

Cyto Paths

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Marluce Bibbo, M.D., Sc.D., F.I.A.C., Editor



Korean Society of Cytopathology

So-Young Jin, M.D.

We are honored to recount the current state of affairs in the Korean Society of Cytopathology (KSC). The KSC, founded in 1987, is a distinguished national professional society of more than 800 pathologists and cytotechnologists registered as members who are dedicated to the cytologic method of diagnostic pathology. We celebrated the 20th anniversary of KSC last year.

The main academic activities of KSC include biannual grand meetings in spring and fall, monthly forums and

publication of the *Korean Journal of Cytopathology (KJC)*. The 22nd spring meeting and the 19th autumn meeting of KSC were held successfully last spring and fall, respectively; there, a large number of pathologists, technologists, students and residents gathered to share their knowledge and field experience. Our monthly forum is an academic opportunity for pathologists and cytotechnologists to regularly update their scientific knowledge and interact with each other on both personal and professional levels.



Highlights

- Dr. José Schalper P.
- Dr. Sixten Franzén
- Dr. Kazuhiro Yamauchi



The 19th Fall Academic Meeting of the Korean Society for Cytopathology and the 6th Korea–Japan Joint Meeting for Diagnostic Cytopathology, Busan, Korea, November 2 and 3, 2007.

IAC Websites

www.cytology-iac.org
www.acta-cytol.com
www.aqch.com
www.cytology-tutorial.com

An official journal of KSC, *KJC* was first published in 1990, and the latest volume, the 19th, was published in March of this year. The full text is now available online from volume 1 through the search engines KoreaMed, Google Scholar and CrossRef. The *KJC* is going to merge with the *Korean Journal of Pathology*, an official journal of the Korean Society of Pathologists, starting next year. The executive board of KSC was involved in launching another publication in English last year entitled *BAAP (Basic and Applied Pathology)*, a collaborative journal of 6 pathology-related societies in Korea and the Philippines. The first issue of *BAAP* was published last March.

In addition to such academic activities, the KSC has continued its endeavors to improve and to polish its quality assurance program since 1990 so as to educate cytologists on the current status of cytopathology and ensure the highest quality in the clinical field of cytopathology. Recognizing the absolute need to quickly integrate the fast-evolving basic science insights

and experimental/newly available techniques into research and clinical practice, the KSC emphasizes the utmost importance of its educational programs. Through our continuously ongoing various educational programs, the cytopathologists and cytotechnologists of KSC are becoming more and more qualified every year. The KSC has also joined the National Cancer Early Detection Program, and since then it has contributed to the substantial decrease in the overall prevalence of gynecologic cancer in Korea.

Lastly, the KSC is more than enthusiastic to integrate with international meetings, and, as such, our members have participated in the International Academy of Cytology for years and will continue to be willing to join any international enterprise whenever opportunities are offered. Last year, we held the 6th Korea-Japan Joint Meeting for Diagnostic Cytopathology in Korea and also started the education program of the Mongolian Cytopathology Society last year.

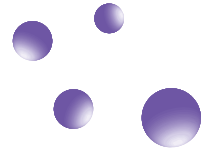


The 22nd Spring Academic Meeting of the Korean Society for Cytopathology, Seoul, Korea, May 30 and 31, 2008.

Japanese Society of Clinical Cytology

Hiroyuki Kuramoto, M.D., Ph.D., F.I.A.C.

Honorary member and Inspector, JSCC



Cooperating with the founding of the IAC, regional associations in Japan gathered and established the nationwide Japanese Society of Clinical Cytology (JSCC). The society will celebrate its 50th anniversary next spring.

