European Society of Pathology

NEWSLETTER

# EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF PATHOLOGY NEWSLETTER

Autumn 2016 Edition #24

TAKE A LOOK INSIDE

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European Society of Pathology

NEWSLETTER

## Table of Contents


MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ESP (P.BEDOSSA)..... .....2

EDITOR'S MESSAGE (G. VUJANIĆ)...3

ESP HISTORY BOOK ..... 5

THE XXXI INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE IAP AND 28TH CONGRESS OF THE ESP 2016 (D.SCHMIDT).....6

29TH EUROPEAN CONGRESS OF PATHOLOGY 2017 ANNOUNCEMENT ..... 8

ESP TRAINEE SUBCOMMITTE (A.STARZYŃSKA)..... 10

ESP EDUCATION SUBCOMMITTEE (A. RYŠKA) ..... 10

GIORDANO FELLOWSHIP AWARDEES 2017 ..... 12

NEW ESP WORKING GROUP IN AUTOPSY PATHOLOGY! (C. ALFSEN) ..... 13

SLOVENIAN SOCIETY OF PATHOLOGY AND FORENSIC MEDICINE (B. LUZAR, M.VOLAVŠEK, I.KERN).....13

REPORT FROM THE 2ND MACEDONIAN CONGRESS OF PATHOLOGY WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION (N.BASESHKA) .....18

ANALECTA MEDICA (L. KAKLAMANIS) .....19

SOME RECENTLY PUBLISHED BOOKS (M.VOLAVŠEK) .....23

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS IN 2016 – 2017 (M.VOLAVŠEK).....27

## Message from the President of the ESP

*By Prof. Pierre Bedossa*

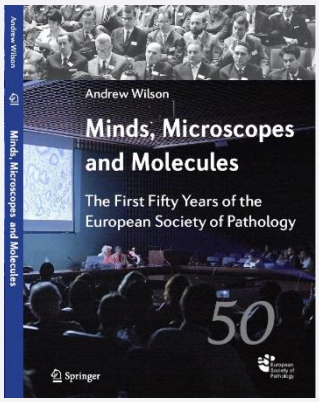
***It was a great success…***

Dear Members,

The 28th Congress of the European Society of Pathology in Cologne just came to the end and I have the feeling that it was a great success. For the first time, the European Congress of Pathology (ECP) was organized jointly with the International Academy of Pathology through its German Division. In a period of political turmoil and when frontiers are raised again, it was a great occasion for the community of pathologists to show conviviality and a strong desire to share and, in this sense, this joint congress

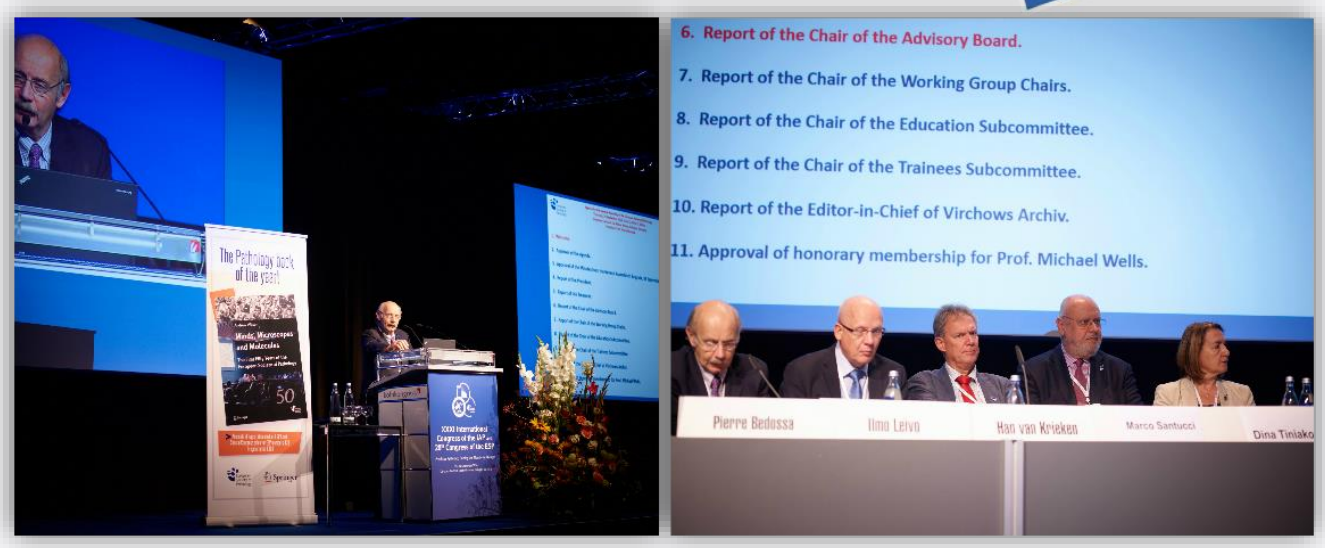

came in a timely fashion. With more than 4000 registrations including 3000 congress participants from 104 different countries, we could not expect more. Conference rooms were full, poster and e-poster sessions well-attended and the scientific level has been considered more than satisfactory.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our partner, the German division of the IAP, for their great and friendly collaboration along this past year where we built together not only scientific but also social programs that have been strongly appreciated. Thanks also go to all who contributed to the scientific programme, including our working groups, the scientific committee, and the teams behind the curtains, CPO Hanser, ESP and GD-IAP headquarters.




ESP is a society with a long and rich history with tradition of friendship, but also with challenges, strong personalities, builders that persevere through difficult periods and have established along the years a highly visible and successful structure dedicated to teaching and learning. The annual European Congress of Pathology is only one of its achievements. ESP history is now scribed forever and I take this occasion to kindly draw your attention to the history book of ESP "Minds, Microscopes and Molecules", written by Andrew Wilson, that after more than one year of deep research in our archives nicely explains how ESP progressed from a group of friends to a professional organization that has retained its conviviality. A few years from now, when we write the second edition of this book, the Cologne congress would be a new milestone to be added. Now ESP and IAP will follow their own ways, but their roads will cross again in 2020, when the congress will be run jointly again by both societies in Glasgow.

After such an event, there are always some special moments that stay in our minds longer than others, sometimes for unexplained reasons. To me, one of these was when the general assembly granted its enthusiastic support to award an Honorary Membership to Prof Michael Wells, a




*The ESP Executive Committee at the ESP General Assembly in Cologne*

past-president of ESP but also the one who built the settlement of this link between ESP and IAP. Another "special" moment was the session organized by the trainees whose title was "The most useful knowledge and skills in the beginning of my career". A bunch of past, actual or future ESP presidents came to the podium to share their views in a room packed with young pathologists. Both of these moments have been vivid markers of a society with a strong past and a brilliant future.

We look forward to seeing you again next year during our **European Congress of Pathology (ECP)**, **Amsterdam 2-6 September, 2017.**

## Editor's Message

*By Prof. Gordan Vujanić*

Dear colleagues

This is my first Newsletter as Editor, following retirement of my predecessor, Professor Aurelio Ariza, who has done a fantastic job during his time in office. With his influence and improvements to the Newsletter, it has become one of the banners of the Society, which has allowed members to learn about its life and activities. We are all very grateful to Aurelio for all his hard work and achievements and believe he will continue to contribute to the Society's activities in the future. I now have the difficult task of trying to keep this high standard and can only promise to do my best. I am delighted that Professor Metka Volavšek has accepted to join the team as Associate editor and with further support from Ms Lora Kostova (ESP Communication Specialist) and Dr Raed Al Dieri (ESP Scientific Director) we hope to keep making the Newsletter something that the members will find informative, useful and enjoyable to read. They will be published in regular intervals, three times a year, in October, February and June. This particular issue has been delayed for a week because of the late dates of the last congress, but that should not be happening in the future.

The issue traditionally starts with President's message, and Professor Pierre Bedossa reflects on the past Congress which was a great success and also draws your attention to the ESP History book, which is something each Society's member should have on their shelves. The book was launched at the Congress and more details about it can be found in the Newsletter. You can order

a copy of the book from the ESP Office in Brussels (€10 for members / €30 for non-members).

Professor Dieter Schmidt, IAP Congress President also gives his account and reflections of our joint congress, emphasizing that the congress attracted the biggest audience ever, with over 3100 delegates from 104 countries. I think that it is worth mentioning that over 150 delegates were supported to come to the congress and participate in its program.

Preparations for the 29th European Congress of Pathology which is to be held next year in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, are well under way - the first information is presented in its leaflet, please pencil the dates in your diaries. At this point, we would like to warn you about a confusion caused by to us unknown 'organization' called Euro Pathology 2017 which is organizing "13th European Pathology Congress" in Milano, Italy, in August 2017 - this congress has nothing to do with the European Society of Pathology and its 29th European Congress of Pathology, so please bear that in mind when deciding whether or not to participate in this event.

