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Davis-Thompson Foundation

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For the advancemet of veterinary and comparative pathology

THE DAVIS-THOMPSON FOUNDATION NEWSLETTER

March

VOL. 55

What is the most common type of chromatophoroma in Siamese fighting fish (*Betta splendens*)?

A. Melanoma
B. Xanthophoroma
C. Cyanthophoroma
D. Iridophoroma

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

MONTHLY COVER IMAGE WINNER:

Jeann Leal, DVM, MSc, PhD

Assistant Professor
Laboratório de Medicina da Conservação
Universidade Federal da Paraíba, Brazil

Answer: D. IRIDOPHOROMA

Submit your image today (images@davisthompsonfoundation.org)!

-Dr. Katherine D. Watson - Cover Image Editor
-Dr. M. Donald McGavin - Cover Image Composition Analyst

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

Dear colleagues

It is an honor to share with you the March issue of the Davis-Thompson Foundation's newsletter, with the compliments of our outstanding managing editors, Jeann Leal and Javier Asin. Thank you, Jeann and Javier.

As the year progresses, we have more and more training opportunities to offer all over the world. Please peruse the pages of this newsletter and/or our website for details and registration.

We know that many of our members are experiencing anxiety about the degree of uncertainty in the world right now. In times of turmoil, which have happened many times before in many countries all over the world, it is important to find our common humanity and stay true to our core values. The Foundation has always and will always remain true to its mission, which is to provide high-quality free and low-cost educational resources to support all trainees and pathologists all over the world. Sometimes when we feel unsure of the future, the best thing is to reach out and help someone else. We thank our many hard-working volunteers who give of their time, talent, and energy to make our little corner of the world a better place.

Looking forward to seeing you in one of our training activities.

Warm regards

Francisco (Paco) Uzal
Chief Executive Officer
Davis-Thompson Foundation

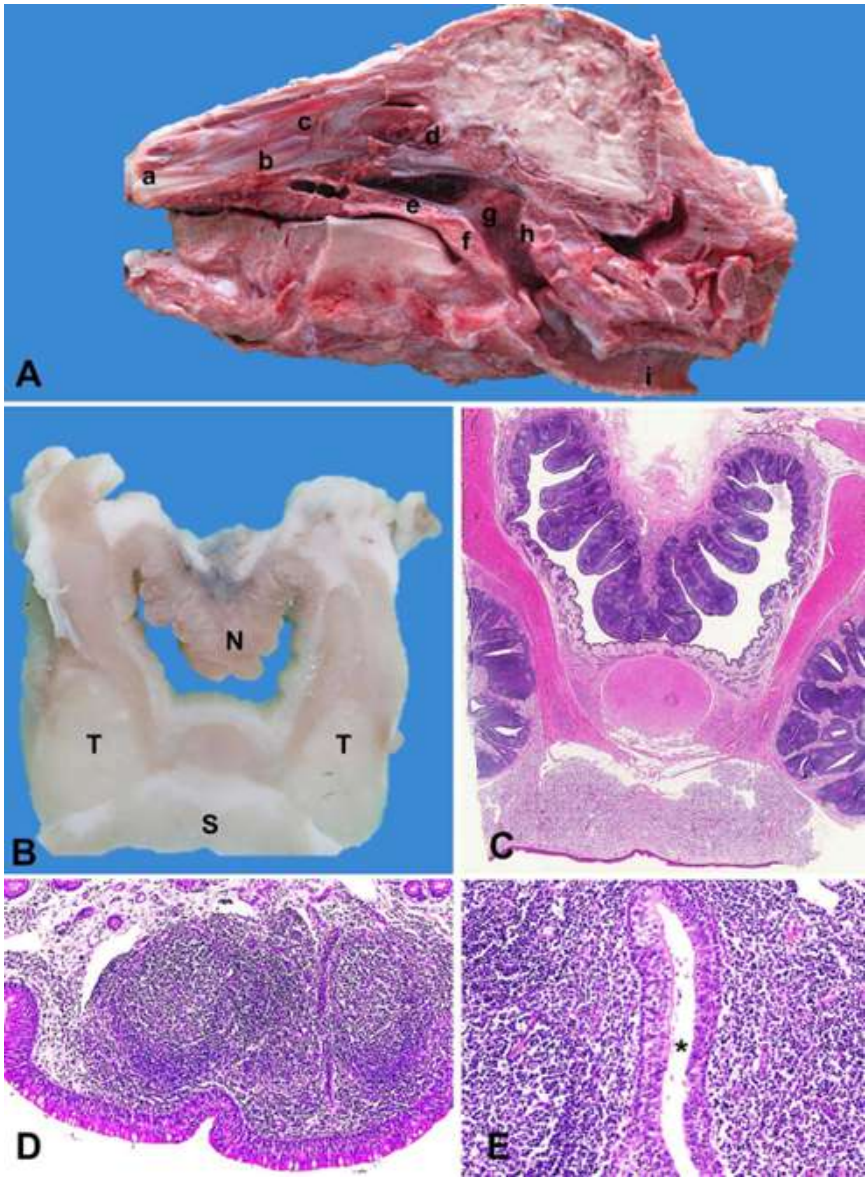
JVDI IN FOCUS

Our March focus is an article appearing in the March issue: **"Detection of bovine respiratory disease complex–related pathogens in nasopharynx-associated lymphoid tissue"** by Asmaa A. Hegazy, Mutsumi Nakai, Naoyuki Fuke, Amaal E. Hussein, Hiroaki Kondo, Takuya Hirai.

