

The Official Newsletter of STP-I

Volume 4, Issue 2 **June 2011**

Editorial...

Dear Readers,

The cost of developing pharma product is growing dramatically in international market & India is increasingly being seen as a destination to reduce cost of development by 30-40%. In GATT scenario, prospectus and opportunities for the growth of Indian pharma and preclinical industry is expected to be very high. Further India was ranked third for R & D attractiveness. Knowing the fact of ever fast escalation of Indian pharmaceutical sector and increasing outsourcing, the most Indian preclinical research facilities will need strategic planning for greater productivity, efficiency, quality and consistency- the key to global competitiveness...Though drug & chemical MNC companies in US and East Europe started looking at east to outsource large amount of pharmaceuticals, chemicals and medical devices research, suspicions and barriers are still remain as concern. Apart from general logistics and facilities, expertise, suitably trained- proficient professionals are highly warranted in bid to strengthen quality data generation with international standards for global acceptance.

In preclinical research, Toxicologic pathology, a pivotal health science that integrates experimental and diagnostic pathology with toxicology, is a growing specialty. It requires a solid basic science and clinical foundation, as well as specialization in pathology and toxicology. This discipline Special Advisor has become increasingly important as society's awareness of the health risks associated with environmental contaminants, food adulteration, and the consumption of medicines has intensified. Toxicologic pathologists (TP) play a central role in assessment of potential human health risks of xenobiotics by identifying their effects on experimental animals and by interpreting biologic significance. These events have made the review of education and training of toxicologic pathologists a high priority issue globally, though there are broad certification program available like ACVP, ECVP and recently established ICVP.

Training in toxicologic pathology must reflect the integration of pathology and toxicology in an experimental setting. Expertise of individual TP might be recognized and communicated globally. But the traditional programs like regular academia and available certification programs like ACVP, ECVP & ICVP typically lack a strong emphasis in toxicology, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and statistics. Further we also need to realize that certification in general veterinary pathology (like ICVP) may have very limited scope in Indian scenario unlike ACVP or ECVP as except preclinical research there is no such demand from any other sources for such specially trained vet path professional.

Hence, it is now time to recognize the specialty of toxicologic pathology. This area of expertise has moved beyond the traditional veterinary pathology training that focuses on infectious disease, large animal and companion animal pathology, and diagnostics. One cannot anticipate that the undirected graduate will naturally develop excellence in the principles of toxicology or understand mechanisms of xenobiotic metabolism. There is a call for to redirect the educational process and the standards of excellence by which specialists in toxicologic pathology are assessed.

In order to meet the increasing global demand to verify the quality of pathological assessments in the safety testing for chemicals, the STP-I has established the board certification system to evaluate proficiency & competency of toxicologic pathologists and to promote toxicologic pathology as the autonomous category of science.

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The beneficiaries of training programs in toxicologic pathology will be the trainees, employers & society. Properly trained professionals will be better prepared to assume leadership roles and thus promote a healthy and safe environment. A major benefit to employers would be the availability of a pool of highly qualified scientists able to make important contributions rapidly & interact effectively with multidisciplinary research teams in the discovery & development process.

Yogi...

Editor:



Dr. Yogesh Murkunde

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BOARD FOR CERTIFICATION OF TOXICOLOGIC PATHOLOGISTS

OARD for certification of toxicologic pathologists has become formed as a constituent academic wing of the STP-I in accordance with the resolution passed unanimously during the III international conference held in 2010 at Bangalore for purposes of certifying Toxicologic Pathologists by examination/s and for enabling candidates taking examination/s by way of creation of infrastructural facilities to access study materials, continuing education and the like.

Board of Directors have been identified by the core committee of Charter Diplomates constituted by the central council of STP-I according to procedures with **Dr. S. J. Seshadri** as president, **Dr. Marathe** as vice-president and **Dr. S. K. Vijayasarathi** as member who formed the nucleus of the board with a directive from the central council to identify four more Directors for constituting the full board with conferment of status of charter diplomate on each one of them following the standard guidelines adopted globally.

Accordingly, the core committee invited "responses" from primary members of STP-I by way of a "response sheet format" suitably designed & by prescribing eligibility criteria; and, the out-come of all the procedures followed helped in identifying Drs. Geetha Nirody, M. C. Prasad, Venkatesh Udupa and Narendra Deshmukh as the Directors from among a total of 11 aspirants for the positions.

The results of identification process of the charter diplomats of IBTP was announced and communicated to all the aspirants on 18th of April, 2011 as per the time frame.

With the four charter diplomates added to the al-

ready existing 3 charter members of the core committee, the total no. of 7 charter members met the number required for the Board and the same has become constituted, with Dr. S. J. Seshadri as the President, & Dr. M. R. Marathe as Vice-President.

The General Secretary of STP-I, Dr. Shekar Chelur kindly agreed to function as the Registrar until such time the Board makes a regular arrangement.

The Board has started functioning in all earnestness, constituted committees for handling the various responsibilities towards conducting the Board certification examinations with the minimum time delays.

