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**Message from the President**

Here we are again. Your European Society of Pathology has just published its second e-newsletter. We hope you liked the first issue. Our ideas about what should be in the newsletter are still in full development so do not hesitate to give feedback and tell us what you like and what you did not. The newsletter is meant to be a means of communication for members of the ESP. It is therefore important that you do not sit and wait until the next issue arrives. If there is anything you think might be interesting for the members of the society, take your pen, hop onto your keyboard (or dictate if you have the luxury of a secretary) and send us your contribution for the newsletter. We explicitly do not want this to be a medium in which the Executive Committee publishes its edicts. The letter needs to be a lively medium of communication in the Society. Loukas Kaklamanis has agreed to become the Newsletter Editor. Swamp him with your papers!

We did think of a number of types of paper which should be permanent in the letter. The president should tell you each time what's up so this message will be the usual opener. The interview with an interesting European pathologist will be a permanent element, thanks to the creative writing and communication skills of Mia Marichal. What's new will be a permanent item.

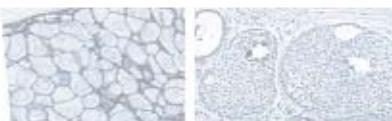
This is meant to highlight new data recently published by a Society member. The message of the paper will be briefly explained by its author and there will be a direct link to PubMed, allowing those attracted by the item to immediately go read it in full. So, if you have just published a paper of which you are convinced it will have an impact on the practice of pathology or provides a better understanding of one or the other disease, do not hesitate - write. Educational matters will be a permanent item. We will provide what one might call a 'bulletin board' offering the possibility for course organizers to use the newsletter as one way to attract participants to their course. Job offers will also be a permanent item. With the current shortage of pathologists in many European countries, and a growing tendency of young pathologists to move about, a listing of positions available seems a potentially useful element in the letter. So, if you have a position to offer, do not hesitate us to send us the announcement.

What is listed above should just be the beginning. Let us together make the European Society of Pathology a living Society in which communication is optimal, allowing all its members to participate actively in shaping the future.

Fred T Bosman
ESP president



European
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Pathology



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Pathology newsletter

Guts in Romania

The ESCoP course in Craiova (18-21st of Sept. 2008)

ESCoP organized a 4 day course on Gastrointestinal pathology in Craiova, with as local organizer Emil Plesea.

A 4 day course was decided upon, with for each day one dedicated faculty member. Topics covered were GERD and Barrett's esophagus; chronic gastritis; an update in gastric cancer; biopsy pathology of the small intestines; an update in inflammatory bowel disease; colorectal adenomas and carcinomas and neuroendocrine tumours of the GI tract. The group that enthusiastically agreed to do this consisted of Fatima Carneiro of Porto, Arzu Ensari (the president of the GI pathology working group) of Ankara, Karel Geboes of Louvain and myself.

The course was held in a brand-new auditorium in the central building of the University. For each student a microscope was available and there was even a videomicroscope, although that set-up was little used. The faculty had selected about 10 cases for each (half day) topic, allowing the students to work on real cases. The format of the course was standard for all the topics: an introductory lecture by the responsible faculty member, time for working at the microscope and for informal exchange and at the end of the session a 'wrap up', somewhat like a slide seminar but very interactive.



In addition, each faculty member presented a special lecture with a focus on mechanisms of disease or new approaches in diagnosis. Overall we had about 70 students, mostly from Romania but also some from Greece, Serbia and Turkey, which was a bit more than we expected and which caused some difficulties in view of the number of microscopes and slide sets available. Also, with a smaller group of students the exchange with the faculty would have been easier but with a very agreeable and open group of course participants, the interaction was lively and intense anyhow.

Obviously the course was evaluated by the students. Overall the content and the format was highly appreciated. The evaluation made clear that the student group was quite heterogeneous. Some insisted on more introductory very basic information. Others wanted a more advanced level. We have to conclude that better targeting the participants in the course, through more explicitly announcing the targeted audience or selection criteria for participation, might solve this problem. What also transpired was less affinity with more scientific aspects of pathology, the 'science behind the diagnosis'. The faculty has reflected on the comments of the students and will adapt the program to the constructive criticisms received. Important will be to get student groups with a more or less equal level of advancement in pathology. The faculty also insists on the scientific elements in the program. Pathology is in rapid evolution and part of the preparation for a lifelong career in pathology must be solid understanding of the scientific aspects of our discipline.

