and overcome drug resistance? And how do we evaluate the response and generate better outcome measures than disease free and overall survival?

Immunotherapy was addressed by Zeuthen (Copenhagen), using malignant melanoma as a paradigm. Gaudernack (Oslo) summarized the rationale and results of the ongoing trials of vaccination against peptides encoded by mutated Ki-ras alleles. Both speakers were eminently successful in conveying to non-immunologists the subtleties of manipulating the immune system. It is also clear that the concept of immunoprevention is likely to emerge vigor-



ously and that its practice is perhaps closer than we think.

The "earliest" detection of cancer is the aim of major research efforts in many countries. The ability to treat superficial epithelial lesions with photodynamic therapy (PDT) is very promising and Peng and Giercksky presented the work carried out at the Norwegian Radium Hospital (Oslo) with carcinoma of the esophagus. The experience of these investigators in China shows how the judicious use of screening and very selective therapies (ALA photosensitizers) can successfully treat

early cancer. Although a longer follow up is needed, the results are certainly promising.

Drug resistance is a major barrier to conventional chemotherapy and the state-of-the-art of the field was presented from the Charité campus by M. Dietel (Berlin). An almost flawless transmission and Dietel's to-the-point style made it possible to have a systematic treatment of the subject and an effective background for Borresen-Dale's lecture, sharing the latest data gathered with expression microarrays. The collaboration with the Stanford group is a telling example of how

much a well-characterized patient population studied by a comprehensive technique can yield. Borresen-Dale was extremely effective in sharing the expression profiles of the tumors and a portrait of the technique with all its magnificent potential and its limitations. Tumor signatures combined with pharmacogenomics and the patient's genotype are sure to revolutionize therapy. We were left with the sure feeling that in the next 5 years we will be reading a considerable number of papers on these subjects.

The final session dealt with the assessment of treatment response. The role of the pathologist was recapitulated, with pride, by Carneiro (Porto). Using inherited gastric cancer as a model, Carneiro taught us much about the earliest lesions of diffuse carcinoma found in carriers of germ line E-cadherin mutations. Carneiro made it clear that enlightened pathologists have much to offer!

Agnantis (Ioannina) gave the most exhaustive review of apoptosis as the background for a set of interesting bcl-2 data coming out of the

studies done in Ioannina. Taken in the context of other observations, these studies suggest that the significance of finding over-expression of bcl-2 in breast cancer cells deserves to be carefully evaluated and it may be a favorable indicator.

Kvalheim (Oslo) reviewed the methodology for evaluating micrometastases and the clinical significance of using quantitative methods to measure micrometastases as a surrogate end-point for evaluating response to therapy. Using real time PCR and automated image screening systems to count unusual events, we will learn much about the biology and clinical role of evaluating minimal residual disease in the bone marrow.

Couvelard (Clichy), Krause (Halle), Davidson (Oslo), Vintermyr (Bergen) and Clausen (Oslo) contributed papers focusing on the molecular mechanisms of carcinogenesis as would, a day after, Dubus (Bordeaux) Thorstensen (Oslo) and Berner (Oslo). Both the platform presentations as well as the posters

[Acebo (Spain); Begueret (France); Bukholm (Norway); Damotte (France); Skotheim (Norway); Tsanou (Greece)] discussed near the end of the course elicited a lively and informative discussion.

Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of EUROCELLPATH'2000 was the sense of "calm euphoria" present throughout the entire meeting and that made it both productive and pleasant. Celebrating Midsummer Evening at Maihaugen (with the Trolls!) and the splendid banquet prepared by the chef at Montebello certainly contributed to this spirit. But above all, credit should go to the local organizing team (Danielsen, Emilsen and Gurvitsj) who, under the expert guidance of Jahn M. Nesland, produced a truly enchanting environment for intellectual inquiry.

Jose Costa, M.D.