The STP-I members desirous of taking the examination can get ready to register themselves for the examinations and the courses leading to them by trimester pattern and through on-line coaching and internal evaluations partly; and, by a comprehensive Board certifying examination comprising of theory and practical at Board head quarters premises, at Bangalore.

The detailed notification will follow shortly from Registrar of IBTP.

Seshadri S.J.
President, IBTP

Indian Board of Toxicologic pathologists (IBTP)

IBTP Board members

Education & Examination Committee

Dr. S J Seshadri.	President
Dr. Madhav Marathe	Vice President
Dr. SK. Vijayasarathi	Board member
Dr. M. C. Prasad	Board member,
Dr. Geeta Nirody	Board member,
Dr. Narendra Deshmukh	Board member
Dr. Venkatesh Udupa	Board member

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Board Examination committee

Dr. S. K. Vijayasarathi Chairman Dr. M. R. Marathe Co-Chairman Dr. Geeta Nirody Member Dr. M. C. Prasad Member

Finance committee

Dr. M. R. Marathe	Chairman,
Dr. Narendra Deshmukh	Co-chairman
Dr. S. K. Vijayasarathi	Member
Dr. Geeta Nirody	Member
Dr. M. C. Prasad	Member

[Brief Communication]

Ectopic Spleen in the Pancreas of a New Zealand White Rabbit

Dr. Jomy Jose, Group Leader-Pathology, Vimta Labs, Hyderabad

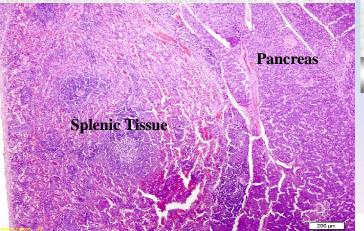
Ectopic Spleen was observed microscopically in the pancreas of eight months old New Zealand White Rabbit. Histological, the splenic tissue enclosed in capsule was embedded in the pancreas and was clearly demarcated from the pancreatic tissue (fig 1&2). This animal did not have any other correlating histological findings. This was considered a congenital anomaly.

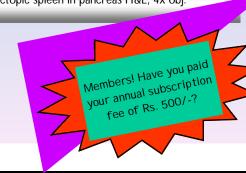
Ectopic foci of splenic tissue in the pancreas were reported in Himalayan rabbits (Harleman, 1983).

Analysis of several inbred strains of rabbits with high (30–50%) frequencies of accessory spleens revealed that hereditary hematological diseases, autoimmune hemolytic anemia and lymphosarcoma, occurred in some of them (Wkisbroth et.al, 2005).

See page 4...

Fig 1 Ectopic spleen in pancreas H&E, 4x obj.







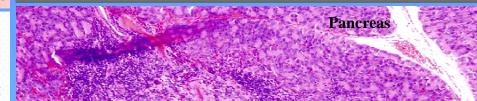
Ectopic Spleen in the Pancreas of a New Zealand White Rabbit

From Secretary's Desk ..

1. STP-I was officially affiliated with IFSTP.

General Secretary of STP-I, Dr. Shekar Chelur will be participating in IFSTP EC board meeting in Denver, June 21, 2011.

2. Primary members of STP-I who paid annual subscription were provided online access to "Toxicologic Pathology" journal.



Spleenic Tissue

Fig 2 Ectopic spleen in pancreas H&E, 10x objective

3. Watch out this space for announcement on 4th conference of STP-I soon.



You are requested to communicate your recent professional updates such as

- 1. Update on educational qualifications
- 2. Participation in international seminars (symposium overview of 3-4 paragraphs)
- 3. Oral & poster presentation in international symposiums
- 4. Guest lectures in symposiums other than STPI conferences
- 5. Your recent publications in national & international journals
- 6. Advanced training in field of Toxicologic Pathology
- 7. Articles, short communication and abstracts;
- 8. Histomorphological illustrations and diagnosis

 Send your communications and feedback to Editor
 through

E-mail: swapnyogi@rediffmail.com

From Page 3,

Accessory spleens are found in more than 30% of unselected autopsies in humans. Usually, accessory intrapancreatic spleens are discovered incidentally and, since they appear as hyper vascular solid nodules, are often misdiagnosed as neuroendocrine tumors (Del Chiaro et.al, 2007).

References:

- 1.Del Chiaro M, Bogazzi F, D'Imporzano S, Manetti L, Croce C, Perrone VG, De Lio N, Boggi U, Martino E, Mosca F. Ectopic Spleens in the Tail of the Pancreas Mimicking Multifocal Neuroendocrine Tumors in a Patient with History of Endocrine Neoplasia. A Case Report.
- 2.Harleman J.H, Lab Animal Sci.1983 Oct;33(5):463-4. Ectopic spleen tissue in the pancreas of Himalayan rabbits.
- 3. Wkisbroth S. H., Fox R. R., Scher, S, Crary D.D. Published online: 16 May 2005. Accessory Spleens in domestic rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). II. Increased frequency in hematological diseases and experimental induction with phenylhydrazine.

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