The next item is a report from ESP Trainee Subcommittee which has organized excellent sessions during the Congress and proved that the decision to form this subcommittee a few years ago was the right one, as they bring young trainees across Europe together.

Professor Aleš Ryška, new Chair of the Educational Subcommittee, introduces what they regard to be three main challenges in their future work, and expresses their determination in succeeding in this important activity of the Society. A list of 13 Giordano Fellowship Awardees shows that young pathologists are keen to visit centers of excellence and learn and improve their diagnostic and research skills in their areas of interest.

The General Assembly of the ESP approved the proposal of Dr. Cecilie Alfsen to establish a new Working Group devoted to Autopsy Pathology. It is hoped that this WG will promote the role and importance of autopsy in health care.

Further in the Newsletter, we read about the Slovenian Society of Pathology and Forensic Medicine, from its beginnings in the early years of the XXth century to present days. Many members of the Slovenian Society have served at important offices of the ESP and contributed to its development into the leading pathology society on the European continent.

The report from the 2nd Macedonian congress of pathology shows that regional collaboration and support is very much alive as confirmed by participation from 23 countries.

Analecta Medica, prepared by Dr Loukas Kaklamanis, offers a selection of recent and important scientific abstract, and Professor Metka Volavšek reviews most recently published books from different areas of pathology. She also provides a list of pathology meetings around of world, which might be of interest to our members.

So, a 30-page Newsletter is in front of you, please find time to read it and send us any suggestions, criticisms and comments which may help us to prepare a better issue next time.

# The Pathology book of the year!


The European Society of Pathology (ESP) was created in 1964 by a small group of eminent practitioners, notably the Belgian Pierre Dustin and the Italian Alfonso Giordano.

Set against a backdrop of political and social change (e.g. the evolution of the European Union, the fall of the Iron Curtain), and the advance of science and practice, the book focuses on the people and events that helped make the ESP what it is today: the face of European Pathology.

**€10 for ESP members**
**€30 for non-members**
**(price exclusive postal charges)**
**Order at info@esp-pathology.org**

## The perfect gift for your favourite pathologist

Drawn from interviews, published sources, the Societies archives and the contributions of many ESP members, *Minds, Microscopes and Molecules* features over 140 historical photos.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1 • A Society is Born (1963-1966)
Chapter 2 • Congresses and Coups d'états (1967-1978)
Chapter 3 • Defending the Profession (1979-1987)
Chapter 4 • New Europe (1988-1999)
Chapter 5 • Millennium Passed, Götterdämmerung Avoided (2000-2007)
Chapter 6 • The Face of European Pathology (2008-2014)

## From the Foreword by Pierre Bedossa, ESP President

*"The European Society of Pathology (ESP) is today an established force in international pathology. But as* Minds, Microscopes and Molecules *amply shows, it has been a long and winding road...*

*The book reminds us of the efforts made over five decades by the Society's officers, creating a representative organization to strengthen Pathology across Europe. But it also demonstrates how much we have benefitted from the work of hundreds of members who have served on Committees and Working Groups, taught courses, helped organize Congresses and other events, and carried out many other activities. Their hard work and dedication to the profession have enabled the ESP to grow steadily in stature and influence over the years."*

European Society of Pathology

Springer

XXXI International Congress of the International Academy of Pathology and 28th Congress of the European Society of Pathology

25 – 29 September 2016, Congress-Centrum Ost Kölnmesse, Cologne, Germany

# The XXXI International Congress of the IAP and 28th Congress of the ESP

*By Prof. Dietmar Schmidt, Congress President IAP*

Dear colleagues, dear friends,

More than 4 weeks have passed since we said good bye after a most enjoyable Congress Party at the end of the XXXI International Congress of the International Academy of Pathology and the 28th Congress of the European Society of Pathology which took place in the Köln Messe in Cologne from September 25 to 29, 2016.

This jointly organized meeting will go down in the annals as a highly successful scientific congress. It is a milestone in the cooperation between two great societies devoted to pathology, the International Academy of Pathology (IAP) and the European Society of Pathology (ESP) which together represent more than 6000 pathologists in Europe, and thus the largest group of pathologists in the world.

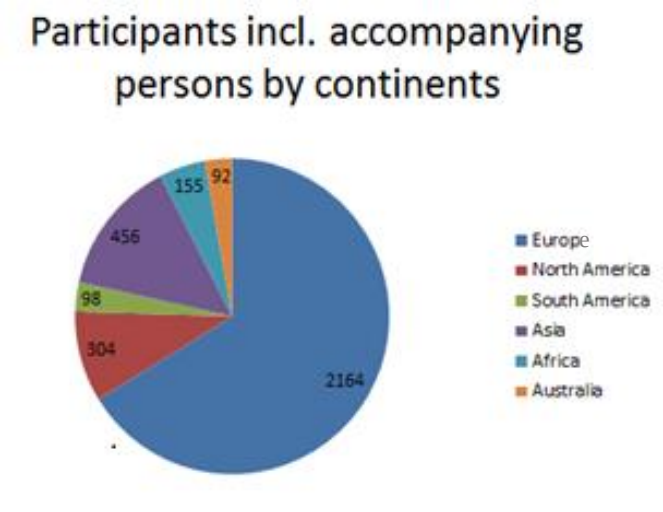

*Prof. Dietmar Schmidt (IAP Congress President) and Prof. Pierre Bedossa (ESP Congress President) during the Opening Ceremony.*

There is no doubt any more, we did achieve our goal of organizing a joint congress of excellent quality. All the different aspects of our motto

*The Opening Ceremony of the XXXI International Congress of the International Academy of Pathology and 28th Congress of the European Society of Pathology in Cologne*

"Predictive pathology, guiding and monitoring therapy" were discussed extensively.
The successful organization of this congress was a gratifying developmental process, which eventually lead to a truly joint program. In contrast to similar attempts by other societies we were really acting like one society, and not two societies running two congresses at the same time in one building. Both societies have a common message, to advance the knowledge in pathology by organizing congresses in different countries so that pathologists from underserved and neighboring countries can attend these meetings and take advantage of the close proximity to their home countries and short travel distance. The well balanced scientific program attracted 3163 delegates from 104 countries. In total 4.103 persons registered in the conference including 167 accompanying persons and 670 persons from 90 companies.

Most participants came from Europe, but there was also a big group of colleagues coming from non-European countries.




2082 abstracts were received. Out of these 192 abstracts were selected by the scientific committee as oral free presentations, 956 as posters, and 577 as electronic posters. The quality of most abstracts was good or very good, many were excellent or even outstanding.

We invited 471 speakers including 4 key note lecturers who all gave excellent presentations.

100 bursaries were provided for applicants from Europe and non-European countries. These bursaries covered registration, travel, and lodging. Altogether, we spent slightly more than €100,000 for this purpose. In addition, 38 Bursaries were offered by the IAP central to non-resident applicants, 15 bursaries were provided by the British Division of the IAP, and 6 more bursaries were offered by the Vladimir Totović Foundation.

Collective picture of the bursaries of the congress

*Congress Concert in the Cologne Cathedral*

The strong support from the industry was highly appreciated. As it is true for most congresses the congress in Cologne would not have been possible in this impressive format without support from the industry. It was frequently stated by the exhibitors that they liked the content of the program, the setting in the KölnMesse with a close proximity of the plenary hall, the poster exhibition area and the technical exhibition and the organization by the team of CPO Hanser and the management of the KölnMesse. 90 exhibitors were present who rented 1.124 sqm exhibition space net.

The congress offered also a wide range of tours for accompanying persons in and around Cologne which were very well attended. 902 registrations for the concert in the Cologne Cathedral were received, 402 colleagues attended the congress party. Both events were really special and highly memorable. I'm pretty sure that not only for me but for most of you the Congress Concert in the Cologne Cathedral was a very special highlight.

I would like to thank all colleagues and all the other people who were involved with the organization of this congress. Thank you to the conveners who did a wonderful job in putting together an excellent program. I would like to give very special thanks to Martina Schmidt's commitment. She has achieved her task as managing director with great bravura. Above all, she was always able to answer difficult organizational questions and solve problems because of her clearly structured work style.

I am grateful to the team of CPO Hanser and to Raed al Dieri and the team in the ESP office in Brussels who cooperated very well with Martina. To me, CPO Hanser was an excellent as PCO of this congress.

