



Volume 2. Issue 1

PATH ವರ್ಣ

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF KARNATAKA CHAPTER - IAPM



Best of PathArt at APCON 2022

2023 PATH TRENDS

**PATHOLOGY
PAST
PRESENT
& FUTURE**



DIALOGUE WITH
**DR. VIKRAM
DESHPANDE**



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FROM THE EDITORIAL DESK

Dear readers,

It is with great pleasure that we bring to you our latest newsletter, filled with plethora of literary and artistic treats that are certain to keep you engaged. Our talented pathologists have presented their poems and thought-provoking prose.

An article covering the events of APCON 22 held at MSRMC, Bangalore along with various CMEs, across Karnataka, NPD celebrations are included.

In addition to this, we have included engaging interview with an interesting and innovative pathologist. You'll get a glimpse into their thoughts and ideas, which are sure to spark inspiration and ignite your curiosity

To add a bit of fun to the mix, we've included hilarious memes and charming doodles all done with a vibrant and playful colour scheme. These are sure to put a smile on your face and brighten up the day

Overall, this edition of newsletter is a celebration of creativity, we hope you enjoy reading it as much as we enjoyed putting it together.

We immensely thank the contributor of PathART images for the cover page.



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Dr Suresh Hanagavadi

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President's Message

Greetings from KCIAPM!!

At the outset, Let me congratulate all of you for organizing innovative programs on the occasion of "National Pathology Day" observed on 13, April to commemorate the birth anniversary of Dr V R Khanolkar, first Pathologist in our country who has contributed in the development of Pathology. His major contributions to the epidemiology & understanding cancer, blood groups & leprosy is historical. He was the first to show the existence of Dhobi cancers & demonstrate the carcinogenicity of tobacco. First to use FNAC for the diagnosis of neoplasms & first to confirm cutaneous neural involvement in all forms of leprosy. He served as first President of IAPM & recipient of Padma Bhushan for his contributions in medical research & education in 1955. Let us salute him & get inspired of his works.

Heartiest congratulations to Father Muller Medical College who will be hosting the KAPCON-2023 at Mangaluru, from 5th to 8th October. Congratulations to the organizing Team & appreciate the collaboration of neighbouring premier medical colleges in organizing the scientific sessions together. We welcome all the medical colleges to encourage postgraduates/ faculty & practicing Pathologists to register & enjoy the academic feast.

I congratulate and sincerely appreciate the editorial board of PathVarna, for their persistent efforts in ensuring the release of a high quality newsletter/magazine from KCIAPM.

Best wishes,

Dr Suresh Hanagavadi

President, KCIAPM
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**Dr Thejasvi
Krishnamurthy**

Honorary Treasurer, KCIAPM
Associate Professor
Department of Pathology
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Treasurer's Message

Greetings!!! Beloved members of KCIAPM, it is indeed a matter of pride for all of us that the KCIAPM newsletter and cultural committee is bringing out the first issue of volume 2- "Pathvarna" newsletter. The sweet coincidence being this comes along with the announcement of the keenly awaited offline version of KAPCON 2023. Our best wishes to the organising team of KAPCON 2023 from Father Muller's Medical college.

In accordance with our reputation as being one of the most active pathology associations in India, it gives me immense pleasure to share that our website is refurbished and ready to access, at your disposal!! This abundant knowledge sharing platform, has now been updated with an easier to use interface, to further expedite growth and development within our pathology community.

Our academic undertakings are further broadened with the announcement of the much-awaited journal, JDAP (Journal of Diagnostic and Academic Pathology). This is a peer reviewed open access journal, which aims to encourage contributions towards quality research from the entire pathology fraternity.

And keeping in mind, our young budding pathologists, we will continue with our regular online academic activities like slide seminars, short topics, virtual symposiums etc.

With the continued support and contribution of all the members, we as KCIAPM have grown stronger and richer.

The journey continues....

"Growth is never by mere chance; it is a result of the forces working together".

Wishing everyone all the very best.

Dr Thejasvi Krishnamurthy

Honorary Treasurer, KCIAPM
Associate Professor
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Dr Aditya Agnihotri,
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Secretary Message

KCIAPM Newsletter and Cultural Committee is coming out with first issue of Volume 2 of PathVarna Newsletter coinciding with the announcement of KAPCON 2023. The effort put in by the committee is evident in the superb quality of the newsletter. We request more members to contribute actively towards the newsletter articles.

KAPCON 2023: It gives me great pleasure in inviting all delegates on behalf of the organizing committee for 49th Annual Conference of KCIAPM, KAPCON 2023. The vibrant coastal city of Mangaluru, rich in culture, history and natural beauty will play host to the Conference which will be organized from 5th to 8th October, 2023 at Father Muller Medical College, Mangaluru. (www.kapcon2023.com). The conference will feature faculty of national and international repute, engaging deliberations, multiple hands-on Workshops across institutions in Mangaluru and plenty of competitions for delegates. Hope you enjoy your odyssey, our hospitality and carry home pleasant memories of the academic feast.

Journal of Diagnostic and Academic Pathology : We are proud to announce the launch of the Journal of Diagnostic and Academic Pathology (JDAP), a prestigious platform dedicated to advancing the field of pathology through high-quality research, insightful analysis, and academic excellence.

JDAP aims to foster collaboration and knowledge exchange among pathologists, scientists, and clinicians worldwide. As a peer-reviewed open-access journal, JDAP will provide an inclusive and accessible environment for the dissemination of cutting-edge research findings and advancements in diagnostic pathology.

KCIAPM Website: We are thrilled to announce the launch of our brand-new website exclusively designed for members of Karnataka Chapter - Indian Association of Pathologists and Microbiologists (KCIAPM). This exciting online platform aims to enhance communication, collaboration, and knowledge sharing among our esteemed members. With a user-friendly interface and a plethora of

valuable resources, the new KCIAPM website promises to revolutionize the way our community engages and grows together.

We invite all KCIAPM members to explore our new website, connect with fellow professionals, and make the most of the resources and opportunities it offers. Together, let's propel the field of pathology and microbiology to new heights by fostering collaboration, sharing knowledge, and supporting each other's professional growth.

Welcome to the new era of KCIAPM's online community!

Best wishes,



Dr Aditya Agnihotri,

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Additional Associate Professor,

SDM College of Medical Sciences and Hospital,

Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara University

Dharwad

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"NEVER FORGET THE HISTORY"

Interesting historical aspects of commonly used objects and procedures in Pathology.....

Dr. Shubha. H.V,

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It is said that "Never forget the importance of history. To know nothing of what happened before you took your place on earth, is to remain a child for ever and ever". History gives us a glimpse of the future and shows a path of development that will continue past the present and also into the future. Since all of us have chosen Pathology as our profession, let us know the history involved in some of the commonly used objects and procedures which have become an inseparable part of our lives and acknowledge the past events that have occurred in our world and have deeply influenced our present lives indeed. It is definitely not an exaggeration to say that within the past history of Pathology lies the roots of pathology!!!!

