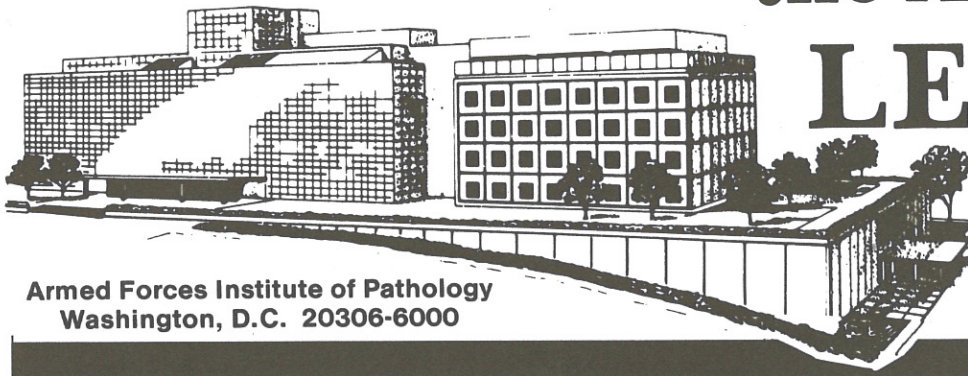


the AFIP LETTER



Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
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The Director's Message

THE JOHN SHAW BILLINGS AWARD FOR LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT

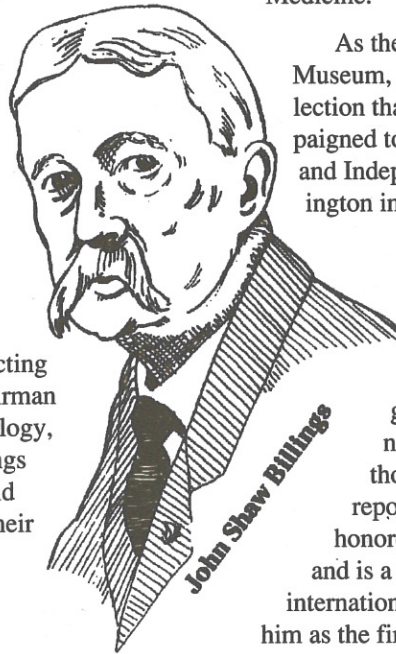
In 1989, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Directorate decided to create a lifetime recognition award to honor the contributions of a senior AFIP staff member. The criteria for consideration included, among others, a scientist with 15 years in federal or military service at the AFIP; nationally and internationally recognized in the field; successfully published in peer-reviewed medical journals; and someone who has organized and participated in courses at the AFIP and/or international societies of pathology.

After careful deliberation, the selecting committee chose Dr. Elson B. Helwig, Chairman of the Department of Gastrointestinal Pathology, as the first recipient of the John Shaw Billings Lifetime Achievement Award. There could really be no finer tribute to either man for their contributions to medicine.

John Shaw Billings was born in 1838 in rural Indiana. His brilliant mind enabled him to graduate with an M.D. at age 22 in 1860. Dr. Billings served as a surgeon during the Civil War, where he performed difficult surgery at the Battle of Gettysburg and other sites. In December of 1864, Dr. Billings joined the Surgeon General's Office, where he stayed for the next 30 years.

His contributions during this time were numerous. He organized the Public Health Service, devised plans for Johns Hopkins Hospital, and planned the Army Medical Museum, among others. Most

importantly, Dr. Billings organized the Surgeon General's Library - today known as the National Library of Medicine.



As the Fourth Curator of the Army Medical Museum, he started the extensive microscope collection that bears his name and successfully campaigned to move the museum to a new site at 7th and Independence Avenues in downtown Washington in 1887.

Dr. Helwig is another native of Indiana. As you'll see in our profile on page 3, his 44 years at the AFIP have been filled with numerous accomplishments. He has trained pathologists, given hundreds of lectures and seminars nationally and internationally, and authored or coauthored over 200 scientific reports and seven books. He has been honored time and again for his contributions and is a member of numerous national and international organizations. We are proud to have him as the first John Shaw Billings Lifetime Achievement Award winner.

Robert F. Karnei, Jr.
CAPT, MC, USN
The Director

PROFILES

Elgin C. Cowart, M.D. Retires as Executive Director of ARP



Elgin C. Cowart, M.D., who has served as Executive Director of the American Registry of Pathology since 1981, retired from his position in June. Dr. Cowart leaves ARP with a remarkable list of accomplishments during the last

decade. Under his leadership, ARP has expanded its sponsorship of short courses and seminars from 18 to 40 per year, and increased program attendance from 1,270 in 1981 to 3,500 in 1989. During his tenure, grants and contracts expanded from \$859,000 to \$2,959,000, with over \$100,000 in research grants awarded since 1983.

