Dear members of the International Academy of Pathology, it is for me a great personal honor to get in contact with you via the News Bulletin of the Academy.

From September 25 to 29 we met in Cologne, Germany to attend the XXXI International Congress of the International Academy of Pathology and the 28th Congress of the European Society of Pathology.

I would like to emphasize the excellent and harmonious cooperation existing between the International Academy of Pathology and the European Society of Pathology, which has led to the successful development and presentation of this Congress.

Moreover, I would like personally, and on behalf of The IAP, to express my gratitude and congratulations to my colleagues Prof. Dietmar Schmidt and Prof. Pierre Bedossa, Joint Congress Presidents, as well to all the Members of the Scientific Committee and Conveners, for their remarkable efforts in the organization of the event.

In this changing and globalized world The IAP certainly, continues to be the leading Institution for the advancement of Pathology and provide access to highest quality education worldwide.

The IAP is a very inclusive Institution and very sensitive to the needs of its 55 Divisions – above all bearing in mind those Divisions with a critical situation.

It has been a year of industrious activity for most of our Divisions as evidenced by the Vice Presidents’ Reports and it is necessary to acknowledge behind that, the presence of all its Officers.

I would like to express my debt of gratitude to all the members of the different Committees, for having turned - working as a true team - my administrative task into something very easy, due to their enthusiastic and focused attitude to the Education Mission of the IAP.

They have worked with humility and silence. It is always possible to do a little good asking for little, talking less and working hard.

I especially want to thank Dr David Hardwick our Permanent Secretary for helping me with his vast experience, Dr. Ray McMahon our Secretary, Dr Robin Cooke International Pathology’s Editor for his permanent and outstanding task, and last but not least to my colleague and friend Dr. Antonio Llombart-Bosch my Personal President Advisor for his efforts and his day to day help.

I would also like to emphasize my gratitude to the continuous and daily help of our Executive Assistant Mr Charles Ramey and our Assistant Treasurer Mr Jim Crimmins.

Finally I would like to express my debt of gratitude to all and each one of the members of the different Committees, Assemblies and Councilors who have formed a true team to pursue The IAP Mission and its flag for more than 100 years that is: Integration, Universality and Service.

Many thanks to all of you!

Eduardo Santini Araujo MD
Retiring President,
International Academy of Pathology
This Museum was established in 1993 by Dr. Kevin Brown, Trust Archivist of Imperial College Health Care NHS Trust UK, to commemorate the discovery of penicillin by Alexander Fleming in St. Mary’s Hospital which is one of the hospitals whose archives are under his care. Kevin is a history graduate from Oxford University, and Alexander Fleming has been one of his research interests.

The Clarence Memorial Wing, the building on the left of the entrance arch to the Hospital, says that Sir Alexander Fleming (1881-1955) discovered penicillin in the second storey room above this plaque. The sign on the left as you pass under the archway directs you to a staircase which you ascend and turn left to enter a series of corridors that lead you to the entrance to the museum. (Figs. 01 to 05)

On the days of the week that the Museum is open to the public you enter the Museum shop where you will find Kevin or one of his volunteer guides. This is the room below the one in which Fleming made his momentous discovery. Having paid a small entrance fee you then climb the stairs to the room above that has been refurbished with equipment and other memorabilia from the original Fleming laboratory, or memorabilia from that era.

The room is very small and on and beneath the bench there are various culture media, Petri dishes, test tubes with cotton wool bungs to maintain the sterility after sterilisation, stains, a microscope box etc. The notice behind the railing has a photo of the original culture plate and a short description of how the discovery was made. A more detailed description can be found in the poster room. (Figs. 05 and 06)

It reads:

**A chance observation with momentous consequences.**

On 3 September 1928 Fleming was preparing a paper on Staphylococcus (a bacterium causing abscesses and boils). While discussing this with his former assistant Dr. Merlin Pryce and clearing away some petri dishes set to one side for disinfection, he noticed that one of them had become contaminated by a mould. He looked at it more closely and observed that the staphylococci around the mould were being dissolved.

“That’s funny”, he commented, before scraping off a sample of the mould with his scalpel and putting it into a test tube of broth to preserve it. The mould was *Penicillium notatum*.  

There are two theories as to how the penicillin mould entered Fleming’s laboratory:

- It is said to have come through an open window from Prasad Street and settled on the culture plate which Fleming had left uncovered.
- It may have originated from the room beneath Fleming’s laboratory which was then occupied by C.J. La Touche, a mycologist (mould specialist).
side for disinfection, he noticed that one of them had become contaminated by a mould. He looked at it more closely and observed that the staphylococci around the mould were being inhibited.

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The mould was *Penicillium notatum*.

The notes in small print read:

There are two theories as to how the penicillium mould entered Fleming’s laboratory.

1. It is said to have come through an open window from Praed St. and settled on the culture plate which Fleming had left uncovered.
2. It may have originated from the room beneath Fleming’s laboratory which was then occupied by CJ La Touch a mycologist. (This room is now the Museum shop).

A third room on the floor above that contains a poster display explaining the Fleming Story and next to it a room where a short film is shown.

