



#### Table of Contents:

Word from the President Prof. M. Wells p.1, p. 2

Important Announcement, Intercongress Meeting of the ESP in Krakow p.2

**What's New?** Minimal Lymph Node Involvement and the Outcome of Breast Cancer, p.3, p.4

Message from Prof. M. Santucci, President of the ECP of the ESP in Florence 2009, p.5, p.6

The Pathologist- interview with Prof. F. Bosman by Prof. M. Marichal, p.7, p.8

#### **NEW: News from the ESP Working Groups**

Nephropathology WG, Message from the Chairman Prof. M. Mihatsch, p. 9.

Announcements, p.10, p.11, p.12, p.13, p.14, p.15

Job Offers, p.16, p.17

## Word from the President Prof. M. Wells

I am writing this at our Brussels office on 25 November 2009; so I have been President of the ESP for exactly 11 weeks. Has anything been achieved? Well, actually quite a lot. Within two weeks of becoming President, I spent the weekend of 18-20 September in Craiova, Romania teaching on a European School of Pathology Course on Gynaecological Pathology. Two British pathologists from Birmingham, Dr Raji Ganesan and Dr Lynn Hirschowitz lectured on Friday 18; I could not be there on that day because of commitments at the Royal College of Pathologists in London, but we met at a roadside café between Bucharest and Craiova! There were about 70 participants on the course and the teaching facilities were superb; each participant had their own monitor on which they were able to review the pre-scanned images of the slide seminar cases. I am most grateful to Emil Plesea and his colleagues for their warm hospitality. Over that weekend, I was able to gain real insight into the difficulties facing cellular pathology in Eastern Europe,

particularly Bulgaria and Romania; both countries have a small ageing workforce with little succession planning.

However, for me, the most significant factor acting to the severe detriment of cellular pathology is the differential salaries (even in the state sector) between pathologists and, for example, surgeons. This must act as a real disincentive to young doctors to consider cellular pathology as a career; pathologists are not second class citizens and, in my view, this matter needs to be addressed urgently at the highest level in Europe.

Over the weekend of 30 October – 1 November I attended the 3<sup>rd</sup> Hellenic Jordanian Congress of Pathology in Cyprus, organised by Professor Niki Agnantis under the auspices of the ESP. I gave a keynote lecture and addressed the congress at its gala dinner.

I have made it my practise to visit the Brussels office once a month, travelling by Eurostar from London and staying in our very comfortable apartment at no expense to the Society. Thus, on 28 October, I was able to conduct a huge amount of business with the able assistance of Kراسi, our full time administrator. We also held a teleconference of the officers, a feature introduced by Fred Bosman; these have proved so effective that I am continuing with them.

The most significant achievement so far is to have negotiated the purchase of a videomicroscopy system for the Brussels office from Leica at a very substantial discount, with the unanimous support of the officers and the Executive Committee. I am hopeful that this will be installed by Christmas and that, from 2010, we can run master classes or tutorials for up to 35 people. Working groups are also strongly encouraged to make use of the facilities we offer at the Brussels headquarters.

Continues on page 2





Continues from page 1

### **Word from the President Prof. M. Wells**

The arrangements for our last “Intercontinental” congress in Cracow (31 August-4 September) are proceeding and I will attend a sponsors meeting there on 15 December. There is also great activity relating to the 2011 Congress in Helsinki and the decision has been made to hold a one day post-congress course in St Petersburg. We hope that this will help to foster relationships with our Russian colleagues and also provide an opportunity for participants and accompanying persons to visit this magnificent city. The original plan to hold the 2012 congress in London is not possible because of the Paralympics, but we have agreed that this will now be held in 2014 at the ExCel Centre in London and will be a joint meeting with the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Han van Krieken is driving the quality assurance programme for *KRAS* testing and is developing a proposal for an “Initial Training Network” for molecular pathology for submission to the European Commission. I am most grateful to Han for his energy and enthusiasm in these matters as well as for being a highly competent Treasurer!

On 22 January 2010 there will be meetings of the Chairs of the Working Groups and the Advisory Council in the Brussels office. On 26-27 February 2010, there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee, again at the Brussels office.

Thus, I hope you can see that the Society is in great shape with an excellent spirit of cooperation between the officers and the Executive Committee. May I take this opportunity to wish you and your families a very Happy Christmas and a peaceful and successful 2010.

Michael Wells

### **Important Announcement:**

### **Intercongress Meeting of the European Society of Pathology**

**31 August - 3 September 2010,  
Kraków, Poland**

Registration and Abstract Submission are online for the Intercongress Meeting of the ESP in Kraków! Visit [www.esp-congress.org](http://www.esp-congress.org) to benefit from the early registration fees and to submit your abstract. The Scientific Programme for the congress is currently being finalized and will be online in early February 2010.

The printed version of the Preliminary Programme & Call for Abstracts will be available in late February. Please send an e-mail to [esp-krakow@cpo-hanser.de](mailto:esp-krakow@cpo-hanser.de) if you would like to receive your copy in the mail. We look forward to seeing you in Kraków.



