

European Society of Pathology –
Advisory Board

BUILDING ON SUCCESS

ESP statutes (2013)

The Advisory Board will act as an advisory body to the Council and the President, and will be composed of one representative from every national society of pathology affiliated with the society. These national societies are invited to nominate one member each to the Advisory Board. The Chair of the Advisory Board, preferably a Past President, will be nominated by the Council, upon proposal of the President. Nomination of the Chair is subject to approval of the General Assembly. The Chair of the Advisory Board will serve for a non-renewable term of four years.

ESP – bylaws (2013)

The Advisory Board will act as an advisory body to the Council and the President, and will be composed of one representative from every national society of pathology affiliated to the society. These national societies are invited to nominate one member each to the Advisory Board. The Chair of the Advisory Board will serve for a non-renewable term of four years.

Chair of the Advisory Board

Professor Fred Bosman
(since 2011) preceded by
Professor Günter Klöppel

Advisory Board - achievements

- collective membership
- enhanced engagement with Eastern Europe e.g. Bulgaria & Romania
- long term involvement of the Pathological Society (including collective membership) led to the successful 2014 London congress
- contribution to generic components of the scientific programme of congresses
- contribution to ESc0P

Advisory board - observations

- the 2013 statutes and by-laws refer to the Advisory Board not an Advisory “Council”
- maximum number of representatives: 16
- 14 national societies provided details of numbers of pathologists in 2010 but not, for example, France, Germany and Italy
- 20 national societies are listed on the ESP website; notable absences include France & Portugal
- recurring themes

Advisory Board – observations (2)

- much of the discussion is similar to that which takes place at the Pathology Board of UEMS

Advisory Board – recurring themes

- what constitutes a “national society”
- members asked to stimulate national societies to create national working groups
- collective membership
- relationship with EScoP
- working conditions in Eastern Europe

UK Pathology

- Pathological Society of Great Britain & Ireland
- Royal College of Pathologists
- Association of Clinical Pathologists
- British Division of the IAP
- specialist societies e.g. British Association of Gynaecological Pathologists

ESP Advisory Board/UEMS Pathology Board interface

- laboratory accreditation
- quality assurance
- manpower (East to West “brain drain”)
- workload
- PAN-EUROPEAN PROFICIENCY TEST
IN CELLULAR PATHOLOGY



The Royal College of Pathologists

Pathology: the science behind the cure

Why Do We Need A Proficiency Test?

- Free movement between European states
- Cross-border specialist registration
- Employer responsibility for safety of patients and quality of care
 - Language testing
 - Foundation skills testing
- 2013 changes to European Directive allowing for tests of competency



The Royal College of **Pathologists**

Pathology: the science behind the cure

Harmonisation of European Pathology Training

- Differences in the specialty and sub-specialties
- Differences in programme length
- Differences in curriculum content
- Differences in assessment methods