The course was not only work, not for the faculty nor for the students. The faculty was taken for one night to the former hunting lodge of Nicolae Ceaușescu. That was quite an experience: driving through Rumanian countryside, learning not to worry about the traffic, a quiet night in a very pretty lodge in spectacular surroundings with good food and good wine and for Arzu, a close encounter with bugs! Also the students had sufficient time to have informal exchange over lunch and breaks and then there was the spectacular evening party during which the participants received their diploma's. Overall, also socially the course was a great success. New friendships were made, old ones confirmed and hopefully these new contacts will contribute to a rich professional life for the participating residents and young pathologists.

A very positive experience, without any doubt. We as course faculty would like to thank Emil Plesea (and the members of his crew, notably Dan Enache) for organizing this, for all the students that so enthusiastically participated and provided quality feedback and the ESP for financial support. We know we need more of them: ESCoP courses with this essential blend of practice orientation, basic knowledge, dedicated faculty and open exchange between generations.

Prof. Fred Bosman

Course coordinator

Dear colleagues and members of the ESP,



In the first edition of the Newsletter you were able to learn all about the Ioannina University Courses in Pathology. The real truth goes far beyond that. When in 1996 Prof. Agnantis, and her collaborators, started the IUCP Courses, a new phase started in the field of pathology education in Europe. I was very privileged to participate in many of these wonderful Courses, and to experience Niki's, and Greek hospitality and their professional approach to course organization.

So, this year we founded the Serbian Division of the IAP, and set as our goal : to promote Pathology Courses locally. It was easy to copy something good and established. We are grateful to Ioannina Courses in Pathology and are looking forward to our first 'Belgrade University Teaching Course in Pathology' (BEGUTECOP).

Our first Course will be about Prostate Cancer – Pathology and Clinical aspects. We are sure that the idea of making these educational Clinico-pathological Courses in Belgrade is of great importance mainly to our residents, young pathologists and young clinicians, who are rarely present at foreign congresses or courses. We are expecting participants from neighbouring countries, and those who are willing to improve their knowledge in modern clinical pathology. We hope that these Courses will represent a change towards better pathology in our country and the region, especially in today's very peculiar political and economic situation.

The participation of future distinguished tutors, from abroad and Serbia, their experience and knowledge, and our determination to improve the level of pathology in Serbia, I think, will allow us to organise more of these Courses.

Therefore, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all my friends for their help and contribution to this project. We will address the Executive Committee of the ESP with a request to put the organization of the BEGUTECOP under the auspices of the ESP.

For the successful organization of all our future Courses, the active involvement of a Belgrade Medical School will be incorporated, with Continuing Medical Education (CME) credits, the help of the Ministry of Science of Serbia, and pharmaceutical companies. Our Medical School will provide the facilities for the realization of these Courses.

Finally, I hope that with carefully planned topics for BEGUTECOP Courses in the future, you will come and participate, as tutors or students, having an enjoyable stay in Belgrade, designated by many as one of 'the most lively cities in Europe'.

I can guarantee that ...

Prof. Jovan Vasiljevic

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Ioannina University Courses in Pathology

A Historical Overview

Postgraduate courses on selected topics of Human Pathology are organized every year, mainly, on a residential basis.

The aim of the courses is to bring together young Pathologists and Tutors, experts in the various fields of Pathology, as well as to encourage active participation of all colleagues during the discussions following the Lectures and the Slide Seminars, providing an in-depth review of Diagnostic Surgical Pathology. An emphasis is given on morphologic features, newly recognized entities and modern techniques. A limited number of didactic Lectures given by established and distinguished investigators cover each topic theoretically. The Courses have been designed for 45-50 Pathologists and Clinical Colleagues related to the subject. The duration of each Course is two days.

Up to now 26 Courses have been organized, since 1996. This tremendous experience has led us to a continuous improving, always according to our students' feed back.

