

# International Pathology

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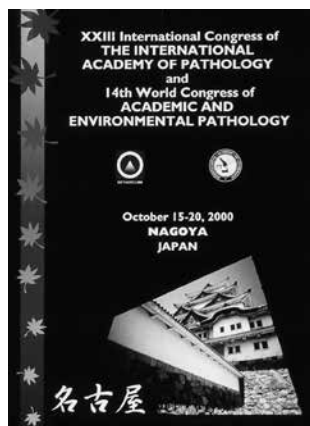
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## A NEWS BULLETIN

Vol 40 No 1 1999

## Meet the President for 1999/2000

### Professor Doctor Anna Kadar

Anna Kadar graduated in Medicine from the Semmelweis Medical University, Budapest, Hungary in 1959. She obtained her PhD from the University in 1972 for a thesis entitled "The Morphology of Elastic Fibre Formation under Normal and Pathological Conditions". She obtained a DMSc from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1980 with a thesis entitled "The Molecular Morphology of the Vascular Elastic Fibres". Her main research interest has been (a) the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis (b) connective tissue diseases (extracellular matrix pathology - in connection with tumour pathology) and (c) ultrastructural and molecular pathology.

She was appointed Professor of Pathology in 1982 and Director of the Second Department of Pathology, Semmelweis University of Medicine in 1993. From 1989 to 1994 she was Associate Dean of the Faculty and then became Director of Foreign Students Studies.

Her longest period of study outside Hungary was fifteen months at the Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology in London, England. She spent shorter periods in Paris, Bologna and Boston. Since 1990 she has been a Visiting Professor at the Mayo Clinic on a number of occasions. She has published over 150 scientific publications and done over 240 presentations at various international congresses and conferences.

Professor Kadar has held many executive positions in national pathology societies. She was European Vice President of the I.A.P. from 1990 to 1996. She was President of the very successful Interna-



tional Congress of the I.A.P. held in Budapest, Hungary in 1996. At that meeting she became President Elect of the I.A.P. and at the Nice Congress in 1998 she became President.

## Report on the International Council Meeting of the I.A.P.

### Held on Sunday, October 18th 1998 in Nice, France

49 of the possible 81 international councillors attended the meeting. Also attending in a non-voting capacity were other professional employees and advisers to the I.A.P. Secretariat.

*Below: Attendees of the Council meeting with the members of the executive in the front row.*

*continued page 2*



## Report of the President

The President Dr Fenoglio-Preiser reported (among other things) that the I.A.P. provides education assistance through grants for the amount of \$US2000 per request from Divisions. This money can be used to cover the cost of printing and duplicating meeting handouts, preparing glass slides for slide seminars, preparing audio-visual material and for translation costs. She indicated that the Executive is looking at liberalising the guidelines for use of grants of this type. She also indicated that the Finance Committee will be examining ways of establishing a trust account which would allow the I.A.P. to be more active in supporting educational activities in poorer countries.

## Report from the Secretary

Dr Florabel Mullick reported on activities since her appointment as Secretary in 1994. In that time, four new Divisions have been created - Indonesia, Nepal, Yugoslavia and Puerto Rico. Six Divisions have been re-activated - Poland, Romania and four Spanish-speaking Divisions, Venezuela, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay. Some other countries are also negotiating to form Divisions.

During her term as Secretary she enabled a website for the I.A.P. to be established. This contains the constitution and by-laws and the history of the I.A.P. for the past 75 years. I.A.P. News Bulletins were added to this website in 1995. Editions since then are being added as they appear. Divisions which produce News Letters would be able to add their News Letters to this website.

As indicated elsewhere in this News Bulletin, an International Membership Directory for the I.A.P. is in the process of being completed. This will include the details of 16,000 members. A professional company at no expense to the I.A.P. is providing this service. Once the company has recouped all of its expenses through individual sales of the directory, a percentage of future sales will then be paid into the I.A.P. funds.

## Report from the Treasurer and Finance Committee

Dr Jack Strong reported that the finances of the I.A.P. were in good shape. The budget forecast for the next two years projected a small profit. Membership dues were paid by thirty eight Divisions in 1998 for a total of 12067 paid-up members.