Dr. Cowart also oversaw the establishment of the James Earle Ash Lecture; the Calendar-Binford Fellowship; the John Hill Brinton Award to an outstanding investigator under age 40; the John Shaw Billings Award for Lifetime Achievement; and the implementation of the Distinguished Scientist program.

A native of Dothan, Alabama, Dr. Cowart received his BS and MD degrees from Tulane University in New Orleans. After an internship at Touro Infirmary, he served in the U.S. Navy as a general medical officer in the Pacific from 1947 until 1950.

Dr. Cowart was in private practice in Mississippi as a family practitioner from 1950 until 1955, when he returned to active duty in the U.S. Navy. From 1956 until 1960, he served his residency training in pathology at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda.

From 1960 until his retirement in 1980, Dr. Cowart held many responsible positions, including Chief of Pathology and Executive Officer of the Naval Medical Research Unit #3 in Cairo, Egypt; Curator of the Armed Forces Medical Museum; Commanding Officer of the USS Sanctuary Naval Hospital in the coastal waters of Vietnam; Commanding Officer of the Naval Hospital, Port Hueneme, California; and Deputy Director and Director of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

Dr. Cowart will remain active as a Board Member of the NMHM of the AFIP Foundation.

New Executive Director of ARP Appointed

Dr. Donald West King was appointed Executive Director of the American Registry of Pathology (ARP) on 1 July 1990. Dr. King graduated from the Syracuse University College of Medicine in 1949, and has been a member of the faculties of the University of Louisville, Yale University, the University of Colorado and Columbia University. He is presently the Richard Crane Professor of Pathology at the University of Chicago. Dr. King is the editor/author of numerous books, chapters, monographs, and articles in the fields of cellular pathology, immunology and aging. The ARP is working closely with the AFIP in strengthening research in environmental pathology, enlarging the educational and publication program and initiating a national diagnostic consultative pathology fee service.

LtCol Robert Becker, USAF, MC, Named John Hill Brinton Award Winner

LtCol Robert Becker, USAF, MC, received the 1990 John Hill Brinton Award on May 23 at the Annual AFIP Seminars in Rockville, MD. The award, named after the first Curator of the Army Medical Museum, is given in recognition of excellence in research to a junior staff member as selected by a panel from the Scientific Advisory Board.

Dr. Becker, of the Department of Cellular Pathology, Quantitative Division, received the award from the AFIP Director, CAPT Robert F. Karnei, Jr., MC, USN. Elgin C. Cowart, M.D., Executive Director of the American Registry of Pathology, also made a presentation to him on behalf of ARP.



CAPT Robert F. Karnei, Jr., left, Dr. Becker, and Dr. Elgin C. Cowart.

Dr. Elson Helwig Honored with Billings Lifetime Achievement Award

Elson Bowman Helwig, MD, Chairman of the Department of Gastrointestinal Pathology at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, has been named as the first recipient of the prestigious John Shaw Billings Lifetime Achievement Award. Dr. Helwig was presented with a plaque, medallion from the AFIP, and a monetary gift from the American Registry of Pathology at ceremonies held in the AFIP's Russell Auditorium on May 31, 1990.

The award, named after the Fourth Curator of the Army Medical Museum and the founder of the Surgeon General's Library (now the National Library of Medicine), is given to a selected senior staff member of the AFIP.

In his 44 years at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Dr. Helwig has trained many pathologists and dermatopathologists, has given hundreds of lectures and seminars nationally and internationally, and has authored or coauthored over 200 scientific reports and seven books. He has served as Visiting Professor at many universities and holds the rank of Clinical Professor at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

A native of Pierceton, Indiana, Dr. Helwig began his pathology training in 1933 following graduation from Purdue University and the Medical School of Indiana University. For the next nine years, he served under three giants of pathology; Dr. Howard Karsner of Cleveland, Dr. Shields Warren of Boston and Dr. Robert Moore of St. Louis.

Dr. Helwig joined the Army in 1942, and served as the Chief of Pathology Branch and Executive Officer of the 18th Medical General Laboratory, Pacific Ocean Area. He remained in the Army Reserves as Officer in

Charge, Medicine and Pathology Unit of the 2901 Research and Development Group, USAR. He retired as a Colonel, Active Reserves, in 1967.