- 1. VACUTAINERS:** Vacutainer tubes in glass known as the Evacutainers were first invented by Joseph Kleiner in 1947. BD (Becton, Dickinson and Company) hired Kleiner as a consultant for the product and changed the name of his tube to Vacutainer®. Since 1949, these tubes are produced and marketed by BD. The launching of vacuum blood collection systems marked an era of pronounced safety, smooth handling, greater speed, and accuracy in blood-to-additive ratios.
- 2. FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION (FNA) TECHNIQUE:** Early writings of Arab medicine has reported on the use of needle puncture. In 1930s, Martin and Ellis introduced modern needle aspiration techniques in the United States, but it never became widespread. Since the 1950s it was extensively used in Scandinavia and in Holland. The German doctor Mannheim first published the reports suggesting the use of fine needles with a small gauge. The credit for development and world-wide extension of FNA should be given to the Swedish School of Cytopathology. Lopex- Cardozo first introduced FNA in the Netherlands and Soderstrom in Sweden.
- 3. PARAFFIN WAX:** Edwin Klebs was the first person to introduce paraffin wax as an useful embedding medium when he was researching on the laryngeal tumours. He made microscopic sections of the tumours using what he exclaimed as the 'melting down technique'. Later he revised his recollection and attributed the invention of 'melting down' to Rudolf Heidenhain, who used a concentrated gum Arabic solution as Klebs substituted paraffin wax for the beeswax and stearin used by Stricker and thereby introduced paraffin wax to histology. He applied molten paraffin wax onto the tissue and found that the sections were better than those cut from fresh tissue.

4. **MICROTOME:** George Adams in 1770 was the first to invent a basic model of microtome which was later improved by Alexander Cummings. It was a cylindrical shaped microtome which utilized a hand crank. It was primarily used for examining structures of wood under a microscope and evaluate its strength for constructional use. The term "microtome" was composed in 1839 by Chevalier. However, it was Rudolf Thoma who actually developed the first official microtome, called the "Thoma microtome". The first microtome for sectioning animal tissues was built in 1848, whereas the Cambridge Rocker (1885), Minot (1886), and sledge microtomes (1910) were manufactured later. In 1886, Professor Charles Sedgwick Minot invented a type of rotary microtome known as the Minot Microscope.
5. **COPLIN JAR:** Dr Coplin invented the glass jar (the Coplin jar) which were grooved and therefore, allowed slides to stand in a vertical position and also separated from each other in a staining solution.
6. **MICROSCOPE SLIDES:** The concept of microscopic slides actually originated from the pieces of ivory or bone, containing specimens clutched between disks of transparent mica, that would slide into the gap between the stage and the objective. These "sliders" were popular in Victorian England until the Royal Microscopical Society introduced the standardized glass microscope slide.



Photographs of a microscope slide containing reference specimens from the inner mucosa of the small intestine of a cholera victim prepared in 1855 (left), the screw-type tourniquet (middle) & the glass vacutainer tubes (right)

7. **TOURNIQUET:** The tourniquet was first used during Roman emperors' era in 200 BC with the main aim of saving the life of soldiers or patients with ignorance of the limb. During that time, leather instruments or bronze rings were used for this purpose. Archigenes and Heliodorus who used to practice in Ancient Rome used narrow bands of cloth that were placed directly above and below the lines of incision with each passing two or three times around the limb. Dr. L Petit, in the early 18th century developed a screw-type device and termed it as tourniquet. It was one of the most salient medical inventions.

THROUGH MY EYES!

Dr Aparna Muralidhar

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On clearing my MD exams, I heaved a sigh of relief and accomplishment ! Stepping out into the outside world post MD gave me a glimpse of how vast this speciality was. Working as a senior resident, I tried to figure out which subspeciality of pathology interested me the most so that I could improve my knowledge and skills further. After much thought and inputs from my teachers, I embarked on the journey of pursuing a fellowship. I applied for fellowship in GI and Hepatic Pathology in VPS Lakeshore Hospital, Kochi. The news of clearing the entrance exam and being selected for the fellowship was ecstatic. The very thought of stepping out of my comfort zone to a completely unfamiliar atmosphere gave me jitters initially. However, I was glad that I got an opportunity to do so and improve myself as an individual.

Settling down in the new place took a while. Learning to understand the new language, familiarising with the surroundings, getting adjusted to the workflow and new colleagues took some time . The hospital has a robust GI and hepatic pathology programme, covering all aspects of GI and hepatic pathology including infectious, inflammatory, neoplastic and transplant pathology. Days went by grossing GI and liver specimens, and reporting the wide range of biopsies and resection specimens, IHC and FNAC. Most of the learning happened at work. The seminars, clinicopathological and tumor board meets were add ons which gave exposure to presenting and discussing cases with surgical and clinical colleagues. It has been a privilege to have got the opportunity to interact and learn one on one from my esteemed guide, Dr Pushpa Mahadevan Madam.

This exposure helped me think more broadly and expanded my horizons around how diagnosis relates to treatment. As a doctor behind the reports, this career enhancing experience has shaped my professional life and helped make me the pathologist I am today

I firmly believe that pathology as a speciality has a scope for lifelong learning. Of the many options available (both online and offline), I would recommend my peers to get hands on training in a speciality of choice sometime in their career.

WORKPLACE BASED ASSESSMENT FOR POST-GRADUATES IN PATHOLOGY: NEED OF THE HOUR

Dr. Sunita Y Patil

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Director, University Department of Education for Health Professionals (UDEHP)
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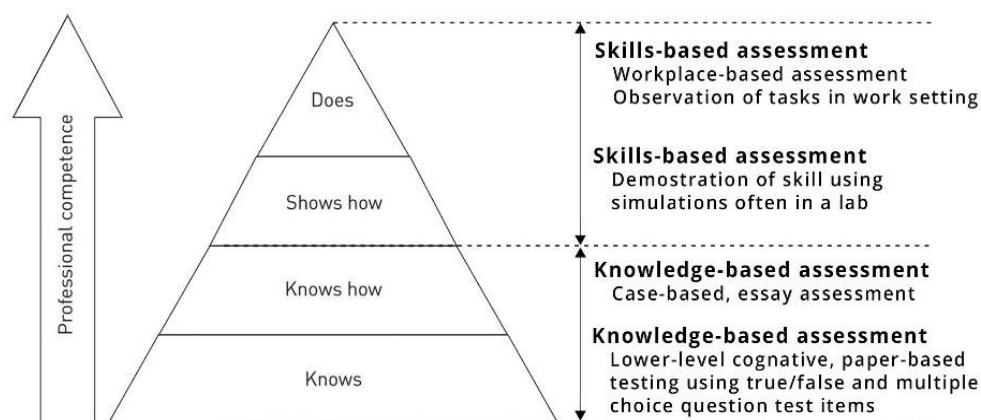


Workplace based assessment (WPBA) is one of the modalities, which assesses the trainees in authentic settings¹. The term WPBA is defined by The Postgraduate Medical Education and Training Board (PMETB) of UK as 'the assessment of working practices based on what doctors actually do in the clinical setting and is predominantly carried out in the workplace itself'². The two cardinal elements of WPBA are 'direct observation' and 'conducted in work place' in addition to provision of 'feedback' to the trainee¹.

