



# NEWSLETTER

## AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR VETERINARY CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

May 2003

Newsletter #2

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### Important Dates

June 2, 2003	ASVCP/ACVP Annual Meeting Abstracts due
July 1, 2003	ASVCP Annual Case Review submissions due
November 16-19, 2003	Annual ASVCP/ACVP Meeting, Banff, Alberta, Canada

### President's Message:

#### Establishment of the Veterinary Laboratory Professionals as an Official Standing Committee of the ASVCP

Colleagues,

In the President's Message in the first newsletter of 2003, I shared with you the names of the members of the Society who have volunteered to serve on the standing committees for 2002-2003. I also shared with you the goals that have been set for these committees for the upcoming year. In this newsletter I will share with you the goals for our newest standing committee, the Veterinary Laboratory Professionals.

The Veterinary Laboratory Professionals (formerly Veterinary Laboratory Managers) group was formed by a core group of technologists who wanted a forum to

discuss applied veterinary clinical pathology issues. Recently the group was renamed the Veterinary Laboratory Professionals (VLP) to try to make the group more inclusive by encompassing not just supervisors, but also other technologists involved in veterinary clinical pathology laboratories. The group has grown in size each year and attendance at the sessions sponsored by this group at the annual ASVCP meetings has also grown. Clearly there is great interest in having a forum to discuss applied clinical pathology laboratory issues, and the ASVCP is the appropriate organization to foster this activity. Until now, the VLP group has been designated as a “special interest group” within the ASVCP. It has a Chair and Co-chair, which are Linda Vap and Dennis Olexson, respectively. Based on discussions the Executive Board had at the annual meeting in New Orleans, and phone conversations I recently had with the Chair, Co-chair and several other members of the VLP, the time has come to further solidify the relationship of this group within the ASVCP. The Veterinary Laboratory Professionals group will move from designation as a “special interest group” to the more prominent designation as an official standing committee of the ASVCP. This will allow the VLP to continue to grow and will best serve all those ASVCP members who have applied clinical pathology interests. It will also give the VLP a stronger voice within the ASVCP. As with all the other ASVCP standing committees, at the beginning of the year I have given the VLP group a “charge” for the year. These goals were determined by discussions within the ASVCP Executive Board and with the VLP. The goals of the now official VLP standing committee of the ASVCP are as follows:

#### PRESIDENT’S CHARGE FOR 2002-2003

1. The VLP Chair and Co-chair, in conjunction with the President of the ASVCP, will identify members for the first VLP standing committee. This committee should consist of 6-8 members.
2. The committee will develop a charter. The structure and function of the committee will be similar to those of the rest of the ASVCP standing committees. Ideally there should be a chair that will serve at least 3 years. The committee chair will groom the new chair for 1 year prior to vacating his/her position. Committee members should serve a minimum of 3 years. To assure a constant supply of energy and new ideas, there should be an approximately 25 % turnover in the committee members per year.
3. The current chair of the committee, Linda Vap, will liaison directly with the President during this transition period to keep the Executive Board informed of issues affecting the VLP.
4. Maintain PACE continuing education credits for the members.
5. Maintain liaisons with all the other committees to make sure the VLP is represented in all functions of the Society.
6. Write an article for the ASVCP newsletter to keep the membership informed of applied veterinary clinical pathology laboratory issues.
7. Organize, in conjunction with Joanne Messick, the Program Committee chair, the VLP sessions for the upcoming meeting in Banff.
8. Continue to increase the number of veterinary laboratory technologists who join the ASVCP.

I am looking forward to working closely with Linda and Dennis to accomplish the

transition of the VLP group from a “special interest group” to a full standing committee within the ASVCP. I think this change will be a positive one for all parties involved.

William J. Reagan  
President, ASVCP

## Election of ASVCP Officers

This year we are electing three officials of the ASVCP: President-Elect, Treasurer, and First Year Executive Board Member. Each candidate has provided a biography that is included below. All ASVCP members eligible to vote should receive a ballot with this newsletter. All completed ballots for ASVCP officers must be postmarked by July 15, 2003. Please send your ballot to the Immediate Past President:

Dr. Eric Schultze  
Eli Lilly and Company  
PO Box 708 Drop Code GL44  
Greenfield, IN 46140