Arriving at the AFIP in 1946, Dr. Helwig was appointed Chairman, Department of Skin and Gastrointestinal Pathology, and Registrar of the American Registry of Dermal Pathology, serving from 1947 until 1980, and was Chairman, Center for Advanced Pathology and Associate Director for Consultation from 1955 until 1977. During this time, Dr. Helwig pioneered the field of dermatopathology and offered a very popular, thorough and highly coveted program in dermatopathology known as the Osborne Fellowship. In 1980, he turned to his full time professional activities as Chairman, Department of Gastrointestinal Pathology.

Dr. Helwig has actively served as a member of the editorial boards of four journals and is a member of committees, boards, and panels of national and international organizations. Included among them are the American Academy of Dermatology, American Board of Pathology, National Academy of Sciences and World Health Organization.

Dr. Helwig has been the recipient of numerous distinguished honors, awards and medals, including the Presidential Distinguished Federal Civilian Service Medal; Distinguished Civilian Service Awards from the Department of the Army and Department of Defense; and, the American Society of Dermatopathology's Founders Award. He most recently received an honorary Doctor of Sciences degree from his alma mater, Indiana University, in recognition of his lifetime of distinguished service to the academic and medical science communities.

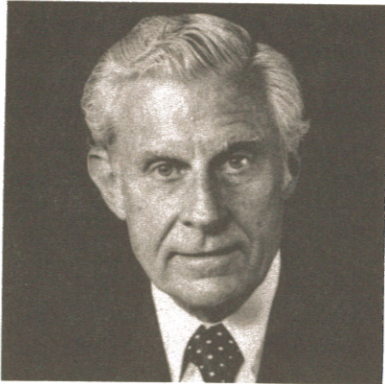


NOTICE:

The 1991 AFIP Annual Seminars have been rescheduled for 17-19 May 1991. This action has been taken after consultation with the Scientific Advisory Board of the AFIP and input from the attendees at the 1990 Annual Seminars. The Friday through Sunday time frame was also recommended as most advantageous for the attendees.

Dr. Hyman Zimmerman Receives AGA Distinguished Educator Award

Dr. Hyman Zimmerman, Distinguished Scientist of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, received the 1990



Distinguished Educator Award from the American Gastroenterology Association on May 14 in San Antonio, Texas. Dr. Zimmerman, Department of Hepatic Pathology, Chairman of the AGA's Committee on Training and

Education, is recognized as an outstanding educator on the subject of hepatology. His research has been devoted

to the study of drug-induced liver disease and the effects of drugs on liver disease. He has also written a textbook on the subject.

Dr. Zimmerman received his medical degree from Stanford Medical School in 1943. Over the course of his career, he has been the Chairman of Medicine at the Chicago Medical School and Mount Sinai Hospital in Chicago and the Chief of Gastroenterology at George Washington University from 1980 to 1984. He was also the Chief of Medical Service at several Department of Veterans Affairs Hospitals.

Dr. Zimmerman has been a member of a number of societies, including the AGA, the AASLD and the American Society of Clinical Investigators. The AGA's Distinguished Educator Award is given as recognition for achievements as an outstanding educator over a long career at both the local and national levels.

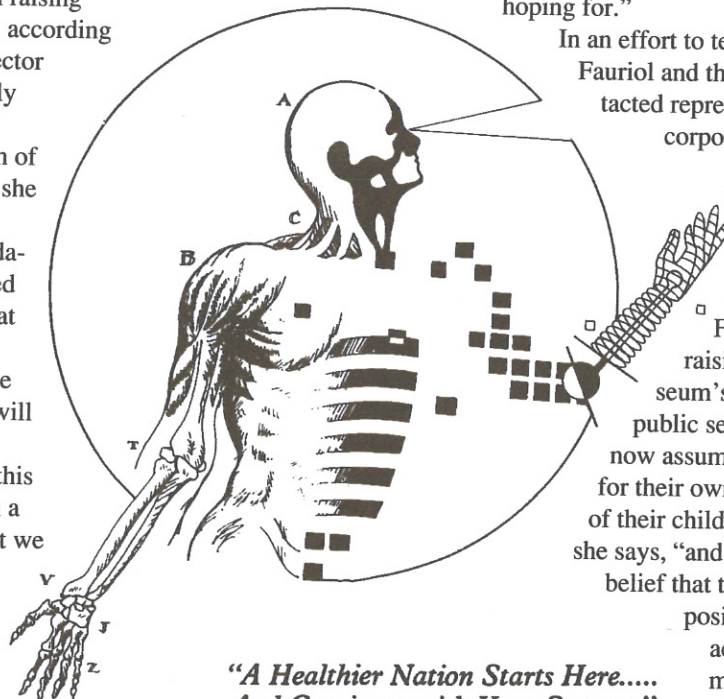
Museum Foundation Nets \$300,000 in First Year