## Report from the InterCongress Education Committee

Dr Antonio Llombart-Bosch reported on the activities of this Committee from 1996 - 1998. He reported that a Postgraduate

Pathology Course was held in Havana (Cuba) in December 1996. This Course was sponsored by the Spanish Division and the University of Valencia. The American Registry of Pathology donated Fascicles and other educational material. Seventy three pathologists attended the Course. Another Course was planned for December 1998. In June 1997 a Pathology Course was conducted in Russia.

This was sponsored by the Russian Division and also by the German and Spanish Divisions. Over forty members from Russia and other former countries of the Soviet Union attended this Conference. As a result of this, a new organisation called The International Union of Pathologist Associations was established. This organisation includes associations of pathologists from the former Soviet Union (Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Baltic Countries, Uzbekistan and Georgia). This organisation will be holding a meeting in Moscow December 7 - 10, 1999.

Other Divisions that have been supported by the Education Committee are the Portuguese, Spanish, Brazilian, Ukraine and Chinese. The A.F.I.P. sponsored several Pathology Courses in Spanish in various Latin American countries as well as in Valencia (Spain). Dr David Hardwick, a member of this Committee reported that his University (The University of British Columbia, Canada) had donated \$50, 000 for a Faculty Member to attend educational meetings in China.

## Gold Medal of the I.A.P.

Dr David Hardwick, the Chairman of the Nominating Committee announced the presentation of a Gold Medal of the I.A.P. to the following: Christian Nezelof (French Division) ; Adonis de Carvalho (Brazilian Division) ; Stephen Vogel (US & Canadian Division) ; Joe Lee (Chinese Division)

*[Further mention of this will be made in the next edition of the News Bulletin]*

Reports were received from the following: the various Vice-Presidents, the Organisers of the following International Congresses - 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002 and the Editor of the News Bulletin.

## Fifteenth International Congress

The Council voted to have this Congress in Brisbane (Australia). The Congress organiser, on behalf of the Austral-

asian Division will be Robin Cooke, the present Editor of the News Bulletin.

## Other Business

Dr Fenoglio-Preiser congratulated Francis Jaubert and his collaborators for the excellent Congress they had run in Nice (France).

*Florabel G. Mullick, Secretary. I.A.P.*



*Delegates from the former countries of the Soviet Union with, at far right, Antonio Llombart-Bosch from Valencia Spain, President of the Inter-Congress Education Committee and a former President of the I.A.P.*

## Watch the mail for your IAP Membership Directory Questionnaire!

The International Academy of Pathology is pleased to announce the publication of our all-new Membership Directory. This all-new edition will be the most up-to-date and definitive "who's who" of 16,000 IAP members, and will serve as an important tool for career networking, locating former colleagues, and exchanging information with fellow members!

Complete member profiles will include name; primary and secondary areas of specialization; current job title; employer name, address, telephone and fax numbers; up to three certificates or degrees earned from up to three institutions and residence address and phone. Listings will also contain a special designation to indicate if a member appears in the e-mail section.

To make finding the information you need even easier, the directory is organized into sections listing members by name, primary area of specialization, geographic location, and e-mail address.

In order to compile the most comprehensive listing of IAP members, we have contracted with Bernard C. Harris Publishing Company, Inc., to produce the directory, and their 35 years of experience and commitment to excellence will make it a quality publication.

To ensure the most complete and up-to-date information for this special publication, Harris Publishing will mail questionnaire forms to all members this winter. Please keep an eye out for this form, check it for accuracy when it arrives, and return it to our Directory Publication office at your earliest convenience.

# The introduction of western medicine to Japan

In the mid 1500's missionaries and traders from Spain and Portugal arrived in Japan. Among other things they brought with them knowledge of contemporary western medicine. However, from the early 1600's Japan cut itself off from the rest of the world for another 200 years. During this time the only access to western medical knowledge came through Dutch physicians, particularly Dr Von Seibold stationed in a segregated part of Nagasaki (see News Bulletin Volume 39, Number 1).

In 1859 a treaty was signed between the United States and Japanese governments which opened the port of Yokohama, and therefore Japan to international trade, and to Western influence.