### CANDIDATE BIOGRAPHIES

#### Candidate for President-Elect



**Dr. Susan J. Tornquist:** ASVCP member since 1990. Education: DVM Colorado State University 1985, MS University of New Mexico 1989, PhD Washington State University 1996. Diplomate, ACVP 1995. Sue’s professional experience includes 6 years in small animal clinical practice in Albuquerque and residency training in clinical pathology at WSU. She has been an Assistant Professor (hopes to change that status soon) of Clinical Pathology at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Oregon State University since 1996. As First Year Executive Board Member, Sue coordinated the 2002 ASVCP Case Review Session. Currently, as Second Year Executive Board member, she is organizing the ASVCP speakers for the ACVIM meeting in 2004. She has been a member of the ASVCP Education Committee since 2000. Her interests include immune responses to infectious disease, diagnostic clinical pathology, diseases of camelids, and development of innovative teaching methods.

### Candidate for Treasurer



**Dr. Sonjia M. Shelly:** ASVCP member since 1980. Sonjia Shelly grew up in the mid-west and is growing down in the west (California). She attended The Ohio State University School of Veterinary Medicine, spent 4.5 years in mixed animal practice in upstate New York and Massachusetts, and then moved to Ithaca, New York and completed a residency in clinical pathology. Sonjia was Assistant Professor for two years at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine. Sonjia passed the ACVP certifying examination in 1985. She served on the Education Committee for ASVCP, the ACVP certifying examination committee for 5 years, and has been the Treasurer of the ASVCP for the past two years. Currently, she is a Senior Clinical Pathologist for IDEXX Veterinary Services, a position she has held for 15 years.

### Candidates for First Year Executive Board Member:



**Dr. A. Rick Alleman:** ASVCP member since 1990. Education: DVM Louisiana State University 1980; PhD University of Florida, College of Veterinary Medicine 1995. Diplomate ABVP (Companion Animal Specialty) 1987, recertified 1997; Diplomate ACVP 1993. Professional experience: Clinical small animal practice for 9 years. Residency training at the University of Florida. Currently Associate Professor of Clinical Pathology at the University of Florida, College of Veterinary Medicine. Professional interests include diagnostic cytopathology and oncology, molecular diagnosis of vector transmitted, blood-borne pathogens, reptile hematology, and playing guitar. Passions: family, church activities, music and teaching.



**Dr. Christine S. Oliver:** ASVCP member since 1989. Education: DVM Ohio State University 1987, PhD Ohio State University 1994. Diplomate, ACVP 1993. Christine's professional experience includes an internship in small animal medicine and surgery at the Animal Medical Center in New York City, New York and residency training in clinical pathology at OSU. She has been an Assistant Professor of Clinical Pathology at the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, Colorado State University since 1994. She was chair of the Clinical Pathology Specialty Section, 48<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the ACVP in Albuquerque, NM in 1997 and has been on the ASVCP Membership Committee since 1999. Her research interests include host cell-parasite interactions in murine malaria infections, malarial anemia, molecular markers of lymphoma and measuring iron status in small animals.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Call for Abstracts

The next concurrent meeting of the ASVCP and the ACVP will be held November 16-19, 2003, in Banff, Alberta Canada. There will be a combined ASVCP/ACVP Clinical Pathology Scientific Session for everyone that has interest in clinical pathology. The format will be similar to that of the 2002 annual meeting. This will be a great opportunity to present experimental or clinical research data to colleagues and we will have both oral platform and poster presentations. The final decision regarding presentation format is at the discretion of the program committee. We encourage participation by a wide variety of individuals including faculty, senior scientists, diagnostic veterinary pathologists/clinical pathologists, trainees and many others. Presenters are required to attend the meeting. Now is the time for you to start planning your presentations!!! The deadline for abstract submission will be June 2nd, 2003.

### ASVCP Young Investigator Award

The ASVCP will present a \$500 award to the resident or graduate student whose platform presentation is judged best among the competing presentations. Eligibility requirements include a degree in veterinary medicine and enrollment in a residency or graduate program in pathology/clinical pathology or a related discipline. The oral presentation must describe original work of the competitor involving clinical or experimental research that relates to clinical pathology. Presenters are required to attend the meeting. Award selection will be based on the scientific content, abstract composition, clarity of presentation and ability to answer questions. Each trainee may submit only one presentation in this competition.

### ACVP Young Investigator Award

If you are a trainee and have a poster presentation, you can submit it for consideration in the ACVP Young Investigator Award. [Any abstract submitted for the ACVP Young Investigator Award is not eligible for the ASVCP Young Investigator Award.]