The aim of Postgraduate (PG) training is not merely directed at attainment of knowledge, attitude and skills but also at observable responsiveness and appropriate functioning in real life situations. In the current curriculum, though University Examinations assess knowledge and various skills for 2-3 days, even the most ideal of conventional assessments conducted in examination settings will fall short of measuring these outcomes. Currently, in most Institutes there is lack of continuous assessment systems in place that lead to continuous improvement and learning among the PGs. The need to observe and assess the PGs in real life situations is the need of the hour, so that necessary mid-course corrections can be provided to the PGs.

Why WPBA? :

- ♦ It Conforms to highest level of Miller's pyramid¹ :
- ♦ Miller's pyramid³ is a model used for assessment of clinical competence/performance. The knowledge forms the base of the pyramid ('Knows'), The next level 'Knows how' measures understanding and application of knowledge, the third level 'Shows how' or competence which can be measured by methods such as OSPE/OSCE. The WPBA conforms to the highest ('Does') of Miller's pyramid and also has the potential to assess at all four levels.



Adaptation of Miller's Pyramid of Clinical Competence (1990)

- ♦ Involves observation in a real life setting and provision of feedback.
- ♦ Compensates for some shortcomings in the traditional summative assessment methods like clinical skills and procedural skills.

Ex: The procedural skills like Bone Marrow aspiration/Biopsy, Fine needle aspiration Cytology (FNAC) and even a simple blood collection techniques can be assessed and feedback can be given for further improvement in performance.¹

- ♦ Focus on the necessary soft skills (communication, behavior, professionalism, ethics, attitude): Pathology is just not just a laboratory science. Clinical pathology deals with art and science of clinical practice. Soft skills like communication, history taking skills, professionalism etc are equally important for pathologists as in clinical practice. However, their importance has long been undermined when it comes to Post-Graduate assessment.¹
- ♦ It aligns learning with actual working.
- ♦ It helps in bringing in the concept of 'In-Training Assessment'.²
- ♦ WPBA Encourages reflective practice: When 'Assessment is used for learning', it is associated with a reflection by the student (Self Assessment) as well as by the teacher (Feedback). Feedback is more effective when provided around a specific task.¹

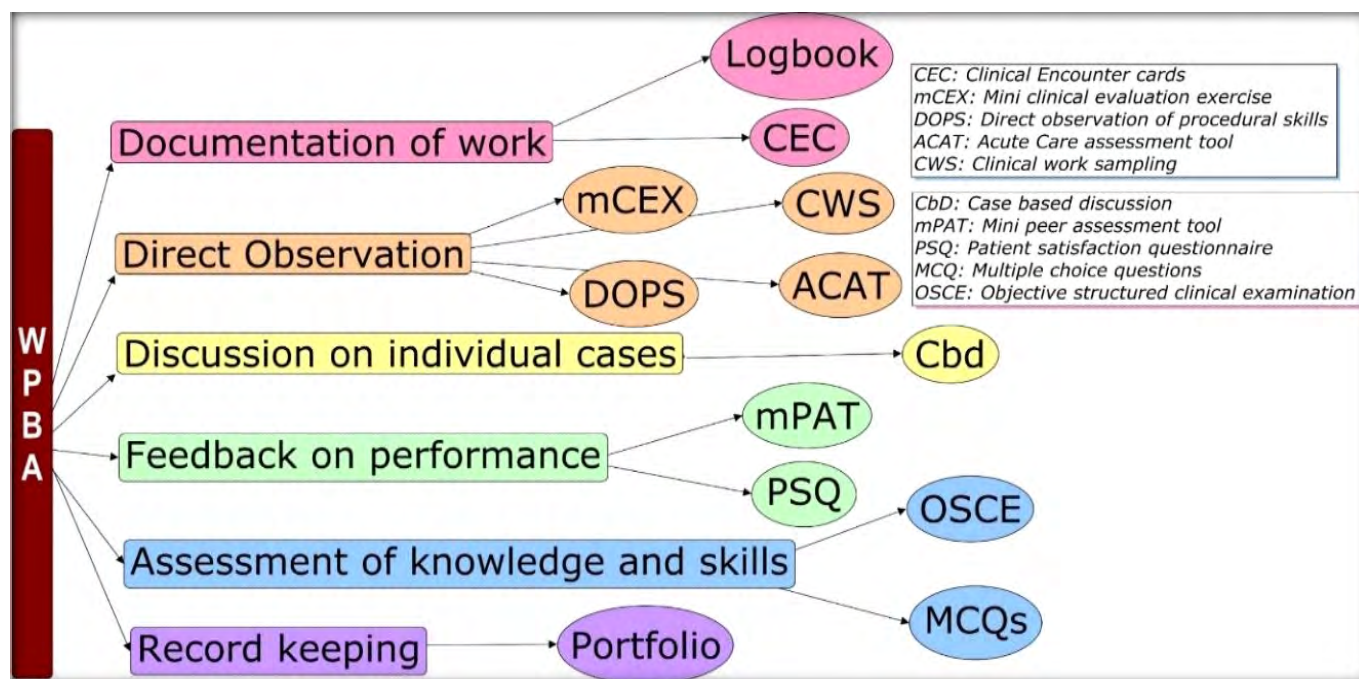
Currently, the Competency based post graduate training is being implemented in India, as per NMC's PGMER 2021 regulations⁴ and it is suggested to make use of the logbook for monitoring the learning process. However, there is lack of clarity in implementation of 'in-training' assessments. Hence in the context of Competency based Post graduate education, WPBA helps us to assess the PGs in actual working and a real clinical set up and helps in improving their performance through feedback. These competencies/skills then can be documented in a log book.

What are the tools for WPBA?

It needs to be emphasized here that, the WPBA is used as a complement to the conventional assessment system. It cannot however, be recommended for replacing the traditional examinations. For the best benefit of WPBA, the tools are used in judicious combination based on the context and feasibility.