As part of this new era of openness to the world, many physicians from the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany came to Japan and sowed the seeds of modern medicine. This article mentions some of the physicians who worked in Yokohama which was the most active port in Japan. The government of the day under the Meiji emperor selected German medicine as the preferred model on which to base medicine in Japan.

As a result of this decision German doctors were appointed as teachers at the principal universities and prospective leaders in Japanese medicine were sent to German universities for postgraduate training. One of these students was Dr Tawara. He worked with Aschoff in Marburg and wrote his doctoral thesis on the anatomy of the conducting system of the heart with particular reference to the AV node.

At the completion of his term in Germany he returned to Japan to become the First Professor of Pathology at Fukuoka University.

Many postgraduate medical students went to work at Charite Hospital in Berlin with the anatomical pathologist Rudolph Virchow and with the microbiologist Robert Koch. One of the famous microbiologists who worked with Robert Koch was Kitasato. Some years later when Kitasato had become a prominent Professor in Japan, Robert Koch paid him a visit.

## Dr James Curtis Hepburn (1815-1911)

Dr Hepburn was a busy ophthalmologist in



### Clockwise from top:

Aschoff with a group of postgraduate students including Tawara;

Professor Masazumi Tseunyoshi - the fifth professor at Fukuoka beside a memorial recently raised to Professor Tawara, the first professor, in the grounds of the medical school by the graduates of 1958;

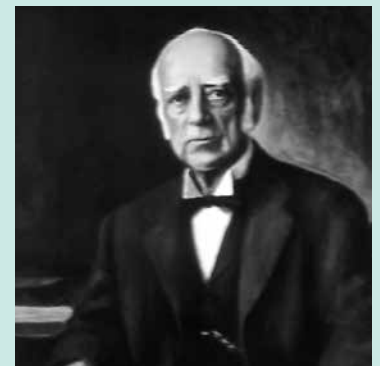
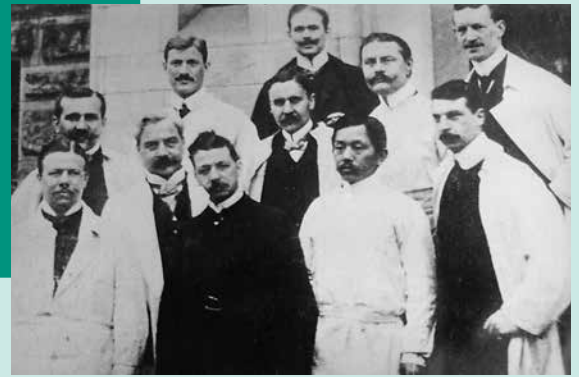
Depiction of the amputation;

Dr James Hepburn;

Dr Takeo Nagayo - a delegate to the 1998 Congress in Nice, is a living link with the early doctors in Japan. His grandfather was a pupil of Von Seibold in Nagasaki. His father, Mataro Nagayo, was a Professor of Pathology and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Tokyo. He himself was Professor of Pathology in Nagoya - the city of the Congress 2000. Neither of his two children is a doctor, so the medical tradition will not extend into the fourth generation;

Plaque at the entrance to the Kagoshima University Medical School commemorating the 100th anniversary of the arrival of Dr Willis (April 21, 1868);

Front page of Tawara's doctoral thesis.



New York City. When Japan was opened to foreigners, he moved to Yokohama as a Presbyterian missionary. He quickly established a reputation as an ophthalmologist, but he became really famous after he performed an amputation of the leg of the popular Kabuki actor, Sawamura Tanosuke.

Continued pg 5

# Vineyards of France

and the fifteen wines you are invited to taste

## COTEAUX DU LAYON 1997

- V: Anjou
- G: Chenin blanc
- C: White (sweet)
- B: Flowers and honey, lime blossom (Late vintage)



## QUINCY 1997

- V: Berry (Quincy)
- G: Sauvignon
- C: White (dry)
- B: Gun flint, box, broom, fern



## BOURGUEUIL 1993

- V: Touraine
- G: Cabernet franc
- C: Red
- B: Red fruits and violet

## GRAVES 1990

- V: Bordeaux (Graves)
- G: Semillon, Sauvignon, Muscadelle
- C: White (dry)
- B: Acacia, honey, lemon, grapefruit, vanilla, honeysuckle