### SUBMITTING YOUR ABSTRACTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Detailed instructions that explain how to submit an abstract and how to enroll in the ASVCP or ACVP Young Investigator Award competition will follow in the next newsletter and will then be posted on the ASVCP website ([www.asvcp.org](http://www.asvcp.org)). Harold Tvedten will coordinate the combined ASVCP/ ACVP Clinical Pathology Scientific Session of this meeting. Please direct your inquiries for this session to Harold at the following address:

Harold Tvedten  
Tjällinge  
740 20 Vänge

Sweden  
Phone: 46 18 370675  
FAX: 46 18 309565  
E-mail: Tvedten@msu.edu  
Harold.Tvedten@klke.slu.se

## **Call for Case Review Submissions**

### **CALL FOR SLIDES AND CASES**

Submissions are requested for the 2003 ASVCP Case Review Session. Materials that may be submitted include hematology, cytology or surgical pathology slides, electron photomicrographs, and interesting clinical chemistry or hematology cases. This is a popular and interactive opportunity to share cases and experiences among attendees.

#### **TYPES OF MATERIAL REQUESTED**

Cases should be classic examples or unique or unusual representations of diseases, clinical cases, or research data. Cases may represent any species. Analytic problems that are associated with instrumentation, assay conditions, statistical analysis or specimen handling are welcome. Stained, cover-slipped glass slides are preferred, but in certain cases, 2x2 transparencies will be considered. Surgical biopsies should be from lesions that would be examined cytologically, and ideally the submission should include a cytologic preparation.

#### **Case Submission:**

#### **MATERIAL NEEDED**

Eighty (80) glass slides are needed for each case. The submitter must check all glass slides to assure their quality. Please do not attach adhesive labels to the glass slides. If 2x2 transparencies or histologic sections are submitted, send only one transparency or histologic section. If the case is accepted, the submitter will supply 80 copies of the transparency or histologic slide.

For clinical chemistry or hematology cases, laboratory data including reference intervals for your laboratory should be submitted.

#### **PRINTED MATERIAL / CASE INFORMATION / DIGITAL IMAGES**

Please send a hard copy of case information with the slides or data. In addition, send 2 Word files as e-mail attachments to radin.1@osu.edu. If e-mail or attachments are a problem, these files may be sent on disk. The first file is the case history to be distributed with the slides sets prior to the meeting and should include contributors, specimen submitted, signalment, concise history, clinical findings, and pertinent laboratory data. The second file is information that will be distributed at the meeting and should include the information on the first file, plus diagnosis, slide description, discussion, and references.

In addition, please send 2-3, digital images that are representative of the lesions on the glass slide for possible inclusion in the case summary document. If 2x2 or electron photomicrographs are submitted, digital images of these must be submitted in addition to the non-electronic image. Digital images should be 1024 x 768 pixels in the JPEG format with compression set on high quality. Digital images may be sent by email or disk. A figure legend in Word should accompany the images. Inclusion of digital images is **required as part of the submission process** and is new for this year.

The goal of this session is to stimulate discussion and not necessarily to present a lecture or literature review with each case. If preferred, the submitter may include discussion questions to be answered at the case review session. These questions may inspire members to review cases before the meeting.

### **WHEN AND WHERE TO SUBMIT**

The deadline for submission of cases is July 1, 2003. ***Please note the earlier deadlines due to the November meeting.*** Submitters will be notified of the results of the selection process by July 15, 2003. Only 20 cases will be presented at the meeting. Cases not selected for presentation may be returned to the submitter, retained for consideration as a 2004 presentation, or included in the 2003 cases as an interesting case, but not presented. Be sure to include your e-mail address with your submission.

Inquires and case submissions should be sent to:

Dr. Judith Radin  
The Ohio State University  
Department of Veterinary Biosciences  
1925 Coffey Road  
Columbus, OH 43210  
Phone: (614) 292-4266  
FAX: (614) 292-6473  
E-mail: radin.1@osu.edu

## **Call for ACVIM Forum Speakers**

The ASVCP arranges speaker(s) for the ACVIM meeting each year. The speaker(s) provide 8 hrs of talks reflecting current knowledge and/or in-depth reviews of topics in veterinary clinical pathology. The 2004 ACVIM meeting will be June 9-12, 2004 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Please send suggestions for ASVCP speakers and topics for the 2004 ACVIM meeting to Sue Tornquist at [Susan.Tornquist@oregonstate.edu](mailto:Susan.Tornquist@oregonstate.edu).

