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A NEWS BULLETIN

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Report on the 40th Assises de Pathologie of the Division Française Académie Internationale de Pathologie (AIP) held in Lyon, May 18-20, 2017

This is one of the two meetings conducted each year by the AIP. The Assises is held in May in one of the cities outside Paris. It is conducted in French. The other meeting – the Carrefours is held in Paris in November. It is conducted in English.

The headquarters of the AIP is in Lyon. There is one full time Administrative Manager, now Hélène Moulin who was appointed in 2009. She is responsible for running the day to day affairs of the AIP and she shares the office with the Editor of the Bulletin. For some years a conference organiser has been engaged to run the meetings.

About 430 delegates attended this meeting. The Scientific programme was arranged by Nicolas Froment, a long time Hon. Secretary of the AIP and President 2013-2014.

The Association of Medical Laboratory Scientists held its annual meeting in association with the AIP. This 40th Assises was a special occasion to celebrate the 30 years that Christiane Bailly has been Editor of the Bulletin. In this time she has published 60 editions. The first edition of the Bulletin was published in 1984. It was small, and in black and white. With Christiane as Editor since 1986, it has developed into a very professional publication in full colour.

It is read by pathologists of all ages throughout France and other French speaking countries. It is an historical record of the French Division of IAP, and a reference book for up to date information on a wide variety of topics that are covered in the many slide seminars that are held at the 2 annual meetings. Many pathologists have all the Bulletins in their laboratories and offices, and they are used as reference books.

The current President of the AIP, Geneviève Belleannée initiated the activities for this celebration, and put together a large team of authors for a special edition of the Bulletin – the first edition for 2017-dedicated to Christiane Bailly. It is presented in the usual format of the Bulletin.

One of the authors, André Balaton (President 2009-2010) composed an advertisement for a new Editor. He listed the various skills that Christiane has developed during her tenure. Some of these, such as her meticulous attention to detail, and her knowledge of words and grammar she would

have had in 1986. However, the skills in editing, managing the rapidly developing computer technology and using programmes for enhancing digital images had to be learned. The network of contacts, both National and International that she has acquired is only made by being in the job for a long time. It will be difficult to find a replacement with all of these skills.

Hélène Moulin and Christiane Bailly at the Membership Information desk.



Other topics covered in the Memorial Edition of the Bulletin

There are comments on her love of T shirts and on her preparation of a lobster dish. One article reviews Congresses she has attended and reported on. There are many pages of appreciation and thanks from pathologists young and old from all over France. (Many such letters of appreciation had to be omitted because of space restraints.)

Christiane was born in 1943 and spent her professional life as a Staff Pathologist at the Centre de Lutte Contre le Cancer, Léon Bérard in Lyon. During this time she was a mentor and teacher of many pathology trainees. She used to conduct

Continued back page

AIP Celebration of 30 years of the AIP Bulletin

At noon on Friday May 19 the celebration of Christiane Bailly's 30 years as Editor of the AIP Bulletin was celebrated. The main lecture theatre at the Conference was filled to capacity. This was an indication of the respect and love the French Pathologists have for Christiane.

To honour the occasion, President Geneviève Belleannée with the help of a big support staff prepared a special edition of the Bulletin.

After the welcome she read tributes from a number of the contributors to the Memorial Edition. Many of these were extremely humorous, and they were greatly enjoyed by the audience, as well as by Frédérique Capron and Christiane.

After the readings, Geneviève Belleannée presented Christiane with a copy of the special Edition. The audience then showed their appreciation and thanks to Christiane by performing a Mexican wave accompanied by music. Next came the presentation of the Special medal from the President of the Republic.



Above: This photograph of the office of the AIP Division Française taken in January 2002, shows the extremely cramped conditions under which most of the Bulletins were prepared. Michele Fontanière, the first long term Secretary is at the desk and Christiane Bailly is close behind her sitting at her computer.

Right: Christiane Bailly, Madame la députée Dominique Nachury, Hubert Schwartz (Sec of AIP), Geneviève Belleannée (President of AIP)

Below: Christiane Bailly with young pathologists.



Above: Madame Dominique Nachury a Chamber, Deputy in the French Parliament (Term of office 2012-2017) presents the special award Chevalier de L'Ordre du Mérite to Christiane Bailly. The National Order of Merit (Ordre national du Mérite) is awarded by the President of the French Republic. It was founded on 3 December 1963 by President Charles de Gaulle. The reason for the order's establishment was to create an award that could be given at a lower level than the Legion of Honour. This Order has a blue ribbon. Legion of Honour (Ordre national de la Légion d'honneur), is the highest French order of merit. It was established in 1802 by Napoleon Bonaparte to replace the orders of chivalry that were given under the previous Royal regime. These were given only to aristocrats, but Napoleon wanted to be able to make awards to soldiers and all other citizens for services rendered to the State. The order is divided into five degrees of increasing distinction: Chevalier (Knight), Officier (Officer), Commandeur (Commander), Grand Officier (Grand Officer) and Grand-Croix (Grand Cross). This Order has a red ribbon. Madame Dominique Nachury is a Chevalier of the Ordre national de la Légion d'honneur

Christiane Bailly wearing the blue ribbon and Madame Dominique Nachury wearing the red ribbon.



Christiane Bailly with members of the Executive of the Laboratory Scientists' Association Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Lyon: Fabienne Allias, Mojgan Devouassoux-Shisheboran, Mme la députée Dominique Nachury, Sophie Collardeau-Frachon, Christiane Bailly.



Below: Former presidents and members of the executive of the AIP. Kneeling left to right: Jean-Christophe Sabourin (current president SFP: société Française de pathologie); Thierry Cruel (Board of Directors of DF AIP); Jean-Pierre Machayekbi (Board of Directors of DF AIP). Seated left to right: Christine Galant (Board of Directors of DF AIP), Chantal Donné (Pres. 2000-2001); Christiane Bailly (Pres. 1990-1991); Mme. la députée Dominique Nachury; Frédérique Capron (Pres. 2002-2004); Hubert Schwartz (current secretary); Marie-Cécile Vacher Lavenu (Pres. 2011-2012). Standing left to right: Sophie Stanislas (editorial board of "Le Bulletin"); Agnès Neuville (Pres elect DF AIP); Philippe Camparo (vice treasurer); Michèle de Villeneuve (Pres 2005-2006); Jean-Marc Guinebretiere (Pres 2015-2016); Nicolas

Froment (Pres 2013-2014); Geneviève Belleannée (Pres 2017-2018); Hubert Schill (current treasurer); Marie-Christine Saint-Paul (Board of Directors of DF AIP & editorial board of "Le Bulletin"). Insert far left: Francis Jaubert (Pres 1992-1993) and also Past President of the International Academy of Pathology (2005-2006).





Below: Valerie Wilhelm, Dream Path Diagnostics. She designed a method for filing paraffin blocks and slides using barcodes.

Above: Roche Staff and Nicolas Froment (Coordinator of Science Programme committee), Hubert Schill (Treasurer).



Thursday evening Cocktail Party at the Congress Centre.

After the cocktail party, about 90 people were taken on buses to visit the Lumière Museum in the Montplaisir Quartier of Lyon. This commemorated the memorable invention of motion pictures by Antoine Lumière and his two sons.

Prepared by Robin Cooke with information from many sources, particularly Hélène Moulin, Chantal Donné, Geneviève Belleannée, the descriptions on the exhibits in the Museum and Google.



Jacques Beurlet Poster Prize, Vanessa da Cruz presented by Hubert Schill.



Christian Nezelof Poster Prize, Caroline Duval presented by Hubert Schill.



Christiane Bailly and Robin Cooke.

This year for the first time the AIP presented Gold Medals for distinguished service. The first was presented to Christiane Bailly. The second was presented to Robin Cooke from Australia, Editor of the International News Bulletin of the IAP since 1994. The medals were presented by Francis Jaubert, President of the AIP (1992-1993) and President of the International Academy of Pathology (2005-2006). The presentation being made to Robin Cooke. Christiane in the background is admiring hers.



This art deco house was built by Antoine Lumière (1840-1911) between 1899 and 1902. It stands in the grounds of his factory. After Antoine's death the Lumière brothers then lived in it until their deaths. In 1982 the house was converted into a Museum called the Institut Lumière. The ground and first floors contain the Museum displays. The third floor was designed to house 6 servants and another room with 8 metre high glass windows to provide natural light for Antoine to paint his portraits. This floor is now a library.

The staircase between ground and first floors. Chantal Donné is at the top of the stairs.



Antoine Lumière (1840-1911). Antoine was a well known portrait painter who decided that he could earn more money by establishing a company that made photographic plates (a technique that was in its infancy) than by being an artist. He called it the Lumière Company.





Antoine had two sons, Louis (1864-1948) and Auguste (1862-1954). The two boys were both technically minded and excelled in science subjects, so they were sent to Technical School. In 1881 at the age of seventeen, Louis developed a new 'dry plate' process. By 1894 the Lumière Company was producing around 15,000,000 plates a year.



Above: The Lumière factory, made famous as the scene for the first movie.



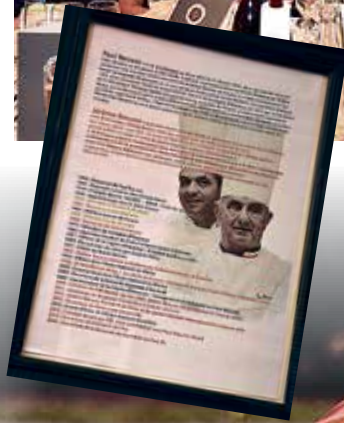
Right: The first Cinématographe produced by the Lumière brothers in 1895. Successful though this invention was, Louis Lumière regarded his making the first colour film in 1907 as his most significant invention. He impregnated his autochrome plates with the three pigments - red, green and blue. This led to the invention of the much easier to use Kodachrome colour film in 1935 that dominated the market for about 50 years, to be replaced by the filmless digital images.



Left: One of the tables at the Restaurant. Seated: Prof. Janick Selves (Institut Universitaire du Cancer, Toulouse, France), Mrs Ela Bel (Nabeul Tunisie), A friend of Dr Selma Abdelmaula, Dr Selma Abdelmaula (Laboratoire d'Anatomie et de Cytologie Pathologiques, Nabeul Tunisie), Far right Jean-Christophe Sabourin (current president: Société Française de pathologie and Service de pathologie de Rouen, France). Standing: Prof Frédéric Bibeau (Administrative Manager, French Division AIP), Robin Cooke (Editor of News Bulletin of the IAP), Chantal Donné (Argot Lab, Lausanne, Switzerland), Geneviève Belleannée ((President of the French Division AIP and Hôpital du Haut-Lévêque, Bordeaux, France).



Above: The first movie showing workers leaving the Lumière Factory in 1895. We then walked a further 300 metres or so down the street to the Restaurant la Villa Marguerite. The house was built in 1900 by Auguste Lumière for his wife Marguerite Winkler in the same art deco style as the Museum. It was converted to a Restaurant and is now being operated as one of the upmarket Restaurants for which Lyon is noted.



Below: Some of the Lumière colour films are preserved in the museum. The colours are outstanding.



Left: Plaques on a wall that commemorate the annual Lumière Award. Clint Eastwood was winner of the first Prix Lumière award in 2007. The Lumière Film Festival is an annual event held in October in Lyon. It is organised by the Institut Lumière, and a Lumière Award is presented each year to an International film personality who is judged to have made significant contributions to the film industry.



Whatever happened to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, USA?

When the AFIP, the Walter Reed Hospital and the National Museum of Medicine and Science were moved to their present site in 2011, a committee of experts was appointed to advise on the future of the vast amount of material held in these Institutions. It was decided by the US Congress that this Repository should be maintained, a decision spearheaded by Senator Teddy Kennedy.

Col. Dr. Frank Rentas was appointed in 2012 as Director of the Repository. Since then he has been working to identify the millions of objects held in the Repository, and to develop methods for identifying how the various coding systems work, so that they can be adapted to help researchers develop the potential that lies in the diverse collections in the Repository.

On 21-8-2017 he kindly took Robin Cooke, a visiting guest speaker from Australia and Editor of the International News Bulletin for the International Academy of Pathology, Brian Spatola, Curator and Kristen Pearlstein, Collections Manager of the National Museum of Health and Medicine, and Isabell Sesterhenn, a Senior Pathologist at the Joint Pathology Center on a tour of the storage facilities for the main elements of the Repository.

Storage of glass microscope slides

There are two major storage units that are both based on the same principles. They were demonstrated by Ms. Owens.

Each case accession that has been received by the AFIP since its inception is given a serial number starting with 1. When further material is received from each case the new material is given the number x.01 etc. The new slides are added to the original ones. Some space is allowed for such additions when the original slides are filed.

The slides are then filed serially in large trays that are held in the giant storage units.

A master file is made that indicates the site of each slide in the system. Each tray is numbered and the list of case numbers in each tray is recorded on the trays.

The more modern one (Power column 2) is in use for storing current cases.

Each case has been catalogued according to its pathological diagnosis. To retrieve the case from the storage, the pathologist needs to find the slide number from the coding system.

The tray number and the accession number of the slide being searched for is entered into a computer screen. Press GO and the trays start to move until the required tray is delivered to a retrieval unit (a robot) that removes it from the storage so that the required slides can be removed. A record is made of who requested the slides with the date.

The retrieval unit then returns the tray to the storage system and the trays are returned to their place in the unit.

The older system houses slides from Accession number 1. It is arranged on 4 levels each of which has a strong perforated steel base. On each level there are long columns of shelves with a narrow corridor between the shelves.

When slides are requested from this system the trays are moved horizontally on wheels moved by strong steel chains.

The retrieval unit works on an elevator that takes it to the level from which slides will be taken.



Poster to illustrate the functions of the Joint Pathology Center.



Frank Rentas (blue shirt), conducting a tour of the slide storage facility for Isabell Sesterhenn (floral dress), Kristen Pearlstein and Brian Spatola. Ms Owens is about to send the yellow robot up the columns of slide trays to find the first accessioned slide in the storage facility.



And here it is. The first slide accessioned by the AFIP.



Ms Owens with some of the storage columns in Power column two.

When the required tray is found the retrieval unit removes it and returns to the ground floor level where the attendant can remove the slides and make the record of who has borrowed the slides and when. It then returns to the place where the tray was removed, returns it and then the system is activated again to return the trays to their appropriate place in the system.

Some problems that were identified in the system:

Problem 1

Two years ago, Dr. Sesterhenn was looking for sections of Influenza lungs from the Spanish Flu from 1917-1918. They were listed in the Diagnosis Catalogue but their filing numbers were not recorded, so she climbed the narrow, steep, hazardous ladder that allowed her to find the slides that were filed in the time frame nominated. She retrieved them and the blocks, and had new sections cut for examination and photographing. This was a good example of one problem within the retrieval system.

Problem 2

Another problem that has been identified is how can microscopic sections be found that were taken from gross specimens that are now in the archives of the National Museum of Health and Medicine since the separation of the two entities that were once one?

The Museum specimens have a Museum number allocated to them, but not a microscopic number. The microscopic slides have a case accession number and a museum number on them. If the Museum wants to retrieve microscopic sections from the system they need to access it using the Diagnostic Catalogue and then search the slides to find the one with the museum number. This is tedious but necessary for any research that could be done on the Museum specimens.

The Museum is not allowed to take new sections from their specimens so they need the microscopic sections that were taken at the time of accession of the cases. This problem is being addressed as part of the overall project to make the items in the Repository available for research to be done.

Digital whole slide scanning of current microscopic sections

This is an alternative or additional way to preserve glass slides. The digital images require a large amount of computer space, but they are easily accessible and can be used for teaching, research and publication.

A number of Leica Scan Scope (the largest capacity ones) machines are being used. All the slides are scanned at the x40 objective resolution and the end resultant images are very good. Recently a Philips machine was added. This scans slides at a much faster rate than the current Leica machines.

Paraffin blocks

These are stored in strong cardboard boxes in giant compactus units. The accession numbers are written on the outsides of the boxes. They need to be accessed manually.

Tissue samples

Large numbers of tissue samples are stored in sealed plastic bags in labelled cardboard boxes. These, too need to be accessed manually.

Special collections

Veterinary Pathology

This is a major subsection of the Joint Pathology Center and it is housed in its own building. It supplies a consultation service to the entire military



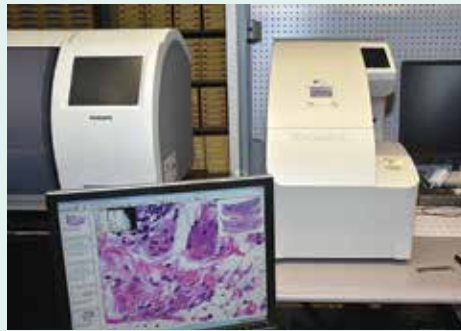
Ms Owens entering a slide number in a computerised screen.



Slides in one of the storage trays.



Ms Owens retrieves the tray containing the case she was looking for.



Whole slide scanners are being used to scan all the recent cases, and ultimately all the slides.



In the older Power column one there are narrow walkways between the horizontal storage trays on each of the four levels. Each level has a perforated steel base. When slides are requested from this system the trays are moved horizontally on wheels moved by strong steel chains.



Current cases ready for filing in a tray to go into the storage unit.



Paraffin blocks are stored in large, strong cardboard boxes. They are retrieved manually.

network world wide and conducts active research programs.

It also provides a 3 year live in training program for 5 students at a time. Graduates from the course may be employed in the Washington Center, or in one of the many research centers that come under the jurisdiction of the JPC.

It also has a big tissue repository that is being used for research.

Information for this report was kindly supplied by Col. Doctor Clayton Simon, Director of the Joint Pathology Center, Col. Doctor Frank Rentas, Director of the JPC Repository, Col. Doctor Derron Alves, Veterinary Pathology Service, Dr. Isabell Sesterhenn, Senior Pathologist at the Joint Pathology Center and Ms. Owens, Custodian of the Repository. Photographs taken by Robin Cooke.

Acknowledgements:

Robin Cooke was invited to Washington in August 2017 to deliver one of the monthly Science Café lectures that are arranged by the National Museum of Health and Medicine. The topic was entitled "100 years later – The pathology of poison gas."

People responsible for arranging this visit Cynthia Thomas CEO and President, American Registry of Pathology. Sciences LLC Provided the funding for the visit.

Robin Stompler, President, Auburn Health Strategies LLC, made all the arrangements for the visit.

Adrienne Noe, Director of the National Museum of Health and Medicine and Andrea Schierkolk, Public Programs Manager National Museum of Health and Medicine made all the arrangements for the Science Café presentation.

Brian Spatola, Curator; Kristen Pearlstein, Collections Manager and Matthew Breitbart, Photographer, National Museum of Health and Medicine, provided specimens from the Museum to be shown during the Science Café lecture.

Continued from front page

tutorial classes on Saturday and Sunday. She used to say 'If you want to pass the National Exams you must attend my tutorials.' She had the satisfaction of knowing that most of them did pass the exams. She retired from Léon Bérard (Hospital) in 2008 and spent more time on the Bulletin.

Even with this workload she managed to do a term as President of the AIP (1991-1992). Each of the Presidents since then has written an appreciation of her contribution to French pathology.

The final chapter in the Memorial Edition is a humorous collection of cytology images compiled by Geneviève Belleannée and Marie del Castillo.

Prepared by Robin Cooke with information from many sources, particularly Chantal Donné, Geneviève Belleannée, Hélène Moulin, the Memorial Edition of the Bulletin (1) 2017 and Google.