J Vet Diagn Invest 2025;37(2). https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/10406387251318415

Bovine respiratory disease complex (BRDC) is a multi-etiologic disease that significantly impacts the cattle industry. Nasopharynx-associated lymphoid tissue (NALT) is the nasal mucosal immune system that protects against various pathogens; however, reports on its pathology are limited. We compared the pathologic impact of BRDC-related viruses on the NALT and lungs of 10 pneumonic and 3 negative control Japanese black (JB) calves. Three bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV) persistently infected Holstein calves were examined as positive control; all 3 calves had BVDV in situ hybridization (ISH)-positive signals in NALT follicular macrophages and lymphocytes, suggesting viral replication in these cells. NALT and lungs of pneumonic JB calves had weak-positive BVDV results in PCR and negative results in ISH, indicating late-stage transient BVDV infection. The finding of BVDV in unvaccinated pneumonic JB calves confirmed the involvement of a BVDV field strain. PCR detection of bovine coronavirus (BCoV) and bovine respiratory syncytial virus (BRSV) in NALT along with ISH BCoV-positive signals in NALT epithelial cells confirms infection by those viruses. Pneumonic JB calves had nasopharyngitis and pneumonia, with the same bacteria present in nasopharyngeal swabs and lungs, indicating that, in these animals, the bacteria proliferating in the nasopharynx probably migrated to the lungs via inhalation. BVDV transient infection in the NALT may induce local immunosuppression; BCoV and BRSV infections are thought to damage epithelial cells, facilitating bacterial infection of the NALT and lungs. Our results confirm that bovine NALT is a location for viral replication and may be associated with BRDC development in cattle.

JVDI IN FOCUS



Figures 1. Bovine nasopharynx-associated lymphoid tissue (NALT). A. Anatomic location of the NALT in a midsagittal section of a calf head. a = nose; b = ventral turbinate; c = dorsal turbinate; d = ethmoturbinate; e = hard palate; f = soft palate; g = nasopharynx; h = NALT; i = trachea. B. Macroscopic cross-section of bovine NALT. The NALT (N) is a cauliflower-like structure in the nasopharyngeal lumen. S = soft palate; T = tonsils of the soft palate. Negative control, calf 11. C. Histologic section of NALT. H&E. D. Lymphoid follicle located beneath the follicle-associated epithelium. H&E. E. NALT crypt (asterisk) lined with stratified columnar epithelium. Negative control, calf 11. H&E.

AAVLD
American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians

The *Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation* is the official journal of the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians. The mission of the Journal is to educate by informing readers of progress in veterinary laboratory medicine and related fields of endeavor. The key objectives of the JVDI are to promote the science of veterinary laboratory medicine and the betterment of animal and public health. JVDI fully supports diversity, equity, and inclusion in our publishing activities.

Editor-in-chief, Dr. Grant Maxie / https://journals.sagepub.com/home/VDI

DIAGNOSTIC EXERCISE

Case #: 152; **Month:** January; **Year:** 2025

Contributors: Luís Antônio Scalabrin Tondo[1], Bianca S. de Cecco[1] , Nanny Wenzlow[1]

[1]Louisiana Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Louisiana State University, LA, Baton Rouge, USA.

Clinical History: A twelve-year-old spayed female cat presented with lethargy and dehydration. Severe pleural effusion was identified during thoracic cavity TFAST ultrasound. Samples of the effusion were submitted for cytology evaluation, and lymphocytic effusion with long-chained rods was diagnosed. The cat stayed hospitalized for 4 days, and despite treatment, the cat died. The other five cats within the same household presented similar clinical signs. The cat was submitted for post-mortem evaluation.

Gross Findings: At necropsy, the cat was in a thin body condition. The thoracic cavity contained approximately 20ml of orange to red viscous fluid (Figure 1). The pleural surface of the lungs was completely opacified by intense fibrin deposits. The right cranial lobe had multifocal to coalescing brown-tan adhesions on the outermost surface, and the right caudal lobe had a firm consistency, besides a depressed, dark red with a yellow rim 1.3 cm area (Fig. 2).

Microscopic Findings: Microscopically, approximately 60% of the pulmonary parenchyma was markedly infiltrated by neutrophils, viable and degenerate, fibrin deposits, hemorrhage, cellular debris, and few lymphocytes and macrophages with golden to brown intracytoplasmic granules (Fig. 3). Large colonies of rod-shaped bacteria were admixed with the inflammatory cells (Fig. 4). The interstitial blood vessel walls were replaced by bands of eosinophilic and fibrillar material surrounded by neutrophils (fibrinoid vasculitis) (Fig. 5), frequently occluded by fibrin thrombi. The pleura

*The Diagnostic Exercises are an initiative of the Latin Comparative Pathology Group (LCPG), the Latin American subdivision of The Davis-Thompson Foundation. These exercises are contributed by members and non-members from any country of residence. Consider submitting an exercise! A final document containing this material with answers and a brief discussion will be posted on the CL Davis website (https://davisthompsonfoundation.org/diagnostic-exercise/).

DIAGNOSTIC EXERCISE

was severely expanded by thick bands of fibrin, cellular debris, neutrophils, and bacteria colonies.

FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2

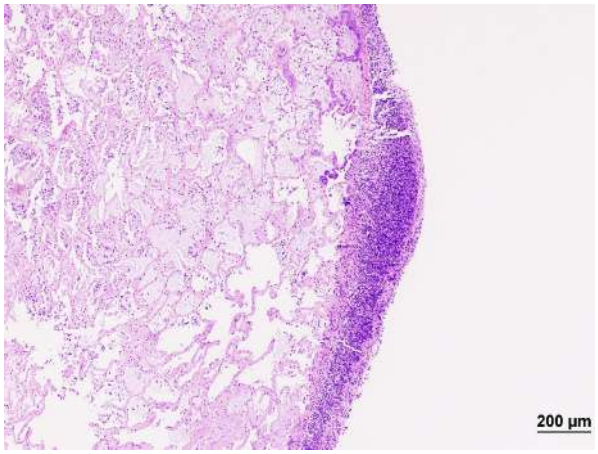


FIGURE 3

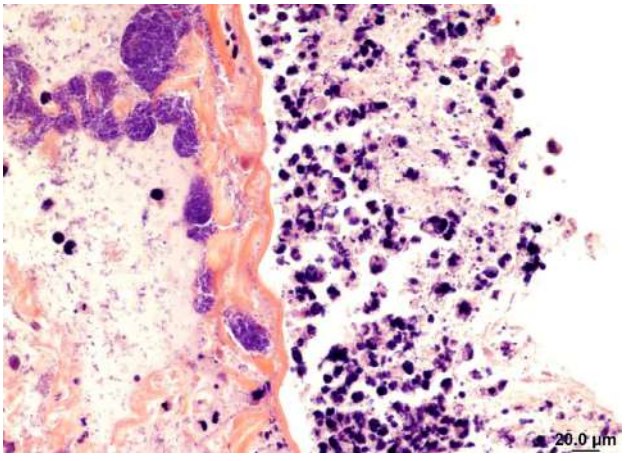


FIGURE 4

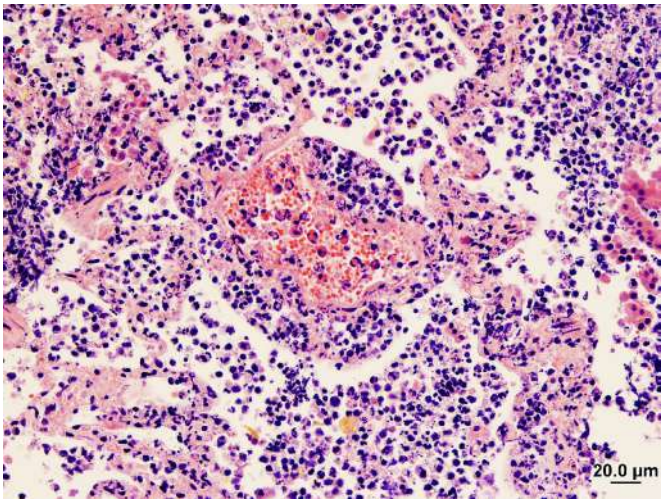


FIGURE 5

DIAGNOSTIC EXERCISE

Follow-up questions:

- *Morphologic diagnosis*
- *Possible etiological agents*

Associate Editor for this Diagnostic Exercise: Saulo Pavarini
Editor-in-chief: Claudio Barros

Click here for answers

RACEHORSE WORKSHOP REVIEW

Iowa Davis-Thompson Foundaton & Horse Integrity and Safety Authority Racehorse Necropsy Workshop

by Dr Francisco Uzal

The Horse Integrity and Safety Authority (HISA) in conjunction with the Davis-Thompson Foundation (DTF) and Iowa State University (ISU), sponsored a Racehorse Necropsy Workshop at ISU on Feb-ruary 27-28. The workshop was attended by veterinary pathologists, residents and equine clinicans from ISU. Lecturers included Sue Stover, Karen Hassan, Carlos Schild, and Francisco Uzal. A fantastic group of volunteers worked in the background to make this seminar a total success; these included Amanda Fales-Williams, Supun Dissanayake, Amanda La-Coco, Krista Hibbs, Meridith Rhea, Marta Aleman and Heather Wolird.

This hands-on event provided expert guidance detailing racehorse anatomy, pathology, and the factors that affect racehorse health and performance. Participants discovered and discussed the critical steps in diagnosing racehorse health issues from gross examination of pathological specimens.

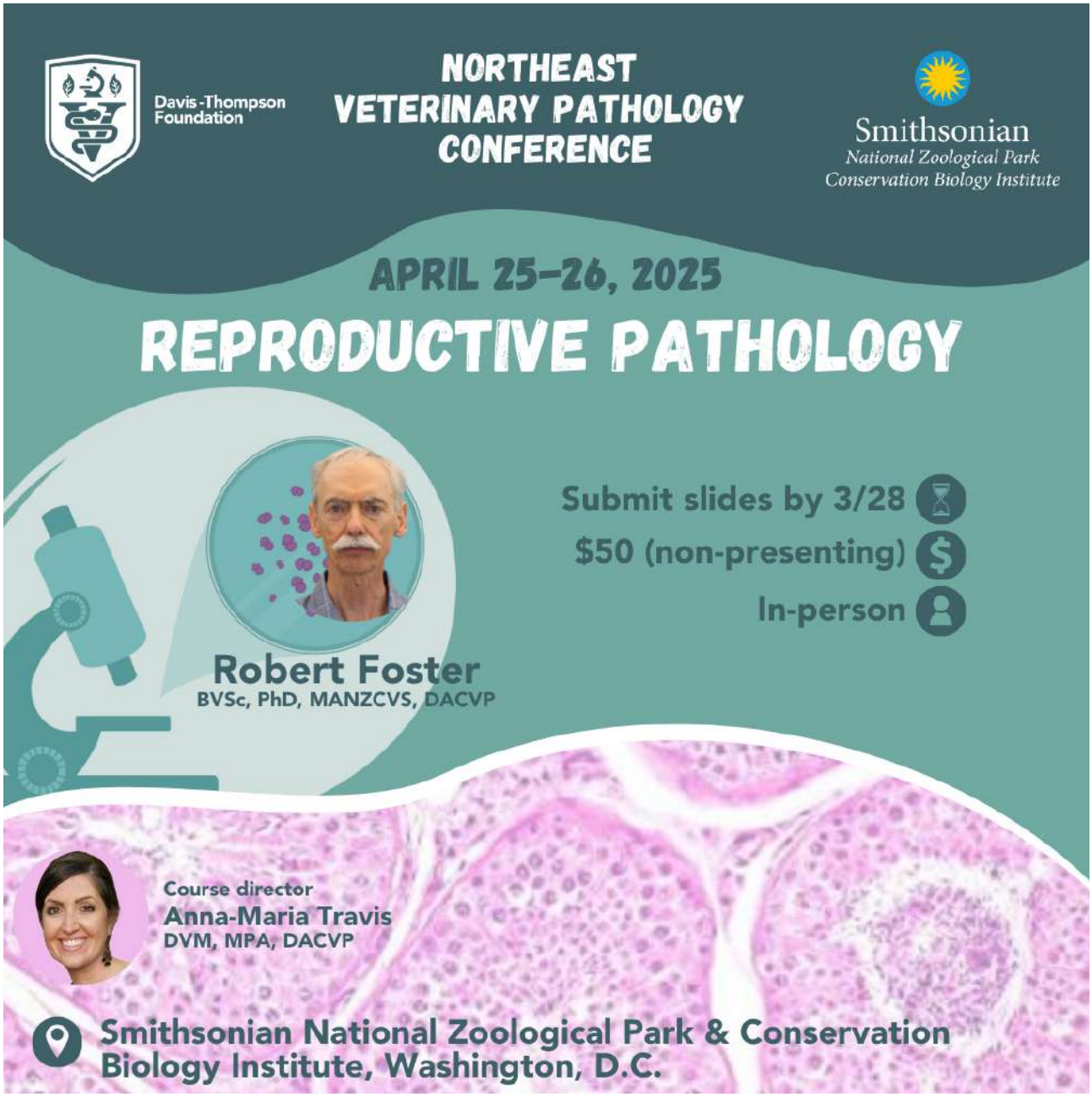
This workshop is part of the efforts that the DTF is doing to support the recently established mandate for all accredited racetracks in the US to perform post-mortem examinations of racehorses.