## Teaching Clinical Pathology: A Forum for Discussion

Teaching Concepts of Quality Assurance, Assay Validation, and Analytical and Diagnostic Properties of Tests

By Lois Roth-Johnson

The 2002 Teaching Clinical Pathology session, presented in New Orleans on December 7, 2002, was chaired by Steve Stockham and Lois Roth-Johnson. The goal was to develop a set of "quality assurance/quality control" problems that could be used to teach these concepts to clinical pathology residents. The format of the session was based on the ASVCP Slide Review Session. The ASVCP membership was invited to submit cases for presentation. Background information and data for the cases were distributed electronically to the membership prior to the meeting. Steve introduced the session and served as moderator for four case presentations.

Joyce Knoll presented the first "case", which concerned trouble-shooting an insulin radioimmunoassay. This problem involved a laboratory situation in which a lot of low range control material was running below established ranges, while another level of control material was running appropriately. The approach used for solving the problem was discussed. Ultimately, the problem was traced to a new lot of standard supplied by the company that produced the assay reagents. The company had "re-optimized calibrators to bring values into agreement with the World Health Organization First International Reference Preparation for Insulin". While the effect in human patients was minimal, the effect in animal patients, especially cats, was greater because of the lower insulin concentration in these patients.

Lois Roth-Johnson presented the problem that arose when the assay method for phenobarbital was changed from a colorimetric to a chemiluminescence procedure. Specimens had been run in parallel using both methodologies. The values obtained by chemiluminescence were consistently lower than those obtained by the colorimetric method. The bias was consistent. While a complicated formula could be used to compare the values, including such a complex method for calculation in reports sent to practitioners was not considered practical. Multiplying the old value by 0.75 gave an approximate value that allowed clinically accurate comparison of results obtained by both methods.

Melinda Wilkerson and Steve Stockham gave a presentation regarding the agreement of results obtained from urine reagent strips via qualitative visual evaluation vs. quantitative instrument assessment. They discussed the comparison of qualitative and quantitative results, how well the results from the two methods agreed, and what information should be communicated to clinicians about the two methods.

Tracy Stokal discussed her methods for establishing reference ranges for serum alkaline phosphatase, glucose, and phosphorus concentration in cats. Extensive raw data was presented in Excel spreadsheet format. Tracy discussed the factors that were considered when deciding to establish reference ranges and the information that, ideally, should be obtained from each animal when collecting specimens. She discussed how she analyzed her data, including determining the data distribution, determination of outliers, determining if outliers should be removed, and performing correlations to determine if other factors have biased the results.

## ASVCP Listserv Update

### MEMBERSHIP IN AND PROPER USAGE OF THE ASVCP DISCUSSION LIST

The ASVCP discussion list is a benefit of membership in the ASVCP, ESVCP, or VLP groups. There are currently about 475 members. The list is a forum for exchanging ideas and information pertaining to veterinary clinical pathology. The list is operated through Michigan State University. Subscriptions are closed, meaning new members can be added only by the List Manager. If you are a member of the ASVCP, ESVCP, or VLP and you would like to subscribe to the ASVCP list, or if you have problems with the list or want more information about it, contact Mike Scott at [scott@dcpah.msu.edu](mailto:scott@dcpah.msu.edu). You may also obtain listserv information at <http://www.lsoft.com/manuals/1.8d/user/user.html>.

### SUGGESTIONS AND REQUESTS FOR PARTICIPANTS:

1. If your e-mail address changes, please notify the List Manager, Mike Scott, at [scott@dcpah.msu.edu](mailto:scott@dcpah.msu.edu). You may still receive messages from the list, but you will not be able to send them until your subscription address matches your new address.
2. Keep message file sizes small; this includes attached images (as small as reasonable to maintain needed detail).
3. When possible, post images to a website and direct people there rather than send images as attachments.
4. Do not let your mailbox get full; all messages to full mailboxes bounce back to the list manager.
5. Change your settings to NOMail if you leave on vacation, especially if you have an auto-response message (see below).
6. Summarize public and private responses to questions posed so everyone can learn from your question.
7. Read the e-mail message following this one to review general listserv etiquette tips.
8. Please participate and help when you can! Your ideas are important. The purpose of listserv is to share information.