This year the Scientific Program is enriched with many Slide Seminars, which will be offered in the form of interactive case presentations. Furthermore, the Clinicians will incorporate their talks in multidisciplinary Sessions.

Diplomas are given for regular attendance only.

Knowledge of ENGLISH is required.



Prof. Niki Agnantis



The European School of Pathology: what was, what is and what will be.

Postgraduate and continuous education has been for decades now one of the essential activities of the European Society of Pathology. In the early years of the ESP the main emphasis was on Continuous Education, which characterizes in part the programme of the European Congresses of Pathology with its short and long courses and slide seminars. In the early 1990's a need was felt for training in basic pathology (mechanisms of disease). Jean-Alexis Grimaud seized the opportunity to create EuroCellPath, a series of annual courses where young scientist working in a pathology environment, residents in pathology and experiences experimental and diagnostic pathologists met around important themes in general pathology.

In parallel, Gianni Busolatti developed the European School of Pathology, based in Torino. The main characteristics of the EscoP courses has been 'hands on' (or rather 'eyes on'), practice oriented with a small faculty, groups of not more than about 40 students and intense interaction between faculty and trainees. EScop grew into a key player in pathology postgraduate education in Europe and in recent years expanded into other countries, with 'branches' in Turkey and Romania among others. EScop received international acclaim when it was awarded the IAP gold medal in 2006.

Over time it became clear that the approach of 'mechanisms of disease' for the happy few was not the ideal format. In recent years, with the explosion of molecular medicine and its implications in terms of molecular pathology, there is also a growing awareness of the need to include aspects of mechanisms and new technology into the practice oriented EScop courses. Against this background, the executive committee decided to rethink educational policy of the ESP. Two important decisions were taken. First of all an Education Committee was to be created to more explicitly develop the education policy of the ESP. The second decision was to maintain the EscoP approach and the name, as both have become highly appreciated and the name EscoP allows also to recognize the important role Gianni Busolatti had in getting this important ESP activity off the ground.

What has this reflection led to?

First of all, the following mission statement was agreed upon.

Mission statement

The European Society of Pathology (ESP) intends to play a leading role in postgraduate and continuous education in pathology in Europe. The ESP intends to do this through :

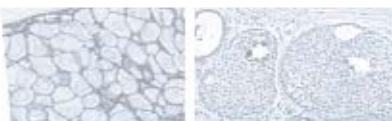
- Annual European Congresses of Pathology with a strong accent on didactic content (short courses, slide seminars)
- EScop courses in a small group interactive format - practice oriented but anticipating routine use of new technology in a diagnostic setting, which implies updates on molecular and cell pathology
- Accrediting and advertising courses organised by national societies
- Interfacing with CME granting bodies of the European national certification boards and UEMS.

The responsibility of ESP educational activities will be confined to an Education Committee, in which the ESP president, the executive committee members responsible for the education portfolio and members elected by the executive committee will sieve.

The Education committee is composed as follows:

**Fred Bosman (Chairman)
Nina Gale (Exec.com.)
Bodil Pedersen (Exec.com.)
Josep Lloretta Trull
Helmut Popper
Generoso Bevilacqua
Gianni Bussolatti (adviser)**

Fred T Bosman : Chair, ESP Education Committee



What's New?

Recognizing Lynch Syndrome

Lynch syndrome, previously called Hereditary Non-Polyposis Colorectal Cancer, is the most common type of hereditary colorectal cancer and is caused by a germline mutation in one of the DNA mismatch repair genes, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6 or PMS2. Although Lynch syndrome only accounts for up to 5% of colorectal cancers, it is relevant to identify Lynch syndrome, because surveillance substantially reduces morbidity and mortality in patients and their family members who are carrier of a mismatch repair gene mutation.

The identification of Lynch syndrome starts with the recognition of patients at risk for Lynch syndrome by clinicians followed by referral to genetic counselling at a cancer genetics clinic. Traditionally, clinicians use the occurrence of colorectal cancer and other Lynch syndrome associated tumours (carcinoma of the endometrium, gall bladder, stomach, upper urothelial tract most commonly) in the family to select patients for such referral. However by using the familial occurrence of cancer only a small proportion of the expected number of patients at risk for Lynch syndrome is identified. This is due to small families, unawareness by the patients of their own family history and ignorance of taking family history of cancer by clinicians.