Department of Pathology and
Yale Cancer Center

Yale University School of Medicine,
New-Haven, Connecticut

**New Intercongress ESP Meeting, Lago Maggiore (Northern Italy)
May 19–21, 2002**

The ESP is organizing a meeting in May 2002 in Baveno, Italy (between the Berlin 2001 and the Ljubiana 2003 ESP Congresses). The meeting will focus on organ-oriented pathology. The activities of ESP working groups on cytopathology, endocrine pathology, gastrointestinal pathology, gynecopathology, uropathology, head and neck pathology, pulmonary pathology, soft tissue tumors, will be open to interested colleagues with workshops, keynote lectures and free communications.

**Organizer: Prof. G. Bussolati
Inquire at: ap3unito@virgilio.it**



**IOANNINA UNIVERSITY
COURSES IN PATHOLOGY (IUCP)***



* Under the auspices of the ESP within the frame of the European Institute for Continuing Medical Education (EICME) and the collaboration of the European School of Oncology (ESO).



Ioannina University Courses in Pathology (IUCP)

Part one: Oesophagus-Stomach Pathology-Oncology,
15-17(half day) May 2001

Faculty: M. Bai (GR)
P. Davaris (GR)
R. Feakins (UK)
H. Kalekou-Greka (GR)
P. Kanavaros (GR)
K. Petraki (GR)

Part two: Duodenum-Biliary tract-Pancreas Pathology
Oncology, 17(half day)-19 May, 2001

Faculty: P. Kanavaros (GR)
G. Karayannopoulou (GR)
G. Kloppel (D)
J. Luttges (D)
M. Papotti (I)

(Second announcement)

Director-Coordinator: Prof. Niki J Agnantis

Registration fees for each part:

EUROS 400 (200 for residents)

Accommodation and full board are included

Account number in EUROS: 359/61930-96

National Bank of Greece, Ioannina, Greece

Correspondence:

Prof. Niki J. Agnantis, M.D.,
Institute of Pathology, University of Ioannina,
Medical School, University Campus,
45110 Ioannina, Greece
Tel: +30651-97795, Fax: +30651-97858
e-mail: nagnanti@cc.uoi.gr.

Important message to all ESP members who want to send material for publication in the *Europath News*, which will appear four times a year (February, May, August, November) incorporated in *Virchows Archiv*: the material should be sent to one of the editors 2 months ahead of time by e-mail:

C.L. Berry@mds.qmw.ac.uk or nagnanti@cc.uoi.gr

Slide seminar in the Internet

Diagnostic histopathology cases presented at the European School of Pathology courses in Turin are going to be shown via Internet.

**You are kindly invited to visit the site at
<http://www.isi.it/pathology/index.htm>.**

European Society of Pathology

I8th
**European
Congress
of Pathology**

Berlin · Germany
September 8 – 13 · 2001

2001

S e c o n d A n n o u n c e m e n t



Charité
Humboldt-University Berlin
Institute of Pathology

Welcome to the NEW BERLIN

Currently the changes in society and in our lives are more than rapid and fundamental: this is true for communication, economy, science and health care as well. If someone would have predicted 15 years ago that

- The human genome would be completely disclosed by the year 2000
- A normal personal computer is ten times more powerful than the main computers of the NASA were in 1985
- That millions and millions of "normal" persons communicate around the world by a simple system, called the Internet
- A pathologist in Berlin can directly drive a robotic microscope in Shanghai and Cape Town
- That almost every micro-organism can be detected in normally processed tissue specimen by a simple method called PCR

I presume this person would have been called an utopist by a friend and an idiot by someone who was not a friend. Nonetheless, all these points have already become reality much faster than anybody would have expected.

We, the family of pathologists, are members of this changing world and we have to realize that pathology will also undergo considerable turn-arounds in the upcoming decade. The topics of molecular pathology, telepathology and chip pathology are only some examples which will influence our diagnostic work. The structure of information to be delivered, e.g., to predict the biology of a tumor or to detect and characterize the virus of an infectious disease, as well as our means of communicating with our clinical colleagues will have to be adapted to the increasing demands being placed on physicians and patients alike. Furthermore, the structure of the health care systems will undergo dramatic transformation, which will also influence our speciality.