The tools may be grouped under some broad categories as below :

- ♦ Direct observation of trainees performance during clinical encounters such as the mini-Clinical Evaluation Exercise (mini-CEX), Direct Observation of Procedural Skills (DOPS), Acute Care Assessment Tool (ACAT), Clinical Work Sampling (CWS)
- ♦ Discussion of individual clinical cases such as Chart Stimulated Recall (CSR; also referred to as Case based Discussion or CbD)
- ♦ Feedback on routine performance during clinical work from the peers, coworkers and patients (multisource feedback) using tools such as mini- Peer Assessment Tool (mini- PAT), and Patient Satisfaction Questionnaires (PSQ)
- ♦ "Documentation of work by the trainee through logs e.g. Logbook, Clinical Encounter Cards (CEC)
- ♦ A longitudinal compilation of above assessments and own reflections or Learning from other sources into a Portfolio"



WPBA Toolbox1: Adopted from Singh TS, Modi J. "Workplace-based assessment : 2013

Some common tools of WPBA used in clinical setting and their utility in pathology Post-Graduate assessment:

Case based Discussion (Cbd):

It is a way for PGs to present and discuss their cases and obtain systematic and structured feedback from the assessors (teachers). The PGs can choose the case, timing, and the assessor.

Mini Clinical Evaluation Exercise (Mini CEX):

Mini-CEX is a snapshot of a doctor/patient interaction. It is designed for an assessor to provide trainees (PGs) with feedback on skills essential to the provision of good clinical care by observing an actual clinical encounter.¹ The setting for this is usually a clinical laboratory, and the assessment is usually focused on one of the aspects of the clinical encounter, such as taking a history or one part of the clinical examination. The assessment is recorded on a standard proforma and the feedback is given to the PG by the faculty/assessor.

Direct Observation of Procedural skills (DOPS):

DOPS is a method that has been designed specifically for trainees to be assessed for competence in the day-to-day 'practical procedures' that they undertake as part of their training.¹ The procedure may involve a patient or laboratory technique. The assessor will observe a PG performing a procedure using a standard proforma and provides immediate feedback.

Multi-Source Feedback (MSF):

MSF is a method of obtaining feedback in a structured form from staff associated with the trainee in the workplace who have the opportunity to observe the PGs, like their supervisors, colleagues, peers, nurses, technicians or patients themselves. The respondents are asked to rate the PG in a standard format on a rating scale about a particular behavioral aspects like professionalism, communication skills etc. It provides reasonable feedback on the trainee's behavior and competence in clinical situations which may not be directly observed by the supervisor/faculty.

Some of the examples of the context in which the tools of WPBA can be used to assess post-graduates in Pathology.

Common tools of WPBA	Examples of the context in which the tools can be used
Case Based Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autopsy Cases: • Clinical cases • Microscopic Examination: Histopathology/Cytology/Hematology slides
Mini CEX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking an appropriate history for FNAC of a lymph node to assess knowledge, communication skills or aspects of professionalism • Obtaining informed consent from a patient before bone marrow biopsy
DOPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autopsy techniques: Performing an evisceration Dissection of single organ / system • Grossing Techniques: Grossing of a specific specimen like Modified radical mastectomy specimen for carcinoma breast • FNAC Procedure • Bone Marrow aspiration /Biopsy • Histological techniques: Ex. Preparing paraffin blocks, section cutting, staining procedure etc

The main aim of competency based Post-graduate curriculum is to equip the PGs with sufficient knowledge, practical or procedural skills and attitude to make them professionally competent and a confident practicing pathologist. In this context, WPBA is the need of the hour that provides a reliable way to ensure that every post-graduate is prepared to practice.

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BON APPETIT !

A PATHOLOGIST'S CUISINE FOR THE DAY

Dr. Chaitra N

Assistant Professor, Department of Pathology,
Sri Siddhartha Medical College, Agalakote, Tumkur



This platter awakens you from hypnosis!
'Bread and butter' from Pericarditis,
'Cheese' on top from Caseous necrosis,
Never miss the 'Sugar-icing' from Perisplenitis!
Another fluffy add-on to the platter-
'Fried egg' of Oligodendroglioma tumor,
Sprinkled on it is Carcinoid's 'Salt and pepper'.!

Red, sweet and sour,
Luscious to eat every hour;
Guess who's in this 'Strawberry skin' attire?
It's Cholesterolosis of Gallbladder!

A tiny fish had a wish;
Lymphoma severed to appear 'Fish-flesh',
Bellyful of yummy dish,
Scraps of 'Herring-bone' reminds us of Fibrosarcoma swish!

As our eyes alight from day to dawn,
Ovaries are ready with their 'Coffee bean',
Brenner and Granulosa cell tumor to count on,
Along with NLPHL serving us some 'Popcorn'.!

'Bananas' from gametocyte of Falciparum,
'Green apple' from the Amyloid spectrum,
H.Mole adding some 'clusters of grapes',
Trichomonas eager to place some 'pears'.!
Fruits are delight as dessert after meals!

PATH - THE PAST PRESENT AND FUTURE

Ruthu Kori

3rd Year MBBS Student
KLE Jagadguru Gangadhar Mahaswamigalu
Moorsavirmath Medical College (JGMMMC)
Constituent of KAHER, Hubli, Karnataka



Tissues the issue ,tumours the rumour- Is cancer the answer?
For all lifestyle modifications that come as bouncers,
From bliss of benignity to malice of malignancy
Knocks me down, oh help me my dear Pathology!

The yellow hue that's eye catchy,
Not something I want to appreciate in the liver so fatty.
Ouch! the pain in lower abdomen
Is it appendicitis or damage to the capsule of Bowman.

Gazing across gross specimens;
Some of which to us don't yet make sense.
My mind twirls on a roller coaster ride,
Of how fascinating it can be all on a tiny slide!

From Robins to Harsh Mohan
Knowledge gained follows the phenomena of all or none.
The past present future bestowed in Path;
Is nevertheless simpler than any complicated math

On your shoulders we all leaned,
Be it Plague, Leprosy or Covid we grieved.
Pathology - you paved the path in all tough times;
You are a boon to Medicine and all our lives!

रक्त की आत्म गाथा

डा. अर्चना श्रीवास्तव

गाँधी चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय ,भोपाल

कहे रक्त अपनी कहानी,
स्वयं की जुबानी ।

हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान,
निर्बल हो या पहलवान।

सिख हो या ईसाई,
मौलवी हो या कसाई।

खोजते ही रह जाएँगे
मुझमें फ़र्क न कर पाएँगे।

कोई सरहद मुझे रोक सके ऐसा किसी में दम नहीं,
मैं किसी भी मुल्क में रहूँ , मुझे कोई ग़म नहीं।

बिडेन हो या ओबामा,चाहे जो लो नाम,
रंग भेद से परे हूँ मैं,रक्त वहिनियाँ मेरा धाम।

मुझ पर राजनीति करने की, मत करना तुम भूल,
बस इंसान की रगो में बहना, यही मेरा ऊसूल।

समाज के रखवालों से करता हूँ एक अपील,
मेरा व्यापार करके, मत करो मुझे ज़लील।

जाति,धर्म और वर्ग से बना रहा पहचान,
कितना छोटा हो गया लहू बेच इंसान।

नोटों के इस खेल से रहना चाहता हूँ आज़ाद,
काश कि मेरी सोच का हो पाता अनुवाद।

जीवन में करना हो,यदि काम महान,
तो नियमित करते रहे स्वैच्छिक रक्तदान।

ON A LIGHTER NOTE – PATH MEME

Ms. KOWSHIKA

3rd Year MBBS Student

Sri Venkateswara Medical College Hospital
and Research Center, Ariyur, Puducherry