## What's New?

### Minimal Lymph Node Involvement and the Outcome of Breast Cancer. The Results of the Dutch MIRROR Study.

#### Introduction

The lymph node status is the most important prognostic factor in breast cancer. In the early nineties of the previous century the sentinel node procedure was introduced in patients with early stage breast cancer. The sentinel node is the first lymph node to which the breast tumour drains. In case this node is free of tumour, no completion axillary lymph node dissection is needed. Therefore, intensified examination of this node is important to prevent undertreatment of the axilla. However, this intensified pathology protocol has resulted in an increased detection of micrometastases (tumour deposits of  $>0.2$ - $\leq 2.0$  mm) and isolated tumour cells (individual tumour cells or tumour cell groups  $\leq 0.2$  mm). The question then arises: is this minimal lymph node involvement important for long-term outcome? And, if so, do these patients need adjuvant systemic therapy?

As the literature until recently showed conflicting results regarding the prognostic relevance of isolated tumour cells and micrometastases, some centres within The Netherlands advised systemic therapy, whereas others did not. This situation provided us the unique opportunity to conduct the MIRROR cohort study, in order to evaluate breast cancer outcome in relation to the different treatment strategies in daily practice.

#### The MIRROR study

MIRROR is an acronym for '*Micrometastases and Isolated tumour cells, Relevant and Robust Or Rubbish*'. The MIRROR study is a Dutch cohort study with its main goal to assess the impact of isolated tumour cells and micrometastases on 5-years disease-free survival in patients who had undergone a sentinel node procedure for invasive breast cancer with otherwise favourable primary tumour characteristics.

Patients were identified from the Netherlands Cancer Registry and selected if they had a sentinel node procedure in 1997 to 2005 with isolated tumour cells or micrometastases as final nodal status and who had, according to the 2002 Dutch guidelines, no indication for adjuvant systemic therapy. That is, the patients had a primary tumour size of 1 cm or less, irrespective of grade, or a tumour size of 1-3 cm with a histological grade I or II. As a control group, patients diagnosed in the years 2000 and 2001 with node-negative disease and no indication for adjuvant systemic therapy were included.

All sentinel lymph nodes (positive and negative) were centrally reviewed and reclassified according to the most recent version of the AJCC classification (6<sup>th</sup> version).

The patients were categorized into three groups based on final nodal status after sentinel lymph node dissection, optionally followed by completion axillary lymph node dissection. Group I (n=856) consisted of patients without lymph node metastases who were not treated with adjuvant systemic therapy. Group II (n=856) consisted of patients with isolated tumour cells or micrometastases who neither had received adjuvant systemic therapy. Group III (n=995) consisted of patients with isolated tumour cells or micrometastases who were treated with adjuvant systemic therapy (hormonal and / or chemotherapy). All centres within The Netherlands participated in this study.

#### Prognostic Relevance

The prognostic impact of isolated tumour cells and micrometastases was assessed by comparing the outcome in group II (isolated tumour cells or micrometastases, no adjuvant therapy) with that of group I (node-negative, no adjuvant therapy). The 5-years disease-free survival in group II was significantly worse when compared with disease-free survival in group I (76.5% vs. 85.7%;  $P < 0.001$ ), with an equal negative prognostic impact of isolated tumour cells and micrometastases.

After multivariate correction for tumour size, age, hormone receptor status, and grade, the risk of events was still significantly increased in group II versus group I (hazard ratio 1.51; 95% CI 1.20-1.90).



Continues from page 3

### What's New?

## Minimal Lymph Node Involvement and the Outcome of Breast cancer. The Results of the Dutch MIRROR Study.

### Systemic therapy

The impact of adjuvant systemic therapy was evaluated by comparing group II (isolated tumour cells or micrometastases without adjuvant systemic therapy) with group III (isolated tumour cells or micrometastases with adjuvant systemic therapy). The 5-years disease-free survival in group II was significantly worse when compared with the disease-free survival in group III (76.5% vs. 86.2%;  $P < 0.001$ ). The impact of systemic therapy in patients with isolated tumour cells was as large as in patients with micrometastases.

Even after correction for tumour size, age, grade, and axillary treatment, the risk of events in group II was significantly higher than in group III (hazard ratio 0.57; 95% CI 0.45-0.73), with again comparable results for patients with isolated tumour cells and those with micrometastases.

### Conclusions and future implications

Both isolated tumour cells and micrometastases in axillary lymph nodes are associated with a worse 5-years disease-free survival in patients who had undergone a sentinel node procedure and who had favourable primary tumour characteristics. An important additional observation was that the prognostic impact of isolated tumour cells was comparable to the prognostic impact of micrometastases.

Both patients with isolated tumour cells and patients with micrometastases had an improved 5-years disease-free survival with adjuvant systemic therapy, with a gain in 5-years disease-free survival of nearly 10%.

As isolated tumour cells (with a size of 0.2 mm or less) have shown to provide similar prognostic information as micrometastases ( $>0.2$ - $\leq 2.0$  mm), there seems to be little rationale to use different categories for these two entities.

So, the results from the MIRROR study might be of relevance in future updates of the AJCC breast cancer classification.

Within The Netherlands, guidelines for adjuvant systemic therapy have already become less restrictive. Nevertheless, there still remains a group of patients worldwide that do not have an indication for systemic therapy based on primary tumour characteristics if minimal nodal involvement, especially isolated tumour cells, would be ignored. For these women we now advise to consider the use of adjuvant systemic treatment.