My thanks also goes to the officers of the IAP, especially the President of the IAP Eduardo Santini de Araujo, who strongly believed in the idea of a joint congress of the IAP and the ESP. Perhaps this wonderful congress in Cologne can serve as a model for future joint congresses of the IAP and ESP when they happen to be in Europe in the same year.
Last but not least I am extremely grateful to my colleagues in the Scientific Committee, Fatima Carneiro, Han van Krieken and my co-president Pierre Bedossa from the ESP, and Reinhard Büttner and Sigurd Lax from the German Division of the IAP for their relentless operational readiness, their collegiality and professionalism. Organizing this first joint meeting between the European Society of Pathology and the International Academy of Pathology was a challenging task, but we all really enjoyed working together with so highly professional colleagues.

## 29th European Congress of Pathology 2017

The 29th European Congress of Pathology will be held from 02nd of September until 06th of September 2017 in Amsterdam RAI Exhibition & Convention Centre Europaplein, The Netherlands.

For more information, please visit the ECP 2017 website!


European Society of Pathology

## Congress Information

**Congress Venue**
Amsterdam RAI Exhibition & Convention Centre
Europaplein
1078 GZ Amsterdam
The Netherlands

**Congress Website**
Further and updated information will be available on the internet at **www.esp-congress.org**.

**Congress Language**
The official language of the 29th European Congress of Pathology is English.

**Technical Exhibition**
The 29th ECP will be accompanied by a major technical exhibition. Potential exhibitors can request an exhibition/sponsorship brochure from the exhibition office, CPO HANSER SERVICE GmbH at **ecp-amsterdam@cpo-hanser.de**.

**CME – Continuing Medical Education**
The ESP is seeking approval from the European Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (EACCME) to provide CME credits for the scientific programme of the congress. These credits are recognised by the American Medical Association towards the Physician's Recognition Award (PRA). More detailed information will become available prior to the congress on the congress website **www.esp-congress.org**.

**Hotels in Amsterdam**
CPO HANSER SERVICE GmbH has reserved a large number of hotel rooms in various hotels in different price categories in Amsterdam. The majority of the hotel rooms are located close to Amsterdam RAI.
Reservations will be possible online at **www.esp-congress.org** shortly.

## City of Amsterdam


Welcome to Amsterdam – town with its fan-shaped canals, city where Spinoza and Decartes once lived, place of free thinkers and merchants, town with metropolitan features, lots of tourist magnetforce for youth.

It's rich and poignant history is there to admire: a boat ride in its 17th century circular canals (Unesco world Heritage), the Anne Frank House, the Rijksmuseum, the van Gogh museum and conveniently around the corner, the Stedelijk Museum. Be cool and visit ‚Noord' with its movie museum (‚the eye'), grand cafe's and revolving building. Concertgebouw or Opera: plan in advance. On the spot: many stages or theaters in town. Drink beer, eat French fries with mayonnaise or, if you insist, go inside a 'coffee shop'.

Amsterdam will impress you with it's modernity among history and its notorious tradition of being not traditional. It has a make a go of atmosphere, Long ago, the government deemed it safer to rule from the Hague, but, like everybody likes to be in Amsterdam. Even our Monarch has it's own residence in town. Now its your turn.

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## ESP Trainee Subcommittee

*By Aleksandra Starzyńska (Poland), Chair of the ESP Trainee Subcommittee*

Dear Senior ESP Members and Fellow Residents,

The trainee Session during the recent ECP/AIP joint congress in Cologne was a great success! Many participants came to listen to some of the noted European pathologists talking about their professional path and sharing their views on what the most important features one should focus on in order to become a great pathologist. Their presentations were very inspiring and encouraging. It was also nice to be reminded that even the ESP presidents used to be trainees…

After the session, we held a Trainee Assembly where we presented results of the Resident Survey – 293 pathology residents from 33 countries participated in it. We were able to carry out this project thanks to great work of Eleftheria Lakiotaki with a help from Rui Oliveira and Faruk Skenderi. You can see survey results here.

We are currently working on several exciting projects, including preparation for the next ECP in Amsterdam. If you would like to join us and become a part of the Trainee Subcommittee fill in this form. We are waiting for you!

Lastly, after two years, my term as the chair of the Trainee Subcommittee comes to an end at the Congress in Amsterdam and we are looking for a new chair. If you are a trainee with at least two years of pathology training ahead of you, if you are active, creative and would like to gain some unique experience, send your application to the ESP office to e-mail: secretary@esp-pathology.org

With your application, you should enclose:

- Short CV
- Proof of residency
- Status of ESP membership
- Supporting letter from the National Trainee Association (if available)
  or
- Supporting letter from the National Society

A recommendation letter from a senior ESP member is advisable but not a must.

We are waiting for your application until 10th February 2017 – don't miss it!

If you have any questions, comments or ideas don't hesitate to contact us at alex.starzynska@gmail.com or ruipedrocoliveira@hotmail.com and visit the Trainees' part of the ESP website.

## ESP Education Subcommittee

*By Prof. Aleš Ryška, Chair of the ESP Education Subcommittee*

The Education Subcommittee (ES) has started its activities only during this summer. Although all members are very much interested in the issues of education and training in pathology, vast majority of ES members are "newbies" in this function. Thus, the first task for the ES was to distribute the responsibilities and various tasks and areas of interest among its members. Basically, there are 3 major challenges we are facing at this moment. These are:

### Program of EAT centers and Giordano fellowships

Beyond any doubt, the project of EAT (European Advanced Training) centers hosting young

pathologists awarded by the Giordano fellowships and enabling them intensive training in certain fields of pathology, is one of the success stories of our society. Despite the fact that the project started only very recently, 19 centers have been already confirmed (their list with all details is available at the ESP web page). In 2015 (the entire project started only in this year!), first applicant – Roberto Silva from Portugal – was already awarded by the fellowship and could complete his training in nephropathology. In 2016, seven out of thirteen applicants were awarded the fellowship and could complete their training in breast pathology, haematopathology, colorectal cancer, bone and soft tissue pathology and in pediatric & perinatal pathology. We expect detailed reports about their stays in individual EAT centers soon. For stays planned for 2017, 24 applications have been submitted and 13 members of our society have been awarded. Thus, we can be sure that the interest of the young generation of pathologists craving state-of-the-art training in our discipline is steady and the efforts of all individuals involved in the shaping and organization of the entire project were not wasted.

### Organization of the EScoP courses

The tradition of the EScoP (European School of Pathology) has been initiated by prof. Gianni Bussolati almost two decades ago. The initial idea to organize a course for mid-level pathologists with predominantly hands-on training in microscopy of lesions of one organ system is still valid today. Currently, faculties (teams of tutors) nominated mostly by the ESP working groups have prepared 22 different courses, which can be used for teaching in any of the nine so called EScoP branches. The branches are the centers regularly (usually once or twice per year) hosting one of these courses. So far, Craiova (Rumania), Ankara (Turkey) and Zagreb (Croatia) have been the most active branches. During the time course, some centers have somewhat attenuated their original activity. Thus, ES is trying to evaluate the current activity of all branches and to define a network of centers which will be active and sustainable for longer period. Also, better organization of circulation of the courses in these centers is desperately needed. The members of the faculties are generally very busy experts and to coordinate their schedules requires some planning in advance.

### Finalizing of the ESP Education Portal

At this moment, our society has an enormous amount of educational content from past congresses (presentations from slide seminars and courses, recordings of lectures, etc.). For utilization of this material, however, we need to have each individual item classified, labeled and characterized. This will enable search and quick orientation for the users. A lot has been done so far, nevertheless, it will still take some months to start the full service of our education portal. We feel it as the first-class priority, because once it has started, the content of the portal can be used by each member of our society.

From the aforesaid short information becomes clear that the ES faces many challenges, which will require a lot of work and energy spent. Nevertheless, on behalf of the ES crew, I dare to express our common feeling that educational activities of our society have an enormous potential. With so many dedicated experts participating on the individual projects, we have an intellectual treasure, which can be offered to the ESP members for broadening and deepening expertise in our discipline.

### Members of the Education Subcommittee:

Ales Ryska (Czech Republic)
Daniela Massi (Italy)
Arzu Ensari (Turkey)
Anna Batistatou (Greece)
Janina Kulka (Hungary)
Tibor Tot (Sweden)
Fred Bosman (Switzerland)
Peter Schirmacher (Germany)

# Giordano Fellowship Awardees 2017

| Names | Country of residence | Sub-specialty |
|---|---|---|
| Bence Kővári | Hungary | Digestive Diseases (GI Pathology) |
| Carlos Marques Pontinha | Portugal | Paediatric & Perinatal |
| Jelena Vjestica | Serbia | Uropathology |
| Klára Éles | Hungary | Bone and Soft Tissue Pathology |
| Marina Degtiareva | Belarus | Digestive Diseases (GI Pathology) |
| Martina Bosic | Serbia | Molecular Pathology |
| Poulios Christos | Greece | Endocrine Pathology |
| Oana Cristina Voinea | Romania | Breast Pathology |
| Rui Caetano Oliveira | Portugal | Digestive Diseases (Liver Pathology) |
| Samir Adullazade | Turkey | Digestive Diseases (Liver Pathology) |
| Susana Guimarães | Portugal | Paediatric & Perinatal |
| Velibor Puzovic | Croatia | Breast Pathology |
| Wael Al-Zoughbi | Austria | Molecular Pathology |

## New ESP Working Group in Autopsy Pathology!

*By Prof. Cecilie Alfsen*

Despite evidence based medicine and a continuous focus on quality control in health care, the medical autopsy is in danger. This phenomenon is baffling, as an autopsy may give the definitive answer to both questions of diagnoses and treatments.