Young, able gynecologists, one of whom was the late Kazumasa Masubuchi, M.D., Ph.D., who allowed the society office to be established at his Cancer Institute Hospital, founded the Japanese Society of Gynecologic Cytology in 1961, and the next year the name of the society was changed to its present name. JSCC includes members of fields other than gynecology, including gastric cytology. JSCC also established boards of cytopathologists and cytotechnologists at its inception. JSCC has expanded, having 10,800 members, including 2,295 cytopathologists and 6,337 cytotechnologists. JSCC contains 167 members with F.I.A.C., 83 with M.I.A.C. and 4,616 with C.T.(IAC). Today the members of JSCC consist of clinicians and pathologists from various fields who specialize in diagnostic cytology and/or cytologic research. JSCC cooperates with the Japanese Society of Pathology, and pathologists who wish to deal with cytopathology specimens are requested to pass the board of cytopathologists that is organized by JSCC. JSCC qualified to become a Nonprofit Organization by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government in 2003 and has belonged to one of the member societies of the Japanese Association of Medical Sciences since 2005. In 2002 the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare authorized the title of cytopatholo-

gist as the specialist M.D. for making a cytologic diagnosis.

One of the main activities of JSCC is to aid in promoting the popularization and level of cytology in Asian countries. JSCC has been operating joint meetings on diagnostic cytology with China, Korea and Thailand. The Japan-Thailand workshop has been especially successful and is really an international one, having attendees from Cambodia, Laos, Singapore, Australia, Germany and other countries.

Both the associations of cytopathologists and cytotechnologists, which had belonged to JSCC, collaborated in establishing the Japanese Association for Promoting Diagnostic Cytology (JAPDC) in 1989. Today the association is authorized and is responsible for offering a high level of cytodiagnosis for Japanese citizens and also has played a role in activities for certifying cytopathologists and cytotechnologists at the request of JSCC. JSCC (president, Dr. Masamichi Kashimura) and JAPDC (President, Dr. Tamotsu Hando) have a cooperative relationship.

The upcoming 50th Annual Spring Meeting of JSCC will return to the Cancer Institute Hospital and will be organized by Yasuo Hirai, M.D., Ph.D., F.I.A.C., Director, Department of Cytology. The theme of the meeting is a "50-year tradition and further leap in clinical cytology" (Figure 1). JSCC will take a new step toward the second 50-year tradition in the year 2009 and take further leaps in clinical cytology, collaborating with the IAC as well as Asian countries.



第50回記念大会

日本臨床細胞学会総会(春期大会)

50th Anniversary J.S.C.C. 2009 6/26^{Fri}~28^{Sun}


会 期：2009年6月26日(金)～28日(日)

会 場：京王プラザホテル

会 長：平井 康夫 (癌研究会有明病院細胞診断部)

伝統 そして 飛躍

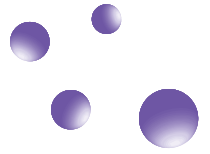
【事務局】  癌研究会有明病院 細胞診断部 〒135-8550 東京都江東区有明3-10-6 TEL:03-3520-0111 FAX:03-3570-0336

【事務代行】  株式会社イベント&コンベンションハウス 〒110-0016 東京都台東区台東4-27-5 秀和御徒町ビル8F TEL:03-3831-2601 FAX:03-5807-3019 e-mail:jscc50@ech.co.jp

Iranian Society of Cytology

Yahya Daneshbod, M.D., M.I.A.C.

Dr. Daneshbod Pathology Laboratories, Shiraz, Iran



The Iranian Society of Cytology was founded in 2006 and holds an annual Iranian congress of cytology. The first Iranian congress of cytology was held in May 2007 and the second congress took place on May 2008. The conferences were chaired by Dr. Mansur Mehzad, a cytopathologist.

The Iranian Society of Cytology aims to organize and familiarize pathologists with cytology and its recent findings.

There are about 125 members of the Iranian Society of Cytology, currently working in the field of cytology in Iran.

During the first congress an invited speaker, Dr. Yahya Daneshbod, from Shiraz, Iran, gave a lecture on immunocytochemistry (ICC), and during the second congress, invited speakers from abroad (U.S.A.) discussed recent advances in medical and gynecologic cytology. Each congress lasted two days.

About 90 participants attended the courses, which dealt with cytologic activities that included the breast, thy-



Cytotechnologists at work.

roid, lymph nodes, ICC in fine needle aspiration cytology, cervical smears and urine cytology.

We would like to invite all cytologists and pathologists to attend the annual Iranian congress of cytology in May in Iran.



At the end of the congress delegates had the opportunity to enjoy sightseeing of the city of Isfahan, which has a rich history, heritage and cultural value.



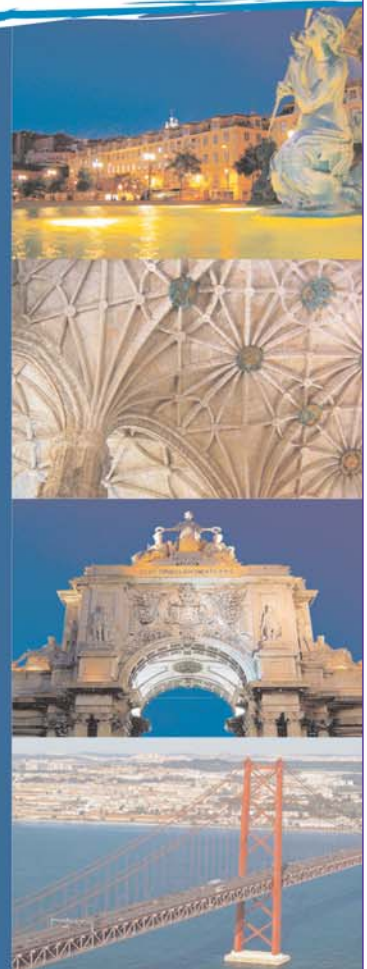
35th European Congress of Cytology

Lisboa 2009
Portugal, 27-30 September

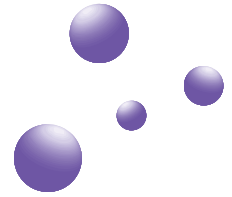
WHY SHOULD YOU ATTEND OUR CONGRESS?

- Exciting scientific program
- Low registration fees (350€!)
- Slide seminar for residents (1000€ award!)
- Awards for best poster and best oral presentation
- Interactive slide seminars
- A big contest with electronic vote
- A real get-together dinner
- An opportunity to visit a beautiful country!

For updated information:
www.cytologylisboa2009.com



Light Source



José Schalper P., M.D., M.I.A.C., was born in the mid-1950s in a small southern Chilean city called Valdivia, located near the coast and surrounded by native forests. He was raised in a family composed of his mother, a Chilean housewife, his father, a German immigrant, and one younger sister. As his father's legacy he possesses perseverance, and from his mother, love of the arts. During his childhood, he developed a close relationship with nature, which defined his strong commitment to environmental causes.

In 1960, after surviving an earthquake that ruined his house, Dr. Schalper's family moved north, to Concepción, where he finished high school and started medical school at the University of Concepción.

After finishing medical school, Dr. Schalper decided to work as a general practitioner in a poor coal mining town called Curanilahue, where he spent four years getting in touch with the social side of medical practice. He was deeply moved by the miners' way of life and their precarious health conditions. Therefore, he publicly advocated for the workers' rights, asking the military government for more resources and social improvements. As an attempt to cope with that emotional burden he started to paint, which led him to take part in both single and collective art exhibitions. As a

painter he wandered from realism to hyperrealism and then to expressionism, influenced mainly by the master painters Vermeer, Van Gogh and Bacon. (For further information about Dr. Schalper's paintings visit <http://www.geocities.com/pinturasjschalper/>).

In 1978, seeking to settle down and start a family, Dr. Schalper enrolled in the pathology residency training program at the Pontificia Universidad



José Schalper P., M.D., M.I.A.C.

Católica de Chile in Santiago. During this period he started his first scientific incursions and began to explore intraoperative nongynecologic cytology sampling, without much support of staff pathologists and colleagues. Soon after, he presented three of his first nongynecologic cytology series to a group of amazed gynecologic cytologists at the 1st Chilean cytology meeting in 1982.

In the same year, after completing his training as a pathologist, he moved back to Concepción and founded the pathology and cytopathology unit in a public academic hospital, Las Higueras. He is still working at this institution and serves now as chief senior pathologist, teaches medical students and performs clinical research. He has performed more than 3,500 autopsies.