With the help of a \$100,000 gift from the Upjohn Foundation, the National Museum of Health and Medicine Foundation, Inc. succeeded in raising \$300,000 during its first year, according to Foundation Campaign Director Sandie Fauriol. "This will truly help the NMHM of the AFIP become the premier institution of its kind in the United States," she notes.

Chairman of the Foundation, Dr. C. Everett Koop noted that the Foundation was born at a time when there was fierce competition for every available charitable dollar, a trend that will continue through the 1990's. "Some people warned us that this was not the right time to begin a major campaign," he said, "but we were not discouraged. The NMHM has a remarkable story to tell. We felt that if we could make people aware of it, they would respond -

and they have. For a brand new foundation to raise this sum in a year is a development that we were only hoping for."

In an effort to tell that story, Koop, Fauriol and the Board of Trustees contacted representatives of the nation's corporate, health care, military, scientific and educational communities. Fauriol believes that there is a clear link between the Foundation's fund raising success and the Museum's new commitment to public service. "Americans are now assuming more responsibility for their own health and the health of their children than ever before," she says, "and I share Dr. Koop's belief that the Museum will be well positioned to provide accurate, unbiased information about health related issues."



*"A Healthier Nation Starts Here.....
And Continues with Your Support"*

Lundberg Speaks at James Ash Lecture

Dr. George Lundberg, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, challenged attendees to "successfully manage into the next century" during the Sixth Annual James Earle Ash Lecture June 5, 1990.

Lundberg's topic, "Preserving Mankind Into the Next Millennium," was well-received by more than 325 guests at the black tie affair. The lecture was hosted by the American Registry of Pathology in honor of the memory of COL James Earle Ash, a former director of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

"This is the golden age of medicine for patients," Lundberg said, as he cited information on future trends provided by the Institute for the Future in Menlo Park, California. "With more than 615,000 physicians in the U.S., and more than 12 percent of our GNP spent on health care, we have an adequate system," he said, "but that system is not without its problems."

Lundberg expanded on three key environmental factors for how medicine will be delivered into the next century. The first, he noted, was the maturing of the baby boomers, whose needs will dominate society for years to come. Secondly, he noted the increased "sophistication and skepticism" of a better educated U.S. population. "Today, with more than 50 percent of the population having at least attended college, patients will routinely seek second opinions from other doctors," he said. Lastly, Lundberg pointed out the 'significant' impact that the growing number of elderly patients will have on health care demands.

Lundberg challenged physicians and administra-

tors to meet these demands through better cost and quality management, particularly in three areas. Citing "the plight of the autopsy," he urged hospitals to create an "Office of Decedent Affairs" in order to increase the percentage of autopsies completed. "Now more than ever we need autopsy results in order to validate vital statistics and improve quality assurance," he said.

Dr. Lundberg challenged military health care facilities to "take the lead" by adopting the international metric standard in order to truly live in one medical

world. "Do it," he said, "and we will all be in your debt" for improving worldwide communication among scientists and clinicians.

Lastly, he challenged the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to make its new Center for Environmental Pathology "the place to come." With environmental issues sure to dominate into the next century, the public should come to trust the AFIP as a source of reliable medical

information. "Develop a reputation," he said, "deserve it and cultivate it. Send the public away as satisfied and enlightened consumers."

Lundberg finished his lecture by noting that the focus of the doctor should always be "the patient, the patient, the patient."

During the 1990's, the enemies of doctors will not be insurance companies or costs or attorneys, he said, but death, disease, pain and suffering. "The rest is just noise and interference. All we have to do is manage our collective resources well and we will successfully manage into the next century."



Dr. George Lundberg (L), receives the AFIP medallion from Director Robert F. Karnei, Jr., CAPT, MC, USN.