### OPTIONS:

If you want to unsubscribe from the ASVCP list: Send the command "signoff ASVCP-L" (without quotation marks) in the message box to [listserv@list.msu.edu](mailto:listserv@list.msu.edu), with nothing on the subject line and nothing else typed in the message space.

If you want to send a message to the list: Send your message to [ASVCP-L@list.msu.edu](mailto:ASVCP-L@list.msu.edu). Please note that if you respond to a list message, it will respond to the list, not to the individual who sent the message to the list.

If you want to obtain more information about using the ASVCP list: Send the "info refcard" (without quotation marks) in the message box to [listserv@list.msu.edu](mailto:listserv@list.msu.edu), with nothing on the subject line and nothing else typed in the message space.

If you want to see your listserv settings: Send the command “query ASVCP-L” (without quotation marks) in the message box to listserv@list.msu.edu, with nothing on the subject line and nothing else typed in the message space.

If you want to access the archives: Send the command “index ASVCP-L” (without quotation marks) in the message box to listserv@list.msu.edu, with nothing on the subject line and nothing else typed in the message space. This will give you a list of the monthly log numbers for the archives. After finding the relevant log number(s), send the command “get ASVCP-L log#####” (without quotation marks and with the appropriate number in place of #####) in the message box to listserv@list.msu.edu, with nothing on the subject line and nothing else typed in the message space.

If you want to temporarily stop receiving messages while you are out of town: Send the command “NOMail ASVCP-L” (without quotation marks) in the message box to listserv@list.msu.edu, with nothing on the subject line and nothing else typed in the message space. When you return, send the command “Mail ASVCP-L” (without quotation marks) in the message box to listserv@list.msu.edu, with nothing on the subject line and nothing else typed in the message space. The NOMail command can prevent your e-mail box from overflowing. Also, if you use an auto-responder while on vacation without setting your subscription options to NOMail, your "vacation" messages may bounce back to LISTSERV and you may be "served off" from LISTSERV when you return. This is because LISTSERV will be unable to process the message from your auto-responder and will consider it an error.

#### **GENERAL ETIQUETTE:**

To help keep the list operating smoothly, please read the following 6 tips on general listserv etiquette and consider them when sending messages. These standard recommendations were extracted from several resources on listserv etiquette.

Include a Meaningful Subject Line. Please include a clear and descriptive entry on the “Subject” line in each posting (it’s a good idea for all e-mail). If you reply to a message but change the topic of discussion, please change the “Subject” line entry. This allows subscribers to follow the thread or delete unread messages when the subject lines announce topics that they are not interested in.

Include a Short Signature. Please sign your full name at the bottom of your posting and include your affiliation(s) and e-mail address. Some members may receive their e-mail messages with the header information stripped away by their local system and therefore cannot know the author of a particular posting. Long signatures are discouraged; they take up valuable net bandwidth and computer space.

Provide Context. Every posting should begin with a clear introduction to the topic, or offer a reference to the topic or to a previous posting. Most e-mail programs automatically quote the original message in replies, but failing to edit the original message and signature waste’s bandwidth and computer storage space for many people, especially as messages grow from sequential replies. Please provide context, but keep quotations short and relevant.

Avoid Personal Mail. Just as it is important to try to share public information with the whole group, private correspondence should remain just that -- private. If your post is relevant only to one member of the list, please contact that person using personal e-mail. Be extremely careful when replying to a list message. This list will send your reply to all subscribers if you simply use a reply command.

Write Clearly and Carefully. Remember that how you write in e-mails may affect how other people regard you, your opinions, and your knowledge. The following may be helpful:

- Reread what you wrote. Did you really say what you intended to? Do you really want to say this to the world?
- Keep your messages brief.
- Insert a blank line between paragraphs.

- Don't use bold or italic text styles or text colors in mailing list messages; many people won't see them and may even see HTML tags instead.
- Use of all uppercase letters is considered SHOUTING and will often be regarded as rude.
- Humor is appreciated, but please remember that humor in e-mail can easily be misinterpreted. One way to express emotion is to use emoticons: humorous :-), or sad :-( .

Be Tolerant. Please be considerate of others and have tolerance for individuality. Through inexperience or limited local software, list members may inadvertently violate listserv etiquette. If you find something posted on the list objectionable, please express your suggestions in a private message to the offender rather than to the whole list.