**Key to Figures**

Fig. 07
A picture of Fleming in his laboratory holding a small culture plate of the original mould of *P. notatum*. The picture is taken from a similar angle to the one I took of Kevin, but was taken in later years in a different laboratory to which he had moved in 1933.

Fig. 08
Fleming made a number of these plates, and he used to give them to his friends as a memento. This one belonged to Prof. James McCartney, a Professor of Bacteriology from Adelaide in Australia. His wife kindly allowed me to photograph it.

Fig. 09
Turning around to photograph the other end of the room there is a case that contains some special memorabilia.

Fig. 10
On the left is one of the small samples of *P. notatum* that was given to the Chairman of the Board of Governors of St. Mary’s Hospital.
had it mounted in a gold frame.
The silver food servers were presented to him by Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh when he visited the Hospital in 1954.
The white container is one of the culture vessels used by the Chemist, Norman Heatley who worked with Howard Florey in Oxford to purify the penicillin. In order to get enough penicillin to make therapeutic amounts of it he had to grow the mould in large amounts of broth culture.

Fig. 11
Norman Heatley's broth cultures.

Fig. 12
A copy of the Times newspaper on the day Fleming made his discovery.

Fig. 13
Alexander Fleming, Ernst Chain and Howard Florey receiving their Nobel Prize in 1945.

Prepared by Robin Cooke from information provided by Kevin Brown. Photographs taken by Robin Cooke with Kevin's permission and assistance.
The Association of Indian Pathologists in North America (AIPNA)

This is a group of pathologists interested in the development of Pathology education and services in India. Its membership of about 200 includes not only pathologists of Indian origin but of several nationalities from US, Canada, Europe and the Caribbean who want to support the mission.

AIPNA conducts international CMEs in India every spring in conjunction with the Indian College of Pathology and Association of Molecular Pathology.

One of the two is dedicated to molecular Pathology. The recent ones were held in Bhubaneswar and Chandigarh respectively. The faculty includes academic leaders in surgical pathology, cytology, hematology, autopsy pathology, molecular pathology and pathology education from India and various other countries. The meetings are well attended by pathologists and residents in training from all over India.

AIPNA also supports some selected efforts to enhance pathology practices in India such as development of cytology services in a district in southern India, and more recently the establishment of an advanced Pediatric Pathology training center in Bangalore at St John's Medical College.

Members donate generously and voluntarily not only money but human resources, time and effort in training for such activities. Periodically AIPNA supports young residents or junior faculty from India to come to the US for presenting research papers or undergoing a few weeks or months in specialized training. The AIPNA newsletter regularly informs its membership of the various activities.

Aipnanewsletter@gmail.com
Shivayogi Bhusnurmath

Arab Division of IAP
Arab School of Pathology
Workshops on Pathology of Soft Tissue Tumors

Two workshops on pathology of soft tissue tumors were conducted in Indonesia (May 21-23, 2016) and Jordan (July 30-31, 2016) under the auspices of the Arab School of Pathology.

Indonesia

This was organized in collaboration with the Indonesian Division of IAP and the Department of Pathology of the Medical Faculty of Hasanuddin University and Makassar Division of Ikatan Ahli Patologi Anatomik Indonesia (IAP). The organizers were Dr Upik Miskad, Dr Cahyono Kaelan and Prof Syarifuddin Waji.

There were 70 participants including pathologists and residents from more than ten different cities in Indonesia. The workshop aimed to add to
Iranian-American and Iranian-Canadian pathologists have been meeting informally during USCAP annual meetings for the last several years, led by Professor Mehrdad Nadji of the University of Miami (third person from the right in the back row of the photo). In 2011 they decided to officially form a society named “Iranian Pathologists Association of North America (IPANA)”.

Since then, IPANA has been listed in the USCAP Annual Meeting program book as an affiliate society with annual business meeting and reception held on the Sunday evening of the USCAP Meeting.

Jordan

This workshop was conducted in collaboration with the Jordanian Society of Pathology and the Department of Pathology of the School of Medicine, Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) in Irbid, Jordan. The organizers for the workshop were Dr Ismail Mataalka, Dean of the School of Medicine at JUST, Dr Maysa Hussaini, Consultant Pathologist at King Hussein Cancer Center, and Dr Mohammad Orjani, Assistant Professor of Pathology at JUST. (Jordan STT Workshop 1 photo here)

There were 70 participants from 7 different countries. Several pathologists from the Royal Jordanian Medical Services of the Jordanian army attended as well.

The speakers were Dr Samir S Amr, Past President, IAP; Dr Salwa Sheikh, Chief of Pathology Services at Johns Hopkins Aramco Health Care at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, and Dr Mohammad Orjani. In addition to lectures and slide seminars, there were case presentations by Jordanian pathologists. The feedback from the participants was overwhelmingly positive.

Samir Amr
Past President of IAP

Iranian Pathologists Association of North America (IPANA)

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Mohi Ghofrani (kneeling first on the R in the photo) Director, Cytopathology and Women’s Health PeaceHealth Laboratories Vancouver, Washington State, USA