Autopsy rates have fallen rapidly all over Europe and several countries now have autopsy rates of less than 5 %. These low rates have serious implications also for teaching, research and public health statistics and epidemiology. Thus, at the recent General Assembly in Cologne, the European Society of Pathology approved the proposal of a Working Group devoted to Autopsy Pathology.

Assistant professor G. Cecilie Alfsen, from Norway, and doctor Carlos Marques Pontinha, from Portugal, proposed the Working Group and drafted the following mission statement:

- To promote the role of medical autopsy as a tool for quality assurance and patient safety in health care, to ensure the quality of cause of death statistics, to improve medical teaching and knowledge, and to guide clinicians in their support of the bereaved.

- To raise awareness among the medical society, the authorities and the public about the role of the autopsy in evidence based medicine.

- To improve the standing of autopsy pathology by focusing on quality, education and specialization, and through broad collaborations with other WGs, associations and societies in all fields of medicine

In the near future, the Working Group will attempt to provide an overview of the situation in Europe with regard to autopsy incidences, legislation and practise.

All colleagues are invited to participate in the revival of Autopsy Pathology in Europe, to join the Working Group and take part in the discussion of future strategies and needs.

## Slovenian Society of Pathology and Forensic Medicine


*Izidor Kern*

### THE MASTER AND THE PUPIL

The year 1900 marked not only the beginning of the new century but also one of the most important discoveries in the history of medicine. In Vienna, Dr Karl Landsteiner (1868-1943) was performing his ground breaking experiments by mixing the blood samples of his assistants, ultimately leading to the detection of three basic blood groups, which he designated A, B and C (known today as blood group 0). One of his assistants was Dr Janez Plečnik (1875-1940) from Ljubljana, who had just finished the Viennese School of Medicine

in 1899. By taking part in the experiments, Dr Janez Plečnik (at that time resident at the Vienna Institute of Pathology) became immortalized as one of the first two people in the world with proven blood group type B.

*Dr Janez Plečnik (1875-1940), as portrayed by famous Slovenian artist Božidar Jakac*

While Dr Karl Landsteiner went on to receive the Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology in 1930, Dr Janez Plečnik returned to his native Ljubljana, and became one of the founding fathers of the Medical Faculty (1919), and, most importantly for us pathologists, laid the foundations for establishing the Institute of Pathology in Ljubljana in 1940.

## BEGINNING OF SLOVENIAN PATHOLOGY AS A DISCIPLINE

*Dr Franc Hribar (1895-1967), the first director of the Institute of Pathology at the Faculty of Medicine in Ljubljana*

Dr Janez Plečnik and Dr Franc Hribar (1895-1967), the first director of the Institute of Pathology (who also studied medicine in Vienna, was a former resident at the Viennese Institute of Pathology and was invited to Ljubljana by Dr Plečnik), represent the two pillars of Slovene pathology and mark the start of contemporary pathology in Slovenia. They realized early on that only by striving for precise identification of the type and nature of diseases would we be able to understand pathology as a discipline. In doing this, Dr Janez Plečnik, and subsequently Dr Franc Hribar, educated, not just taught, generations of Slovene students of medicine, combining their wealth of knowledge on anatomy and pathology with history and art.

This very combination of science and art, in particular music, represented the living universe of Dr Ivan Franc Lenart (1917-1999) the successor of Dr Hribar as director of the Institute of Pathology. Not only with his exceptional talent as a pathologist but also as a visionary, he firmly believed that success and advances in medicine can only be achieved by close bridging and co-operation between the basic sciences, including pathology and clinical medicine. By implementing this fundamental idea, and to honour his predecessor, in

*Dr Ivan Franc Lenart (1917-1999), founder of the Plečnik memorial meetings with the Concerts of Musician Physicians*

*Opening ceremony of 42. Prof dr Janez Plečnik memorial meeting entitled "Human papillomaviruses (HPV) related tumors" in 2011, after which Nobel laureate Harald zur Hausen (Heidelberg, Germany) gave the Keynote lecture on Infections causing human cancers. As evident from the photograph, Large hall of Faculty of Medicine, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia, hardly accommodated all the participants.*

1970 Dr Lenart established the Professor Janez Plečnik Memorial Meeting, not knowing that this meeting would eventually become the traditional annual event of the Institute of Pathology and the Medical Faculty of Ljubljana, spanning a period of more than 4 decades and still continuing to the present. Himself being an excellent cellist with a profound interest in music, Dr Lenart already organized the first Concert of Musician Physicians to celebrate the closing of the Professor Janez Plečnik Memorial Meeting in 1970. The Concert of Musician Physicians has since become a unique event in the world. It is still held today and can be regarded as an important part of the Slovenian national heritage.

Furthermore, starting in 1980, on the proposal of

*Concert of Musician Physicians with the vocal group "Vox medicorum" performing in the large hall of the National Gallery of Slovenia in 1985*

the Section for Pathology of the Slovene Medical Association with the aim of promoting excellence in pathology, the Professor Franc Hribar Award has been given (traditionally at the Concert of Musician Physicians) to expert pathologists and scientists for exceptional scientific achievements and important contributions to the development of pathology in Slovenia.

Already in the early 80s, Slovene pathologists actively supported collaboration with the Societies of Pathology from other republics of the former Yugoslavia. Especially notable was the organization by the Slovene Society of Pathology of the 2nd Yugoslav Congress of Pathology, in Bled, with surprisingly wide international participation from Europe and the United States (remember that this was the period of the politics of the Iron Curtain), including the then president of the European Society of Pathology, Dr Christian Nezelof (Paris).

## BUILDING BRIDGES

*Dr Dušan Ferluga (b.1934), founder of the Slovenian Society of Pathology and Forensic Medicine, Past President of ESP (1981-1983), was long-time chair of the Institute of Pathology, University of Ljubljana*

The early 1980s marked a new era of Slovene pathology, with a significant step forward not only nationwide but also gaining important international recognition. From 1981 to 1983, Dr Dušan Ferluga (b. 1934) was the elected president of the European Society of Pathology (ESP), as the only Slovene to date. A graduate of the University of Ljubljana's Faculty of Medicine (1959), Dr Ferluga is widely known for his extremely thorough professional and research work, supplemented by meticulous planning and absolute dedication. He supervised, educated and trained not only generations of Slovene pathologists but also numerous colleagues from abroad. Through personal and scientific collaboration with the international community, he far surpassed the local boundaries of Slovene pathology, developing it into a modern discipline on a

ZDRUŽENJE ZA PATOLOGIJO IN SODNO MEDICINO

*Logo of the Slovenian Society of Pathology and Forensic Medicine, first introduced as a logo of the 19th ESP Congress held in Ljubljana in 2003*

par with the most eminent countries in the world, which is probably his most important legacy.

Furthermore, Dr Ferluga (with his closest collaborators, including Dr Nina Gale and Dr Alenka Vizjak) is also to be credited for the organization of the 13th (cancelled because of war in Slovenia) and very successfully completed 19th European Congress of Pathology, which was very well received internationally and had more than 1300 participants from over 70 countries all over the world. Every single detail was meticulously planned, including, for example, the Congress logo. The logo of a green dragon looking through the microscope was carefully designed to reflect the association of pathology as a discipline with Ljubljana, the capital city of Slovenia. The Ljubljana green dragon is part of the City of Ljubljana's coat of arms, symbolizing strength, courage and might. By looking through the microscope, the dragon also provides a symbolic association to pathologists, thereby recognising their shared virtues. After the ECP 2003 Congress, the logo became the official symbol of the Slovenian Society of Pathology and Forensic Medicine.

## ESTABLISHING THE SLOVENIAN SOCIETY OF PATHOLOGY AND FORENSIC MEDICINE

The Slovenian Society of Pathology and Forensic Medicine is a professional association of pathologists and forensic pathologists, which evolved from the Section for Pathology of the Slovene Medical Association, already established in the early seventies of the 20th century. Dr Boštjan Luzar has been serving as the current president of the Society since 2015.