## CÔTES DE BOURG 1995

- V: Bordeaux (Côtes de Bourg)
- G: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot
- C: Red
- B: Blackberry, leather, pepper (It's also the wine of the President)



## PÈCHARMANT 1995

- V: Bergerac (Pècharmant)
- G: Cabernet, Merlot, Malbec
- C: Red
- B: Spices, nutmeg, clove, raspberry

## JURANÇON 1995

- V: Béarn (Jurançon)
- G: Grand Manseng, Petit Manseng
- C: White (sweet)
- B: Ripe fruits, peach, mango, spices, lemon (Late vintage)



## VIN DE PAYS CATALAN 1995

- V: Roussillon
- G: Cabernet
- C: Red
- B: Dried fruits, spices, vanilla, raspberry



## VIN DE PAYS D'OC 1997

- V: Languedoc (Roussillon)
- G: Chardonnay
- C: White (dry)
- B: Fresh butter, hazelnut, roasted almond, spices



## GRIS DE TOUL 1997

- V: Lorraine (Côtes de Toul)
- G: Gamay gris
- C: Grey (pale rose) (dry)
- B: Redcurrant, blackcurrant.



## RIESLING 1997

- V: Alsace
- G: Riesling
- C: White
- B: Cinnamon, citronella, pineapple, lemon

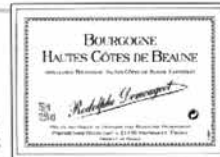
## ARBOIS 1994

- V: Jura (Arbois)
- G: Chardonnay, Savagnin
- C: White
- B: Spices, apple, green walnut



## HAUTES CÔTES DE BEAUNE 1996

- V: Burgundy (Hautes Côtes de Beaune)
- G: Pinot noir
- C: Red
- B: Cherry, wild rose, raspberry, leather



## HAUTES CÔTES DE BEAUNE 1996

- V: Burgundy (Hautes Côtes de Beaune)
- G: Pinot noir
- C: Red
- B: Cherry, wild rose, raspberry, leather



## BROUILLY 1996

- V: Beaujolais
- G: Gamay
- C: Red
- B: Pepper, red fruits, violet

## CÔTES DU RHÔNE 1996

- V: Côtes du Rhône
- G: Grenache, Cinsault, Syrah, Mourvèdre
- C: Red
- B: Complex, dark fruits, iodine, leather, truffle



- V: Vineyard, region.
- G: Grape variety (cépage).
- C: Colour and type.
- B: Bouquet and taste.

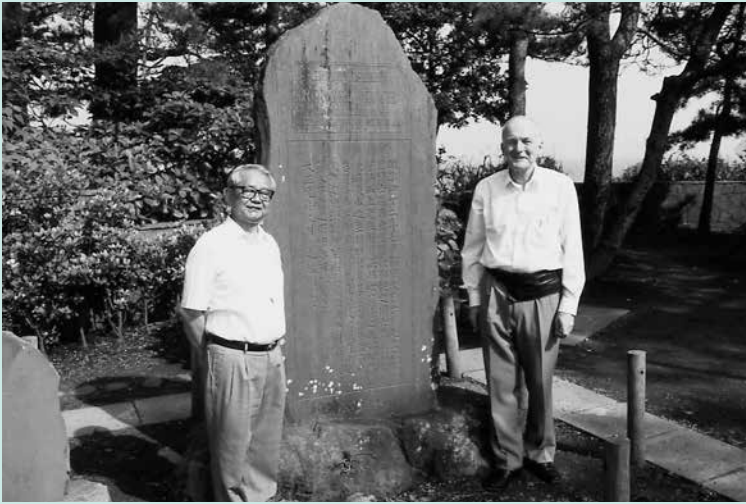
Guy Périé, the current President of the French Division organized a very successful wine tasting one evening during the Nice Congress. Tables were set up in a large reception room in the Acropolis Congress Centre. Wines and cheeses from all of the main wine producing areas in France were represented. These were tastefully arranged on



tables around the room. The servers were dressed in traditional costumes of the wine areas. This helped to give atmosphere to the occasion. Each delegate was provided with a guide to the regions together with a table indicating how to "read" the label on the bottles. Thus it was possible to do a mini tour of the wine regions of France. The members of the Congress Organizing Committee could personally recommend the wines because they had sampled wine from a different region at each of their meetings during the previous 18 months.