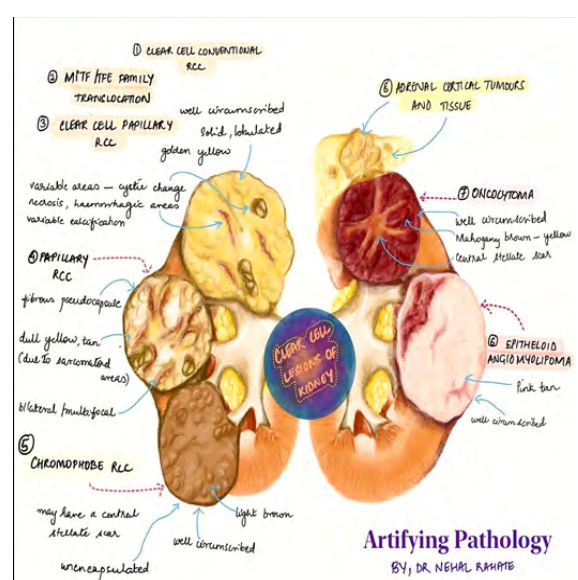
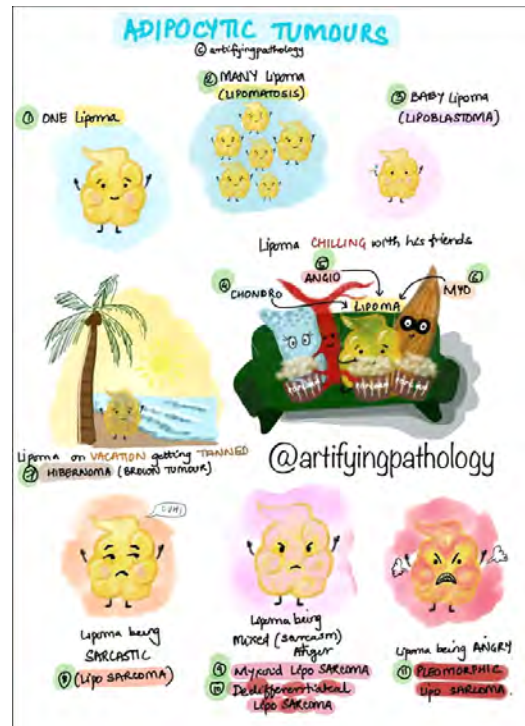
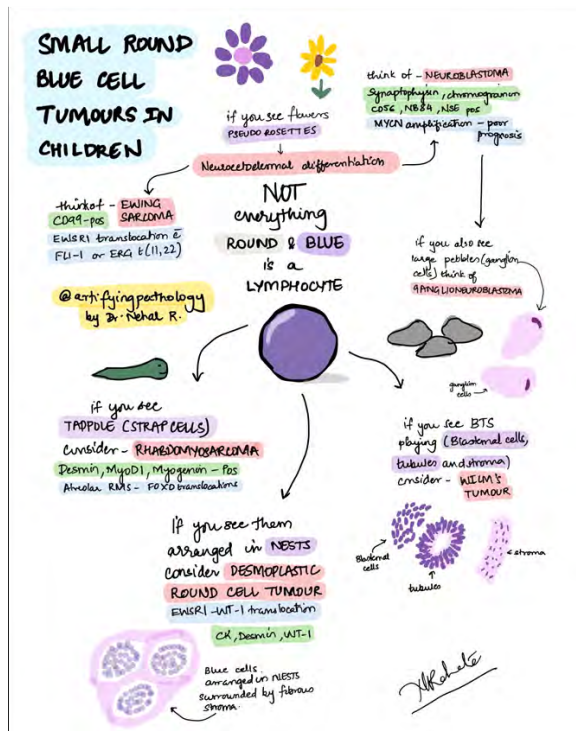


PATH DOODLES

Dr. Nehal Rahate

Consultant Pathologist

Shahbazkar Diagnostic Lab Lt, Maharashtra



ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY KCIAPM



KCIAPM INTERACTIVE SLIDE SEMINAR April, 2023



28th April, 2023
2:00 - 4:30 PM



**Kasturbha
Medical College,
MAHE, Manipal**



Live on KCIAPMSoMe YouTube Channel
Brought to you by Social Media Subcommittee



KCIAPM Path Webinar Season 3

Topic

**Systematic approach to
bladder biopsy interpretation**



27th May, 2023
11 AM to 12 PM

Dr Jayaram Iyengar
Managing Director,
Neuberg Anand Reference
Laboratory,
Bengaluru





Live on KCIAPMSoMe YouTube Channel
Brought to you by Social Media Subcommittee

ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY KCIAPM


- 1) CME and wet workshop on hemoglobinopathies was conducted at Mandya institute of medical sciences , Mandya on 24th of November 2022.
- 2) Department of Pathology, Kodagu Institute of Medical Sciences organised a one day CME on "Female Genital Tract Tumours – An Update" on 21/01/2023 .
- 3) Department of Pathology, J.J.M.Medical College, Davangere, conducted a CME on " DILEMMA AND DELIGHTS IN CYTOPATHOLOGY " on 16th January 2023 featuring eminent faculty from across the state.
- 4) Department of Pathology, East Point Medical College, conducted a CME on " Platter of reporting systems in pathology – Bridging the gap between pathologists and clinicians" on 24th March, 2023 with over 150 registrations the CME was an academic feast.
- 5) Haematology Master Class on 21st May 2023.







BEA'S®
J.J.M MEDICAL COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY
DAVANGERE



CME ON "DILEMMA AND DELIGHTS IN CYTOPATHOLOGY"
 Under the auspices of Karnataka Chapter of Indian Association of Pathologists
 and Microbiologists (KCIAPM)
 Dated: **16-01-2023**
 HELD AT : **Library Auditorium, JJMMC**

CME REPORT

INAUGURAL FUNCTION



Prayer song by 2nd year Pathology PG'S



CHIEF GUESTS



Welcome speech by Dr. Ashwini H.N professor Dept of Pathology



Lighting lamp by our chief guests



Vote of Thanks by Dr. Manasa G.C., Professor, Dept of Pathology

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY JJMMC








**INTERNATIONAL
Hematology Consortium**
Training | Research | Treatment



**Haematology
Masterclass**



**LLMT Practice
Essentials**
Lymphoma, Leukemia, Myeloma & T-cell




HaemBasics
Know your blood!