Maaïke de Boer<sup>1</sup>, Carolien van Deurzen<sup>2</sup>, Paul van Diest<sup>3</sup>, Peter Bult<sup>4</sup>, and Vivianne Tjan-Heijnen<sup>1</sup>

1: Division Medical Oncology, Maastricht University Medical Center, Maastricht, The Netherlands

2: Department of Pathology, Erasmus Medical Centre, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

3: Department of Pathology, University Medical Centre Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands

4: Department of Pathology, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

### Reference:

1. de Boer M, van Deurzen CHM, van Dijk JAAM, Borm GF, van Diest PJ, Adang EMM, Nortier JWR, Rutgers EJTh, Seynaeve C, Menke-Pluymers MBE, Bult P, Tjan-Heijnen VCG. Micrometastases or isolated tumor cells and the outcome of breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2009;361:653-663



Prof. Marco Santucci (on the left) with Prof. Alessandro Franchi during the ECP of the ESP in Florence 2009

Dear Colleagues, dear Friends,

It was a great pleasure for me and the Members of the Organising Committee to welcome all of you to the 22<sup>nd</sup> biennial Congress of the European Society of Pathology which was held in Florence, Italy, on 4<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> September 2009.

The choice of Florence as the venue of the 22<sup>nd</sup> European Congress of Pathology was a great honour for my country and my city, and the community of Italian pathologists did their best to organise this prestigious conference, and we hope that the meeting was scientifically and socioculturally rewarding for all of you.

Florence has always been a city that everyone would like to visit at least once in their life time. It is estimated that about 40% of the world's most important artworks are in Italy, and 30% of them are located in Florence. Situated in the heart of Italy, surrounded by the wine-growing hills of Chianti, the city enchants visitors with its timeless charm. It is a marvellous open air museum where magnificent Italian Renaissance masterpieces can be glimpsed at every corner.

Often called “the cradle of the Renaissance”, Florence accumulated most of her wealth during the Middle Ages. Banking became big business with the city's profitable wool trade and, in 1235, Florence minted the *florin*, the first gold coin to become standard currency across Europe. In turn, these bankers commissioned some of the finest art and architecture in the city.

Traces of the names Strozzi, Rucellai and Pitti can be found all over Florence, but it was the Medici family – who led the city for over 300 years – that nurtured the greatest flowering of Renaissance art. The paintings of Botticelli, the sculptures of Michelangelo and the rusticated palaces of Michelozzo all flourished under their rule.

The mingling and mutual interaction of ancient and modern culture made Florence the ideal choice for the large-scale scientific event of the 22<sup>nd</sup> European Congress of Pathology. In preview of the number of participants foreseen for the 22<sup>nd</sup> European Congress of Pathology, the *Fortezza da Basso* was the ideal congress venue.

The *Fortezza da Basso*, located at a short distance from the central railway station of Santa Maria Novella, is one of the city's most important monuments from the Medici era. It was designed by Antonio da Sangallo the Younger in the first half of the 1500s on commission from Alessandro de' Medici. The complex extends over an area of almost 100,000 square metres (55,000 indoor); the number and variety of its rooms and spaces made it the ideal setting for the conference.

The biannual congress of the European Society of Pathology retains a major role in fulfilling the main aims of the Society in pathology education, exchange of the most recent research achievements and, especially, in keeping together all branches of pathology, that otherwise would tend to split up into organ systems, disease processes and the increasing number of techniques. Indeed, the increasing number within the European Society of Pathology of Working Groups devoted to various fields promote continual exchange of professional information and experiences, the establishment of common diagnostic standards and the collaboration on common research projects. The European Congress of Pathology also unites pathologists from the whole of Europe, irrespective of geographical and political borders.

The relevance of the scientific and cultural event that took place in Florence was testified by the presence at the opening ceremony of the Representative of the Town Council, the Dean of the Medical School and the Representative of the National Health Trust.



**Pictures from the 22nd ECP of the ESP in Florence:**

1. In front of Fortezza da Basso, the Congress venue
2. Florence City Centre, the ESP President Prof. Wells is singing
3. Fortezza da Basso, Farewell party

Continues from page 5

We all hope that the 22<sup>nd</sup> European Congress of Pathology continued the tradition of previous congresses of the European Society of Pathology and increased links between the European Society of Pathology and both National Pathology Societies and Intercontinental societies, particularly the International Academy of Pathology.

The framework of the scientific programme of the congress was created in close collaboration with the ESP Working Groups, the ESP Executive Committee and the Advisory Council as well as with the Companion Societies.

The scientific programme virtually covered all areas of pathology, provided information ranging from current diagnostic standards to recent advances in science and modern techniques, particularly those of molecular genetics, and included a number of "hot" topics, which were presented by the most authoritative internationally recognised experts.