A young lady serving wine from the Auvergne region, just east of Bordeaux.



*Professor Kazuaki Misugi and Robin Cooke, Editor of the News Bulletin at a Memorial Stone in Inamunagasaki Park overlooking Sagami Bay and onto the Pacific Ocean.*

*On a clear day, one can get a nice view of Mt Fuji looking west from this spot. The stone commemorates the visit of Robert Koch to the city of Kamakura just south of Yokohama.*



The actor continued his stage career, performing with the aid of the first artificial leg to be used in Japan.

In 1867 Dr Hepburn and his associates published the first Japanese / English and English / Japanese dictionary. Then he completed the first translation of the Bible into Japanese. His wife taught small groups of Japanese girls. This developed into the first school in Japan for higher education of women. Dr Hepburn is remembered not only for his medical deeds, but also as a leader who opened the eyes of the Japanese to modern civilisation and western culture.

### **Dr Duane B. Simmons**

Dr Simmons, a Reform Church missionary arrived in Japan in 1859, shortly after Dr Hepburn. Within a short time he resigned as a missionary and developed a medical practice. He served as physician in chief at Juzen Hospital, the first modern general hospital established by the local government and the citizens of Yokohama. As well as doing hospital work he engaged in public health measures which included control of cholera epidemics and vaccination programs. Beri beri was a common disease and he did some research on this condition. (Dr K. Takaki, to be mentioned later, is credited with proposing that beri beri was caused by a dietary defect). Dr Simmons

performed autopsies before the first official autopsy was performed at the University of Tokyo. The Juzen Hospital later became the Yokohama City University Hospital.

In 1880 he returned to the U.S.A. but six years later he went back to Japan. In this period he treated Mr Yukichi Fukuzawa, a leading philosopher and educationalist. Mr Fukuzawa then established a medical facility. Dr Simmons was invited to be a teacher in this school. It later became the Medical School of Keio Gijuku University.

### **Dr William Willis (1837- 1894)**

Dr Willis is a representative of the British influence on medicine in Japan. He had his schooling in Glasgow and graduated from Edinburgh University, Scotland. He came to Japan in 1862 as a physician in the British consulate. He worked as an army doctor in the Emperor's army during the Civil war between the Emperor and the remaining Shoguns who had not yet accepted the rule of the Emperor. The British government was supporting the Emperor. He established a military hospital in Yokohama.

After the Meiji government adopted German medicine as its model in 1868 Dr Willis left for Kagoshima, Kyushu at the invitation of the local Shimaze clan. There he helped to establish the medical school which became the School

## **LETTER TO THE EDITOR**

*Athens, 12 October 1998*

Dear Dr Cooke

I would like to mention a mistake that was made in the issue of the News Bulletin of the I.A.P. (Volume 33, Number 2, 1997), in the article "The I.A.P. in Action" presenting Pathology in Greece. More specifically, in the background map illustrating this article, the neighboring country appeared as MACEDONIA and not FYROM (Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia), the official name of this country according to the statement of the Security Council of the Organization of United Nations.

As you know, Macedonia is the name of the northern part of Greece. Since we are very sensitive in historical issues, it would be appreciated if you could correct this erratum in the forthcoming issue of the bulletin.

*Sincerely yours, George Kontogeorgos  
Secretary, Hellenic Division.*

of Medicine of Kagoshima University. One of his students there was Dr Kanehiro Takaki. Undoubtedly under the influence of Dr Willis, Dr Takaki spent his postgraduate training years in St Thomas's Hospital, London. He then returned to Japan and established the Jikei University Medical School in Tokyo. This University was predominantly involved with the Navy while Tokyo University was involved with the Army. Dr Takaki ultimately became Surgeon General of the Imperial Naval Medical Corps.

This article mentions only a small number of doctors who helped influence the course of medicine in Japan. In addition to them, many Western physicians came to other parts of Japan as missionaries or as teachers invited by the local lords (the former Shoguns). They all contributed to the development of Japanese medicine. In addition to this, they also introduced their Japanese colleagues and associates to Western culture.