RACEHORSE WORKSHOP REVIEW

Fig 1. Dr Carlos Schild demonstrating anatomy of the equine limb.

Fig 2. Participants and lecturers of the racehorse necropsy workshop.

NORTHEAST CONFERENCE



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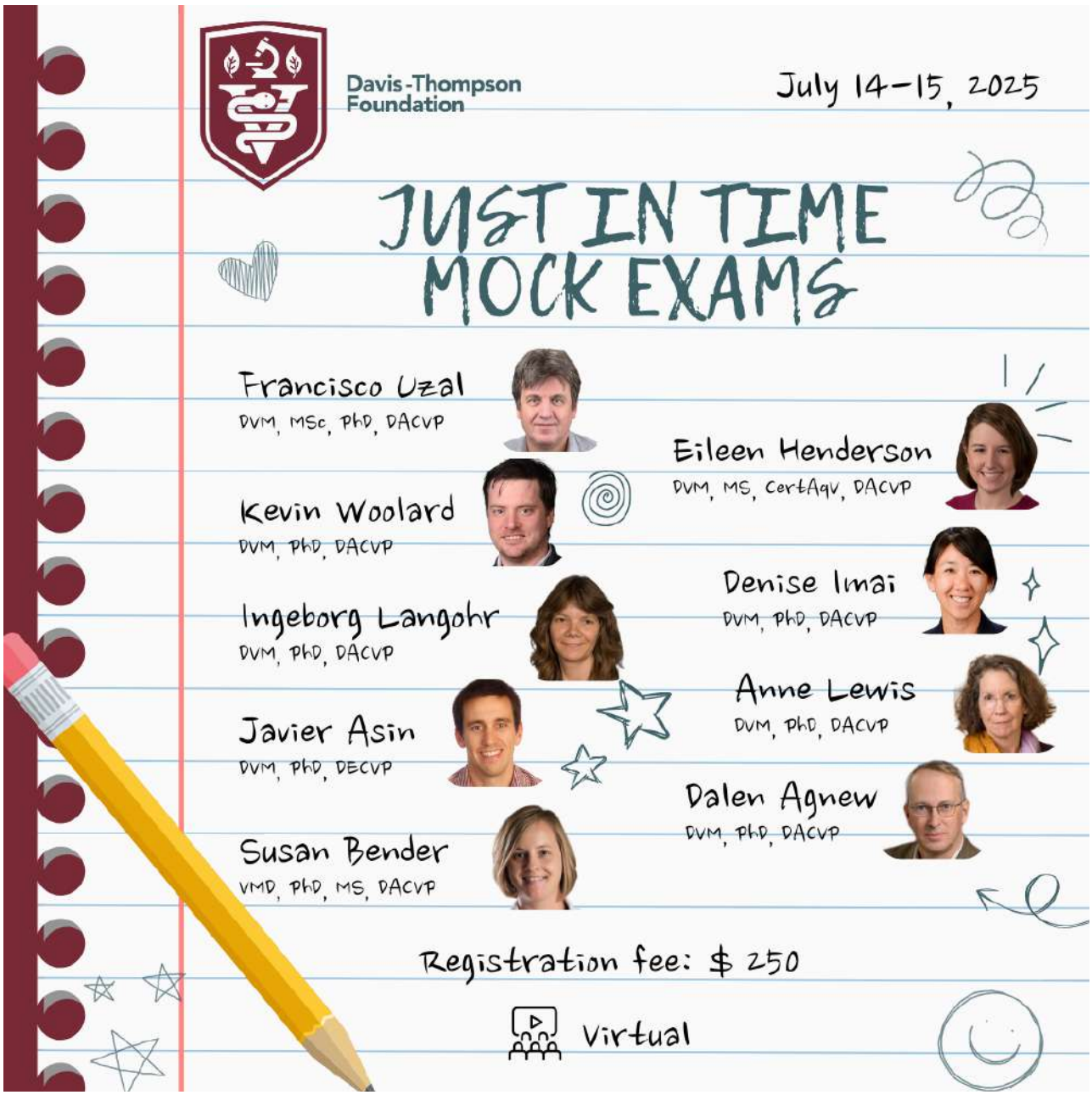
JUST IN TIME MOCK EXAMS



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EUROPEAN DIVISION SYMPOSIUM

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RACEHORSE NECROPSY WORKSHOP

More information coming soon

WESTERN ROUND ROBIN CASE

CONTRIBUTING LABORATORY:

Oregon State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory

Signalment and history:

A 3-month-old female intact parakeet with a more than 1-month history of emaciation and respiratory distress was found dead.

Gross Findings:

The animal was severely emaciated. The connective tissue surrounding the proventriculus is moderately edematous.

