



Society of Toxicologic Pathology-India - STP-I



Indian Board of Toxicologic Pathology - IBTP
(affiliate of Society of Toxicologic Pathology-India)

XVII NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON TOXICOLOGIC PATHOLOGY

Dear Fellow Pathologists,

The Indian Board of Toxicologic Pathology (IBTP) and Society of Toxicologic Pathology - India (STP-I) are glad to invite you for a XVII National Workshop on Toxicologic Pathology at Hotel President, Near Vadodara Railway station, Vadodara - 390 020 on 13-14 April 2019.

The workshop is focused on few core areas of toxicologic pathology with the objective to provide both theoretical and practical training. The lectures/practicals will be given by highly respected and experienced pathologists from India. Lectures will cover anatomy, histology, spontaneous (background) and chemically induced pathological changes, proliferative and non-proliferative lesions of various systems.

Speakers will discuss case examples wherever possible. IBTP hopes that the knowledge gained through this workshop will be highly useful to IBTP registrants during their certification examination and for others in their day to day practices.

You are requested to register for the workshop at the earliest.

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XVII NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON TOXICOLOGIC PATHOLOGY

13-14, April 2019

Hotel President, Near Vadodara Railway station
Vadodara - 390 020

Date	13 April 2019	
Time	Lecture and practical	Duration
8.30 – 10.30 am	Female reproductive system- Dr. Pinakin Soni	2 Hour
10.30 - 10.45 am	Tea break	
10.45 – 12.45 pm	Male reproductive system- Dr. Shekar Chelur	2 hour
12.45 - 1.30 pm	Lunch Break	
1.30 – 3.30 pm	Toxicological pathology of Lymphoid System- Dr. Prashant Pansare	2 hour
3.30 - 3.45 pm	Tea break	
3.45 – 4.45	Common tumors in rodents- Dr. Satish Panchal	1 hour
4.45 - 6.00 pm	Practicals	1 hour 15 min
Date	14 April 2019	
8.00 – 9.00 am	Preclinical Drug Discovery and Development of Small Molecule Oncology Drugs- Dr. Shekar Chelur	1 hour
9.00-11.00 am	Cardiovascular system- Dr. Venkatesha Udupa	2 hour
11.00-11.15 am	Tea break	
11.15-1.15 pm	Respiratory system- Dr. Ashwin Patel	2 hour
1.15 – 2.00 pm	Lunch Break	
2.00-4.00 pm	Integumentary System- Dr. Pavan Patil	2 hour
4.00-4.15 pm	Tea break	
4.15-5.30 pm	Practicals	1 hour 15 min

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REGISTRATION FORM

Name of Applicant: _____
(First Name) (Middle Name) (Surname / Family Name)

Address for correspondence:

City: _____ State : _____ Pin : _____

Email ID : _____

Mobile No. : _____

Name of Institution/Organization (presently working):

Department/Section: _____

Designation: _____

Classification: Academic , Govt. , Industry , Research , Student

Registration Fees :

- Delegates /Pathologists /Faculty – Rs. 2500/-
- Students – Free

NOTE:

Online transfer details: Axis Bank Ltd, Electronic City, A/C name: Society of Toxicologic Pathology– India, A/C# 912010024584538, IFS Code: UTIB0000677.

Please intimate via email after online payment to shekar_chelur@hotmail.com and Satish.Panchal@sunpharma.com

Date

Signature

Please send the filled in Registration Form to following address with correct details of registration fee cheque/ DD number.

Address for Correspondence:

Dr. Shekar Chelur, Aurigene Discovery Technologies Ltd. 39-40, KIADB Industrial Area, Electronics City Phase II, Hosur Road, Bengaluru - 560 100, Phone (M): +91 9880237237

Email: shekar_chelur@hotmail.com

About Vadodara

Modern Baroda is a great and fitting memorial to its late ruler, Sayaji Rao Gaekwad III (1875-1939 AD). It was the dream of this able administrator to make Baroda an educational, industrial and commercial centre and he ensured that his dream would come true.

Baroda is situated on the banks of the river Vishwamitri (whose name is derived from the great saint Rishi Vishwamitra). The city was once called Chandravati, after its ruler Raja Chandan, then Viravati, the abode of the brave, and then Vadpatra because of the abundance of banyan trees on the banks of the Vishwamitri. From Vadpatra it derived its present name Baroda or Vadodara.

Baroda has a rich historical background. The ardent historian can trace Baroda's history over 2000 years and more. However, the recent threads can be picked up when the Moghul rule over the city came to an end in 1732, when Pilaji brought the Maratha activities in Southern Gujarat to a head and captured it. Except for a short break, Baroda continued to be in the hands of the Gaekwads from 1734 to 1949. The greatest period in the Maratha rule of Baroda started with the accession of Maharaja Sayajirao III in 1875. It was an era of great progress and constructive achievements in all fields. It was he who visualized a general scheme of development in all branches of knowledge at different stages, with the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda at the apex. Modern Baroda owes its beauty, its educational institutions and its masterpieces of architecture to the insight and vision of this great ruler.

There is a saying that nothing grows under the banyan tree, but this is not true of Baroda. Having witnessed the rise and fall of the empires and kingdoms of the Hindus, Pathans, Moghuls and Marathas, it now occupies a unique position on the educational, cultural and industrial map of India. Yet, it has been fortunate enough to retain the beauty of its rich and varied past. And it is one of the few cities in India which is still influenced by the lost might of its ruling dynasties. The people of Baroda like to tell visitors that their city is a 'Sanskari Nagari', that is, a 'cultured city'. By and large, the visitors agree. The city does indeed have rich cultural traditions. And today's Barodians have quite a full and hectic cultural life throughout the year.

Can you expect anything less from a city which is blessed by its geography and its history, which is the home of a vibrant internationally renowned university and which is a key component of India's industrial base? The people of Baroda have not only hung on to the cultural heritage, they embellish it as they exuberantly go on with their daily lives.

The city is on the major rail and road arteries joining Mumbai with Delhi and Mumbai with Ahmedabad.

Because of this Vadodara is known as a 'Gateway to the Golden Corridor'. National Highway No. 8 passes through the city. All superfast and express trains halt at Vadodara Railway Station. Vadodara also has an airport which is very well connected with the other major airports of India.

Public transport vehicles within the city include buses, autorickshaws and taxis. There are a few private bus services too. Places of Interest in Vadodara: Laxmi Vilas Palace, Nazarbaug Palace, Makarpura Palace, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Kirti Mandir, Kirti Stambh, Nyay Mandir, Khanderao Market, Aurobindo Ashram, EME Temple (Dakshinamurty Temple), Hazira Maqbara, Kala Ghoda, Maharaja Fateh Singh Museum, Baroda Museum & Picture Gallery, Sayaji Baug, Ajwa & Nimeta, Pavagadh, Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park, Kayavarohanetc.

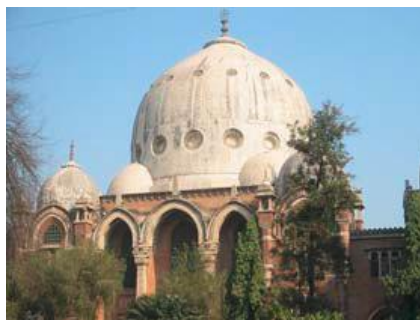
For more information about Vadodara please log-in to www.gujarattourism.com

Distance of Hotel President from:

Vadodara Railway station: 0.5 Km

Vadodara Airport: 7 Km

Ahmedabad Airport: 120 Km



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