One old, and always new, point is that pathology will only maintain its

outstanding position in the clinical diagnostic work if the diagnostic work is performed at a quality level which is as high as possible. To make the recent progress and current information accessible to every pathologist, four key note lectures and more than 100 symposia, short courses and slide seminars given by internationally recognised experts from all over Europe, the United States, Canada, Japan and elsewhere will be presented. In these sessions new scientific results as well as practical aspects of our day-to-day business will be presented. Special attention will be given paid to intensifying the connection with the International Academy of Pathology (IAP) in three joint IAP-ESP sessions. The same is true for the International Society of Gynecological Pathology (ISGP), which also will perform three joint symposia together with the ESP Working Group on Gynecological Pathology. Furthermore, the International Union Against Cancer (UICC) will organize a special meeting on the developments of the TNM system, including the recently published topics on "Prognostic Factors"

and "unified tumor terminology". All of this will be taking place in the old and new capital of Germany, Berlin. This rapidly changing city may be an ideal place to bring European Pathology a step further into the new Millennium. History and innovation are also mirrored in the field of pathology in Berlin. Here Rudolf Virchow presented his revolutionary "Cellularpathologie" (1856) to the scientific world followed by his fundamental work on "Tumorphathologie" (1864). Let us see if we can keep something of this spirit so as to be prepared for the challenges and to provide visionary solutions on an international level.

Please accept the cordial invitation of the ESP supported by the German and the Berlin Societies.

Looking forward to seeing you in September 2001.

Manuel Sobrinho-Simões
ESP President

and

Manfred Dietel
Steffen Hauptmann
Local Organizers

Deadlines

Submission of Abstracts: 15 February 2001

Registration Fees

Payment	Before June 1 st , 2001	After June 1 st , 2001	After August 15 th , 2001
ESP members	DM 700	DM 800	DM 1000
Non-members	DM 850	DM 950	DM 1200
Residents in Pathology	DM 450	DM 550	DM 700
Students	DM 350	DM 450	DM 600

Organization:

CTW

Congress Organization Thomas Wiese GmbH

Goßlerstr. 30

12161 Berlin

Phone +49 30/85 99-62-0

Fax +49 30/85 07 98 26

e-mail: thomas.wiese@ctw-congress.de

www.ctw-congress.de/pathology

European School of Pathology

Torino branch

In September 2000, the 10th EscOP courses will be held in Turin on ovarian pathology (Prof. J. Prat) and GI pathology (Profs. Geboes, Ectors and Flejou). The general outline of the courses has not been changed, except for minor improvements. Slide sets and handouts for personal study have already been prepared and will be integrated by a few lectures. Some 40 participants have been registered from 14 different countries.

Forthcoming courses will deal with hematopathology, scheduled in July 2001 to avoid overlapping with ESP Meeting in Berlin in September (Prof. DeWolf-Peterse has kindly agreed to lead the course) and with head and neck and thyroid pathology, scheduled in September 2002 and led by Profs. Cardesa and Simpson, and Prof. Sobrinho-Simões, respectively. All have agreed to participate and one co-leader will be invited for the thyroid pathology course.

An application for sponsoring of our teaching activities was submitted again to the EU. This year great effort was made by the local organizers in Villa Gualino, Turin. Officers from the Institute for Scientific Interchange (ISI) and myself prepared a 3-year based proposal to the UE, as a Euro Summer School and obtained a grant which will allow us to cover 50

to 100% of running costs (according to different items) and 100% of participation costs of *young* pathologists from *member* countries. This means that the school can expand its activities and favour the participation of colleagues from member countries. However, at the same time, other financial sources are necessary to allow applicants from Eastern or non-member countries to attend the courses and share their experience with their "western" colleagues.

Eastern branch

In 1999 a course was repeated in Warsaw, but unfortunately the course could not take place in year 2000, although a lung pathology course, led by Prof. H. Popper from Graz had been scheduled in June. Presumably, the courses will be initiated again in 2001. At the same time, a proposal came from Moscow to open a branch in Russia and Prof. Paltsev is apparently ready to organize a course in 2001. The topics and the general arrangement of the courses will be similar to those held in Turin. These activities will hopefully allow a wider participation of young eastern pathologists. In fact, the number of applications I received in the past is always higher than the number of scholarships we could provide in any given year (thanks to the contribution of ESP and private companies, namely Dako).