Histology:

Proventriculus/ventriculus: There are moderate lymphoplasmacytic infiltrates in the lamina propria of the proventriculus and ventriculus. The mucosa of the proventricular-ventricular junction is thickened, forming papillary projections with mildly pleomorphic epithelium characterized by cuboidal to columnar, occasionally pseudostratified epithelial cells with enlarged nuclei and moderate to large amounts of basophilic cytoplasm. The superficial proventricular mucosa has increased numbers of goblet cells (goblet cell hyperplasia). The proventricular-ventricular lumens are filled with mucus mixed with numerous eosinophilic to basophilic, elongate, rod-shaped, irregularly septate yeast hyphae with thin parallel walls and no branching (approximately 2 µm x 20-40µm in size). The organisms are PAS and GMS positive and Gram variable. These organisms are often arranged in parallel bundles within the mucus, proventricular crypts, the surface of koilin, and rarely, within the mucosa. Intestine: There are moderate lymphoplasmacytic and heterophilic infiltrates in the lamina propria of the intestine. The lumen is filled with mucus mixed with numerous large irregularly numerous eosinophilic to basophilic, elongate, rod-shaped irregularly septate yeast hyphae with thin parallel walls and no branching (approximately 2 µm x 20-40µm in size). The organisms are often arranged in parallel bundles within mucus, epithelial surface, crypts, and rarely, within the mucosa. The organisms are PAS and GMS positive and Gram variable.

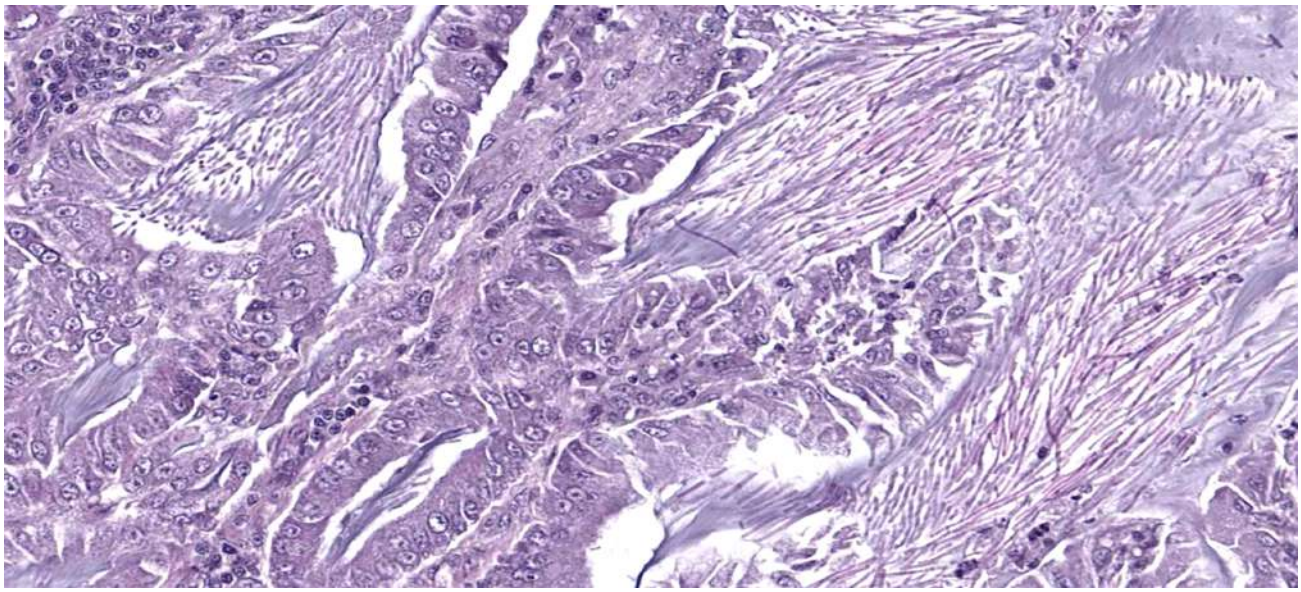
Diagnosis:

- Proventriculitis/ventriculitis, lymphoplasmacytic, diffuse, chronic, with intralesional large filamentous yeast

WESTERN ROUND ROBIN CASE

- Adenomatous hyperplasia of the proventricular-ventricular junction
- Enteritis/colitis, lymphoplasmacytic and heterophilic, chronic, segmental, moderate, with intralesional large filamentous yeast

Etiology:
Morphology consistent with *Macrorhabdus ornithogaster* (Avian Gastric Yeast, formerly Megabacteria)



Comments: The large bacilli-like yeast hyphae are most consistent with Macrorhabdus ornithogaster. Macrorhabdosis (or Megabacteriosis) is caused by infection with the opportunistic yeast Macrorhabdus ornithogaster (aka Avian Gastric Yeast; formally Megabacteria) that mainly localizes to the proventriculus and ventriculus. Infection has been documented in domestic turkeys, chickens, guinea fowls, quails, partridges, and exotic birds (i.e. budgerigars, African gray parrots, and nymphs). In birds that recover, relapses and potential shedding of the organism in the feces are likely and fecal-oral transmission may occur. One report documented that the prevalence of M. ornithogaster in exotic birds was 31%, however, the vast majority of the birds show no clinical signs (Blagojević, et al., 2024). Underlying stress might be needed for the infection to become clinically relevant. Generally, macrorhabdiosis is treatable with antimycotics. Gross lesions are those of chronic, debilitating disease of the gastrointestinal tract including emaciation and thickening and edema of the proventriculus. Histologically, there are lymphoplasmacytic and histocytic infiltrates in the lamina propria of the proventriculus and ventriculus. Yeast hyphae are often arranged in parallel bundles within the mucus, crypts, koilin,

WESTERN ROUND ROBIN CASE

and rarely, but within the mucosa. Diagnosis is based on detecting the organism in smears of feces or gastric mucus or histology of the proventricular-ventricular junction. Organisms are relatively large elongate, rod-shaped yeasts (2 µm x 20-40µm in size), Gram variable but will stain with PAS and Calcaflour White MR2 (a chitin stain). Macrorhabdiosis is also susceptive as an associated factor for proventricular adenocarcinoma in budgerigars (Powers, et al., 2019). In the current cases, adenomatous hyperplasia was observed at the proventricular-ventricular junction, which might be a preneoplastic lesion.