HCG
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Trienta
Precision Diagnostics



**Haematology
Diagnostics**



21ST MAY, SUNDAY 2023 | 09:00 AM TO 06:00 PM

Venue: The Chancery Pavilion, Bengaluru

PHYSICIANS | PEDIATRICIANS | PATHOLOGISTS | ONCOLOGISTS

DIALOGUE WITH DR. VIKRAM DESHPANDE

Dr. Vikram Deshpande

Pathologist at the Massachusetts general hospital
Professor of Pathology at the Harvard Medical School
World renowned Gastrointestinal and Bone and soft tissue pathologist
Pioneer in the field of IgG4 disease.
Editor-in-Chief Journal of Clinical Pathology



Dr Vikram Deshpande is an outstanding pathologist and currently works at the Massachusetts general hospital and Professor of Pathology at the Harvard Medical School. He graduated from JIPMER in 1991. He did MD Pathology and senior residency from AIIMS New Delhi and then moved to the USA.

His areas of interest are Pancreas, Liver and tubular gut and his research in the areas of gastrointestinal and connective tissue diseases is remarkable. His contributions to the field of IgG4-related disease have been instrumental in establishing diagnostic criteria, as well as pioneering new treatments for this disease.

Dr. Deshpande has published over 100 peer-reviewed articles, editorials, reviews and book chapters and has been an invited speaker at major national and international pathology meetings. Dr. Deshpande serves on the editorial boards of the Archives of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, and Diagnostic Histopathology, and is Editor in Chief of the Journal of Clinical Pathology.

1. What inspired you to pursue a career in pathology?

I decided to become a pathologist when I was probably in the 8th standard, and that's because my father is a neuropathologist. So my father was trained in pathology in the 1950s in GS Medical college in Mumbai. And then he moved to Bangalore in 1975 when he became the Head of Department of Neuropathology. And then in 1985, he went into practice. I remember, even as a kid, I used to walk around the NIMHANS neuropathology department, and there used to be this guy who would create these moulds so that they could put these brain slices in there. And I would go and help him put those brain slices.

I didn't understand anything, but then over the years, I would look at few slides and when I went to medical school, I decided I wanted to do pathology. I got internal medicine which was the most prestigious thing you could get in those days. So it has to be inspired by my dad. And then I have several cousins who are actually also pathologists. I had an uncle, a generation prior to my dad, he was the Dean of GS Medical College, and he was a pathologist.

He has written this textbook that I actually found the other day in one of the Harvard libraries, about the histology of the inner ear and then I was partly inspired by my cousins who are also pathologists, my cousin and his wife, R B Deshpande and Jaya Deshpande, both of them were practicing in Mumbai. So it's a big family of pathologists. Even my wife is a pathologist as well.

It's a fascinating field, isn't it? Every morning when I go in, even after 30 years of experience, there's always something I have never seen before. I scratch my head and think about it and there's always something new to be described, there's something new to be written about and it's just so fascinating that I wouldn't change what I do for anything.

2. What do you think sets pathology apart from other medical disciplines?

Well, I think the most obvious answer is that we don't have direct patient contact. I think that is very different from every other medical discipline, which is not entirely true, because I know the FNA service interacts with patients. The blood bank certainly interacts with patients, but on the whole, most of us don't really interact.

After the pandemic, I think one of the nicest things about pathology is I think it gives you a great work-life balance. I see my surgical colleagues running like crazy, and I know they get all the limelight and they are in the front rows of everything and they get all the accolades. But if you are okay with not getting those accolades, I think the work-life balance makes a difference

It is allied with research, and I think if you are interested in research, particularly, serious research, where you are going to spend a significant amount of time, I think you do need an understanding of disease and histology.

For the first time in the US this year, all of the open positions for pathology were matched, so I think people are getting the sense that, here is a profession that offers you much of the joys of medicine, but gives you the right work-life balance.

3. What do you think are the most important skills for a successful pathologist?

You are going to be shocked by my answer, but it is the ability to communicate. That I think is true for all physicians, but it is even more true today than anything else. **So you communicate with your physicians, with your surgeons, with patients and you can be the world's best pathologist**

If you look at some of the best pathologists, what sets them apart? The reality is the ability to communicate what is on their mind, communicate in terms of teaching other people. You can make a terrible mistake. And yet, if you are able to communicate effectively both to the patient and to the surgeon, things just fall in place

Unfortunately, I learnt this quite late in life, the ability to communicate, and then it is the written word, right? So, you are what you write, and you are what you speak. So, you probably heard great speakers in your life, and they stand out. Their message sticks in your mind.

Then, of course, I think in pathology, specifically, if you talk specifically of anatomic pathology, I do believe that there are some people who have an eye for it, and some people who just don't have an eye for it. There are some great surgical pathologists who have a great eye.

I mean I make plenty of my own mistakes, but there is something called an eye for pathology, and I had it very early on, in my first year of residency at AIIMS. I knew precisely that I was pretty good at it. You got to have a visual brain. There is something in the brain that is unique to great good pathologist.

4. What road map should a budding pathologist follow to get into pathology residency in good institutes abroad?

I know much about the USA, I know very little about other countries, so I could speak mostly for the US and I think one of the challenges with pathology is now it has gotten very competitive and pathology is becoming more popular. I think if you are straight out of MBBS and just apply it is going to be challenge. USMLE scores certainly make a difference. I think at the end of the day, if you do not have some US experience, it is not going to work. You do have to have some research experience, and I have certainly done a fair amount of this myself.

But you do need to find a mentor in the US, somebody willing to write you a letter for an observership. The other thing I would say is that I think unlike in India, I think test results are not necessarily viewed as all important. People are looking for two things. One is the ability to communicate, because if you think of it from a program director's perspective, residents play a very important role in the hospital.

If there is conflict or if they are unable to fulfill that role, that is a really challenging problem. So they want to make sure that people that they hire can communicate and then also be just good, more than good human beings, good collegial colleagues, so they can get along with their resident colleagues, and they can also get along with the rest of the technical staff and and the staff in general as well. So when somebody calls you for an interview, they sort of know that you are good. What they are trying to judge is, would you fit into this place? It is what they call a good fit, which is sort of hard to judge, but the ability to communicate as well.

The other thing is at least I am always very interested in seeing people bringing something unique to the program.

With all this artificial intelligence thing going on, and these algorithms being developed to evaluate histology slides, so if you bring in interests other than your core medical interests, I think you will become a very attractive candidate. I think if you really want to do this, if you can show that you have done some computing stuff, there was this molecular revolution we had in pathology, and now it is the computational side of things that is front and center, and people are desperate to get people with the expertise both in the computing side of things as well as being physicians as well.

5. What do you think needs to change in the Indian pathology practice scenario?

I must admit that I do not know too much about India. I think in general, that pathologists are less appreciated in India than in the US. I think in general, the few cases I see from India, I have seen their pathologists and they are top notch. But I don't think the expertise is as

widespread. I think also in India, it is a very rigid hierarchical system where people and this applies to the whole education process, you're not allowed to ask questions. But it is this ability to just have this sort of interaction on a level playing field.

I think lack of resources is a big thing. I think histopathology, does not quite get the money, and therefore you don't have those resources. Although that is changing fast I see.