Just a few numbers to describe the event: there were 2,723 registered delegates coming from 81 countries from the continents, with the exception of Antarctica, and we received 1,214 papers. The programme of the European Congress of Pathology included 106 scientific sessions ranging from Keynote and Guest Lectures to Symposia and Long & Short Courses, from Joint Meetings to Slide Seminars and Videomicroscopy Tutorial Sessions. In addition, the Italian part of the congress included 25 additional scientific sessions and 11 interesting Satellite Symposia were organised by commercial Companies, making a total of 142 sessions distributed among 11 conference halls.

In addition, all practising pathologists and bench scientists had the chance to present their scientific achievements and exchange their professional experience in 23 oral presentation sessions and 4 one-day poster sessions. The best oral and poster Presentations were acknowledged by giving the contributors the opportunity to present their achievements at the Plenary Award Session on Wednesday 9 September and the Authors received special awards.

I hope all meeting attendees had an unforgettable time in Florence, hard at work in the conference room but also able to enjoy this enchanting city full of artistic and historical attractions in a most beautiful scenery.

Prof. Marco Santucci, President of the 22<sup>nd</sup> ECP of the ESP in Florence, September 2009





## The Pathologist Interview with Prof. Fred Bosman by Prof. Mia Marichal



**MM.** In the last 10 years the society changed from a small almost familial enterprise, to a larger 'company'. Former presidents have initiated these changes, but during your term they were finalized. In your opinion, what were the most important changes?

**FB.** Overall I think that the most important change over the last few years is the development of a sense of direction. When a group of friends founded the ESP over 40 years ago the intentions were already there: 'further the cause of our discipline by bringing pathologists together'. In practice, for a long period of time the most important modality to realize this goal consisted of the biennial congresses. Over time, educational activities developed, notably through EuroCellPath, basic pathology courses, and EScoP, practice oriented diagnostic pathology courses. But the society lacked the means to become really ambitious. All this changed when the contract with the publisher of our house journal, Virchows Archiv, was very profitably renegotiated and the available budget allowed dreams of a professional organization. To that shift in level of ambition, the standing of the ESP through a series of high quality congresses that were very well attended and hence financially profitable, has also contributed. We now have become a wealthy society for which the important task over the next few years will be to use these resources to contribute to the development of our discipline in Europe. Pathology has been since its development a very strong discipline in Europe and it has remained very strong. Just think of all the big names in pathology in the North Americas that have European roots! But there is no European identity in pathology.

National Societies are strong and they have to be but the ESP will have to play the role of cement: bringing the National Societies together to create a strong European pathology.

In practical terms, what changed during my presidency? What didn't! That may sound a bit pretentious but really, there have been a host of major changes. The creation of the office. The new very dynamic website. The new logo. Updated statutes and bylaws with a more open approach towards selection and nomination of officers. Annual congresses with a stronger central organization, including a stable CPO. A pro-active executive committee that regularly meets through telephone conferences. A new educational organization, although the latter needs to be strengthened. During my presidency I had too little time to dedicate to this and now I have a bit more time I will put in the necessary effort to give the education committee the 'clout' it needs to be effective.

**MM.** How do you see the immediate future of the ESP and how do you think the society will evolve in the next 10 years?

**FB.** I am not a futurologist so any speculation about the future will be just that. But I can try to extrapolate from what has been set in motion over the past few years. The society will have more members, the members will feel more involved with the society and the society will provide professional support catering to the needs of its members. There will be effective communication between the office, the officers and the governing bodies of the society and the membership and a strong professional office will play a key role. The program of postgraduate and continuous education will be a key element in the society and in this program a highly appreciated and well attended annual congress will be crucial. Our website will be an important resource for continuous education. Our journal will be perceived as one of the leading publications in the field. UEMS, EAPCP and ESP will have grown together and will provide a solid basis for the support the development of our discipline needs notably in the new European countries, in terms of scientific progress but also politically in terms of the standing of the discipline and of its practitioners. We will know who to talk to in Brussels and they will know we are there.

**MM.** You have been important as a president for the society, but has the society been important to you as well?

Continues on page 8



Continues from page 7

**FB.** For about two decades the society played an important role in my life. I got involved in EuroCellPath, now incorporated in the new EScoP, in the early nineties and organized a EuroCellPath course in 1993. Being closely involved with the organization of the congress in Maastricht in 1997 was a great experience. A few years later I was asked to become member of the Executive Committee. That experience was not what I hoped it would be. The culture in the management of the society was not entrepreneurial. It was a group of pretty close friends to whom it was a privilege to belong, but without many aspirations. The atmosphere changed, however, and when I was asked to consider to be president I accepted with high expectations regarding the reorganization plans that had developed in the Executive Committee. It has been immensely satisfying to work for the society and to contribute to its expansive development. In my view the society has a bright future and will play a major role in shaping a European identity in pathology. And, on a personal note, the society has allowed me to make many friends, all over Europe and beyond. And my wife would say 'it kept him off the street'.

**MM.** At the same time as becoming a 'past president' you also retire from your chairmanship in Lausanne. A lot of good-byes all at once. How will you cope?

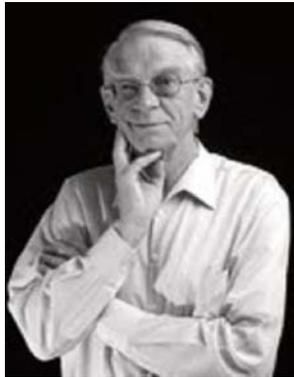
**FB.** My life in pathology has been an incredible experience. Through the roles I have played I have been able to make many great friends. I have been involved in the training of numerous young pathologists and young scientists and most of them have remained good friends. I have been close to hordes of students with whom the relationship has been warm, even though for obvious reasons some distance remains.