Coming Next Issue:

- Armed Forces Medical Examiner contributions - From Jonestown to Operation Just Cause
- New AFIP Telephone Directory Update

Otis Historical Archives of the NMHM of the AFIP

The Otis Historical Archives, founded in 1968 when the Armed Forces Medical Museum moved to the AFIP, contains a fascinating variety of museum records and material on the history of medicine. It is named for the 2nd Curator of the Army Medical Museum, Dr. George Otis, and is one of the Museum's three collecting divisions, according to the archivist, Michael Rhode. "The archives holds about 1,700 linear feet of records, not counting books," he notes. Included in the archives are personal papers, photographs, films, videotapes, glass plate negatives, medical art and books.

"One of the strengths of the original Army Medical Museum was its wide range of contributors,"

notes Rhode. "From 1862 until 1917, over 4,000 pictures were placed in the Contributed Photograph collection. As the name suggests, these are photographs sent in because they were thought to be of interest to museum doctors." Many of the photographs have extensive records to support the image.

The Archives is open by appointment to qualified researchers. Those interested in donating suitable materials to the archives should write to Mr. Rhode in care of the AFIP (MMZ), Washington, D.C. 20306-6000, or telephone (202) 576-2234.

Selections from the Contributed Photographs collection. Clockwise, starting top left:

Army Medical Wagon, Civil War. Note use of Anesthesia.

Elephantiasis victim, Mexico City, circa 1876. Photo donated to the Smithsonian Institution and forwarded to the Medical Museum through a gentlemen's agreement in which the Smithsonian would receive anthropological material and the AMM would receive pathological material.

Two pictures of an early case of radical plastic surgery. In 1880, Dr. E. Hart of Bellevue Hospital performed this rhinoplasty in which a nose was replaced by a finger. Pictures taken by the famous medical photographer, O.G. Mason.



Announcements

Records Repository

The Records Repository and Information Release Division can no longer accept routine requests from contributors for the return and/or loan of blocks over the telephone. Routine requests for the return of blocks must be in writing and directed to the following address: AFIP-RRR, Washington, D.C. 20306-6000. Emergency requests will still be taken over the phone, however, we request that a follow-up request in writing be immediately forwarded after the telephonic request. We would appreciate the cooperation of all contributors in this matter.

In June, the AFIP will begin to transfer our microscopic slide repository from its temporary warehouse in Rockville, Maryland, to the new tissue repository in Forest Glen. This will be the final phase of our move into the new repository. All wet tissue specimens and paraffin blocks have already been relocated. Over 52,000 trays of slides must be transferred so we anticipate that this final stage could take six months or more.

Low Temperature Embedding System Produces Superior Results

Microscopic review and technical evaluation of several undecalcified bone specimens prepared using a basic resin/methylmethacrylate system have shown this low temperature medium to be superior to the basic resin/hydroxyethylmethacrylate traditionally used in our Orthopedic Pathology laboratory. Preliminary studies show that "osseous" cellular detail is preserved and trabecular fragmentation is reduced. Although this system requires a longer processing time, several advantages for processing undecalcified specimens were observed. Because polymerization is carried out at 35°C-37°C, human temporal bones and samples requiring immunohistochemical procedures may be processed using this system. Deplasticization of sections prior to staining allows the same special staining procedures performed on deparaffinized sections to be accomplished. When necessary, specimens may be back processed. Block hardness may be varied to accommodate both hard and soft tissues. The use of this system, known as Medim K-Plast System, requires the purchase of a covered floatation bath and bibulous paper and is otherwise comparable in price to basic resin/hydroxyethylmethacrylate systems.

WHO Esophageal and Gastric Tumor Classification Published

The World Health Organization's Collaborating Center for the International Histological Classification of Tumors is located at the AFIP. It is responsible for organizing and coordinating the second edition of the WHO "Blue Book." This series, whose first edition was issued between 1967 and 1981, aims at standardizing the definitions, nomenclature and classification of tumors.

Over 20 working groups of pathologists in a variety of countries are now reviewing and updating the first edition of the classification. New volumes of the second edition are expected over the next several years.

Liaison with the AFIP's Atlas of Tumor Pathology is maintained so that the WHO recommendations are made available to Atlas authors.

The first of the WHO revisions, *Histological Typing of Thyroid Tumors*, appeared in 1988, the second, *Histological Typing of Intestinal Tumors*, in 1989.