6. What is your favourite way to de-stress from work?

I learnt that during the pandemic. So, I used to just work, work, work. I have learnt to go for a morning run. I sort of run and walk, I jog, but like between 5 and 10 miles. So I typically go into work at around 10 o'clock. I do yoga at least twice a week. I didn't realize that I could meditate. I can meditate and shut my brain off all of a sudden. So I've learnt a few tricks and techniques to de-stress.

All our jobs are very stressful. I mean, I run a lab, I direct the GI Pathology Division at Beth Israel, I have 12 colleagues. I do bone and soft tissue, I run a journal. I have a million things to do, but I realized that mental health is more important. It is sort of more important than everything else. If you are not mentally fit, life becomes really, really hard. I learnt this lesson very late, but for anyone, you always should put your mental health ahead of everything else and find ways to de-stress and find ways to get out of this stressful culture that we live in.

7. On a parting note, what advice do you have for aspiring pathologists in India and elsewhere?

Be more self-assertive, you are an important part of the team, make your presence felt, because you bring a lot to the table. I think we tend to shy away from what we bring to the table and that for the people who are thinking about being a pathologist, I think take another look, because it is a phenomenal field. Particularly, I think if you're interested in research, it is the perfect field that combines clinical work and research.

INTERVIEWED BY



Dr. Namratha R
Assistant Professor
JSS Medical College, Mysuru



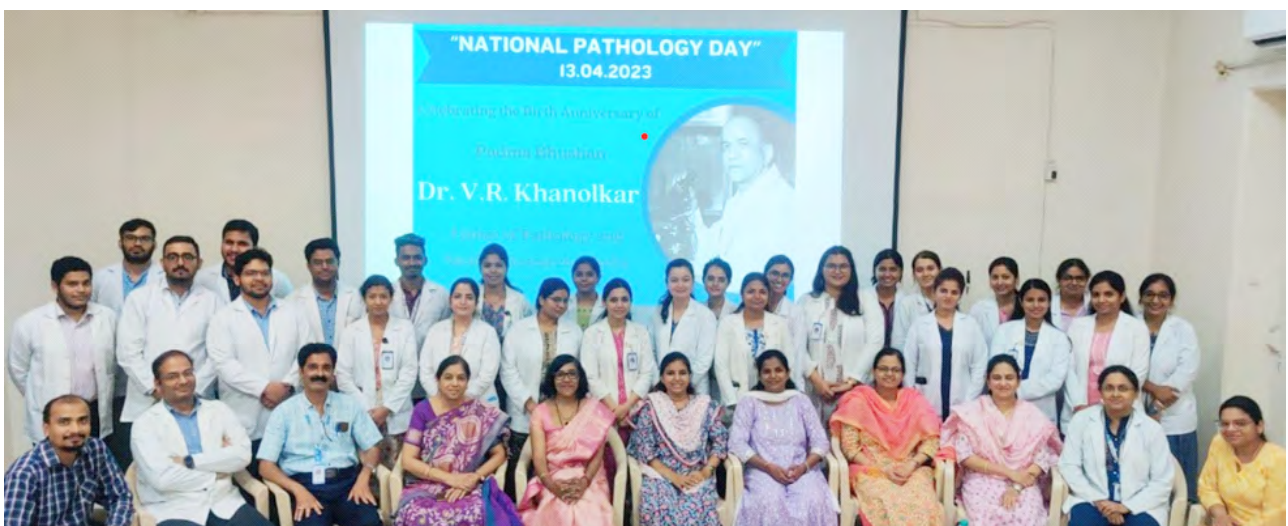
Dr. Sanjana S K
Assistant Professor
St. Peter Medical College Hospital
& Research Institute, Hosur

NATIONAL PATHOLOGY DAY 2023 CELEBRATIONS ACROSS VARIOUS MEDICAL COLLEGES OF KARNATAKA STATE

Sri Siddhartha institute of medical sciences and research centre, T.Begur



BLDE (DU), Shri B.M. Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Center.





Gulbarga Institute of Medial Sciences, Kalaburagi



Department of Pathology GIMS, Kalaburagi



SSIMSRC, Davanagere



Dr. Chandramma Dayananda Sagar Institute of Medical Education and Research, Ramanagara



Kasturba Medical College, Manipal



ESI MC & PGIMSR, Rajajinagar, Bangalore

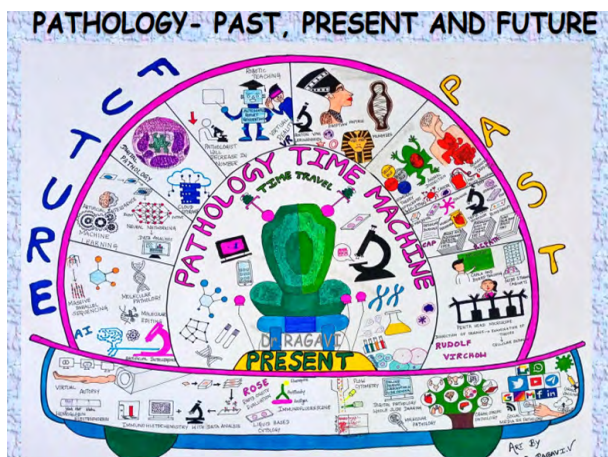




SDM College of Medical Sciences and Hospital, Sattur, Dharwad



Father Muller Medical College, Mangalore



KAHER's JGMMMC, Hubballi



Adichunchanagiri Institute of Medical Science, B G Nagara





Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore

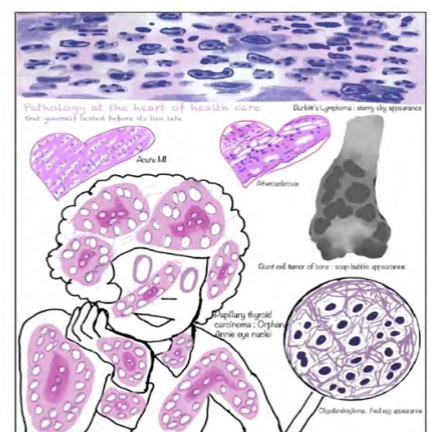
KASTURBA MEDICAL COLLEGE
MANGALORE
(A constituent unit of MAHE, Manipal)

Department Of Pathology

Dear students,
We are organizing some exciting competitions on the occasion of "National Pathology Day" 18th April 2023.
Come join us and showcase your creativity and skills!!

"The Art of Pathology"
Submit your paintings, drawings or digital art on the theme
"Pathology at the Heart of Healthcare"
So put on your creative caps and impress us with your creativity!!

This competition is open to all MBBS students including interns



JSS Medical college, Mysore



APCON 2022 REPORT



Dr Aditya Agnihotri

Honorary Secretary, KCIAPM

Additional Associate Professor

SDM College of Medical Sciences and Hospital

Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara University, Dharwad

Karnataka Chapter- IAPM had the proud privilege to organize the 70th Annual Conference of IAPM and IAP- ID, APCON 2022 from November 30 to December 4, 2022 at M S Ramaiah Medical College, Bengaluru.