In 1989 Dr. Schalper founded Laboratorios Schalper S.A., a pathology, cytopathology and molecular biology

laboratory that serves medical institutions all over the country.

In 1998 Dr. Schalper became a founding member of the School of Medicine of Universidad San Sebastian in Concepción. Today he is full professor of pathology in the School of Medicine and Dentistry and member of the University Extension and Research Council.

In 2000 Dr. Schalper edited a general pathology textbook for medical students.

In 2004 he was president of the XVIIIth International Congress of the International Academy of Cytology (IAC) in Chile and since 2005 has been a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of *Acta Cytologica* and of the Executive Council of the IAC.

In 2006 Dr. Schalper was named an honorary member of the Peruvian Society of Pathology and the Brazilian Society of Cytopathology due to his periodic participation as invited faculty in several scientific events in Latin American countries.

Between 1985 and 2007 Dr. Schalper authored and coauthored more than 200 abstracts presented at diverse international pathology and cytopathology meetings.

In 2007 Dr. Schalper was selected as reviewer of the World Health Organization *Atlas of Cervix Pathology and Cytopathology*. In the same year he contributed a chapter on fine needle aspiration cytology of pediatric tumors to the latest edition of *Comprehensive Cytopathology*, a textbook edited by Dr. Marluce Bibbo. During this period he also served as president of the Latin American Society of Cytology and the

Chilean Society of Cytopathology.

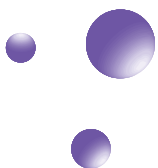
Dr. Schalper's wife, Ximena, is an elementary school teacher. They have four sons, Franz (29), M.D. and pathology resident at the University of Chile; Kurt (28), M.D., Ph.D. and pathology resident at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile; Esteban, (24), a law student; and Gert (16), a high school student.

Dr. Schalper is fond of traveling and has visited more than 40 countries around the globe. The ancient China, Heights of Machu Pichu in Peru, the Abu Simbel Temple in Egypt, the Taj Majal in India and the stony Easter Island in Chile are the places that most impressed him.

Since 1995 Dr. Schalper has been a columnist in the art and science sections in a local medical journal.

For the last 10 years, Dr. Schalper has been exploring cosmology, epistemology and the study of new languages of knowledge, dealing with the science of chaos, fractals and the science of complexity. He has written commentaries criticizing reductionism in science. His essay "Cancer, la otra Mirada" ("Cancer: Another Perspective") is about to be published. In this essay he criticizes current concepts of cancer biology and discusses this disease as a complex adaptive autonomic and autopoietic biosystem.

Dr. Schalper deeply admires Einstein's and the Dalai Lama's thoughts and personalities. He believes in the existence of a cosmic god in a world where everything is a miracle and nothing happens by chance. He believes in the order of life: to be, to make and to have.



Sixten Franzén, M.D., Ph.D., 1919–2008

During sleep early in the morning of March 15, 2008, Dr. Sixten Franzén died at his home in Söderköping, Sweden.

Dr. Franzén was an internationally renowned cytopathologist and one of the pioneers within the field of aspiration cytology.

Dr. Franzén studied medicine at Uppsala University and the Karolinska Institute. In the late 1940s he worked as a resident physician in internal medicine and became interested in biopsies of bone marrow. He found it occasionally possible to recognize metastatic cancerous cells in marrow smears and concluded it should be possible to aspirate lymph nodes and solid tumors to obtain similar diagnostic samples. He was recruited to work in the oncologic clinic of the Karolinska Hospitals in Stockholm, the Radiumhemmet, where he continued to diagnose a variety of tumors with aspiration biopsies. During the early 1950s he devised a pistol-grip handle to facilitate the biopsy procedure. Moreover, he invented a simple instrument to biopsy prostate nodules transrectally, which at that time revolutionized the diagnosis of prostate adenocarcinoma. Simultaneously, Drs. Nils Söderström, in Lund, Sweden, and Paul Lopes-Cardozo, in Leiden, the Netherlands, used the new technique and started to publish on the procedure. It is of particular interest that these pioneers all were clinicians and had no background in pathology. The technique facilitated the timely clinical management of their patients in post-World War 2 Europe, in which resources and facilities were centralized,

overextended and underfunded.