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Clinic. Journal of avian medicine and surgery, 31(4), 344–350. https://doi.org/10.1647/2016-181

Contributor:

Mari Inohana, BVM, PhD, DJCVP
Elizabeth Ihms, DVM, PhD, DACVP

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ASVP CORNER

SOLD OUT

IDEXX CASECONNEXX CORNER

Signalment: 7-year-old, female spayed, mixed breed dog

Source/ History: Approximately 1cm mass closely associated with a hair follicle located on the left dorsal thorax.

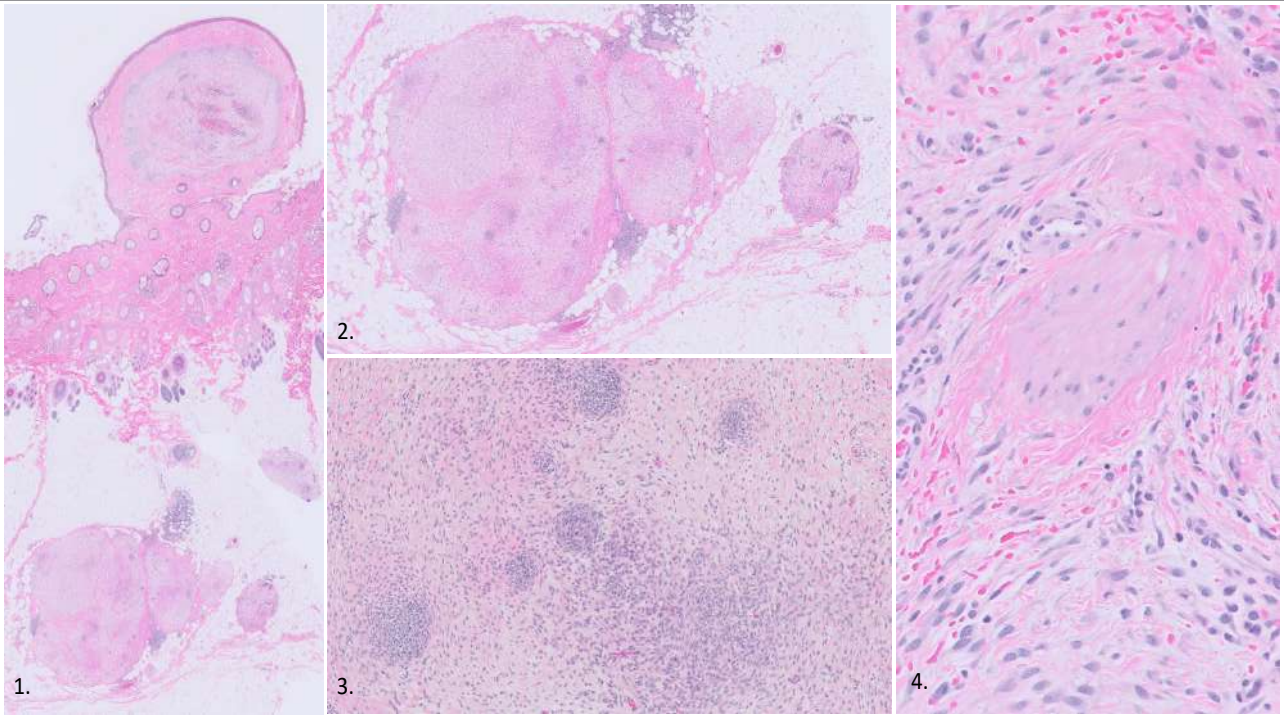

Figure 1. Multinodular expansion of the dermis and subcutis by a proliferating spindle cell population. **Figure 2.** Higher magnification view of the subcutaneous component of the neoplasm. **Figure 3.** Tumor architecture consists of interlacing streams of spindle cells with distinctive densely cellular clusters and nests of cells resembling dermal papillae of hair follicles. **Figure 4.** A remnant bundle of smooth muscle of arrector pili origin is entrapped within the spindle cell proliferation (supportive of the suspected hair follicle origin for this spindle cell population).

Histopathologic Description:
Causing multifocal expansion of the dermis and subcutis, there is a multinodular, moderately cellular, unencapsulated mass of neoplastic spindle cells. The spindle cells are predominantly arranged in loosely interlacing streams but also multifocally coalesce in to densely cellular whorled clusters (resembling follicular dermal papillae). The neoplastic cells are spindled to fusiform with a scant amount of finely fibrillar, eosinophilic cytoplasm and indistinct cell borders. The nuclei are round to oval to elongate with finely stippled or vesicular chromatin and 1-2, variably prominent, deeply eosinophilic nucleoli. There is mild anisocytosis and anisokaryosis, and a total of 2 mitotic figures can be counted in 2.37 mm2. There are rare remnant bundles of arrector pili smooth muscle entrapped and deeply embedded within the neoplasm.

Interpretation:
Fibrosarcoma of follicular papillary origin

Comments:
Histopathology revealed a spindle cell neoplasm most consistent with a fibrosarcoma of follicular papillary origin. This is a distinctive subtype of fibrosarcoma presumed to originate from fibroblasts associated with the dermal papilla of hair follicles. It is characterized by a unique histological appearance of spindle cells forming interlacing streams, bundles, and multifocal nests and clusters of ovoid to spindle cells which resemble the dermal papillae of hair follicles. Due the histogenesis of this entity, these neoplasms are typically closely associated with and cause entrapment regional hair follicles. Despite their unique histologic features, the biological behavior of these tumors does not differ significantly from other forms of fibrosarcoma and soft tissue sarcoma (i.e. locally invasive with low metastatic risk), and local disease control via surgical resection is the primary treatment approach.

References: Gross, Thelma Lee, et al. (2005), Skin diseases of the dog and cat: clinical and histopathologic diagnosis, pp. 725-726

Case by
Luke Haydock BVSc (Dist.) DVSc DACVP

LCPG CORNER

Country	City	Event	Speaker	Subject	Date	Organizer
Argentina	Córdoba	XIV Reunión Argentina de Patología Veterinaria	Don Meuten, Verena Affolter, Claudio Barbeito, Juan Micheloud, Francisco Uzal, others.	Multiple	Sept 24-26	Leonardo Minatel
Brazil	Cuiabá (Mato Grosso)	ENAPAVE	Amy Durham	Hematopoietic pathology	Sept 12	Renato de Lima Santos
	Sao Paulo	IV Annual Latin American Roadshow	Brian Murphy	Oral and skeletal pathology	Nov 20-21	Renee Amorim
Chile	Santiago	IV Annual Latin American Roadshow	Brian Murphy	Oral and skeletal pathology	Nov 17-18	Federico Cifuentes
Colombia	TBD	TBD	Raquel Rech	Neuropathology	TBD	Paola Barato
México	Mexico city	IV Annual Latin American Roadshow	Brian Murphy	Oral and skeletal pathology	Nov 24-25	Itzel Yañez
	On line	5th Necropsy Course	Laura Romero, Rubén López, Francisco Carvallo, María del Carmen Carmona, Alfredo Pérez, Diana Galván, Mario Bedolla, Luís García, Elizabeth Rodríguez, Mireya Juárez, Vicente Ávila, Carlos González, Elizabeth Morales, Félix Sánchez	Gross lesions in animals	Ap 20 - May 14	Rubén López
Paraguay	Asunción	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Mirtha Suárez
Perú	Lima	TBD	TBD	Intestinal morphometry	TBD	Rosa Perales
Venezuela	Barquisimeto	III Annual Meeting of the Venezuelan Division	Lauren Stranahan	Dermatopathology	Oct 17-18	Yaritza Salas

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Registration for individual sessions available on the website soon

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GHPN SCHOLARSHIPS

DTF-GHPN Education Scholarship For Select DTF On-Line and/or Course Material

Background. The Global Health Pathology Network (GHPN), under the umbrella of the Davis-Thompson Foundation (DTF) for Veterinary Pathology, conducts workshops in resource-constrained settings focused on enhancing veterinary diagnostic abilities using interactive educational modalities and adult learning principles. In part, the success of the GHPN training workshops is built on the successes of in-country veterinary pathologists and professionals in various locations worldwide. Consequently, to expand the sphere of the network through the development of capable, motivated professional cadre, the GHPN recognizes the importance of practicing professionals to have the opportunities for continued professional development.

Objective. Through GHPN's alignment with the DTF, the DTF will offer up to 10 educational scholarships to attend select DTF on-line courses and/or have access to the course material at no-cost.

Application Criteria. All applicants must prepare a 2-3 paragraph statement (no more than 300 words) addressing the following:

- Biographical information to include current work or academic history
- Reason(s) for applying for the DTF educational scholarship
- If awarded, the applicant's willingness to host a future GHPN workshop in his/her country.

Selection procedures and policies. GHPN leadership will screen all applications and submit the qualified applicants to the DTF for recommendation and final approval. Scholarship selection is based on the assessment of the applicant's statement and will be determined based on several factors

GHPN SCHOLARSHIPS

to include relevant background, aptitude, training and mentorship abilities in veterinary pathology and animal health. The applicant's current location of employment and/or training will also be considered to ensure equitable distribution of scholarship opportunities in the given year. Applicants should send applications 30-60 days prior to the beginning of the course to allow for adequate review of the application. A list of upcoming and/or recurring select courses can be found under "Events" tab on the DTF website: https://davisthompsonfoundation.org/

Application Procedures Questions and Answers:

Q: Where and when are applications available/due?

A: Open registration; applications can be received at any time

Q: Where should applications be sent?

A: A signed PDF or word document paragraph statements are sent to GHPathNetwork@gmail.com

Q: What additional information/documents must accompany the application?

A: None; the signed paragraph statement is the only item required

Q: How and when will the scholarship award winners be notified?

A: Award winners will be notified via electronic correspondence sent to the email address in the paragraph statement

Q: When can the educational scholarships to attend select DTF on-line courses and/or have access to the course material be used?

A: Once awarded, the scholarship can be used at any time over a 365 day period from the date at which the scholarship is awarded. Any additional questions regarding the DTF-GHPN educational scholarships and/or the GHPN general can be submitted to GHPathNetwork@gmail.com

MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

JVDI Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation

The Official Journal of
American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians

JVDI Call for Submissions

please submit an abstract of up to 250 words describing your proposed topic by March 1, 2025

"Special issue on racehorse diseases, injuries, welfare, and safety"

Racehorse welfare and safety is a vital component of the racing industry, with ever-increasing scrutiny and expectations from both the general public and the racing community. Since 2009, catastrophic musculoskeletal injuries sustained during Thoroughbred racing have decreased by over 40%, with continued room for improvement. The postmortem examination provides invaluable information not only in cases of catastrophic musculoskeletal injury, but in the event of exercise-associated sudden death, or deaths due to medical causes. We are inviting submissions to a JVDI special issue on racehorse diseases, injuries, welfare, and safety to be guest edited by Dr. Laura Kennedy, University of Kentucky; Dr. Francisco Uzal, University of California–Davis; Dr. Julie Engiles, University of Pennsylvania; and Dr. Sue Stover, University of California–Davis.

If you are interested, **please submit an abstract of up to 250 words describing your proposed topic by** March 31st,2025. Full research papers, case series, brief reports, and reviews of a focused topic will be considered, as will single-animal case reports if they are novel and include a review of the literature on the focused topic of the report. For abstracts on topics considered suitable for the special issue, authors will be notified by March 15, 2025, and full submissions will be expected by September 1, 2025. Submitted manuscripts will proceed through the usual JVDI peer-review and editorial process, with publication expected in the winter of 2025–2026. Page charges of $75/printed page will apply —there is no color page charge for online-only publications.