Credits and CME

I received information from some colleagues about the credit system in their country. There are many differences and the courses presently do not receive official recognition, although they are held under the auspices of our society. A small group of young pathologists have attended several consecutive courses and probably got an almost full coverage of the different fields of pathology. The way our courses are arranged is now relatively well standardized and a definite number of credits or "hours" could be calculated for each course attended in Turin and probably also in Poland or Russia.

Advertising and Teaching Material

This year the early posting of the course announcement in the Internet brought a large number of applications. Thus the web is most useful for spreading information about the programmes, especially for Eastern Europe and for not-yet-ESP members. In addition, some of the former courses (soft tissue, and recently, pancreas pathology) have been reproduced on a CD-ROM containing representative images of the presented cases together with the diagnosis or a comment. This instrument may facilitate the transfer of the knowledge acquired at the course(s) to the local level.

Mauro Papotti



Haemato pathology

Prof. C. DeWolf-Peeters, Leuven

Dr. A. Marx, Würzburg

Dr. A. Tierens, Oslo

Dr. R. Achten, Leuven



2001 courses

July 1 - 7

Turin, Italy

AIM

Post-graduate residential course for young European pathologists based on workshops, slide seminars and few lectures to update and standardise participants' diagnostic ability.

The School is partially supported by the European Community
(Contract n° HPC1-2000-0022278)

FEE

* Registration is 150 Euro per course (Two courses: 250 Euro).

* Full board accomodation (to be paid upon departure) is 70 Euro/day/person.

* A limited number of EScoP scholarships (for ESP Members) and EU Grants (for <35 yrs pathologists from EU and associated countries) is also available upon request

DATES

Pathology of Lymphnodes & Spleen
July 1-4, 2001

Pathology of Bone Marrow & Thymus
July 5-7, 2001

PLACE &

ORGANIZATION

Institute for Scientific Interchange (ISI)
Villa Gualino,
Viale S. Severo 65,
10133 Torino, Italy.

PAST COURSES

- 1991 Liver & GI path (non neopl)
Ovarian pathology
Breast pathology
- 1992 Pulmonary pathology
Endocrine pathology
- 1993 Haematopathology
- 1994 Haematopathology
Uterine pathology
Breast pathology
- 1995 Quantitative pathology
Neuropathology
Head & Neck pathology
- 1996 Uropathology
Dermatopathology (neopl)
- 1997 Tumors of liver & pancreas
Tumors of GI tract
- 1998 Soft tissue tumors
Breast pathology
- 1999 Lung pathology
Cytopathology
- 2000 Ovarian pathology
GI pathology

APPLY before March 30 to

European School of Pathology
c/o Dept Pathology, Univ Turin, Via Santena 7,
I-10126 Torino Italy Fax +39 011 6635267
E-mail papotti@molinetto.unito.it

Note: By May, a letter will confirm or reject the application. Do not send money now, please.

Phone Office

+39 0116603090

Phone Residence

+39 0116603555

E-mail: ISI@ISI36a.ISI.IT

FUTURE COURSES

- 2002 Thyroid & parathyroid path.
Head & Neck pathology
- 2003 Pathology of the pancreas
Pathology of the liver



To EScoP

RE: Preliminary application

Surname: Name: Sex:

Date & place of birth: Citizenship:

Full address:

Phone: Fax: E-mail:

- ☐ application for 2 courses ☐ application for 1 course ☐ July 1-4 ☐ July 5-7
- ☐ I apply for: ☐ EScoP scholarship ☐ EU grant, if available
- ☐ Member of ESP ☐ non member (I apply for 2001 ESP membership)
- ☐ I enclose a brief curriculum vitae stating my experience in pathology

Date:

Signature:



8th Meeting of the International Pituitary Pathology Club

October 5 - 9, 2001

**Conference Venue: European Cultural Center of
Delphi, Greece**

Dear colleagues:

I am pleased to invite you to the first International Pituitary Pathology Club Meeting of the new Millennium. In this multidisciplinary meeting pathologists, endocrinologists, neurosurgeons and basic science researchers from all over the world will get together and exchange ideas in a friendly atmosphere. Delphi will be the center of the world, as it was in the ancient era. It will be a great chance to come and enjoy a scientific congregation in the sanctuary of the god Apollo, the most famous oracle in the world.

I look forward to greeting you in Delphi.

George Kontogeorgos M.D.

If you would like to be kept up to date, please fill in the following form and send it to: George Kontogeorgos M.D., Department of Pathology, G.Gennimatas Athens General Hospital, 154 Messogion Avenue, 115 27, Athens, Greece, e-mail: gkonto@cc.uoa.gr

Last Name:	First Name:	Title:
.....
Institution:		
Street/No:	City:	ZIP: State:
Country:	Tel:	Fax: e-mail:

The European Society of Pathology

November 2000

Why become a member of ESP?

The benefits that the membership in the European Society of Pathology offers you are the following:

- Participation in the activities of the following working groups: head and neck pathology, gastrointestinal and liver pathology, endocrine pathology, uropathology, gynaecological pathology, pulmonary pathology, cytopathology and soft tissue tumours.
- Priority in registering for the annual courses of the European School of Pathology (EscoP) in Turin, Warsaw and Moscow (with grants or special fees for residents and young pathologists).
- Priority in registering for the annual courses of the EUROCELLPATH: Gent 2001, Berlin 2002 and Cagliari 2003 (with grants or special fees for residents and young pathologists).
- Reduced registration fees for participating in the European Congresses of Pathology (Berlin 2001, Ljubljana 2003).
- Reduced registration fees for participating at the Intercongress Meetings of the ESP especially devoted to the working groups of the Society (Turin 2002, Foz de Iguaçu, Brazil 2004).

And, a number of benefits linked to the fact that *Virchows Archiv* is now the official journal of the European Society of Pathology

- A subscription to the journal *Virchows Archiv* at no extra charge – this is automatically sent to every member every month.
- Access to the journal online within LINK (take a look at <http://link.springer.de>). If you are already a member of ESP but have not yet registered for your free electronic access, you will find the necessary form to complete for online access here, too.
- A discount of 20% on most titles published by Springer. To take advantage of this, simply send your order directly to the publisher, with details of your membership.

If you have not yet joined the European Society of Pathology, why not do so now?

Simply complete and return the form enclosed. If you are already a member, please wait for our renewal letter for 2001.

We look forward to welcoming you as a member in 2001

Yours sincerely

M. Sobrinho-Simões
President
European Society of Pathology

U. Van Haelst
Treasurer
European Society of Pathology

G. Kloppel
Managing Editor *Virchows Archiv*
and Past President,
European Society of Pathology



EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF PATHOLOGY
(E.S.P.)



Application for Membership

Please, use TYPEWRITER ONLY for filling in the form!

Surname:

First name(s):

☐

Male

☐

Female

Place and date of birth:

Title/present position:

☐

Prof.

☐

Dr.

☐

Resident other:

PRIVATE ADDRESS:

Street:

City:

Postcode/zip:

State/Country:

INSTITUTE/OFFICE ADDRESS: *(This address will be used for subsequent correspondence)*

Name:

Street:

City:

Postcode/zip:

State/Country:

Tel. (+ ext):

Telefax:

FIELDS OF INTEREST:

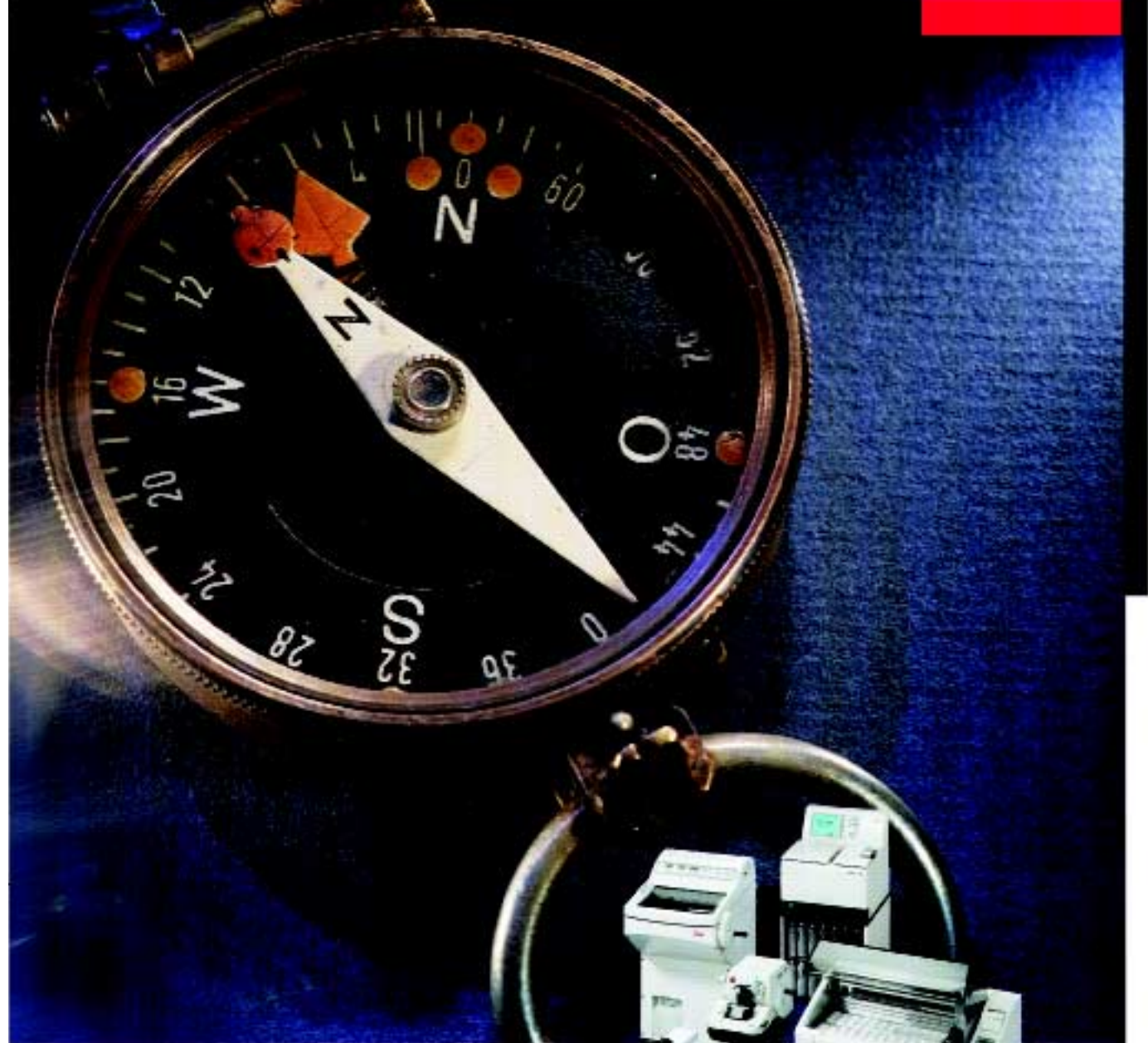
Date of application:

Signature:

*Please
mail or fax
this
application form
to:*

Prof. Dr. U. van Haelst
Treasurer ESP
Institute of Pathology
Medical Faculty
Geert Grooteplein Zuid, 24
NL - 6525 GA Nijmegen
The Netherlands
Fax: +31-24-354 0520

Your acceptance as a
member of the E.S.P. will
be confirmed in due time
and information will be
given about the payment
of the membership fee.



Setting the course for creative system solutions in sample preparation

Trend-setting quality products for medicine, biology and industrial quality assurance from Leica.

The comprehensive product range for perfect sample preparation starts with tissue processing and embedding, then microtomes and cryostats and then on to stainers and coverslippers.

Complete system solutions – the trend for state-of-the-art technology in sample preparation.

Leica Microsystems Nussloch GmbH
Heidelberger Strasse 17-19
D-69226 Nussloch

Phone: +49 6224 143-0
Fax: +49 6224 143 200
<http://www.leica.com/specimen-prep>

Leica