All that comes to an end..... Well, sort of. Fortune has allowed me to remain active in Maastricht as interim chair of Pathology. This is a wonderful opportunity, to go back to where I started in a leading role. I continue to work on research projects in Lausanne. I continue to write. So far life has been as busy as ever, and with lots of pathology in it. My wife might say: 'too much'. But you know, it would be a terrible waste to just abandon decades of experiences in what I consider as medicine's most attractive discipline and so I'm happy that for me to retire did not mean to stop working. So, goodbye? Not really.

**MM.** Do you have a message for the new president, Michael Wells?

**FB.** Listen. Only by being accessible the officers will be able to find out what the members want. Be daring. In finding solutions don't hesitate to try and accomplish what initially seemed to be impossible. Enjoy. The presidency is time consuming but it is a real pleasure to see the ESP thrive. Thanks for your support Mike. I will be there when you need me.





## Nephropathology Working Group of the ESP

### Message from the Chairman Prof. M. Mihatsch

The history of our Working Group (WG) goes back to the European Congress of Pathology (ECP) in Barcelona (1999), where a WG for Uro- and Nephropathology was founded. This concept did not prove to be successful, as nephropathology was effectively squeezed out by tumor pathology. Thanks to the initiative of Dusan Ferluga at the ECP in Ljubljana (2003), a WG only for Nephropathology was founded and a breakthrough achieved. At the ECP's in Ljubljana 2003, in Paris 2005, in Istanbul 2007 and Florence 2009, the WG Nephropathology was present with its own sessions and pre-congress meetings and more and more nephropathologists were attracted to these events.

This development was justified since daily diagnostic work-up of renal biopsies is indispensable for the management of patients with native kidney diseases and renal transplants. Many advances in Nephrology were only made possible due to biopsy studies.

Still, the group of nephropathologists and pathologists interested in nephropathology is rather small. If we look at the numbers of members shown on our Homepage, we see that in a third of all European countries there are more than 10, in another third less than 10 and the final third have practically no representatives at all for nephropathology. Putting it in another way, there is far less than 1 nephropathologist per million of the European population.

Thus we have the following situation in Europe:

- The nephropathologist is a “lonely wolf”
- The cooperation between nephropathologists is, because of the considerable geographical separation, limited
- This low number of nephropathologists means that we are pushed to the sidelines at national congresses
- The widespread loss of electron microscopic facilities means that the necessary infrastructure for a comprehensive nephropathology service is missing in many institutes
- Young pathologists are not attracted to the field (e.g. lack of partners for discussion, complex diagnostic and other reasons)

This problem was identified more than 30 years ago in the USA, where the “Renal Pathology Society” was founded. As an international society, this offered a focus for Nephropathology worldwide. The general development of nephropathology, in other words the increasing demand for nephropathological diagnostics, however now makes it essential that European nephropathologists become better organised.

In this situation, the ESP and the WG Nephropathology offer the chance to satisfy the needs and interests of the nephropathologists. A platform for exchange of information, for specialist and continuing education courses and, above all, personal contact to further establishment of networks is offered. In this way the WG Nephropathology could become a full partner of the RPS, on a par.

For this reason, the WG Nephropathology is pleased that the ESP will be held annually from 2011 onwards, and that efforts concerning specialist courses and further training are to be intensified.

Our Homepage <http://nephropathology.unibas.ch> may be a contribution to a “common spirit” for European Nephropathology. It serves as an information platform for upcoming meetings, and publishes lectures from previously held congresses, technical notes and much more. (If any other WG of the ESP is interested in adopting the structure of the Homepage, please use the contact address on the Homepage).



**Announcement Board**

**“II International Pathology Meeting along  
the Way to Santiago, 2010”.**

At variance with the first meeting which was held in 2004 along the French route, this second pathological pilgrimage will follow the “Caminho Português” or maritime route, starting on Porto, Portugal on May 21 (buffet dinner and accommodation) and ending in Santiago de Compostela, Spain on May 29, 2010, at lunch time. There will be three days of walking and three and a half days of lecturing by 20 surgical pathologists from all over the world. For details on the Scientific and Social Programs and the Faculty see the web site [www.waytosantiago-pathologymeeting.com](http://www.waytosantiago-pathologymeeting.com). The Course Organizers are Juan Rosai, Jerónimo Forteza, Manuel Sobrinho-Simões, Fátima Carneiro and José Manuel Cameselle. The e-mail address of the Secretariat (Prof. Jeronimo Forteza) is: [jeronimo.forteza@corevia.com](mailto:jeronimo.forteza@corevia.com) and of the Travel Agency (Mr. Carlos Pascual) is: [info@capatravelviaxes.com](mailto:info@capatravelviaxes.com). **You will be most welcome!**

The Organizing Committee

BASIC AND CONTINUED MEDICAL EDUCATION  
TRAINING COURSES ORGANIZED BY EURO-CNS  
(EUROPEAN CONFEDERATION OF  
NEUROPATHOLOGICAL SOCIETIES)