Colorectal tumours that are due to Lynch syndrome show microsatellite instability (MSI). MSI is a hallmark of a defective mismatch repair system, which results in differences in length of stretches of simple repeat sequences, called microsatellites, between normal and tumour DNA. Although MSI may also occur in sporadic tumours, diagnosed at relatively high age, in the group of patients suspected for Lynch syndrome the MSI is predominantly due to genetic susceptibility. MSI testing on tumours has been proposed to enhance the recognition of patients at risk for Lynch syndrome.

In the so-called MSI-indicated-by-a-Pathologist (MIPA)-method, the novel practice role for pathologists is to initiate MSI testing in a selection of patients who are recently diagnosed and comply with one of the individual Bethesda criteria: colorectal cancer in a patient younger than 50 years of age, two synchronous or metachronous colorectal cancers in a patient younger than 70 years, colorectal cancer and a tumour associated with Lynch syndrome and endometrium carcinoma in a patient younger than 50 years. MSI-testing is a molecular test that requires expertise and is not available in most laboratories of pathology. Immunohistochemistry is a reliable alternative for MSI testing in colorectal cancer specimens to identify patients at risk of Lynch syndrome as well as patients with sporadic microsatellite instable colorectal cancer, if restricted to a specialized setting. Expertise with the technique, the availability of feedback from a molecular laboratory and good interaction with the molecular biologist are important issues in this respect. Moreover, an uncertain or aberrant staining result has to be followed by molecular microsatellite analysis to confirm the presence of a defective DNA mismatch repair system.

With a tailored implementation strategy of the MIPA-method directed to pathologists and surgeons 78% of patients were recognised to be at risk for Lynch syndrome compared with 59% with dissemination of a written procedure only. Especially an electronic reminder system for pathologists was strongly associated with application of MSI testing.

In conclusion, using MRD testing on cancer tissue results in improved recognition of Lynch syndrome patients which is beneficial for these patients and their families. It is of crucial importance that such patients are treated by a multidisciplinary team of surgeons, gastro-enterologists, pathologists, molecular biologists and clinical geneticists.

Prof. Han van Krieken, the ESP Treasurer

PubMed link to the article:

[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18314603?log\\$=activity](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18314603?log$=activity)

Overbeek LI, et al. Interpretation of immunohistochemistry for mismatch repair proteins is only reliable in a specialized setting. Am J Surg Pathol. 2008;32:1246-51.

Kievit W, et al. Cost effectiveness of a new strategy to identify HNPCC patients. Gut. 2005;54:97-102.



European
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The Pathologist

Interview with Dr. Jorge Reis Filho



In this column, we interview "special" ESP members. Pathologists, young or old, who have something interesting to say, at least in the mind of the interviewer.....

For this edition, we interviewed a young and very successful pathologist, Dr Jorge Reis Filho.

Jorge Reis Filho was born in Brazil. His childhood was spent in the countryside of Southern Brazil. He went to university at the Universidade Federal do Paraná in Curitiba to study medicine and joined the anatomical pathology department as an intern in 1994. In 1997 he spent one of his clinical rotations at the Institute of Molecular Pathology and Immunology (IPATIMUP) in Oporto, Portugal, and returned there 4 years later to work as a clinical fellow with Prof Fernando Schmitt. A grant from the Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia de Portugal made it possible to move to The Breakthrough Breast Cancer Research Centre, Institute of Cancer Research, London, where he obtained his PhD, under the supervision of Prof Sunil Lakhani and Prof Alan Ashworth. He became the team Leader of the Molecular Pathology Laboratory at the same institute in 2006.

Jorge Reis Filho is the youngest ever member of The Royal College of Pathologists based on publications, and is currently Associate Editor of The Journal of Clinical Pathology, member of the Editorial Board of The Journal of Pathology, of Laboratory Investigation and of The International Journal of Surgical Pathology. Dr Reis Filho has already published > 180 peer reviewed papers. His main interests are in the development of a taxonomy that better reflects the biological and clinical significance of cancers and to identify novel therapeutic targets for subgroups of breast cancer.

