

THE EUROPEAN HEART TRANSPLANT PATHOLOGY NETWORK.

A Transplant Working Group was set up in 2009 under the aegis of the AECVP to foster collaboration among European heart transplant pathologists. The aims of this network are to facilitate contact among experts in the field, to underwrite educational and training activities and to promote research. Combining the diagnostic and therapeutic approaches would increase the standard of health offered to European Citizens in the field of heart transplantation. A preliminary call for participation in this project was sent out and to date more than thirty European centers across Europe have agreed to take part. Two studies have been performed on an electronic platform, one using telepathology system and have been presented at international meetings on behalf of the AECVP.

A web-based pilot study of inter-pathologist reproducibility using the ISHLT 2004 Working Formulation for biopsy diagnosis of cardiac allograft rejection: the European experience.

J Heart Lung Transplant 2011;30 [Epub ahead of print]

Angelini A, Andersen C, Bartoloni G, Black F, Bishop P, Doran H, Fedrigo M, Fries J, Goddard M, Goebel H, Neil D, Leone O, Marzullo A, Ortmann M, Paraf F, Rotman S, Turhan N, Bruneval P, Frigo AC, Grigoletto F, Gasparetto A, Mencarelli R, Thiene G and Burke M, on behalf of the Association for European Cardiovascular Pathology.

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Join us at the
**5th Biennial Meeting:
Cadiz, Andalusia (Spain)**
October 4-6, 2012



FROM THE PRESIDENT

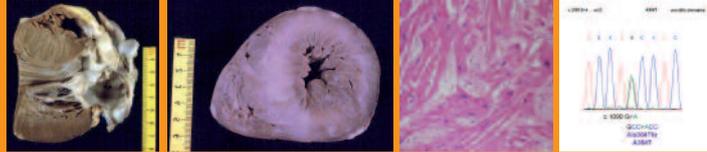


Patrick
Bruneval

The Association for European Cardiovascular Pathology – AECVP – founded 10 years ago, following the European School for Cardiovascular Pathology, federates the cardiovascular pathologists in Europe and enhances the image of this speciality. It is a link between diagnostic cardiovascular pathology and basic science. In this respect the AECVP is associated with the European Society of Pathology and the European Society of Cardiology and some of its working groups.

An other important task for the AECVP is education in the form of consensus papers/guidelines on the major topics in cardiovascular pathology: “sudden cardiac death” (2008) and now, in association with the North American sister Society for Cardiovascular Pathology, “training in cardiovascular pathology” (2010), “processing of cardiovascular surgical pathology specimens” (2011), “endomyocardial biopsies” (in press) and “surgical pathology of the aorta” (in preparation).

Whether you are academic or occasional cardiovascular pathologist, meet our members at our biennials or at the European Congress of Pathology.



GUIDELINES FOR AUTOPSY INVESTIGATION OF SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH.

Virchows Arch. 2008 Jan;452(1):11-8.

Basso C., Burke M, Fornes P, Gallagher PJ, de Gouveia RH, Sheppard M, Thiene G, van der Wal A; Association for European Cardiovascular Pathology and Society for Cardiovascular Pathology.

Although sudden cardiac death is one of the most important mode of death in Western Countries, pathologists and public health physicians have not given this problem the attention it deserves. New methods of preventing potentially fatal arrhythmias have been developed, and the accurate diagnosis of the causes of sudden cardiac death is now of particular importance. Pathologists are responsible for determining the precise cause of sudden death but there is considerable variation in the way in which they approach this increasingly complex task. The Association for European Cardiovascular Pathology developed guidelines, which represent the minimum standard that is required in the routine autopsy practice for the adequate assessment of sudden cardiac death, including not only a protocol for heart examination and histological sampling, but also for toxicology and molecular investigation. Our recommendations apply to university medical centres, regional and district hospitals and all types of forensic medicine institutes. If a uniform method of investigation is adopted throughout the European Union, this will lead to improvements in standards of practice, allow meaningful comparisons between different communities and regions and, most importantly, permit future trends in the patterns of disease causing sudden death to be monitored.

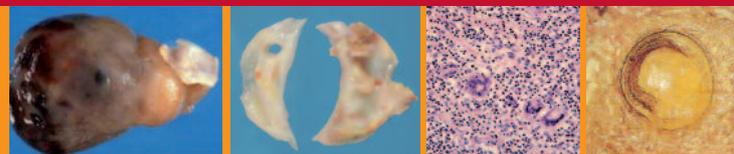


AECVP AND SCVP 2009 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRAINING IN CARDIOVASCULAR PATHOLOGY.

Cardiovasc Pathol. 2010 May-Jun;19(3):129-35.

Thiene G, Veinot JP, Angelini A, Baandrup UT, Basso C, Bruneval P, Buja LM, Butany J, d'Amati G, de Gouveia RH, Fallon JT, Fishbein MC, Gallagher PJ, Kholova I, Leone O, McManus B, Rodriguez ER, Schoen FJ, Sheppard MN, Stone JR, van der Wal AC, Winters GL; Association for European Cardiovascular Pathology and Society for Cardiovascular Pathology Task Force on Training in Cardiovascular Pathology.

Cardiovascular disease is of continuing importance as the result of a growing burden of risk factors in both developing and developed countries and the increasing number of elderly people worldwide. The recruitment and training of a new generation of Cardiovascular Pathologists is crucial to sustaining clinical excellence and to advancing our knowledge of cardiovascular disease. These pathologists will also have a key role in undergraduate and postgraduate training. In 2005 a task force of the Society for Cardiovascular Pathology published a document on the role of Cardiovascular Pathology as subspecialty of Anatomical Pathology (Pathological Anatomy). The 2005 report emphasized the need for a core curriculum and structured learning for residents and fellows in Cardiovascular Pathology. This new consensus statement on training is the result of collaboration between Cardiovascular Pathology Societies based in Europe and North America. It includes a detailed curriculum and describes three levels of expertise that can be developed.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROCESSING CARDIOVASCULAR SURGICAL PATHOLOGY SPECIMENS: A CONSENSUS STATEMENT FROM THE STANDARDS AND DEFINITIONS COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR CARDIOVASCULAR PATHOLOGY AND THE ASSOCIATION FOR EUROPEAN CARDIOVASCULAR PATHOLOGY.

Cardiovasc Pathol. 2011 Feb 23. [Epub ahead of print]

Stone JR, Basso C, Baandrup UT, Bruneval P, Butany J, Gallagher PJ, Halushka MK, Miller DV, Padera RF, Radio SJ, Sheppard MN, Suvarna K, Tan CD, Thiene G, van der Wal AC, Veinot JP; Association for European Cardiovascular Pathology and Society for Cardiovascular Pathology.

With the advent of molecular subclassification of diseases, much consideration should be given to the proper processing of cardiovascular surgical pathology specimens to maximize patient care. Such specimens include endomyocardial biopsies, cardiac myxoma specimens, cardiac apical core segments, resected cardiac valves, pericardial biopsies, resected segments of aorta, cardiac tumors, vascular stents, vascular grafts, cardiac devices, resected veins, arterial biopsies including temporal artery biopsies and hearts removed during cardiac transplantation. In this report, the Standards and Definitions Committee of the Society for Cardiovascular Pathology and the Association for European Cardiovascular Pathology present consensus guidelines for the gross description, sectioning, processing, and staining of these specimens. This report is presented to aid pathologists, pathology assistants, and clinicians in maximizing the diagnostic utility of cardiovascular surgical pathology specimens for enhanced patient care.