## **ASVCP Committee Updates**

### **Regulatory Affairs Committee**

The Regulatory Affairs Committee spent the first quarter of 2003 in organizational efforts. The committee renewed its membership, constructed and issued a Mission Statement (the first time it has had one), and identified and set objectives for 2003/2004. These objectives will respond to the Charges given to the committee by the ASVCP president.

The membership is currently composed primarily of clinical pathologists in industry. The Mission Statement generated for the Committee is: 'The Regulatory Affairs Committee will respond to industrial and regulatory activities in Toxicology and Toxicologic Pathology that affect the interests of the society and its membership. The breadth of these activities will include, but not be confined to: regulatory requirements and guidance for production of clinical pathology data; regulatory and industrial concerns on topics involving clinical pathology, clinical pathologists, and clinical pathology laboratories; Good Laboratory Practices and regulations governing the generation and interpretation of clinical pathology analytes; and, biomarkers for use in safety assessment.'

The committee has assigned liaisons to the major organizations, including ACVP, STP, SOT, DACC, and others. These liaisons will help integrate the needs of ASVCP and the Regulatory Affairs Committee into other organizations with similar and overlapping interests. The committee is identifying topics for potential publication and/or formal communications in an attempt to influence the Regulatory environment that govern Clinical Pathology. Additionally, the committee is seeking to implement a workshop on a topic consistent with its mission and of benefit to The ASVCP membership.--Prepared by Vincent Meador, Committee Chair

### **Development Committee**

The committee met via conference call (generously supported by Pfizer) on April 9, 2003. The committee discussed updates to the sponsor database including corrections, changes, modifications and additions. Sponsorship of the programs for the 2003 meeting was a major focus of the discussion and several companies that might have a strong interest in sponsoring some of the meeting programs were identified. Lastly, the planned association of the ASVCP with the Rees Management Group was discussed, including how this association might benefit the Society through the Development

Committee. Karyn Bird spoke directly with Susan Rees and relayed to the Committee some of Ms. Rees' ideas about how the Rees Group might help in gaining additional sponsors for many facets of the Society's activities. The committee will meet again in June. If anyone has any ideas about sponsorship, we welcome your input, so please feel free to call or email anyone on the committee.—prepared by Karyn Bird, Committee Chair

## **Veterinary Laboratory Professionals Update**

### **Immunophenotyping: Just the basics**

By Lisa Shipp

Immunophenotyping is not a new test, it has been around since about 1940.<sup>2</sup> It seems that this type of testing was not performed by most Medical Technologists in the past. Now it has found its way into the Clinical Pathology laboratory. With only a little background in this type of testing, it can be a bit of an overwhelming addition to the lab.

Immunophenotyping can be described as the application of antibodies directed toward specific antigens in order to differentiate cell lineages or classify neoplasms.<sup>1</sup> There must be a distinct localization of the target component of the cell, an amplification of the signal and finally a tag by a labeled antibody that allows for visualization.<sup>2</sup> The basic antigen-antibody reaction is what makes immunophenotyping work. The basis of immunophenotyping stems from the idea that leukemias and lymphomas are the neoplastic subpopulation of normal lymphoid and myeloid cells. This means they will express antigens similar to the normal population.<sup>1</sup> With this assumption in mind, you can decide on a panel of antibodies to confidently identify the cell type in question.

Why do we perform immunophenotyping? The diagnosis and classification of leukemias and lymphomas cannot be achieved by morphology alone.<sup>3</sup> Therefore, immunophenotyping can be useful in ascertaining a correct diagnosis and more accurate prognosis.

Through the use of "Cluster of Differentiation" or CD antigens, differentiation of T and B Cell lymphomas/leukemias is possible. CD3 is expressed on the surface of mature T cells and thymocytes.<sup>1</sup> This is one of the most useful immunophenotypic analyses currently performed in veterinary immunodiagnostics.<sup>1</sup> T cells can further be categorized by the use of CD4, for T helper cells, and CD8 for cytotoxic T cells. One B Cell antigen is termed CD79. This antigen receptor complex is expressed throughout all stages of B cell development and persists into the plasma cell stage.<sup>1</sup> Many other leukocytes antigens have been discovered and have been given the "CD" nomenclature.