MM: Why did you choose to become a pathologist, Jorge?

JRF: Being able to understand the mechanisms of disease and to identify different types of cancers already captured my imagination as a student. During my internship in anatomical pathology, I realised that pathology was at the interface between science and clinical medicine and that a molecular revolution was about to happen.

In the early-mid 90s, major technological advances were taking place, genes causing hereditary diseases were being cloned and 'cancer genes' identified. The concept of classifying diseases based on their histopathological and molecular features and to use this information to infer prognosis, and response to therapy was incredibly appealing to me. The final decision came after spending time at IPATIMUP, in Portugal. When I saw how Prof Sobrinho Simões and Prof Schmitt used molecular methods to solve diagnostic quandaries in thyroid and breast cancer, I realised that this was exactly what I wanted to pursue further.

MM: You never considered other career choices?

JRF: I considered chemical engineering as an alternative career; however, I soon realized that the latter was not what I was after. During medical school, I did think of oncology as an alternative route. Oncology would have given me an excellent opportunity to have contact with patients, but I would have missed diagnostics and taxonomy too much.

MM: It is clear that you like your job very much, but what do you like the most about pathology?

JRF: Undoubtedly, the scope of our specialty. We do not only guide the surgeons' hands but also the oncologists' decision-making.

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Furthermore, we are at the interface between fundamental research and clinical practice. On a more practical level, the reward we derive from making the most accurate diagnosis is challenging, intellectually engaging and, most importantly, benefits the patients directly.

MM: Can you still make time for other things, besides pathology?

JRF: I really enjoy my work and, as it may have already become apparent, I have great fun doing academic pathology. However, believe it or not, I have a few hobbies. I am into cinema, in particular the now old-school nouvelle vague French cinema and avant-garde European movies, going to 'alternative' rock and jazz gigs, and travelling.

MM: You have spent a substantial part of your life away from the country you grew up in. How are you different from the person who left Brazil for the first time?

JRF: Moving to and living in different countries have undoubtedly changed the way I perceive the world around me and, inevitably, myself. It has been a rewarding professional experience, given that you learn different modus operandi, different ways of going about the same issues and you end up having the chance of choosing what you feel most appropriate for a particular situation. In brief, living in different countries does broaden one's horizons. From a personal perspective, when you move to a different country, you not only have the challenge of starting from scratch, but also you need to get used to other customs, habits, social code and etiquette. It is sometimes not as easy as one would hope and one quickly learns to appreciate little things that in the past were taken for granted. Of course, I miss my mates back in Portugal, however the way I was received in England was simply brilliant.

MM: How do you ideally see your own future and, since I am sure you can influence it, the future of pathology?

JRF: Contrary to the widely held belief that there is no future for pathology and pathologists, as some of our 'mates' in the clinic would argue, I would say that if we have the correct attitude, pathology will thrive in the next few years. Inevitably, the molecular revolution and the transition from cancer therapy to individualised cancer treatment will require that our specialty changes and evolves. If we embrace the new technologies and incorporate them in our armamentarium, the future will be bright for us. I have to admit that sometimes it is a bit surprising that some of our colleagues perceive the molecular advances as a threat rather than an opportunity!

As for my future, I want to pursue a career in academic pathology. I am keen to invest more time in investigating the phenotypic-genotypic associations in cancer, how morphological phenotypes correlate with molecular aberrations and how we can identify therapeutic targets for cancers, in particular breast cancer. With the development of next generation sequencing and its derivatives, the possibility of having an incredibly accurate and genome-wide assessment of gene mutations and copy number aberrations, gene expression and epigenetic changes in a few weeks is not only science fiction anymore. Coupling these with functional genomics (RNA interference) and histopathology will give us a unique opportunity to define at least some of the biological drivers of cancer, to come up with classification systems that are more clinically and biologically relevant, and to devise approaches to improve the management of cancer patients.

MM: What advice would you give young pathologists at the start of their career?