Slovenia, as you might be aware, is a country on the sunny side of the Alps. Furthermore, it is the only country in the world with 'love' in its name. Although a small country with an outline resembling the shape of a chicken, Slovenia has a population of about 2 million people. Of them, a tiny fraction of about 75 souls are practicing pathologists, representing an almost extinct breed; an additional 15 are residents in pathology

*At the Bled castle, defying the cold windy weather, we were patiently waiting for the castle hosts to take us upstairs to the Congress party*

and about 15 are retired but still extremely valuable members of the Society.

The most important goals of the Slovenian Society of Pathology and Forensic Medicine can be presented in bullet format as follows (and by the way, we really do strive to achieve these values):

- to promote professional excellence in pathology and forensic medicine
- to develop standards in pathology/forensic medicine and to provide guidelines
- to support, enable and actively participate in continuous medical education
- to contribute actively in planning and executing the residency programme in pathology and forensic medicine
- to work actively in parallel with the Slovenian Medical Chamber and Ministry of Health on the legislation and improvement of the Slovenian national health system.

Additional sections have been formed within the Slovenian Society of Pathology and Forensic Medicine, specifically the Section of Residents (current president Dr Milanka Živanović) and Section

of Laboratory Technicians, with the aims of increasing the role and influence of residents and laboratory technicians within the Society, to raise awareness of their specific problems and needs and, above all, to promote the easiest exchange of pertinent information within the Society. Good cooperation is established also with Section for Cytopathology, which is an autonomous organization. To promote the continuous education of its members and to strengthen collaboration among Slovene pathologists and forensic pathologists, two meetings are organized annually in different parts of Slovenia; spring and autumn meetings of the Slovenian Society of Pathology and Forensic Medicine. These are usually monothematic symposia and workshops covering hot topics in different areas of pathology and forensic medicine, generally improved by excellent local cuisine, delicious wine(s) and further supplemented by getting acquainted with the local culture, history and tradition.

We Slovenians really do cherish good collaboration and friendship with colleagues in neighbouring countries, so much so that, together with the National Societies of (in alphabetic order, certainly not in importance) Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia, the Pannonia Congress of Pathology (PCP) was established. Following the 1st PCP in Graz (Austria) in 2010, and the 2nd PCP in Siofok (Hungary) in 2012, in 2014 the Slovenian Society of Pathology and Forensic Medicine hosted the 3rd PCP in Bled (Slovenia). On behalf of the local hosts, Dr Izidor Kern (former president of the Society) and Dr Metka Volavšek (former vice president of the Society) left no stone unturned to make the meeting an unforgettable experience not only scientifically but also on a personal level. The 4th PCP was held in 2016 in Osijek (Croatia).

The members of the Slovenian Society of Pathology and Forensic Medicine are also active members of the European Society of Pathology (ESP), who have held or still hold important positions within various organs of the ESP, including the following:

- President: Dr Dušan Ferluga (1981-1983),
- Executive Committee: Dr Rastko Golouh (2001-2005), Dr Nina Gale (2005-2009), Dr Metka Volavšek (2015-present),
- Advisory Board: Dr Izidor Kern (2011-2013), Dr Metka Volavšek (2013-2015), Dr Boštjan Luzar (2015-present).
- Various Working Groups (in particular, and in alphabetical order): Dermatopathology, Gastrointestinal Pathology, Head and Neck Pathology, Lung Pathology, Nephropathology, and Uropathology.
- Last but not least, members of the Slovenian Society of Pathology and Forensic Medicine are important ambassadors of Slovene pathology by actively participating in:
- Organization and execution of international workshops, schools, seminars, slide seminars and other events, either on behalf of the ESP or outside the ESP;
- Editing, writing and/or co-writing scientific books, monographs, chapter(s) in book(s) etc.

*Note at the end: for the sake of simplicity, full titles of pathologists referred to in the text have been omitted, with the simple title Dr being used throughout.*

# Report from the 2nd Macedonian Congress of Pathology with International Participation

*By Prof. Neli Basheska, President of the Organizing Committee of the 2nd Macedonian Congress of Pathology with International Participation*

The 2nd Macedonian Congress of Pathology with International Participation was held near the beautiful, UNESCO protected city of Ohrid, FYROM, 1-4 September 2016. The Congress was attended by 189 registered delegates, including 35 invited speakers. In addition to 54 members of the Macedonian Society of Pathology, 93 participants came from many other parts of the world including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey, Austria, Belgium, Belarus, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom, as well as Azerbaijan and United States of America were present – to name a few.

The scientific program focused on Genitourinary, Gastrointestinal, Gynecological Pathology, Cytopathology and Other Topics. The scientific activities encompassed 5 Symposia on genitourinary, gastrointestinal, gynecological pathology, cytopathology and other topics comprising 19 lectures and 4 Slide Seminars on genitourinary, gastrointestinal, gynaecological pathology, and cytopathology. Three distinguished emeritus professors of pathology offered their remarkable experience with their Keynote Lectures entitled: “Molecular pathology of colorectal cancer” (Niki J. Agnantis, Ioannina University, Greece), “The dynamic evolution of pathology” (Hans Konrad Müller-Hermelink, University of Wuerzburg, Germany), “Evolving classification of human tumors: a WHO perspective” (Fred T. Bosman, University Hospital of Lausanne, Switzerland). Out of 112 submitted abstracts, 15 were accepted for oral presentation, 82 for poster presentation and 11 as case presentations which were a part of the slide seminars of Genitourinary and Breast Pathology.

As a part of the Congress program the one day European School of Pathology Workshop entitled “Breast pathology in 21st century” organized by

*Group photography of the part of the participants immediately after the Opening Ceremony*


*Last scene of the film about pathology prepared by the residents in pathology*

the ESP Breast Pathology Working Group was held on September 3, 2011. It was attended by 165 participants, 81 form FYROM and 84 from 24 other countries from Europe, North America and Asia. The workshop faculty comprised of three distinguished speakers and experts in the field of Breast Pathology: Prof. Tibor Tot, Prof. Vincenzo Eusebi, and Prof. Anna Sapino, who offered up-to-date information on general morphology of breast lesions with focus on radiological- pathological correlation, invasive and in situ carcinoma of the breast, and predictive parameters of breast cancer and their proper assessment.

The feedback from the participants was excellent (an average grade 4.82/ 5).

Finally, the Macedonian Association of Pathology and the Organizing committee are grateful to the members of the ESP Breast Pathology Working Group for organizing the ESP Workshop and to the European Society of Pathology for financial support in organizing "Breast pathology in 21st century" workshop.

## Analecta Medica

*By Dr. Loukas Kaklamanis*

**CENTROMERE AND KINETOCHORE GENE MISEXPRESSION PREDICTS CANCER PATIENT SURVIVAL AND RESPONSE TO RADIOTHERAPY AND CHEMOTHERAPY**
W. Zhang, J-H Mao, W Zhu, et al.
Nat Commun 7, Article number: 12619, doi:10.1038/ncomms 12619

Chromosomal instability (CIN) is a hallmark of cancer that contributes to tumour heterogeneity and other malignant properties. Aberrant centromere and kinetochore function causes CIN through chromosome missegregation, leading to aneuploidy, rearrangements and micronucleus formation. Here we develop a Centromere and kinetochore gene Expression Score (CES) signature that quantifies the centromere and kinetochore gene misexpression in cancers.

High CES values correlate with increased levels of genomic instability and several specific adverse tumour properties, and prognosticate poor patient survival for breast and lung cancers, especially early-stage tumours. They also signify high levels of genomic instability that sensitize cancer cells to additional genotoxicity.

Thus, the CES signature forecasts patient response to adjuvant chemotherapy or radiotherapy. Our results demonstrate the prognostic and predictive power of the CES, suggest a role for centromere misregulation in cancer progression, and support the idea that tumours with extremely high CIN are less tolerant to specific genotoxic therapies.

***HSD3B1* AND RESISTANCE TO ANDROGEN-DEPRIVATION THERAPY IN PROSTATE CANCER: A RETROSPECTIVE, MULTICOHORT STUDY**
J.W.D. Hearn, G. AbuAli, C. A Reichard, et al.
Lancet Oncol 2016. DOI:
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(16)30227-3

*HSD3B1* (1245A>C) has been mechanistically linked to castration-resistant prostate cancer because it encodes an altered enzyme that augments dihydrotestosterone synthesis from non-gonadal precursors. We postulated that men inheriting the *HSD3B1* (1245C) allele would exhibit resistance to androgen-deprivation therapy (ADT).