We played host to 2200 plus trainees and pathologists from across the country and abroad.

The highly appreciated event also recorded many firsts for an APCON

- First APCON in Hybrid format
- First APCON with 2000+ delegates recording the highest ever number of physical delegates.
- First APCON with 600+ scientific presentations (334 Oral Paper and 272 Posters)
- First APCON with 20 workshops
- First APCON with 10+ competitions
- First APCON with Undergraduate Paper and Poster presentation.
- First APCON with a custom mobile application.
- First APCON to feature Pathkalakar, Pathtweet, PathSketch, PathFlix and PathBlogs
- First APCON to name parallel halls after Legendary Pathologists from India.
- First APCON with dress codes..

APCON 2022 was a resounding success, bringing together a diverse and knowledgeable pathologists from across the country providing an opportunity for exchange of ideas, dissemination of knowledge, exploration of cutting edge technology through our industry partners while having fun. Participants left the conference inspired and equipped with valuable insights along with pleasant memories that are worth a lifetime.



OBITUARY



DR. Kanan Jayant Gharpure

31-12-1941 to 19-12-2022

With profound sorrow, announcing the death of Dr. Kanan Jayant Gharpure at age of 81 years on 19th December 2022 at Pune. She had a highly reputed illustrious career of 25 years in Histopathology in Bengaluru - firstly as Asst, Professor at Kidwai Cancer Hospital, later as Consultant to Bangalore Institution of Oncology besides her own practice.

After MD Degree in 1968, she had a 4-year stint in a public hospitals in Detroit USA. On return in 1972, she worked at Tata Cancer Hospital Mumbai for 10 years. On migrating to Pune in 2008 she worked as a Consultant at Deenanath Mangeshkar Hospital for 18 months.

OBITUARY

DR. P. R. MALUR

16-07-1945 to 12-01-2023



Born on 16th July 1945, Dr Prakash Rudrappa Malur did his schooling from

St. Pauls High School in Belgaum. He passed his MBBS from J. N. Medical College (JNMC), Belgaum in 1971 and joined his Alma mater as Lecturer in Anatomy department in 1972. After a short stint in Anatomy he went to do his MD (Pathology & Bacteriology) from Karnatak Medical College (now KIMS) at Hubli. After completing his post graduation in 1976, Dr Malur rejoined JNMC in department of Pathology, where Dr. S. J. Nagalotimath was HOD of Pathology. Here Dr Malur was exposed to a

whole new world of learning, work culture and dedication. He was closely associated with Dr. Nagalotimath in building one of the finest Pathology Museum in our country at J. N. M. C, Belgaum. Later Dr Malur went on to be the HOD of Pathology and retired in 2010. He also served as

Professor of Pathology and Principal Specialist at Eastern Cape University of Walter Sisulu, in Mthamtha, South Africa for 4 years (1994 to 1998). Dr. Malur

was heading the Histopathology Section at Dr. Prabhakar Kore KLE Hospital Hitech Laboratory, Belgaum. He joined USM-KLE International Medical Program School of Medical Sciences, Belgaum as Head of Pathology in 2011 and served there till his last day.

Dr. Malur was an avid reader and researcher. He has authored many research papers and also contributed a chapter in the IAPM Textbook of Pathology.

He was a good teacher and was admired by all his UG & PG students. He was a kind and helpful person. He loved travelling and made many friends. He attended almost all conferences. I had a close association with Dr. Malur. He was my senior since school days till we did our PG and worked together in the same department for many years. Coincidentally, I even took over as HOD immediately after his tenure. We had a very good rapport throughout our association as friends during student days and as Peers/ Colleagues during our professional life. He was always there to help and guide. We travelled together for many conferences. He will be missed forever now.

Dr. Malur breathed his last in the early hours on 12th of January 2023. He is survived by his wife Mrs Geetha [A Homemaker] and a daughter Dr Sanjeela (A Dentist) and son Mr. Amit (An Engineer). Heartfelt condolences to his family. We pray to the Almighty to rest his Soul in peace and give strength to his family to face the sudden demise of Dr Malur.

Dr. Prakash V. Patil

Past President IAPM (2002)

Ex HOD Pathology, JNMC



OBITUARY

Dr. S.S. Inamdar

08-02-1954 to 26-01-2023

With deep grief, announcing the death of Dr. S.S. Inamdar at the age of 68 years on 26th January at Bagalkot (Karnataka). He had a highly reputed career of 30 years as teacher in medical institute. Firstly as Asst..Professor at MPMC Gulbarga, later as professor at SNMC, Bagalkot. He is survived by wife, two children's and a grandson.. He was a very humble, soft spoken, friendly and lovable person.

OBITUARY



Dr Manjula Biradar

12-9-1977 to 22-2-2023

With extreme grief and shock, I Inform the untimely demise of Dr Manjula Biradar. Even now when I close my eyes - I can hear her melodious voice. Dr Manjula, a gifted singer with a golden voice was like that. She has left so many memories behind.

She was an undergraduate alumina of JSS Medical college and belonged to the batch of 1995.

I had just joined as an Assistant Professor and here was this young enthusiastic postgraduate, who infused the atmosphere with positive energy. Dr Manjula was responsible for starting bone marrow biopsies in our department, which is continued even to date. This being her dissertation topic, she went to Kidwai, learnt the technique, and did all the initial groundwork. None of us were surprised when she got the 3rd rank in MD Pathology, RGUHS in the year 2006. She followed this up with a Fellowship in Oncopathology at Kidwai later. She later joined Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences and then moved to Manipal Northside Hospital in Bangalore.

She is survived by her husband, Dr Praveen Biradar, a pathologist and two beautiful daughters Aditi and Anagha. I have the fondest of memories about her. A brilliant, hardworking, cheerful, bubbly, talented girl who went on to become a competent professional. It was a life full of immense potential. A life full of promise. Alas, fate willed otherwise. She fought hard but succumbed on 22nd February this year. It is a void in the lives of all the people she interacted, especially her husband and children. Manjula, I pray for you and wish strength to your family to bear this profound loss.

Dr Suchitha S

Professor, Pahtology,
JSS Medical College, Mysore



Organized by
Department of Pathology
FATHER MULLER MEDICAL COLLEGE

(A Unit of Father Muller Charitable Institutions)
Father Muller Road, Kankanady, Mangaluru 575002



KAPCON
2023 MANGALURU

49th Annual State Conference of Karnataka Chapter

Indian Association of Pathologists
and Microbiologists

www.kapcon2023.com

KAPCON 2023

THEME : 'BRIDGE TO THE FUTURE'

Dates

5th to 8th

October 2023

Venue

Father Muller Convention Centre, Mangaluru
Preconference workshops are on 5th October

Co-hosts for preconference workshops: A. J Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Yenepoya Medical College, K. S Hegde Medical Academy and Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore.