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A NEWS BULLETIN

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Welcome to the new President of the IAP

At the Athens International Congress, **Dr. Florabel G. Mullick** was inaugurated as the President for the two year term comprised of calendar years 2009 and 2010. Florabel is The Director of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) in Washington, DC, USA. She has had a distinguished career and has received many prestigious awards. Although all of her working career has been spent at the AFIP, she has had a varied professional life which includes appointments to the faculties of George Washington University Medical School, the University of Puerto Rico Medical School, the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) and appointments to multiple Boards of the Ana G. Mendez University System (AGMUS) of Puerto Rico.

As should be apparent from the foregoing, education remains one of her principal interests. Her Pathology interests have been equally varied, working in the areas of Environmental and Toxicologic Pathology, Hepatic Pathology, and Pediatric Pathology. At the International Congress of the IAP held in Hong Kong in 1994, Florabel was appointed Secretary of the IAP, a position she held until she became President-Elect during the International Congress held in Montréal.

The early members of the staff at the AFIP strongly supported Maude Abbott in her bid to establish the International Association of Medical Museums, that in its second 50 years of existence became the International Academy of Pathology (IAP). Thus it was that the AFIP nurtured the fledgling association and strongly supported it throughout its first 100 years. Florabel plans to build on the strengths of the IAP while helping it adjust to the many challenges of the 21st century. She has already established a President's Task Force on The Way Ahead to focus reinvigorating light on the processes of the IAP and to determine what existing areas can be strengthened and what additional areas can be developed. The first meeting of the Task Force is scheduled for 24 June 2009. She has also promised greater communication ties with the IAP Division Presidents.

It is appropriate that Florabel G. Mullick is at the head of both of these great organizations at this critical stage in their development and renewal. It would have been very difficult, if not impossible, to



find anyone so uniquely equipped for the job.

The members of the IAP welcome you to the Presidency and wish you well in the joint positions you now hold.

Robin Cooke, Editor



Development of Laboratory Medicine in East Africa



Top: Authors of this article, James Kitinya and Roc Kaschula

Above: Fred Silva lecturing at the Aga Khan hospital Oct 2008.

Top right: Aga Khan Hospital 1958. Probably a similar view towards the sports oval to that taken in 2008

Above right: Aga Khan Hospital and University 2008



Below: Aga Khan Hospital. Small staff lecture theatre 1958

The establishment of the East African Division of the IAP follows a long history of progressively advancing laboratory medicine in the region that includes: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Burundi. Prior to European colonization traditional medications involved the usage of plant and animal products tempered with worship of ancestral objects and spirits.

Africa was divided up into regions of influence and exploitation by European powers at a conference in Berlin during 1884.

Kenya and Uganda were allocated to Britain.

Zanzibar with a ten mile stretch of neighbouring mainland coast was under the influence of the Sultan of Oman.

Tanganyika, Burundi and Rwanda were under German East African rule and Ethiopia (Abyssinia) came under Italian influence.

The subsequent arrival of European settlers and their military protectors necessitated the building of hospitals. These were racially segregated with better facilities for the Europeans than for their African employees. In Dar es Salaam the first Ocean Road Hospital for whites opened in April 1891. This was followed by the Sewa Haji Hospital for blacks in 1893.

The first pathology laboratory in the region was built by Robert Koch from Berlin at the Ocean Road Hospital. There he studied malaria, sleeping sickness and other infectious diseases.

Gustav Giemsa (1867-1948) a German chemist and bacteriologist, was a staff member in the laboratory from 1895-1898. On returning to Germany he joined the staff of the Institute for Tropical Medicine in Hamburg which became a famous centre for the study of Tropical Medicine. He improved on the stain



in 1891 by Dimitri Romanowsky from St. Petersburg, and in 1904 he published the 'Giemsa stain.'

In the British Territories the first Native Civil Hospital was built in 1901 in Nairobi. Over the years it has been upgraded and enlarged, and it is now the Kenyatta National Hospital, the Teaching hospital of the Nairobi University Medical School. In 1958 the Aga Khan Hospital was opened in Nairobi. It accepted patients of all nationalities but it catered especially for the Ismailis, an Islamic sect that originated in Pakistan and had the Aga Khan as its leader. Later on a University was opened in association with the hospital and it is now one of the leading medical schools in Kenya.

The defeat of Germany in WW1 resulted in Tanganyika and the short mainland coastal strip of Zanzibar coming under British rule, while Rwanda and Burundi became Belgian protectorates under the League of Nations. Britain initiated common services in its three East African possessions that included railways, air services, ports, postal, customs and health services. Mulago Hospital with 52 beds was then built in Kampala, Uganda. (It was here after WW2 that Denis Burkitt (1911-1993) described the tumour that bears his name). Local personnel were soon being trained in a number of health care professions in Mulago Hospital. This evolved into a university medical school in 1925. Fifty autopsies were undertaken by Dr MacFlemming, a physician in 1925. Two years later the first pathologist was appointed and he performed 170 postmortems in his first year. The number of medical students undertaking training rose rapidly, and students came from Zanzibar in 1931, Tanganyika in 1933 and Kenya in 1937.

After WW2 there was much interest in tropical diseases. This stimulated the formation of a Virus Research Centre at Entebbe, Uganda, a Malaria Research Institute at Amani in Tanganyika and the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI in Nairobi) plus a few smaller ones. These research institutes trained their staff using a scholarship programme administered by the Community secretariat, in various foreign countries. Undergraduate enrolment grew to a hundred students. Distinguished pathologists were attracted from the USA and UK. These included, Daniel O'Connor and Chuck Vogel from the USA, and Michael Hutt, JNP Davies and AC Templeton from the UK.

At this time postgraduate training in pathology had to be undertaken in Britain either for a Diploma in Clinical Pathology (DCP), or after the formation of the Royal College of Pathologists in 1964, Membership of the College. Many students attended the 12 months course conducted by the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, London that led to an examination for the award of DCP from the University of London. Similar courses were offered by other Universities in the UK.

Among the pioneering local graduates to train in pathology in Glasgow were: E Nzaro, Raphael Owor and J Mugerwa of Uganda, Edward Kasili, Alfred Kungu and David Gatei from Kenya and James Shaba, C Mutoka, R Lema and Dr Singh from Tanganyika. Several of these became leading figures in their medical schools and universities: Raphael Owor became the first local Professor of Anatomical Pathology at Makerere University. The present professor is Henry Wabinga.

James Shaba became the first local Professor of Pathology in Tanzania. The present Professor is Edda Vuhahula.

Alfred Kungu was the first local Professor of Histopathology at Nairobi University and Edward Kasili was the first local Professor of Haematology. Lucy Muchiri is the present Professor of Histopathology.

In 1963 a University of East Africa was formed to



Top: Ahmed Kalebi Sec. of East African Division of IAP in coloured shirt

Above: Two pathologists from Tanzania

Below: Fort Jesus, the site of the conference dinner.

include Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. For the first time Laboratory Technology was included with courses being offered at both Certificate and Diploma levels. This University broke up in 1970 and separate universities were then established for each of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania

In the late 1960's it became increasingly difficult, and excessively expensive to send local graduates to the UK for postgraduate training. In response to this, local training for general pathologists commenced in 1973. All three of the new universities introduced three year training programmes for postgraduate training in the clinical and laboratory disciplines. The training that covered all the diverse aspects of laboratory medicine was found to be inappropriate for the needs of the teaching hospitals that also served as the chief tertiary referral centres for each country. Additional mono-specialty training was then introduced by securing scholarships from various sources. This enabled teaching hospital staff to secure further training abroad, or to undertake a doctoral program in which increasing components of the research were undertaken locally as part of the general training.

In 1985 The Commonwealth Health Secretariat in London commissioned Prof. Michael Hutt to advise on the needs for medical education in the East, Central

and Southern Africa region in 1985. His report among other things, specifically mentioned that pathology training needed to be improved. He further proposed that formation of a pathology association was one way of improving it. Therefore the Council of ministers of health in the region asked the Regional Commonwealth Health Secretariat, based in Arusha, Tanzania, to support a meeting of pathologists to deliberate on this. The Secretariat agreed and sponsored a meeting that was held in Harare in September 1987. Both Professors Michael Hutt and Roger Cotton attended this meeting.

A further meeting of the Interim Committee was held in August 1988 in Lusaka, Zambia to draft the constitution. The inaugural meeting was held in September 1990 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania where the constitution was adopted and APECSA (The Association of Pathologists from East, Central and Southern Africa) was launched. The Commonwealth Health Secretariat continued to sponsor a few delegates to the biennial meetings for some time after that.

During this period South Africa was being isolated because of her apartheid laws, but individual South Africans through their Division of IAP were providing limited undercover access to educational material.

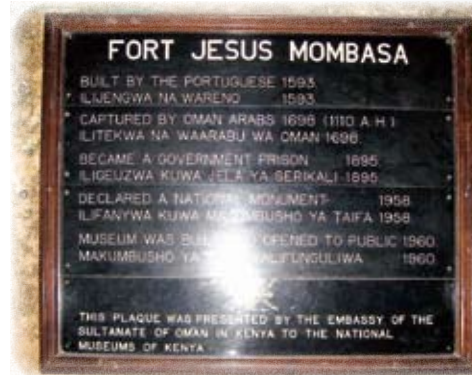
Further background to the establishment of APECSA.

The late Roger Cotton (from the University of Nottingham, UK) was President of the IAP 1983-1984. During his presidency he visited Singapore and Malaysia to examine means of enhancing local training in pathology. At that time he became aware of the need for advancing pathology training in Commonwealth Countries. In 1987 he spent a sabbatical leave in Harare, Zimbabwe. While there he laid the foundations of APECSA. Together with the late Michael Hutt (who worked in Uganda until 1970 and then returned to St Thomas's Hospital, London), Roger conducted a survey of the existing situation in many East African countries - Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Seychelles, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mauritius, Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana. Roger maintained close contact with the fledgling APECSA in later years through his appointment as external examiner at Nairobi University.

APECSA held biennial meetings, with a strong educational component and some research reports. There was a gap in 1996 because the conference could not be conducted in Zambia that year. The 1998 conference in Pretoria had limited participation at a combined meeting with South Africa's pathologists.

Roc Kaschula arranged a meeting at Victoria Falls in 2000. He raised a significant amount of money from international donors, and encouraged many of his friends from around the world to attend what was a very successful meeting.

Progressively APECSA became a platform for facilitating international cooperation within the region for the training and certification of specialist pathologists. The ethos and participation at the meetings increasingly became dominated by members having a common interest in



REPORT

Ninth APECSA Congress held in Mombasa, Kenya

This 9th APECSA Congress (www.aku.edu/events/apecsa2008) recorded the highest number of delegates, and its richest program in APECSA's history - particularly with the good number of delegates and invited speakers from abroad. It was also historical for several other reasons including:

- the adoption of a new APECSA Constitution
- the election of new officials with a 4 year office cycle rather than 2-years
- the creation of a College of Pathologists of East, Central and Southern Africa (COPECSA)
- and the creation of the East African Division of the IAP.

The new APECSA Constitution encourages the strengthening of various discipline-specific groups under the umbrella of APECSA to network and build relationships with respective international bodies and colleagues from around the world. To this end, plans are already underway to establish a Cytology Society in APECSA under the auspices of the International Academy of Cytology (IAC). Other disciplines are expected to follow suit.

It is envisaged that APECSA, COPECSA and the discipline-specific groups such as the IAP Divisions and the IAC groups in Africa will act as strong professional bodies that will influence and effect positive change for the practice of pathology in the region including improving access to, and standards of pathology training and education, promoting pathology practice and raising the profile of pathology as a speciality and pathologists as specialist physicians/clinical biologists.

Plans are underway to foster the ideas and further the ideals that blossomed at the

Main street Mombasa

meeting in Mombasa through enactment of a strategic plan for APECSA, supporting the establishment of COPECSA, convocation of regular courses and meetings, dissemination of educational resource materials among other activities over the coming two years.

Further information will be available through email communications and websites of which the www.iapeastafrica.org is already online and undergoing expansion.

A Steering Committee has been set up to guide the establishment of COPECSA as directed by the Constitution for COPECSA that was adopted by APECSA in Mombasa. COPECSA will be established and will function in a very similar manner to the College of Surgeons of East, Central, & Southern Africa (COSECSA) that was initiated in 2001 and has been operational since 2004. Further information about this can be obtained from <http://www.cosecsa.org>.

The steering committee for COPECSA is headed by Prof Peter Ojwang (peter.ojwang@aku.edu) with secretarial assistance from Dr Ahmed Kalebi (ahmedkalebi@yahoo.com) with a diverse complement of senior pathologists from across APECSA region including Prof Kaschula, Prof Kitinya, Prof Lyamuya and Prof Bimanya.

Newly elected officials of APECSA include:

- President: Dr Angela Amayo, Chemical Pathologist from Kenya (aamayo@swift-kenya.com)
- Secretary-General: Dr Grace Kitonyi, Haematologist from Kenya (kitonyi@wananchi.com)
- Newly elected officials for East African Division of the IAP include:
- President: Prof Ephata Kaaya - Tanzania (ekaaya@muhas.ac.tz)
- Secretary: Dr Ahmed Kalebi - Kenya (ahmedkalebi@yahoo.com)
- Editor: Prof James Kitinya (james.kitinya@telkomsa.net)

Report by Ahmed Kalebi
Photographs by Francis Jaubert, Neil Shepherd, Fred Silva and Alexander MacGregor.



Ahmed Kalebi, and on his left Kanle Adesina, (President of the Friends of Africa Society) and other pathologists attending the meeting.

anatomical pathology. The formation of an East African Division of IAP, as well as a College of Pathologists from East, Central and Southern Africa (COPSECA) was planned and came to fruition at this present meeting in Mombasa.

The Mombasa meeting was made possible by the valuable assistance provided by the British and South African Divisions of IAP. The USCAP and the French Division IAP also contributed significantly to the meeting.

Following the success of the present meeting in Mombasa of the East African Division of IAP and of COPECSA, we see an encouraging future for pathology in the region. This optimism is further supported by the political changes that are occurring.

Politically, regional cooperation is being fostered by a treaty signed in 2000 for the establishment of a new East African



Fred Silva (CEO, USCAP), Ahmed Kalebi, Francis Jaubert (Former President of the IAP and representative of the French Division of IAP) and Neil Shepherd (Sec and incoming President of the British Division of IAP). They presented Ahmed with a gold medal of the IAP for his exceptional work in establishing the East African Division of the IAP.

Community. Rwanda and Burundi joined in 2007. It is anticipated that a common market will be in place during 2010 and that monetary union will occur in 2012. New Universities are being founded in the region and this bodes well for an improvement in tertiary education and further postgraduate training.

We are very grateful for the generous sponsorship that has been provided to us up to now, but unfortunately we will need more sponsorship in the future if we are to be able to continue our educational activities.

James N. Kitinya (former head of department, Anatomical Pathology, Muhimbili University College, Dar es Salaam. Current address; Department of Pathology, University of Limpopo, Polokwane Campus.)
and **Ronald O C Kaschula** (from Cape Town, South Africa. Former vice-president IAP for Africa 1984 – 2000).



AUSTRIAN DIVISION MEETING OCTOBER 2008



Kapfenstein Castle in Styria, Austria. Often used for dinners at the postgraduate courses in Graz



Golden roof (Goldenes Dachl) a symbol of the city of Innsbruck



Ulrike Gruber-Moesenbacher, Division Secretary



Above: Meeting of the Lung Course, rare lung disease group, Graz 2004.



Rokitansky Award 2008 - Hannelore Kothmaier. Presented by the President, Angelika Reiner-Concin.



Above: Prof. Feichtinger, Vienna, and Prof Mikuz, the host of the meeting.



Vale - Harvey Goldman (1932-2009)



Harvey Goldman with other members of the executive of the IAP in Athens, October 2008. He is surrounded by colleagues from the USCAP with whom he has worked closely over the past many years – David Hardwick, Bill Gardner, Jack Strong and Jim Crimmins together with members of the IAP – Florabel Mullick, Kristin Henry, Samir Amr, Francis Jaubert, Marcello Franco, Anita Borges and Peter Meister.

The Banff Pathology Course BONE AND SOFT TISSUE PATHOLOGY

September 2-5 2009

The Rimrock Resort Hotel
Banff, Alberta, Canada

Jointly organised by the Departments of Lab Medicine and Pathology, Universities of Alberta and Calgary to provide a continuing medical education activity for practicing pathologists and residents.

Speakers:

Andrew L. Folpe, Antonio G. Nascimento, K. Krishnan Unni (Mayo Clinic)

Contact:

<http://www.rimrockresort.com>

Tutorial on Pathology of The Gi Tract, Pancreas and Liver

November 9 –13, 2009

Boca Raton Marriott Hotel, Florida

Sponsored by The Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York under the direction of Dr. Rhonda Yantiss, Associate Professor of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine together with a distinguished faculty.

For further information, please contact:

Ms. Jessica Pfeifer

Ph: (212) 746-6464; Fax (212) 746-8192; e-mail: jep2018@med.cornell.edu

Harvey Goldman, a former President of the IAP (1999-2000) and longstanding member of the Council as an area vice president for North America died in Boston in April. In the words of Jeffrey Saffitz, Chief of Pathology Harvard Medical School, Boston 'Harvey was a giant in the field of gastrointestinal pathology and a true icon in our department and in the Harvard pathology community. His dedication to teaching and patient care was legendary. He touched the lives of literally thousands of medical students, residents, fellows and colleagues in so many wonderful ways. He will be greatly missed.'

Harvey was born in Philadelphia and graduated MD from Temple University, Philadelphia in 1957. After his residency he spent 1962-64 as pathologist in a US Naval Hospital. In 1964 he was appointed to the staff of pathology at Harvard Medical School, Boston where he remained until his death.

Throughout his career he contributed mightily to the academic and social life at the Harvard Medical School. He was an active member of the community of gastrointestinal pathology, being a founding member of the Gastrointestinal Pathology Society and editor of a major textbook on GE pathology.

For his contributions to the USCAP he was awarded the F.K. Mostofi distinguished Service Award in 1995. He served a term as President of the IAP and he was an active member of the Council for many years and a member of the editorial boards of IAP sponsored journals as well as other journals. The list of lectures and courses that he gave in the US and abroad covers a number of pages. The IAP salutes one of its most distinguished members, and offers condolences to his wife, Eleonora (Nora) Galvanek who is a renal pathologist.

Information for this article was kindly provided by Jean and Fred Silva.

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