The third, *Histological Typing of Esophageal and Gastric Tumors*, has just been published. It was coauthored by Dr. H. Watanabe, 1st Department of Pathology, Niigata University School of Medicine, Niigata, Japan, Dr. Jeremy R. Jass, Department of Pathology, St. Mark's Hospital, London (presently Chairman of Pathology, University of Auckland School of Medicine, Auckland, New Zealand) and Dr. Leslie H. Sobin, Vice Chairman, Department of Gastrointestinal Pathology, AFIP. They worked with a group of pathologists from eight countries to elaborate the classification.

Important modifications to the original classification include: an approach to the malignant lymphomas that links morphological with immunological classifications; unified criteria to describe dysplasia in adenomas, Barrett esophagus and gastric mucosa; and the description of several new entities such as fundic gland polyp, endocrine cell hyperplasia and micronest and small cell carcinoma. The Lauren and Ming classification of gastric carcinoma are also presented.

The book contains 120 photomicrographs and can be ordered from the publisher, Springer-Verlag (tel. 800-Springer). A set of 120 color slides (35mm) corresponding to the photomicrographs in the book is available from the American Registry of Pathology (tel. 202-576-2978).

Reprints

Intra-abdominal Fibromatosis: A Pathologic Analysis of 130 Tumors with Comparison of Clinical Subgroups

Allen P. Burke, M.D. (Maj, USAF, MC), Leslie H. Sobin, M.D., Kris M. Shekitka, M.D., (LtCol, USAF, MC), Brigitte H. Federspiel, M.D., and Elson B. Helwig, M.D.

We studied the clinical, gross, and histologic findings of 130 fibromatoses of the mesentery and other peritoneal sites. Seventeen patients had Gardner syndrome, 12 had prior abdominal surgery, and six had apparent estrogen elevation, including five pregnant or postpartum women and an alcoholic male with gynecomastia. The tumors were usually large and grossly circumscribed. Most often, they were located in the mesentery of the small bowel. They were multiple in 18 cases. Typical histologic features included a dense, collagenous stroma; prominent, dilated, thin-walled vessels; muscular hyperplasia of small arteries; keloidal change; myxoid change; and fibrous tissue insinuation into the muscularis propria of the bowel. Although mitoses were noted in many tumors, they were usually few in number. The gross and histologic features were similar in the clinical subgroups; however, keloidal change was seen less often in female patients. Less than half of the cases were initially correctly diagnosed. Most patients without Gardner syndrome were without recurrence at follow-up, even when the lesions had been incompletely excised.

Am J Surg Pathol 14(4):335-341, 1990.

Plexiform Fibrohistiocytic Tumor Presenting in Children and Young Adults: An Analysis of 65 Cases

Franz M. Enzinger, M.D., and Renyuan Zhang, M.D.

We report 65 cases of a hitherto undescribed neoplasm that occurs chiefly in children and young adults, and has morphologic features reminiscent of both a fibrous histiocytoma and fibromatosis. The median age of the 65 patients was 14.5 years; two-thirds (67.7%) of the patients were younger than 20 years. The lesion was more common in female patients (46 cases) than in male patients (19 cases). It usually presented as a slow-growing, poorly demarcated dermal or subcutaneous mass that rarely exceeded 3 cm in greatest diameter. Its most common location was the upper extremity (63.1%),

especially the regions of shoulder and forearm. Under the microscope, the lesions were characterized by a multinodular or plexiform proliferation of histiocyte- and fibroblast-like cells associated with multinuclear giant cells. Differential diagnosis chiefly includes cutaneous fibrous histiocytoma, plexiform neurofibroma, fibromatosis, and benign and malignant giant cell tumor. Twenty of the 32 cases (65.5%) with follow-up information were alive and well after local excision, but the tumor recurred in 12 cases (37.5%). In two patients with recurrence, the disease metastasized to regional lymph nodes 9 and 36 months after the initial excision, respectively. Metastasis to the lung or other organs was not observed. We were unable to demonstrate a close correlation between biologic behavior and any specific clinical or morphologic parameter.

Am J Surg Pathol 12(11): 818-826, 1988.

Somatostatin-Producing Duodenal Carcinoids in Patients with von Recklinghausen's Neurofibromatosis: A Predilection for Black Patients

Allen P. Burke, M.D. (Maj, USAF, MC), Leslie H. Sobin, M.D., Kris M. Shekitka, M.D. (LtCol, USAF, MC), Brigitte H. Federspiel, M.D., and Elson B. Helwig, M.D.

Eight patients with von Recklinghausen's disease (VRD) and duodenal carcinoids are presented. Seven patients were black, and one white. Six of the eight were women. The presenting symptom was either jaundice or abdominal pain. All tumors were located in the second portion of the duodenum, and three were multiple. Associated tumors other than neurofibromas include multiple leiomyomas, meningioma, neurofibrosarcoma, and prostatic sarcoma. Seven tumors had psammoma bodies, and in three they were numerous. Somatostatin-positive cells were demonstrated in all cases. Two tumors had spread to regional lymph nodes at the time of surgery. There appears to be a predilection for black patients among those with VRD and duodenal carcinoids.

Cancer 65:1591-1595, 1990.

Postgraduate Short Courses in Continuing Education Academic Year 1990

Course Title	Scheduled Dates	Application Deadline	Non-Federal Fee	Federal Fee
Seminar & Workshop-Histotechniques	6-9 Aug 90	6 Jul 90	\$200	\$20
Pathology of Laboratory Animals	13-17 Aug 90	13 Jul 90	\$200	\$35
Pathology of Congenital Heart Disease	20-24 Aug 90	20 Jul 90	\$250	N/A
Anatomy, Histology and Electro Microscopy of the Eye, Orbit and Ocular Adnexa	25-26 Aug 90	25 Jul 90	\$200	\$15
Ophthalmic Pathology for Ophthalmologists	27-31 Aug 90	27 Jul 90	\$450	\$40
Hepatic Pathology	5-7 Sep 90	6 Aug 90	\$325	\$25
Hepatobiliary Radiology Review	8-9 Sep 90	8 Aug 90	\$250	\$20
Oral Pathology	1-5 Oct 90	31 Aug 90	\$295	\$35
Aerospace Pathology	9-12 Oct 90	10 Sep 90	\$200	\$20
Basic Forensic Pathology	12-16 Nov 90	15 Oct 90	\$275	\$30
*Surgical Pathology of the Head & Neck	3-5 Dec 90	2 Nov 90	\$295	\$25
Path of Congenital Heart Disease	3-7 Dec 90	2 Nov 90	\$250	N/A

* Course offered every other year

Course Descriptions

Seminar & Workshop - Histotechniques

The first two days consist of lectures which cover a wide variety of topics in histotechnology. The last two days allow the participant to select one or two workshops to discuss the selected methodologies, hands-on experience in procedures and a comprehensive discussion of the results achieved.

Enrollment limited to 30. Applicants should have a minimum of one year in a histopathology laboratory and a training request made by the sponsoring pathologist. Use of special application is essential, and can be obtained by writing the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, ATTN: AFIP-EDE, Washington, D.C. 20306-6000. Approximately 26 CME credit hours.

Pathology of Laboratory Animals

Primarily for professionals who are responsible for the recognition and interpretation of lesions in lab animals, it is intended to help them interpret spontaneous diseases which may affect experimental results, or alter the supply of suitable lab animals. Pathology is emphasized, but etiology, diagnosis and control will be discussed. A wide range of iatrogenic through infectious diseases will be discussed in a variety of lab animal species.

Enrollment will be limited to 150. Approximately 30 CME credit hours.

Pathology of Congenital Heart Disease

Designed for fellows, residents and board eligible candidates in cardiology, cardiothoracic surgery, pathology, and radiology. Lectures on the gross and microscopic pathology of the major forms of congenital heart and aortic disease, and demonstrations with gross and microscopic preparations and select videotapes. Ample time for interaction between faculty and attendees.

Enrollment limited to 15. Course offered Feb., May, Aug. and Dec. each year. When applying, specify when you want to attend. Approximately 30 CME credit hours.

Anatomy, Histology & Electron Microscopy of the Eye, Orbit & Ocular Adnexa

A review of the anatomy, histology, embryology and ultrastructure of the normal eye and ocular adnexa, the course will cover gross examination of the eye, orbit, and ocular adnexa, and histology of these structures by light and electron microscopy. This course is a prerequisite for the Ophthalmic Pathology for Ophthalmologists that follows. Separate registration required for each course.

Enrollment limited to 200. Approximately 14 CME credit hours.

Ophthalmic Pathology for Ophthalmologists

A basic and comprehensive survey of pathologic conditions affecting the eye and ocular adnexa. It will review general inflammation, acute, chronic and granulomatous lesions and their sequelae; injuries, cataract, glaucoma; vascular diseases; intraocular tumors; optic nerve pathology; epibulbar and orbital inflammatory and neoplastic lesions. The material will be presented by lectures and clinico-pathologic correlations of interesting cases.

Enrollment limited to 250. Applicants should be board qualified or certified or well advanced in Pathologic Anatomy or Ophthalmology.

Hepatic Pathology

This course covers general principles of liver biopsy interpretation, cholestatic disorders (including primary biliary cirrhosis and sclerosing cholangitis), alcoholic liver disease, fibropolycystic diseases, viral hepatitis, drug-induced

liver diseases, vascular diseases, diseases of the liver during pregnancy, miscellaneous infectious diseases, Wilson's disease and hemochromatosis, Reye's syndrome, graft versus host disease and transplant rejection, and benign and malignant primary tumors, immunopathologic and ultrastructure aspects of liver diseases will be discussed. A slide seminar on tumors in childhood and adults will be presented. Microscopes are provided for review of the slides prior to and after the slide seminar.

Enrollment will be limited to 150. Approximately 20 CME credit hours.

Hepatobiliary Radiology Review

The radiology of both congenital and acquired diseases involving the liver, biliary ducts, and gallbladder with emphasis on the pathologic basis for the radiographic appearance of these abnormalities. All radiologic modalities discussed in the didactic sessions on radiologic-pathologic correlation. Interpretation of magnetic resonance images of the liver and hepatobiliary scintigraph will be reemphasized in separate discussions and a pattern approach to cholangiographic diagnosis will also be presented. Interventional radiology of the biliary system will be reviewed.

Enrollment limited to 200. Approximately 16 CME credit hours.

Oral Pathology

Course designed to provide dentists, physicians and trainees in oral pathology, oral and maxillofacial surgery, and general pathology a fundamental knowledge and recent developments of various aspects of oral diseases. Developmental disturbances of the head, neck and oral region, inflammatory diseases of the oral mucosa and jaws, oral manifestations of systemic diseases, and neoplasms of the oral cavity and related structures will be discussed. Lectures will be complimented by case presentations, microscopic slide seminars and clinico-pathologic conferences.

Enrollment limited to 125. Approximately 36 CME credit hours.

Aerospace Pathology

For flight surgeons, residents in pathology and aerospace medicine, pathologists and other accident investigators with specialized instruction in areas of pathology concerned with aerospace vehicle accident investigations. Will cover pre-accident planning; operational correlations; identification procedures; special autopsy techniques in aircraft correlations; toxicological exam and correlation; practical evaluation and correlation of findings; crashworthiness; survivability and human tolerances; and the flight surgeon's responsibilities.

Enrollment limited to 100. Approximately 24 CME credit hours.

Basic Forensic Pathology

Basic training and review of medico-legal autopsy, identification of human remains, blunt and sharp force injuries, child abuse, basic ballistics and missile wounds, sex crimes, sudden and unexpected deaths, asphyxial deaths, drug reactions and drug deaths, and problems arising from investigations and court presentations.

Enrollment limited to 100. Approximately 29 CME credit hours.

Surgical Pathology of Head & Neck

Course emphasis is on the histopathological appearance of disease processes that involve the upper respiratory tract, salivary glands, thyroid glands and oral regions. Fundamental aspects of surgical pathology of the head and neck will be discussed to include recent developments in these areas. Clinical, radiographic and microscopic characteristics will be illustrated with emphasis on developing an understanding of the basic disease process.

Enrollment limited to 125. Approximately 19 CME credit hours.

Instructions for Filling Out Registration Form for AFIP Courses

1. **Course Fee:** Payments for all courses are to be made payable to the American Registry of Pathology or ARP. To safeguard your course space, we strongly encourage advance fee payment when registration form is submitted, but not later than the Application Deadline (does not apply to non U.S. citizens).
2. **Application Deadline:** Fifty percent of the course spaces are reserved for federal applicants and 50% for non-federal applicants until the Application Deadline Date. After that date applications will be considered on a first-received, first-accepted basis.
3. **Federal Personnel Please Note:** To insure a space will be held for you, submit an application for each course you desire to attend directly to the Education Division, AFIP. Do this regardless of any funding action.
4. **Accreditation:** The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to sponsor continuing medical education for physicians.
5. **Registration Procedures for International Applicants:**

Mail letter of application to:

Chief, Program Resources Branch
E/VCP
United States Information Agency
301 4th Street, S. W.
Washington, D.C. 20547
Telephone: (202) 485-7228

Letter of application should include:

1. Title of Course
2. Inclusive dates of course
3. Your present position
4. Your home and office mailing address
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6. Your country of citizenship
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Request the desired training through your military training channels to the Security Assistance Office of the U.S. Mission in your country.

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