JRF: Here goes my piece of free advice... To succeed in a career in academic pathology, one needs to be driven, motivated and to have clear goals, but at the same time to have a good deal of selflessness and to be able to work for the greater good, given that collaborations are of paramount importance for being successful in academic pathology. However, one has got to learn how to choose their collaborators wisely. Life in academic pathology is full of pitfalls and having a good mentor is of paramount importance, as they can help us avoid make 'those' silly mistakes! Importantly, to remember that each one of us is different and that the idea of one-size-fits-all careers is utterly unfounded. Last but not least, play your strengths, do the best you can, and, most importantly, have fun with what you are doing (we already spend too much time being grumpy behind our microscopes in the basement of buildings!).

Prof. Mia Marichal



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ESP ARCHIVES

Dear Colleagues,

We are very pleased, with this issue of the ESP Newsletter to convey to you a copy of a very valuable historical paper dating from the founding of the Society in 1963: The First Minutes of the ESP, written by hand, and signed by the first ESP Secretary : prof. Giordano.

In this column, we plan to review to you a serie of chronological historical papers.

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< Preliminary meeting : Brussels, March 30th, 1963 >

Attending : Prof. Giordano, Chairman (Italy); Prof. Scarff (Great Britain); Prof. Hellgren (Sweden); Prof. Creel (France); Prof. Krauspe (West Germany); Prof. Schornagel (Netherlands). Belgium was represented by Prof. Patzingo of Dustin and Prof. Betez, respectively President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer of the "Société Belge d'Anatomie Pathologique". Excused : Prof. Giese (West Germany); Prof. Kreyberg (Norway); Prof. Chiari (Austria); Prof. Tavares (Portugal); Prof. Gloege (Switzerland); Prof. Holle (East Germany); Prof. Teilmann and Sim (Denmark); Prof. Delarue (France); Prof. Schellingen (Switzerland).

The Chairman, Prof. Alfonso Giordano, opens the meeting at 10 a.m., The following topics are discussed and agreed to as to the foundation of the European Society of Pathology.

Europe means a geographical entity which includes eastern Countries.

The official language of the Society is English. The main purpose of the Society is to function as means of communications between European pathologists, possibly also through the creation of a European Institute of Pathology.

European Society of Pathology will group individual members, which in turn must be members of their national Society, if one exists.

The fees are to be paid to the European Society through national treasurers of the European Society, without the intermediary of the national Societies of Pathology. National Societies elect a delegate to the Council of the European Society of Pathology, which includes eminent scientists of countries where no national Society exists, which are nominated by the elected members of the Council.

The Council elects the members of the Executive Committee, who are: President, First-President, Secretary-Treasurer and 4

councillors. They are elected for 4 years, except the Secretary-Treasurer. Any member can only be relected after 4 years. One of the members, on appointment of the Executive Committee, represents the members of countries where no Society of Pathology exists.

- The first Congress will be held in Germany.
- The European Society of Pathology will be registered in Belgium.
- Professors Giordano, Krauspe, Scarff, Dustin are appointed to elaborate the statute of the Society.

The President
Giordano

The Secretary
Giordano



European
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Pathology



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ANNOUNCEMENT BOARD:



E.Sco.P. ANKARA

"UPDATE IN GASTROINTESTINAL PATHOLOGY"

Prof. Fredrik Bosman (Lausanne), Prof. Fatima Carneiro (Porto),
Prof. Karel Geboes (Leuven), Prof. Arzu Ensari (Ankara)

1-3 MAY 2009



ANKARA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY
ANKARA-TURKEY



Course application:

Registration fee: 100 € (Handouts, coffee breaks, lunches, and Gala Dinner on the 2nd of May are included in the course fee).

Course fee should be paid to: **Bank: İş Bankası İbni Sina Hastanesi Şb.**

Account number: 436477058 (in case of difficulty the amount can be paid upon arrival)

Application deadline is 20th of April, 2009

Course secretary : Ass Prof. Berna Savas, Dep. Of Pathology, Ankara University Medical School, Sıhhiye 06100, Ankara, Turkey

Fax : 03123106370, Mobile : 0905056711218, Tel : 0903123103010/303

E-mail : brnsavas@yahoo.com

Please see the course program on : www.esp-pathology.org

IOANNINA UNIVERSITY
COURSES IN PATHOLOGY
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SECOND SERIES

LUNG-PLEURA-MEDIASTINUM
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Part I & II