**The 2nd Euro-CNS Basic Course in  
Neuropathology  
22 - 26 March 2010, Aachen, Germany**

This basic course is organized under the auspices of the European Confederation of Neuropathological Societies (Euro-CNS), and supported by the European Graduate School of Neuroscience (EURON). The course will be held at the Institut für Neuropathologie, Universitätsklinikum der RWTH in Aachen, Germany. The course is intended for early stage neuropathology trainees, pathologists and clinicians (neurologists, neurosurgeons, pediatricians) and neuroscientists. The program consists of teaching sessions in the mornings, and sessions with gross neuropathology and histology (slide viewing and case discussions) in the afternoons. Topics to be covered are: general pathology of the central nervous system, muscle, nerve, tumours, neurodegenerative diseases, vascular pathology, infections of the CNS, human prion diseases, white matter diseases, metabolic diseases, developmental neuropathology and epilepsy. The tentative program, faculty names and registration forms are available from our website: <http://www.euro-cns.org>

**14th Euro-CNS Neuropathology Training Course  
"Tumours of the Central Nervous System"  
2-4 June 2010, Amsterdam, the Netherlands**

This two-and-a-half day course CME course will be held at the Academic Medical Center in Amsterdam. It covers the current state of the art of classification and grading of CNS tumours, supplemented by relevant neurosurgical and neuroradiological aspects. To some extent, developments in molecular genetics will also be covered. The course is intended for all who are involved in the pathological diagnosis of brain tumours in biopsy specimens: trainees and specialists in pathology, neurosurgery, neurology or neuro-oncology. The course will be given by practising neuropathologists of international reputation. Lectures and microscopic slide sessions will alternate. The course will be given in English. More information including registration and grant application forms can be found on our website: [www.euro-cns.org](http://www.euro-cns.org)



Announcement Board

**WORKING GROUP HISTORY OF  
PATHOLOGY**

**Invitation to Participate in a Potential WG**

We all agree that pathology is a unique specialty with a long and interesting history. Despite this fact relatively few European pathologists are (known to be) knowledgeable in the history of their specialty. Since they are also not united in a society, is it difficult to contact them as a group.

Little knowledge does not mean no interest. Symposia on the History of Pathology at the recent IAP Congress in Athens and the ESP Congress in Florence had attendances of more than 100 people.

To close this gap Virchows Archiv is planning to publish in the next years some 25 papers on the history of pathology.

Therefore it might now be a good time to found a Working Group on the History of Pathology within the ESP. Another good reason to do it now is the intention of Springer Verlag to publish an Encyclopedia of Pathology, which will contain over a hundred entrees dealing with the History of Pathology, for which many authors are needed. I am therefore now looking for interested colleagues to join this potential working group.

If you are interested to join please email me at: [j.vandentweel@umcutrecht.nl](mailto:j.vandentweel@umcutrecht.nl), if possible with mentioning of your field of interest or expertise.

Prof. Dr. Jan G. van den Tweel  
UMC Utrecht, Netherlands



**UNDERSTANDING PLACENTAL PATHOLOGY:  
A PRACTICAL APPROACH.**

**Homage to Professor Harold Fox**

*Faculty of Medicine, University of Granada,*

*GRANADA, SPAIN*

*29- 30 April 2010*

<http://www.seap.es/congresos/placenta2010/>

**COURSE DIRECTORS**

**Prof Dr Frederick T Kraus.** Washington University School of Medicine.  
St Louis. USA

**Prof Dr Francisco F Nogales.** University of Granada, Spain

**SPEAKERS**

**Prof Dr Frederick T Kraus**

*Perinatal Biology Laboratory, Washington University School of  
Medicine. St Louis, USA.*

**Author,** Placental Pathology, Fascicle 3 (Atlas of Nontumor Pathology)  
2004.

*Pathology of Reproductive Failure, IAP Monograph 1991.*

**Prof Dr Rebecca Baergen**

*Department of Pathology, New York Presbyterian Hospital-Weill  
Medical College of Cornell University, New York, USA*

**Author,** Manual of Benirschke and Kaufmann's Pathology of the  
Human Placenta 2005.

*Pathology of the Human Placenta, 5th edition, 2006.*

**Dr Eoghan Mooney**

*Department of Pathology, National Maternity Hospital, Holles St, Dublin,  
Ireland*

**Author,** chapters in: Robboy's Pathology of the Female Reproductive  
Tract. 2nd edition 2008. Essentials of Anatomic Pathology 2010.

**Prof Dr Raymond Redline**

*Department of Pathology, Case Western Reserve University, University  
Hospitals of Cleveland, Cleveland, USA*

**Co- author,** Placental Pathology: Fascicle 3 (Atlas of Nontumor  
Pathology) 2004.



**Announcement Board**

**Hammersmith  
Surgical Pathology Course  
8<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> February 2010**

A short course organised by the Department of Histopathology. This two-week course is designed for Consultants and Senior Registrars in training who are interested in recent developments in Histopathology. The course will consist of a series of daily slide seminars, organised on a systematic basis. Cases will include both common and unusual processes affecting each system, with discussion of morphology as well as special diagnostic techniques.