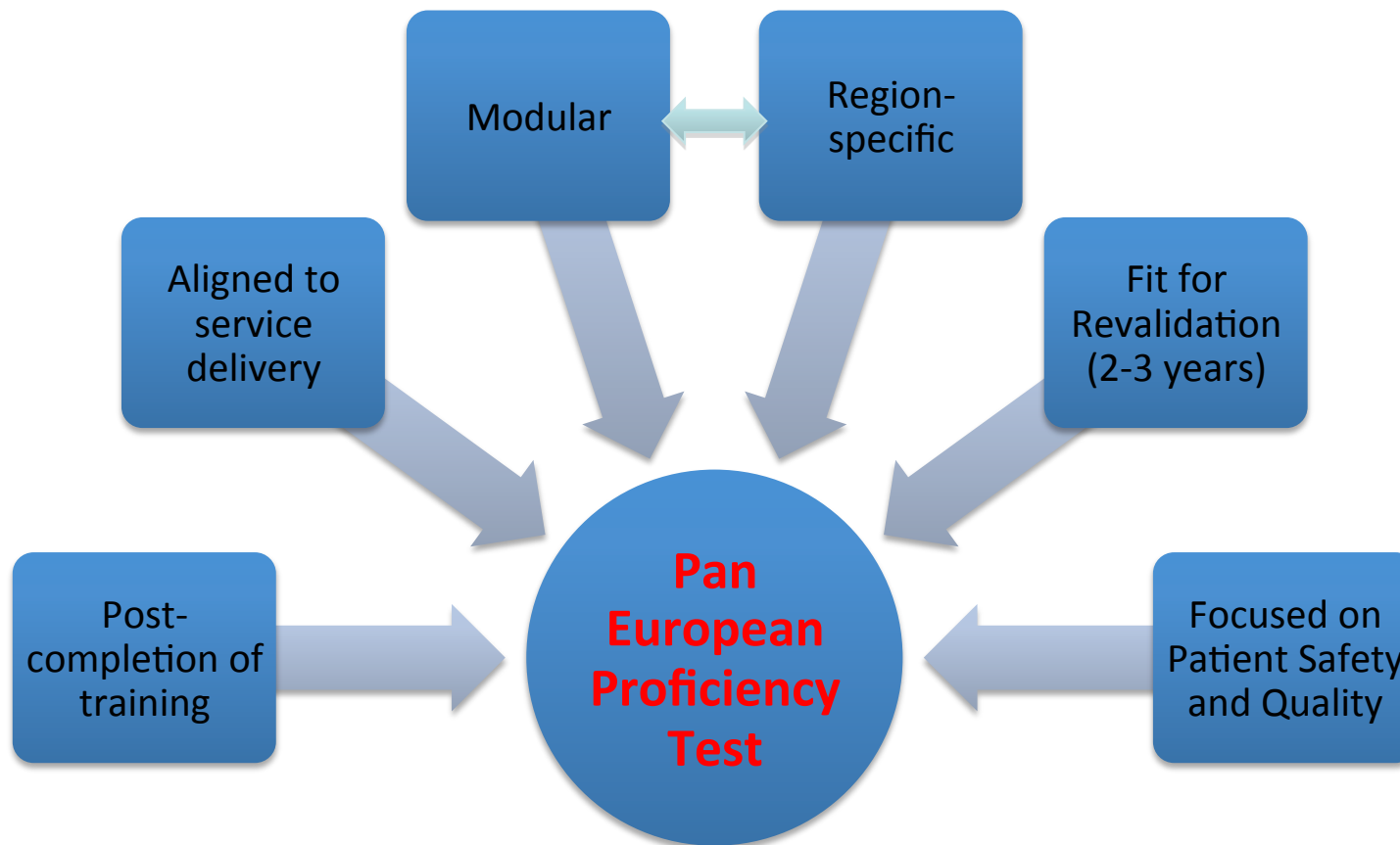


The Royal College of Pathologists

Pathology: the science behind the cure

European Trainers' Summit

RCPATH, Sept 2013





The Royal College of Pathologists

Pathology: the science behind the cure

General Principles

- Use technology
 - online test(s) – reduce cost, more sittings
 - digital slides – reduce cost, improved standardisation
- Arranged by sub-specialty/organ system
- Two or more competency levels if appropriate
 - Generalist consultant
 - Specialist consultant



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Pathology: the science behind the cure

Working group – RCPATH/UEMS/ESP

Assessment of individual nations' service delivery and proficiency needs

Modular proficiency test design

Determine regional groupings

Pilot and roll out assessments

Advisory Board – new initiatives (2013)

- focus group meetings with ESP position papers:
 - medicolegal issues and surgical pathology
 - tissue biobanking
 - archiving tissue: ethics and legality
 - consultation cases: standards of practice
 - public engagement

Advisory Board – outstanding issues from perusal of the minutes

- EScoP courses in Russia
- “EScoP network controlled by 5-6 professors in the key EScoP branches in Europe”
- European network for exchange of residents in pathology
- focus group meetings

Advisory Board – recommendations (1)

- reflect on what is meant by “a national society” because in individual countries societies are increasingly coming together
- establish much closer links with the Pathology Board of UEMS – it’s the same people discussing many of the same things! Are we ready to merge?
- improve the liaison between the Advisory Board and the ESP Education Committee, particularly in regard to EScoP
- resist the temptation to impose the will of the ESP on national societies

Advisory Board – recommendations (2)

- review the current status of collective membership - is this still being taken up by national societies – diplomatically it is a sensible thing to do (30% rule to qualify for financial support)
- engage more with those national societies that have never participated in the Advisory Board
- trainee/resident representation
- engage with medical students (Summer School of Pathology)
- key role of the Advisory Board in promulgating the work of the ICCR (ESP is a founder member)

Advisory Board – recommendations (3)

- more engagement with the EU Commission
- a two day summit of leaders of “national societies” under the auspices of ESP Advisory Board, the UEMS Pathology Board and the EU Commission to develop a 10-15 year plan for European Pathology that will be an internationally recognised blueprint for the future of our specialty