2 - 5 June, 2009

Scientific and

Technological Park of

Epirus

Director : Prof. Niki Agnantis

Preliminary Programme and Registration:
<http://www.iucp.gr>

Three Postgraduate Courses in Graz, Austria:

POSTGRADUATE COURSE : MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY OF COLON CANCER

Department of Pathology, Medical University of Graz, Austria, April 16-18, 2009

Program Director : Gerald Hofler, MD

Course fees : 230 € theoretical part, 450 € theoretical part plus wet lab course

Registration : <http://pathologie.meduni-graz.at/Pathologie/veranstaltungen.htm> or

e-mail : edith.kleinfenchner@meduni-graz.at to Mrs. Edith Kleinfenchner

or fax the registration form to : 00433163809638

POSTGRADUATE COURSE : DIAGNOSTIC BREAST PATHOLOGY

Department of Pathology, Medical University of Graz, Austria, August 26-28, 2009

Course Director : Farid Moinfar, MD

Course fees : 450 € staff member, 300 € residents

Registration : <http://pathologie.meduni-graz.at/Pathologie/veranstaltungen.htm> or

e-mail : edith.kleinfenchner@meduni-graz.at to Mrs. Edith Kleinfenchner

or fax the registration form to : 00433163809638

POSTGRADUATE COURSE : DIAGNOSTIC GENECOLOGICAL PATHOLOGY

Department of Pathology, Medical University of Graz, Austria, September 30 - October 2, 2009

Course Director : Farid Moinfar, MD

Course fees : 450 € staff member, 300 € residents

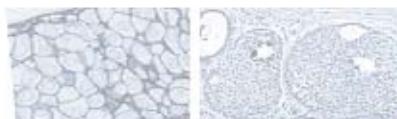
Registration : <http://pathologie.meduni-graz.at/Pathologie/veranstaltungen.htm> or

e-mail : edith.kleinfenchner@meduni-graz.at to Mrs. Edith Kleinfenchner

or fax the registration form to : 00433163809638



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newsletter

ANNOUNCEMENT BOARD:

Dear Pathologists, Cytologists, Biologists or Technicians,

I am contacting you on behalf of the NGO "Patologi Oltre Frontiera", which has initiated and completed several important projects whose aim is to improve health conditions in developing countries by promoting surgical pathology, especially in the Sub-Saharan Africa (for more information see our homepage www.patologiolotrefrontiera.it).

The tools essential to achieve our goals are embodied in collaboration with local institutions in developing countries, providing the opportunity for volunteer anatomical pathologists/cytologists, biologists and technicians to work in these countries, educational projects for the promotion of local residents, e-learning and telepathology.

We would like to start new projects and share our experience with other European anatomical pathologists/cytologists, biologists and technicians who are involved or would like to participate in an international cooperation such as ours.

If you would like to participate in the creation of an international European group for the improvement of the amenities in developing countries we invite you to simply reply (e-mail to morenainnocenti@yahoo.it) with a short C.V., possibly before the 15th of March. We will contact you as soon as possible and we are happy to answer your questions.

Finally, we would be extremely grateful if you could send this letter to anyone you know might be interested.

We are looking forward to seeing you at our first official meeting, which will take place during the 22nd European Congress of Pathology in Florence (www.ecp2009.org) from the 4th to the 7th of September 2009.

Best regards,
Dr. Vincenzo Stracca
President of "Patologi Oltre Frontiera"
Dr. Vincenzo Stracca
0039041 529 5669
fax 00390415294356
e-mail: vincenzo.stracca@ulss12 ve.it
e-mail: v.stracca@alice.it

JOB OFFERS :

Dear Colleagues,

The Dutch National Society of Pathology NVVP offers different jobs for pathologists.

Please visit this website for more information :

www.pathology.nl and click on Vacatures

or

<http://www.pathology.nl/nvvp/nvpcms3.nsf/viewdoc/83D475C18FB93ADAC12572F1002DD396>

JOB OFFER :

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

Certified Pathologist

who is licenced to practice pathology in the European Community and has a good knowledge of Dutch.

We offer a competitive salary and benefits

For more information please contact
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