There are several ways to perform immunophenotyping. This article will very briefly describe two methods. One way is by immunocytochemistry and another is by flow cytometry. Immunocytochemistry can be described (and over simplified) by the following procedure. A slide preparation is made of the cellular antigen in question. Next, a series of antigen-antibody reactions take place to amplify the original antigen using monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies. The primary or secondary antibody in these reactions may contain a fluorescent compound or

enzyme that will allow it to be seen at the light microscope level. Flow Cytometry can be simply described as a suspension of cells, flowing in a single line, through a laser beam. These cells are then sorted by their ability to block the light or refract the light which determines size and complexity respectively.<sup>4</sup> Monoclonal antibodies conjugated to a fluorescent marker can also be used to label specific cell types.<sup>4</sup> In either of these methods, fluorescence or staining will distinguish a population of cells expressing the antigen of interest.<sup>4</sup>

The more information we can give the clinician in these types of diagnoses, the better they can develop treatment plans and educate the client regarding the prognosis. For example, in dogs, a T Cell lymphoma has a lesser chance of going into remission. Once that animal is out of remission the chances of a second one are very low. Although B Cell lymphoma is much more aggressive, it has a much better prognosis. Immunophenotyping has been further developed in human medicine and we can expect to see more advances in veterinary medicine in the future.

#### Bibliography

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## Executive Board News

The members of the ASVCP Executive Board correspond regularly during the year via electronic mail and telephone conferences to accomplish the Society's Business. Since publication of the ASVCP Newsletter #1, 2003, the Board agreed by majority vote that job postings should remain on the ASVCP Website for 6 months. The Board has also accepted applications for membership from 27 new applicants. The new members are: Agustin Montes Deoca Acosta, Jill Arnold, Christian Bedard, Jeff Blair, Susan Boyd, Karen Conrad, Gina Davis-Wurzler, Daniel deBarros Macieira, Joyce P. DeMaio, Maria Eugenia Martinez Garcia, Roberta Graca, Carol Howard, Michael Logan, Carol Nishikawa, Sharron O'Neill, Claudio Petterino, Drury Reavill, Felipe Reggeti, Joan Shewmaker, Balazs Szladovits, Elizabeth Spangler, Walter B. Stein, Jennifer Steinberg, Connie Stevenson, Elaine Tobias, Niraj Kumar Tripathi, and Nicole Weinstein.

## Treasurer's Report

ASVCP Financial Report, January 1 – April 20, 2003

### Revenues

Member dues	\$33,762
ASVCP Sponsors	\$2,000
<i>Vet Clin Path</i> subscriptions	\$9,565
<i>Vet Clin Path</i> ads	\$250
<i>Vet Clin Path</i> color plates	\$1,290
Book sales	\$1,280
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$48,147</b>

### Expenses

Bank charges	\$659
ASVCP booth	\$432
Journal Web editing	\$3,258
Journal layout	\$2,250
Allen Press	\$7,332
Postage	\$225
Newsletter	\$3,179
Misc. office assistance	\$625
2002 Meeting	\$992
2002 Slide Set expenses	\$675
Overpayment of dues	\$420
Plaques	\$119
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,166</b>

### Net Income

\$27,981

### Assets

Checking account	\$75,996
Vanguard money market account	\$99,502

The ASVCP currently has 541 members. There are 78 members who are one year in arrears on dues payments. There are 22 people who are two years in arrears; these people are not included in the member count of 541. –submitted by Sonjia Shelly

## In Memoriam

The ASVCP Executive Board has learned of the deaths of two members, Dr. Robert Shillinger of Annapolis, MD, and Dr. Ian B. Johnstone of Guelph, Ontario, Canada. They will be missed.

## Announcements

**Change of Address:** Please send any changes in mailing address or electronic mail address to the ASVCP Treasurer, Sonjia Shelly at PO Box 395, Davis, CA 95617-0395; Email: [sonjia-shelly@idexx.com](mailto:sonjia-shelly@idexx.com). Changes received after **February 28, 2003** will not be included in the 2003 Membership Directory.

**ASVCP Newsletter and/ or Website Submissions:** If you have any material of interest to post in the newsletter or on the website ([www.asvcp.org](http://www.asvcp.org)), please contact the ASVCP Secretary, Marlyn Whitney, at D102 Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Lab, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211; Email: [whitneym@missouri.edu](mailto:whitneym@missouri.edu).

## Upcoming Meetings

**23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference of the Veterinary Cancer Society:** Madison, WI, September 26-29, 2003. For further information please visit the Society's website at [www.vetcancersociety.org](http://www.vetcancersociety.org), or contact Barbara McGehee at [ycs@cox.net](mailto:ycs@cox.net); phone 619-474-8929.