**Topics are:**

- Extranodal Lymphomas
- Breast Pathology
- Infectious disease pathology
- Cytology
- Bone marrow Pathology
- Pathology of Trophoblastic disease
- Cardiovascular Pathology
- Liver Pathology
- Bone Pathology
- Neuropathology
- Head and Neck Pathology
- Pathology of the Thyroid

**Invited lecturers include:**

- Prof K Naresh
- Prof S Shousha
- Dr N Francis
- Dr R Dina
- Dr I Lampert
- Dr I Lindsay
- Dr Mary Sheppard
- Dr R Goldin
- Dr Chass Mangham
- Dr F Roncaroli
- Dr A Sandison
- Dr R Dina

Course organisers:

Dr Mihir Gudi, Dr P Cohen

Course fee:

£800.00 (Trainees)

£1000.00 (Consultants)

**Further details from:** [www.imperial.nhs.uk/hcc](http://www.imperial.nhs.uk/hcc)

**Hammersmith Conference Centre**

[Adam.Brookes@imperial.nhs.uk](mailto:Adam.Brookes@imperial.nhs.uk)

**Hammersmith Hospital**

**Tel: 0208-383-1601**

**150 Ducane Road**

**Fax: 0208-383-1610**

**London, W12 0HS**

The 5th International APOCP (Asian Pacific Organisation for Cancer Prevention) Conference will be organized in Turkey / Istanbul on April 3rd – 7th, 2010 at Lutfi Kirdar International Convention & Exhibition Centre.

--

Nejat OZGUL, MD

Deputy Director, Cancer Control Department of MoH of Turkey

Secretary of the 5th APOCP Congress

e-mail: [nejozgul@gmail.com](mailto:nejozgul@gmail.com)

Tel: +90 312 4378576



Announcement Board



## Announcement by the Renal Pathology Society

The RPS society is pleased to announce the 1<sup>st</sup> International Renal Pathology Conference to be held A Coruna, Northern Spain, in June 9-12, 2010.

This is a **Joint meeting of the Renal Pathology Society and the European Society of Pathology-Working Group with participation of the Spanish Societies of Nephrology and Pathology.**

The conference is co-chaired by Professors Surya Seshan and Eduardo Vasquez-Martul and features a 2<sup>1/2</sup> day program (attached) delivered by international speakers including from the USA, Europe and South America and is endorsed by the Kidney Foundation of America (KUFA), RPS, ERA-EDTA, GENZYME and other donors. A warm welcome and rich cultural program is planned by local host, Professor Eduardo Vasquez-Martul.

RPS members can register online or by forwarding a completed registration form to the RPS secretary/treasurer by e-mail, mail or FAX.

Instructions on how to register online via the RPS website are posted under Calendar of Events when you click a Coruna meeting. [www.renalpathsoc.org](http://www.renalpathsoc.org)

### First Announcement 10th International Workshop of Lower Genital Tract Pathology HPV Disease 2010: Coming into the Light

Dear Colleague,

We are delighted to inform you that the 10th International Workshop of Lower Genital Tract Pathology, HPV Disease 2010: Coming into the Light in Viareggio, Italy from 6-8 May 2010.

This conference will provide pathologists and gynaecologists with the latest data relating to cervical cancer epidemiology, molecular biology, screening, cytology and colposcopy. The international faculty includes many of the world's leading cervical cancer researchers who will provide you with updates on their work, summaries of the related research and stimulating discussions of the key issues affecting your work. Further details and the preliminary programme on the conference can be found at [www.adriacongrex.it/hpv2010](http://www.adriacongrex.it/hpv2010).

Viareggio is a beautiful seaside town on the Tuscan Riviera, just north of Pisa where the Pisa Airport provides easy connections to most major European cities. In addition, the surrounding region has numerous places to visit including Pisa, Lucca, Florence and Siena. We hope that you will be able to join to us for this exciting congress and look forward to welcoming you to Viareggio.

Dr. Cesare Gentili

Dr Philip Davies



## Announcement Board

European Multidisciplinary Colorectal Cancer Congress  
2010

**28-30 March 2010, Acropolis Palais des  
Congrès, Nice, France**



Register Online:  
<http://www.colorectal2010.org/>

First announcement

[www.bwpath.be](http://www.bwpath.be)

GHENT (BELGIUM), APRIL 21-24, 2010

## 2<sup>nd</sup> BELGIAN WEEK OF PATHOLOGY

WELCOME

Dear Colleagues,

The first edition of the Belgian Week of Pathology (BWP) was a huge success especially with respect to its scientific and educational level, widely confirmed by the analysis of the evaluation forms sent to the registered attendees.

After this resounding success we decided to program **the Second edition of the BWP on April 21-24, 2010**. The magnificent Pand in Gent will host our sessions again. The scientific committee is now working to design a great scientific programme that covers a wide spectrum of topics of pathology and other related disciplines. Our goal is to take into account the scientific concerns of the various disciplines and to offer a space of exchanges between the various specialists enhanced by the presence of our international faculty. We are counting on the renewed support of our partners from the industry with a new exhibition location.

On behalf of the board, we are delighted to invite you to visit our new website: [www.bwpath.be](http://www.bwpath.be) and find the practical information on the second edition of the BWP.

Sincerely yours,  
Isabelle Salmon, President



For more information  
Lebanese Society of Pathology  
PO box: 11-640 Beirut, Lebanon  
Mail: [info@lsp-lb.org](mailto:info@lsp-lb.org)  
[www.lsp-lb.org](http://www.lsp-lb.org)

## Virtual Imaging in Pathology: A Revolution

TEACHING

RESEARCH

DIAGNOSIS



20  
10

Lebanese Society of Pathology



### European Nephropathology Course

June 9-11<sup>th</sup>, 2010

Department of Pathology, Academic Medical Center,  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

ERA-EDTA Council for Accreditation in CME

**Local organizers:** S. Florquin and J.J. Roelofs

**Language of the course:** English

**Registration deadline:** May 3<sup>th</sup>, 2010

Maximum number of participants: 40

Practical course is fully digitalized ("Virtual Microscopy")

Syllabus as well as DVDs with the practical cases will be provided to all participants.

**For further information please contact (preferably by e-mail):**

Juana Huges E-mail: [b.m.huges@amc.uva.nl](mailto:b.m.huges@amc.uva.nl)

Department of Pathology Academic Medical Center

Meibergdreef 9, 1105 AZ AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands

Tel: +31-20-566 7519 / Fax: +31-20-566 9523



**Job Offers:**

**The University Hospital of the  
Free Brussels University (VUB),  
located in Brussels, Belgium is  
looking for a**

**TRAINEE/RESIDENT or  
CERTIFIED PATHOLOGIST**

who is licensed (or in the process  
of obtaining a license) to practice  
in the European Community and  
has a good knowledge of Dutch.  
We offer a competitive salary and  
benefits.

For more information please  
contact

[miriam.marichal@uzbrussel.be](mailto:miriam.marichal@uzbrussel.be)  
tel. 003224775083

**JOB VACANCIES FOR  
PATHOLOGISTS IN CASTILLA Y  
LEON (SPAIN)**

IECSCYL is the organization created by the Castilla y  
Leon's government (SPAIN) whose objective is to  
search specialized doctors in order to cover some  
currently available job vacancies in our Public  
Hospitals.

OFFER

- Long-term contract.
- HIGH WAGES
- Schedule from Monday to Friday, from 8h  
a.m. to 15h p.m.
- It might be possible to attend duties  
(guardias).

REQUIREMENTS

To talk Spanish (or English, High level)  
Doctor's and Specialist's certificated degrees by the  
Spanish "Ministerio de Educación":

- RECONOCIMIENTO for EU Countries
- HOMOLOGACION for Non -EU Countries

CONTACT DETAILS

Interested persons, please, send your CV to:

David García

[dgarcia@iecscyl.com](mailto:dgarcia@iecscyl.com)

Tif.: 0034 983 457591

Fax.: 0034 983 457688



**Job Offers:**

The Department of Pathology at Maastricht University Hospital currently has a vacancy for an

**Experienced All-Round Surgical Pathologist**                      m/f    80-100%  
**Vacancy number: 2009.131/LAB**

Candidates with interest in and experience with haematopathology, breast pathology, gynaecological pathology or dermatopathology will be preferentially considered.

The department disposes of a stimulating intercollegial atmosphere and state-of-the art technical platforms for cutting edge (morphological and molecular) diagnostics and biomedical research. Research programmes in the department focus on cardiovascular disease and oncology.

Subject to a satisfactory evaluation, a tenured position can be offered.

***The position:***

The selected candidate will be taking part in the department's diagnostic activities, develop an independent research programme and participate in departmental educational.

***Requirements:***

We are looking for a qualified diagnostic pathologist (although trainees in their final year may also apply); experience in a subspecialty domain will be considered an advantage.

***Information***

For further details about the nature of the position, please contact Prof. F.T. Bosman, acting head of the Department of Pathology, telephone no. (031) (0)43-3874634. For further details about terms of employment, please contact Ms I. Dessart, Human Resources Adviser, telephone no. (031) (0)43-3875985

**Applications:**

We prefer applications via our website, [www.azm.nl](http://www.azm.nl).

Written applications should be addressed to Academisch ziekenhuis Maastricht, Afdeling Werving & Selectie, Stafdirectoraat Personeelszaken, PO Box 5800, NL-6202 AZ Maastricht, the Netherlands, stating the vacancy number 2009.131/LAB on the letter as well as the envelope, before January 15.

**ANATOMICAL PATHOLOGISTS POSITIONS AVAILABLE AT THE INSTITUTO PORTUGUES DE  
ONCOLOGIA DE COIMBRA FRANCISCO GENTIL, E.P.E. (COIMBRA, PORTUGAL)**

Please submit your written application with a detailed curriculum vitae and documents proving your degree and qualification as an **Anatomical Pathologist** by e-mail or post mail for the following addresses:

e-mail: [secad@ipocoimbra.min-saude.pt](mailto:secad@ipocoimbra.min-saude.pt)

Post mail: Conselho de Administração do IPOCFG, E.P.E.  
Av. Bissaya Barreto, 98  
3000-075 Coimbra  
Portugal