**Methods**
In this multicohort study, we determined *HSD3B1*

genotype retrospectively in men treated with ADT for post-prostatectomy biochemical failure and correlated genotype with long-term clinical outcomes. We used data and samples from prospectively maintained prostate cancer registries at the Cleveland Clinic (Cleveland, OH, USA; primary study cohort) and the Mayo Clinic (Rochester, MN, USA; post-prostatectomy and metastatic validation cohorts). In the post-prostatectomy cohorts, patients of any age were eligible if they underwent prostatectomy between Jan 1, 1996, and Dec 31, 2009 (at the Cleveland Clinic; primary cohort), or between Jan 1, 1987, and Dec 31, 2011 (at the Mayo Clinic; post-prostatectomy cohort) and were treated with ADT for biochemical failure or for non-metastatic clinical failure. In the metastatic validation cohort, patients of any age were eligible if they were enrolled at Mayo Clinic between Sept 1, 2009, and July 31, 2013, with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer. The primary endpoint was progression-free survival according to *HSD3B1* genotype. We did prespecified multivariable analyses to assess the independent predictive value of *HSD3B1* genotype on outcomes.

**Findings**

We included and genotyped 443 patients: 118 in the primary cohort (who underwent prostatectomy), 137 in the post-prostatectomy validation cohort, and 188 in the metastatic validation cohort. In the primary study cohort, median progression-free survival diminished as a function of the number of variant alleles inherited: 6·6 years (95% CI 3·8–not reached) in men with homozygous wild-type genotype, 4·1 years (3·0–5·5) in men with heterozygous variant genotype, and 2·5 years (0·7 to not reached) in men with homozygous variant genotype (p=0·011). Relative to the homozygous wild-type genotype, inheritance of two copies of the variant allele was predictive of decreased progression-free survival (hazard ratio [HR] 2·4 [95% CI 1·1–5·3], p=0·029), as was inheritance of one copy of the variant allele (HR 1·7 [1·0–2·9], p=0·041). Findings were similar for distant metastasis-free survival and overall survival. The effect of the *HSD3B1* genotype was independently confirmed in the validation cohorts.

**Interpretation**

Inheritance of the *HSD3B1* (1245C) allele that enhances dihydrotestosterone synthesis is associated with prostate cancer resistance to ADT. *HSD3B1* could therefore potentially be a powerful genetic biomarker capable of distinguishing men who are a priori likely to fare favourably with ADT from those who harbour disease liable to behave more aggressively, and who therefore might warrant early escalated therapy.

**70-GENE SIGNATURE AS AN AID TO TREATMENT DECISIONS IN EARLY-STAGE BREAST CANCER**

F. Cardoso, L. J. van't Veer, J. Bogaerts, et al.
N Engl J Med 2016; 375: 717-729

The 70-gene signature test (MammaPrint) has been shown to improve prediction of clinical outcome in women with early-stage breast cancer. We sought to provide prospective evidence of the clinical utility of the addition of the 70-gene signature to standard clinical–pathological criteria in selecting patients for adjuvant chemotherapy.

**Methods**

In this randomized, phase 3 study, we enrolled 6693 women with early-stage breast cancer and determined their genomic risk (using the 70-gene signature) and their clinical risk (using a modified version of Adjuvant! Online). Women at low clinical and genomic risk did not receive chemotherapy, whereas those at high clinical and genomic risk did receive such therapy. In patients with discordant risk results, either the genomic risk or the clinical risk was used to determine the use of chemotherapy. The primary goal was to assess whether, among patients with high-risk clinical features and a low-risk gene-expression profile who did not receive chemotherapy, the lower boundary of the 95% confidence interval for the rate of 5-year survival without distant metastasis would be 92% (i.e., the noninferiority boundary) or higher.

**Results**
A total of 1550 patients (23.2%) were deemed to be at high clinical risk and low genomic risk. At 5 years, the rate of survival without distant metastasis in this group was 94.7% (95% confidence interval, 92.5 to 96.2) among those not receiving chemotherapy. The absolute difference in this survival rate between these patients and those who received chemotherapy was 1.5 percentage points, with the rate being lower without chemotherapy. Similar rates of survival without distant metastasis were reported in the subgroup of patients who had estrogen-receptor–positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2–negative, and either node-negative or node-positive disease.

**Conclusions**
Among women with early-stage breast cancer who were at high clinical risk and low genomic risk for recurrence, the receipt of no chemotherapy on the basis of the 70-gene signature led to a 5-year rate of survival without distant metastasis that was 1.5 percentage points lower than the rate with chemotherapy. Given these findings, approximately 46% of women with breast cancer who are at high clinical risk might not require chemotherapy.

**BREAST-CANCER TUMOR SIZE, OVERDIAGNOSIS, AND MAMMOGRAPHY SCREENING EFFECTIVENESS**
H.G. Welch, P.C. Prorok, A.J. O'Malley, et al.
N Engl J Med 2016; 375:1438-1447

The goal of screening mammography is to detect small malignant tumors before they grow large enough to cause symptoms. Effective screening should therefore lead to the detection of a greater number of small tumors, followed by fewer large tumors over time.

**Methods**
We used data from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) program, 1975 through 2012, to calculate the tumor-size distribution and size-specific incidence of breast cancer among women 40 years of age or older. We then calculated the size-specific cancer case fatality rate for two time periods: a baseline period before the implementation of widespread screening mammography (1975 through 1979) and a period encompassing the most recent years for which 10 years of follow-up data were available (2000 through 2002).

**Results**
After the advent of screening mammography, the proportion of detected breast tumors that were small (invasive tumors measuring <2 cm or in situ carcinomas) increased from 36% to 68%; the proportion of detected tumors that were large (invasive tumors measuring ≥2 cm) decreased from 64% to 32%. However, this trend was less the result of a substantial decrease in the incidence of large tumors (with 30 fewer cases of cancer observed per 100,000 women in the period after the advent of screening than in the period before screening) and more the result of a substantial increase in the detection of small tumors (with 162 more cases of cancer observed per 100,000 women). Assuming that the underlying disease burden was stable, only 30 of the 162 additional small tumors per 100,000 women that were diagnosed were expected to progress to become large, which implied that the remaining 132 cases of cancer per 100,000 women were overdiagnosed (i.e., cases of cancer were detected on screening that never would have led to clinical symptoms). The potential of screening to lower breast cancer mortality is reflected in the declining incidence of larger tumors. However, with respect to only these large tumors, the decline in the size-specific case fatality rate suggests that improved treatment was responsible for at least two thirds of the reduction in breast cancer mortality.

**Conclusions**
Although the rate of detection of large tumors fell after the introduction of screening mammography, the more favorable size distribution was primarily the result of the additional detection of

small tumors. Women were more likely to have breast cancer that was overdiagnosed than to have earlier detection of a tumor that was destined to become large. The reduction in breast cancer mortality after the implementation of screening mammography was predominantly the result of improved systemic therapy.

**EPIGENETIC PROFILING TO CLASSIFY CANCER OF UNKNOWN PRIMARY: A MULTICENTRE, RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS**

S. Moran, A. Martínez-Cardús, S. Sayols, et al.
Lancet Oncol 2016; 17:1386-1395.

Cancer of unknown primary ranks in the top ten cancer presentations and has an extremely poor prognosis. Identification of the primary tumour and development of a tailored site-specific therapy could improve the survival of these patients. We examined the feasability of using DNA methylation profiles to determine the occult original cancer in cases of cancer of unknown primary.

**Methods**

We established a classifier of cancer type based on the microarray DNA methylation signatures (EPICUP) in a training set of 2790 tumour samples of known origin representing 38 tumour types and including 85 metastases. To validate the classifier, we used an independent set of 7691 known tumour samples from the same tumour types that included 534 metastases. We applied the developed diagnostic test to predict the tumour type of 216 well-characterised cases of cancer of unknown primary. We validated the accuracy of the predictions from the EPICUP assay using autopsy examination, follow-up for subsequent clinical detection of the primary sites months after the initial presentation, light microscopy, and comprehensive immunohistochemistry profiling.

**Findings**

The tumour type classifier based on the DNA methylation profiles showed a 99·6% specificity (95% CI 99·5–99·7), 97·7% sensitivity (96·1–99·2), 88·6% positive predictive value (85·8–91·3), and 99·9% negative predictive value (99·9–100·0) in the validation set of 7691 tumours. DNA methylation profiling predicted a primary cancer of origin in 188 (87%) of 216 patients with cancer with unknown primary. Patients with EPICUP diagnoses who received a tumour type-specific therapy showed improved overall survival compared with that in patients who received empiric therapy (hazard ratio [HR] 3·24, p=0·0051 [95% CI 1·42–7·38]; log-rank p=0·0029).

**Interpretation**

We show that the development of a DNA methylation based assay can significantly improve diagnoses of cancer of unknown primary and guide more precise therapies associated with better outcomes. Epigenetic profiling could be a useful approach to unmask the original primary tumour site of cancer of unknown primary cases and a step towards the improvement of the clinical management of these patients.

**GENOME-WIDE ASSOCIATION STUDIES IN OESOPHAGEAL ADENOCARCINOMA AND BARRETT'S OESOPHAGUS: A LARGE-SCALE META-ANALYSIS**

P. Gharahkhani, R.C. Fitzgerald, T.L. Vaughan, et al.
Lancet Oncol 2016; 17;: p1363–1373.

**Background**

Oesophageal adenocarcinoma represents one of the fastest rising cancers in high-income countries. Barrett's oesophagus is the premalignant precursor of oesophageal adenocarcinoma. However, only a few patients with Barrett's oesophagus develop adenocarcinoma, which complicates clinical management in the absence of valid predictors. Within an international consortium investigating the genetics of Barrett's oesophagus and oesophageal adenocarcinoma, we aimed to identify novel genetic risk variants for the development of Barrett's oesophagus and oesophageal adenocarcinoma.

**Methods**

We did a meta-analysis of all genome-wide association studies of Barrett's oesophagus and oesophageal adenocarcinoma available in PubMed up to Feb 29, 2016; all patients were of European ancestry and disease was confirmed histopathologically. All participants were from four separate studies within Europe, North America, and Australia and were genotyped on high-density single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) arrays. Meta-analysis was done with a fixed-effects inverse variance-weighting approach and with a standard genome-wide significance threshold ($p<5 \times 10-8$). We also did an association analysis after reweighting of loci with an approach that investigates annotation enrichment among genome-wide significant loci. Furthermore, the entire dataset was analysed with bioinformatics approaches—including functional annotation databases and gene-based and pathway-based methods—to identify pathophysiologically relevant cellular mechanisms.

**Findings**

Our sample comprised 6167 patients with Barrett's oesophagus and 4112 individuals with oesophageal adenocarcinoma, in addition to 17 159 representative controls from four genome-wide association studies in Europe, North America, and Australia. We identified eight new risk loci associated with either Barrett's oesophagus or oesophageal adenocarcinoma, within or near the genes CFTR (rs17451754; $p=4{\cdot}8 \times 10-10$), MSRA (rs17749155; $p=5{\cdot}2 \times 10-10$), LINC00208 and BLK (rs10108511; $p=2{\cdot}1 \times 10-9$), KHDRBS2 (rs62423175; $p=3{\cdot}0 \times 10-9$), TPPP and CEP72 (rs9918259; $p=3{\cdot}2 \times 10-9$), TMOD1 (rs7852462; $p=1{\cdot}5 \times 10-8$), SATB2 (rs139606545; $p=2{\cdot}0 \times 10-8$), and HTR3C and ABCC5 (rs9823696; $p=1{\cdot}6 \times 10-8$). The locus identified near HTR3C and ABCC5 (rs9823696) was associated specifically with oesophageal adenocarcinoma ($p=1{\cdot}6 \times 10-8$) and was independent of Barrett's oesophagus development ($p=0{\cdot}45$). A ninth novel risk locus was identified within the gene LPA (rs12207195; posterior probability 0·925) after reweighting with significantly enriched annotations. The strongest disease pathways identified ($p<10-6$) belonged to muscle cell differentiation and to mesenchyme development and differentiation.

**Interpretation**

Our meta-analysis of genome-wide association studies doubled the number of known risk loci for Barrett's oesophagus and oesophageal adenocarcinoma and revealed new insights into causes of these diseases. Furthermore, the specific association between oesophageal adenocarcinoma and the locus near HTR3C and ABCC5 might constitute a novel genetic marker for prediction of the transition from Barrett's oesophagus to oesophageal adenocarcinoma. Fine-mapping and functional studies of new risk loci could lead to identification of key molecules in the development of Barrett's oesophagus and oesophageal adenocarcinoma, which might encourage development of advanced prevention and intervention strategies.

## Some recently published books

*By Prof. Metka Volavšek*

**A Comprehensive Guide to Core Needle Biopsies of the Breast**

S. J. Shin

924 -pages, 886 illus, ~€160, Springer (2016)

This first multi-authored work exclusively dedicated to breast lesions in core needle biopsy samples, *A Comprehensive Guide to Core Needle Biopsies of the Breast* is an all-inclusive textbook that

provides an overview of the fundamentals of a breast core needle biopsy program, instructive topics on diagnostic approaches to breast core biopsies including a pattern-based strategy, and in-depth coverage of all entities commonly seen in the core biopsy setting. In addition, chapters detailing special scenarios or topics including the role of molecular profiling in small breast samples and personalized medicine; metastasis to the breast and dermatologic mimickers of breast lesions arising in the breast skin, subcutis or axilla complete the impressive scope of this authoritative book. The book features over 900 high-quality images, charts, and diagrams.
Written by leaders in the field and edited by expert breast pathologist, Dr. Sandra J. Shin, *A Comprehensive Guide to Core Needle Biopsies of the Breast* is the definitive reference on breast core needle biopsies for practicing pathologists, pathology trainees, and clinicians of patients with breast disease.

**Inflammatory Dermatopathology. A Pathologist's Survival Guide**
S.D. Billings, J. Cotton
2nd ed, 315 pages, 280 illus, ~€120, Springer (2016)

This fully updated and revised new edition will guide the reader to develop a systematic approach to the diagnosis of inflammatory disorders of the skin. It covers the most common and clinically important inflammatory disorders of the skin in a image-rich easy to read format. Each section includes a practical tips section to help navigate the differential diagnosis. Examples of diagnostic comments are provided that practicing pathologists can utilize in their own reports. Therefore, this book will not only guide the reader in how to approach inflammatory dermatoses, it will also help with writing the report. All chapters are revised and updated and include new images. The second edition of Inflammatory Dermatopathology will be of great value to surgical pathologists, pathology residents, dermatology residents, and dermatopathology fellows.

**Diagnostic Pathology: Neoplastic Dermatopathology**
D. Cassarino
2nd ed, 984 pages, ~ €250, Amirsys (2016)

Ideal for pathologists, dermatopathologists, and dermatologists alike, *Diagnostic Pathology: Neoplastic Dermatopathology*, second edition offers the latest findings with regard to the interpretation and diagnosis of cutaneous neoplasms. Its detailed format with lavish illustrations facilitates the clinician's ability to quickly locate relevant information. Concise, bulleted text with extensive illustrations expedites access to the important medical details for diagnosis.

**Diagnostic Pathology: Genitourinary**
M. Amin, S. Tickoo
2nd ed, 1072 pages, ~€250, Amirsys (2016)

Part of the highly regarded Diagnostic Pathology series, this updated volume by Drs. Mahul B. Amin and Satish K. Tickoo is a visually stunning, easy-to-use reference covering all aspects of genitourinary pathology. Outstanding images – including gross pathology, a wide range of stains, and detailed medical illustrations – make this an invaluable diagnostic aid for every practicing pathologist, resident, or fellow. This 2nd Edition incorporates the most recent clinical, pathological, staging, and molecular knowledge in the field to provide a comprehensive overview of all key issues relevant to today's practice

**Neuroendocrine Tumors: Review of Pathology, Molecular and Therapeutic Advances**
A. Nasir, D. Coppola
543 -pages, 136 illus, ~€100, Springer (2016)

This comprehensive subspecialty reference book on NeuroEndocrine Tumor (NET) pathology brings together the diagnostic and clinical expertise of an outstanding team of practicing neuroendocrine pathologists and oncologists. In addition to in-depth coverage of clinico-pathologic aspects of NETs of the various organ systems, the recent histological grading and staging schemes

proposed by the North American and European NeuroEndocrine Tumor Societies (NANETS, ENETS), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC), this book also focuses on the recent molecular and therapeutic advances in the field of NET pathology and oncology.

**Pathology of Transplantation. A Practical Diagnostic Approach**
Editors: R. P. Michel, G. J. Berry
483 -pages, 241 illust, ~€140, Springer (2016)

Many pathologists find the interpretation of biopsies and other surgical specimens from solid organ, stem cell and bone marrow transplants challenging. Pathology of Transplantation provides a practical structured and logical approach to the diagnostic interpretation of the range of specimens from patients with solid organ, stem cell and bone marrow transplants, including the assessment of native and donor organs, with emphasis on resolution of pathological and clinicopathological differential diagnoses including the diverse forms of rejection, recurrent and de novo diseases, drug-induced alterations, infections and other pathologies relevant to the system or tissue. In addition, this provides information on some of the critical clinical consequences of pathological diagnoses and guidelines for interaction and effective communication with transplant clinicians thereby ensuring the best possible care to patients with transplants. Pathology of Transplantation provides a relatively simple but diagnostically comprehensive and practical book that the pathologist will keep on hand and pick up to rapidly find answers in daily practice of transplantation pathology.

**Shafer's Textbook of Oral Pathology**
B. Sivapathasundharam
8th ed, 22 pages, ~€25 (ebook), Elsevier India (2016)

Extensively revised and updated contents; Advanced information scattered throughout the book in highlighted boxes; Removal of outdated data; Addition of more than 200 colour pictures; Re-categorization of cysts of the oral cavity; Odontogenic keratocyst and Dentinogenic Ghost cell tumour topic has been updated; Nonepithelial Benign and Malignant tumours of the oral cavity are discussed as a separate chapter; Topic on stem cells has been revised and updated

**Dermatopathology**
D. Massi
Series: Encyclopedia of Pathology
367 pages, 310 illus, ~ €270, Springer (2016)

This book covers the complete field of dermatopathology - from Acantholysis to Xeroderma pigmentosum. The alphabetically arranged entries, each of which provides a detailed description of a specific pathological disease pattern, allow readers to quickly and easily find the information they need.

**Infectious Disease and Parasites**
P. Hofman
Series: Encyclopedia of Pathology
344 pages, 371 illus, ~ €350, Springer (2016)

This book covers the complete field of the pathology of infectious disease and parasites- from Acquired Immunodeficiency Disease to Zygomycosis. The alphabetically arranged entries, each of which provides a detailed description of a specific pathological disease pattern, allow readers to quickly and easily find the information they need.

**Diagnostic Atlas of Non-Neoplastic Lung Disease. A Practical Guide for Surgical Pathologists**
A-L. A. Katzenstein
352 pages, ~ €160, DemosMedical (2016)

*Diagnostic Atlas of Non-Neoplastic Lung Disease* provides the practicing pathologist with the tools necessary to synthesize diagnoses in biopsy and surgical specimens of non-neoplastic lung disease. Classification of non-neoplastic lung disease has become increasingly complex, especially in diffuse lung diseases where terminology has been changing and clinical and radiologic input is advocated for diagnosis. As a result, general surgical

pathologists may feel ill-equipped to interpret such specimens.

**Diagnostic and Clinical Pathology**
H. Affleck
283 pages, ~ €140, DemosMedical (2016)

Diagnostic and clinical pathology refers to that branch of medical science which deals with diagnosing and treating diseases by using laboratory tests of urine, blood and other body fluids. It uses the elements of chemistry, hematology, microbiology, etc. to identify the disorders. Clinical pathologists use different techniques of examination like microscopical examination, analyzers, macroscopic examination, cultures, etc.

**Anatomic and Clinical Pathology Board Review**
A. Ali Ahmed, R. Przygodzki
608 pages, ~ €150, Wolters Kluwer (2016)

Extensively revised and updated to reflect recent advances in pathology knowledge and practice, Anatomic and Clinical Pathology Board Review (formerly Pathology Exam Review) is an excellent study resource for initial and re-certifying board examinations and in-service exams. More than 2,000 board-formatted multiple-choice questions, many accompanied by full-color images, prepare you for success on this challenging exam.

**Tumors of the Gallbladders Extrahepatic Bile Ducts, and Vaterien System**
Series: AFIP Tumor
J. Albores-Saavedra, D. Henson, D. Klimstra
4th ed, 614 -pages, ~€160, ARP (2016)

**Pitfalls in Diagnostic Cytopathology With Key Differentiating Cytologic Features**
Series » Essentials in Cytopathology« Vol 27
V.G. Samedi, T. Bocklage
253 pages, 470 illus, ~65 €, Springer (2016)

This book provides cytopathologists a succinct but comprehensive reference covering common diagnostic dilemmas caused by normal, iatrogenic, inflammatory and reactive/reparative changes in cytology samples. This book will provide immediate access to these confounders, clearly illustrating key features and detailing the pitfalls these cells engender in all cytologically accessible body sites. The text is organized in chapters corresponding to cytologically accessible body sites/organ systems. Each chapter's discussions are further organized by general categories of confounders (i.e., normal contaminants, inflammatory, infectious and iatrogenic), with special attention to site specific confounders.

**Hematopathology**
E.S. Jaffe, D.A. Arber, E. Campo, N.L. Harris, L. Quintanilla-Martinez
2nd ed, 1216 pages, ~2350 illus, ~ €280, Elsevier (2017)
The world's leading reference in hematopathology returns with this completely updated second edition. Authored by international experts in the field, it covers a broad range of hematologic disorders -- both benign and malignant -- with information on the pathogenesis, clinical and pathologic diagnosis, and treatment for each. Comprehensive in scope, it's a must-have resource for both residents and practicing pathologists alike.

**Pathology for Health Professions**
I. Damjanov
5th ed, 544 -pages, ~ €90, Elsevier (2017)

Damjanov's *Pathology for the Health Professions* 5th Edition, is the best resource for clear, concise, and clinically relevant information on general pathology. Praised for its stunning collection of pathology images, this engaging, easy-to-understand text covers the most frequently encountered diseases that today's healthcare students need to know.

# Forthcoming Meetings in 2016 - 2017

*By Prof. Metka Volavšek*

**56th meeting of the Danish flow cytometry society (DSFCM)**
Danish Society for Flow Cytometry (DSFCM)
3 November 2016
Aarhus University Hospital
Aarhus, Denmark

**ASCP: Pathology Update 2016**
American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP)
3-4 November 2016
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (UAE)

**ASC: Annual Meeting 2016**
American Society of Cytopathology (ASC)
4-7 November 2016
New Orleans, USA

**3rd Joint Meeting of the Swiss and Austrian Society of Pathology 2016**
10-11 November 2016
Vienna, Austria

**Japanese Society of Pathology: The 62nd Annual Fall Meeting 2016**
10-11 November 2016
Kanazawa, Japan

**ASCP: Diagnosis and Management of Breast Disease**
American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP)
10-12 November 2016
New Orleans, USA

**BAUP 11th Annual Meeting in Association with the EQA Scheme**
British Association of Urological Pathologists (BAUP)
11 November 2016
London, United Kingdom (UK)

**AASLD: The Liver Meeting 2016**
American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD)
11-15 November 2016
Boston, USA

**IV Congress of the Cuban Division of the International Academy of Pathology and XIV Congress of the Cuban Society of Anatomic Pathology and XXXII Congress of the central American and Caribbean Association of Pathology**
14-18 November 2016
Havana, Cuba

**ASCP: Contemporary Issues in Urologic Pathology**
American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP)
16-19 November 2016
San Diego, USA

**SAP: 46th Argentine Congress 2016**
Argentina Society of Pathology (SAP)
17-19 November 2016
Buenos Aires, Argentina

**26th National Pathology and 7th Cytology Congress**
International Association of Oral Pathologists (IAOP)
2-6 December 2016
Antalya, Turkey

**ASLM 2016: Laboratory Medicine in Africa - Combatting Global Health Threats**
African Society for Laboratory Medicine (ASLM)
3-8 December 2016
Cape Town, South Africa

**34th Annual Scientific Meeting**

Australian and New Zealand Society for Neuropathology (ANZSNP)
4 December 2016
Hobart, Australia

**47th Professor Janez Plečnik Memorial Meeting with International Symposium »Drug Induced injury«.**
Faculty of Medicine, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
8-9 December 2016
Ljubljana, Slovenia

**FSP: 43rd Annual Anatomic Pathology Conference**
Florida Society of Pathologists (FSP)
17-19 February 2017
Orlando, USA

**USCAP: 2017 Annual Meeting**
United States & Canadian Academy of Pathology (USCAP)
4-10 March 2017
San Antonio, United States (USA)

**International Conference on Pediatric Pathology & Diagnosis**
15-16 March 2017
London, UK

**DPAS: Annual Meeting 2017**
Danish Pathology Society (DPAS)
16-18 March 2017
Aarhus, Denmark

**BSOMP: Annual Scientific Meeting 2017**
British Society of Oral & Maxillo-facial Pathologists (BSOMP)
27-28 April 2017
Cardiff, United Kingdom

**AAOMP: Annual Meeting 2017**
American Academy of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology (AAOMP)
28 April – 3 May 2017
Newport, USA

**BSCCP: 2017 Annual Scientific Meeting**
British Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (BSCCP)
3-5 May 2017
Cardiff, United Kingdom

**2017 Edinburgh Haematopathology Tutorial**
Topic:"Phenotype and Genotype: Implications for Lymphoma Classification"
1-2 June 2017
Edinburgh, United Kingdom

**The 4th "Kidney Tumor Friends“ Meeting**
16-17 June 2017
Plzen, Czech Republic
webpage www.patologie.cz

European Society of Pathology

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