**European Society of Veterinary Clinical Pathology/European College of Clinical Pathology:** Uppsala, Sweden, ASVCP/ECVCP meeting September 2-4, 2003; combined meeting with the European College of Veterinary Internal Medicine (ECVIM) September 4-6, 2003. Information and registration form available from the ECVIM homepage (<http://www.ecvimcongress.org/>).

## Job Opportunities

**Two Clinical Pathology Positions.** The Department of Population Medicine and Diagnostic Sciences at the Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine has openings for two Clinical Pathology positions. Appointments may be either tenure (Full, Associate or Assistant Professor) or non-tenure track, depending on the qualifications of the candidates. The Clinical Pathology Laboratory is a unit of the Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory (AHDL) with three ACVP-Board certified Clinical Pathologist positions, a laboratory supervisor, 7 medical technologists and 3 clerical staff. This high-volume, high-quality laboratory is equipped with state-of-the-art hematology and clinical chemistry analyzers and provides service both to clients of the AHDL and patients at the Cornell University Hospital for Animals. Rich opportunities for collaboration with established research programs at the college and university exist, including in areas such as genomics, clinical/molecular oncology, population medicine, nanofabrication, etc. **Tenure-track position:** The primary responsibility will be to establish and maintain a high quality extramurally funded research program. The position also will include commitments to the DVM-teaching activities and clinical diagnostic services of the Department. Qualified candidates must hold the DVM degree (or equivalent) and preferably a PhD in a biomedical field, be certified by the American College of Veterinary Pathologists in Clinical Pathology or be eligible for certification, and have a demonstrated record of scholarly accomplishment. **Non-tenure track position:** The primary responsibilities will be to participate in the clinical diagnostic services and DVM-teaching activities of the Department. An ancillary commitment to clinical/applied research activities is expected. The unique DVM curriculum at the college offers a variety of possibilities for new and innovative ways of teaching Clinical Pathology. Qualified candidates must hold the DVM degree (or equivalent) and be certified or eligible for certification by the American College of Veterinary Pathologists in Clinical Pathology. Applications will be reviewed until the positions are filled. Interested individuals are asked to submit curriculum vitae, letter of intent concerning career goals, and the names and addresses of 3 professional references to: Dr. Janet Scarlett, Search Committee Chair c/o Cathy Andersen, Department of Population Medicine and Diagnostic Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine S3 110 Schurman Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853. *Cornell University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer and Educator*

**Clinical Pathologist.** MBA Biosciences division is our employment services division that recruits and places direct hire, contract and specialty niche service professionals in Biopharmaceutical related fields. Our core disciplines are Veterinary Pathology, Toxicology and Preclinical research related positions. We currently have a Clinical Pathologist position available. **Duties:** The successful candidate will be responsible for evaluating hematology, clinical chemistry, urinalysis and other data from laboratory animals utilized to evaluate the safety of potential drugs. Interact with study directors and pathologists to correlate changes with clinical signs and pathology findings. Organize and summarize data in a logical format which represents the overall conclusion regarding changes and biologic significance. Compose comprehensive and final reports which meet regulatory guidelines. Our client's laboratory is close to several major universities, cultural centers and has abundant recreational/sporting opportunities in the immediate area. **Compensation:** DOE / Client will pay for relocation / Full Benefits package. Interested candidates that wish to be considered for this position please contact: Stewart J. L. Allen, Agency Manager, MBA Biosciences, (972) 960-8984 office, (972) 910-8414 fax; [joellen@marcuson-beck.com](mailto:joellen@marcuson-beck.com).

**Clinical Pathologist.** Phoenix Central Laboratory is seeking a full-time, service- and team-oriented clinical pathologist. We are the largest independent diagnostic veterinary laboratory on the west coast, owned solely by local veterinarians and employees, and dedicated to fast, reliable service. The laboratory is located in the metropolitan area of Seattle, Washington, close to all of the many pleasures of the Pacific Northwest. Salary and benefits are very competitive. ACVP board certification is preferred, but individuals with ACVP board eligibility will be considered. Visit our web site at [www.pclv.net](http://www.pclv.net). If interested, send curriculum vitae and references to Dr Faye Sturtevant, Phoenix Central Laboratory, 11620 Airport Road, Everett, WA 98204-3742, fax (425) 290-5892, phone (800) 347-0043, or email [fayes@pclv.net](mailto:fayes@pclv.net)