*Kazuaki Misugi, formerly Professor of Pathology, University of Yokohama Medical School.*

*Information on Professor Tawara provided by Professor Masazumi Tseunyoshi, University of*

*Fukuoka, Kyushu.*

## I.A.P. IN ACTION

### Hungarian Division

Since 1997 the Division has been purchasing textbooks which could be regarded as laboratory handbooks for laboratories in Hungary which do not have enough money to purchase them. In 1998 twenty such books were purchased.

During 1998 the policy of supporting members of the Division to attend international acknowledged congresses or courses was continued. Pathologists who have an Abstract accepted at the Congress can apply for support to partly cover the registration fee and travel costs. In 1998 eleven members of the Division were supported in this way. As well, two delegates were supported to attend the US/CAP Annual Meeting in Boston, and twenty three Hungarian Pathologists attended the International Congress in Nice.

Twelve pathologists attended the 34th Symposium of the German Division of the I.A.P. in Bonn from February 19 - 22, 1998. The German Division offered a reduced participation fee and the Foundation of Professor Vladimir Totovic partly covered the accommodation cost of the Hungarian participants. Professor Totovic was the longstanding Secretary - Treasurer of the German Division. He took a special interest in postgraduate education, particularly for Pathologists in former Eastern bloc countries (Sadly, Professor Totovic died during 1998).

The Joint Congress of the Hungarian Division of the I.A.P. and the Hungarian Society of Pathology was held in Gyula in the South-East of Hungary from August 26 - 29.

*Anna Kadar*  
*President, Hungarian Division.*

### German Division

The 34th Annual Symposium of the German Division was held in Bonn from February 20 - 22, 1998. In the last few years there have been increasing numbers of registrants from East Euro-

pean countries, in particular the Czech Republic, the Ukraine, Hungary and Slovakia.

The highlight of the Symposium was the all-day slide seminar on "Differential Diagnosis of Pre-Neoplasias and Tumours of the Prostate". Six half day slide seminars covered a variety of topics. An evening keynote lecture on "Creutzfeldt - Jacob Disease, Kuru and BSE" was delivered by Wolfgang Feiden from Hamburg.

The 35th Symposium of the German Division will be held in Bonn from February 19 - 21, 1999.

*Albert Roessner*  
*Secretary, German Division.*

### Indian Division

The second edition of the News Bulletin was published in July 1998. The mid year teaching program which was a workshop on cardiovascular pathology was held in Mumbai on March 30 and 31. The Annual Meeting of the Division was held in Kanyakumari on December 16 1998. The First Annual Continuing Medical Education Program of the Indian Division was held in Pune on the 30th August, 1998 at the Armed Forces Medical College. The topic was Liver Diseases. A large number of delegates attended.

*Francisco Couto*  
*Secretary, Indian Division.*

### British Division

"An International **Travel Bursary** has recently been established by the British Division, and already the first grant has been made - to a pathologist from Uganda. The Bursary has been set up principally to permit trainee pathologists from less affluent countries to travel to one of the educational meetings of the British Division. Successful applicants are also encouraged to spend up to two weeks training in a laboratory while they are in the UK or other areas covered by the British Division, and accommodation expenses will be provided to facilitate this. Forthcoming educational meetings include Breast pathology, Pulmonary pathology, Gynaecological pathology

and Urological pathology.

Further information about the Bursary, including an application form and more details of forthcoming meetings, can be found on the Website of the British Division of the IAP, at: <http://www.le.ac.uk/pa/pnf1/IAP/Ia-phome.htm>

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### Brazilian Division

The Brazilian Division has been co-operating closely with the Brazilian Society of Pathology in the organisation of meetings and continuing education activities. This co-operation has been very productive and fruitful. The Division has 446 active members who are also members of



*L-R. Marcello Franco, President Brazilian Division; Dr S. Suzigan; Kash Mostofi; Dr I.A. Sesterhenn.*

In 1997/1998 ten different educational symposia and/or slide sessions were arranged. Most of these were conducted by overseas speakers. The sessions were repeated in a number of different centres around the country so that the largest possible number of people could benefit from them.

The next meeting of the Brazilian Congress of Pathology will be held in Curitiba, Parana, in June 1999.

*Marcello Franco*  
*President, Brazilian Division.*

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