Please submit your abstract to guest editor Dr. Laura Kennedy, *drlaurakennedy@uky.edu*

MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dear Colleague,

The Society of Toxicologic Pathology (STP) is seeking to broaden its membership by reaching out to scientists and students (veterinary/residents/graduate) involved or interested in safety assessment, teaching, or research in toxicologic pathology/toxicology and inviting them to join the STP and attend our 44th Annual Symposium: Toxicologic Neuropathology: Basics and Beyond, scheduled for **June 22–25, 2025**, at the **Fairmont Chicago – Millennium Park** in **Chicago, Illinois**. The symposium promises an exceptional opportunity to engage with leading experts, share insights, and deepen our understanding of critical topics in toxicologic neuropathology.

To help us reach scientists and students at your institution with a variety of backgrounds and research interests, we kindly ask that you post our Annual Symposium (see below) in your departmental newsletter and/or continuing education section of your Website. Alternatively, please forward this information to the appropriate person or provide us with the contact information.

Please note that there are several different opportunities for **students** to apply for monetary awards through the generous Student Awards program. The deadline for most awards is **March 30**. See individual award details for nomination/application and selection processes. Registration fees are waived for active STP student members. Nonmember students who apply by **April 1** for STP student membership ($35 annual dues) and are approved can also register for free. In addition, *nonmember meeting registrants who apply for membership by July 1 and are accepted will receive complimentary membership for the remainder of* 2025. Please visit www.toxpath.org to apply for membership.

Important Deadlines
- Abstract Submission Deadline: **March 30**
- Student Awards Application Deadline: **March 30**
- Early Bird Registration Deadline: **April 30**

Student Awards and Grants (Deadline: March 30)
(**http://www.toxpath.org/am2025/awards.asp**)
- Student Travel Grants
- STP Young Investigator Awards
- STP Environmental Toxicologic Pathology SIG Student Research Award
- The Daniel Morton and Laura Dill Morton Scholarship *(Deadline: November 1, 2025)*
- IATP/STP Charles Capen Trainee Award *(Deadline: November 1, 2025)*

For the Web:

SOCIETY OF TOXICOLOGIC PATHOLOGY (STP) 44TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

STP cordially invites you to the **STP 44th Annual Symposium: Toxicologic Neuropathology: Basics and Beyond**, scheduled for June 22–25, 2025, at the Fairmont Chicago – Millennium Park in Chicago, Illinois. The unifying theme of the symposium, "Effective animal-to-human translation in neurotherapeutic development," features five comprehensive sessions, covering topics such as Fundamentals of Neuropathology, Neurodegenerative Diseases, Neurobiomarkers, Neuro-Omics, Hot Topics, Challenges, and Future Directions. Join your colleagues and immerse yourself in a dynamic program with cutting-edge scientific sessions, enriching continuing education courses, and valuable networking opportunities. Please visit the Annual Symposium website for additional information and to review the preliminary program.

Thank you very much.

Best regards,
STP Membership Committee

STP Headquarters: 11190 Sunrise Valley Drive · Suite 300 · Reston, Virginia 20191
Tel: 703-438-7508 · Fax: 703-438-3113 · Email: stp@toxpath.org · Website: www.toxpath.org

MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

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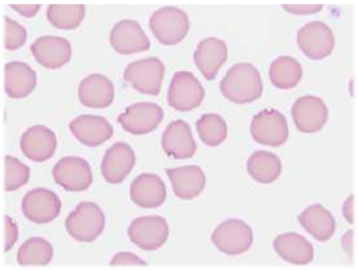

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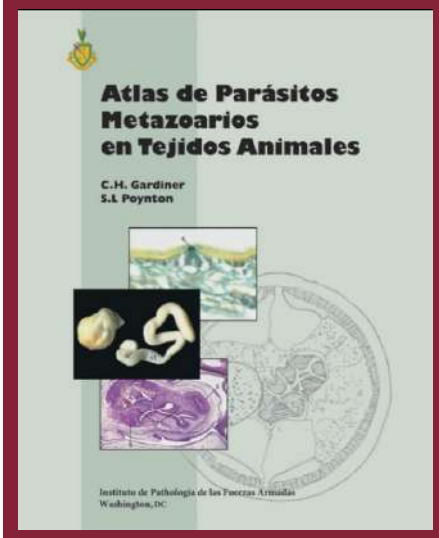

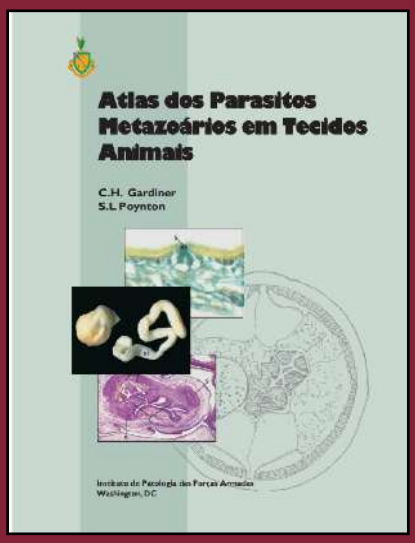

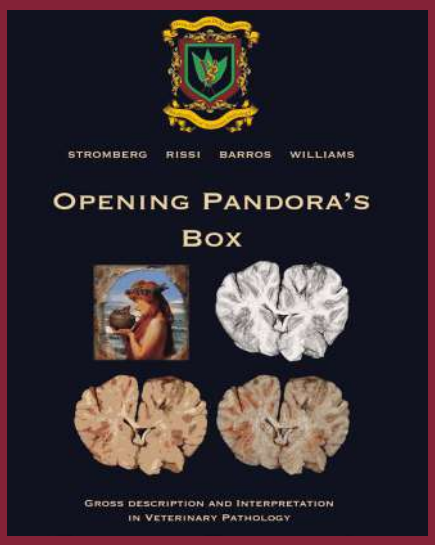

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