However, it was the subsequent publications from the Karolinska group, consisting of Sixten Franzén, Joseph Zajicek, Pierre Esposti and Torsten Löwhagen, including the first general textbooks on aspiration cytology, that received international attention because they included data on a large number of patients with histologic correlation and clinical follow-up. Sceptics were gradually convinced, and the technique slowly spread throughout the world.

Dr. Franzén, although a hematologist-oncologist by training, was an active cytopathologist and spent much of his time reading slides and caring for individual patients with uncommon disre-



Sixten Franzén, M.D., Ph.D.

gard for his academic career. In fact, he left the Radiumhemmet for 2 periods midcareer to work as an oncologist at 2 other oncologic clinics in Stockholm.

Before retiring Dr. Franzén wrote, in collaboration with Dr. Joseph Linsk, the

textbook *Clinical Aspiration Cytology*, which summarized their vast experience in the field. When he retired, he was given the title of professor by the Swedish government, and he continued to work over many years as a cytopathologist at the Radiumhemmet, a private cytology laboratory in Stockholm and finally at the oncologic hospital in Oslo, Norway, Radiumhospitalet.

Those who worked or trained with Dr. Franzén comment on his empathy

with his patients, his brilliant diagnostic capabilities, his photographic memory and his intense and distinct personality. Perhaps most striking was his insistence on the immediate resolution of his patients' critical problems, sometimes by deviating from traditional channels.

Dr. Franzén is survived by his wife, Anne-Lie, 5 children, grandchildren and the joyful memories of those who knew and worked with him.

IAC Examination in Japan for Cytotechnologists and Cytopathologists

Volker Schneider, M.D, F.I.A.C.

E Every second year the IAC Comprehensive Cytotechnology and Cytopathology Board examinations are held in Tokyo, Japan. The examination is organized by the Japanese Society of Clinical Cytology (JSCC), which works with Dr. Kazuhiro Yamauchi, the IAC/JSCC Chair of the Liaison Committee. Once the examination date

is decided, Dr. Yamauchi contacts the registrar's office in Chicago, and preparation begins.

In 2007, Drs. Toshiko Jobo and Kazuhiro Yamauchi, along with Dr. Kyoko Komatsu, monitored the IAC Cytopathology Board examination. There were 7 candidates, all of whom were successful.



Figure 1 Microscopic part of the IAC examination for cytotechnologists.

There were 359 cytotechnologists assembled to sit for the comprehensive cytotechnology examination. The chair of the JSCC CT Committee for 2007

was Dr. Yasuaki Hirooka, who, along with the previous chair, Dr. Masayuki Baba, was in charge of monitoring the comprehensive cytotechnology exami-

nation. The experienced team of cytotechnologists, headed by Mr. Masafumi Tsuzuku, C.F.I.A.C., organized the movement of all of the candidates through the three portions of the examination: the written, the visual and the microscopic. Figure 1 illus-



Figure 2 Visual part of the IAC examination for cytotechnologists.

trates the microscopic portion of the examination. For it, 90 microscopes were set up so candidates in three groups of 30 each could evaluate three sets of glass slides in one sitting. Figure 2 illustrates the visual image portion of the examination.

Since the examination takes two days, one day of preparation to set up the microscopes and one day for the examination, there is usually a celebration dinner for the cytotechnologists without whose help the examination could not take place (Figure 3).



Figure 3 Festive dinner for the examination team.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We would like to inform you that, according to decision no. 4467/2008 of the Athens Court of First Instance, the title of the association previously known as "Greek Cytological Society," with offices in Athens (23 Meandrou Street), has been modified as follows:

"HELLENIC SOCIETY OF CLINICAL CYTOLOGY."

The association will from now on bear this title, while the rest of the association's charter will remain as it is, without any modification.