

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ALLERGOLOGY AND CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'ALLERGOLOGIE ET D'IMMUNOLOGIE CLINIQUE
ASOCIACION INTERNACIONAL DE ALERGOLOGIA E INMUNOLOGIA CLINICA
INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT DER ALLERGOLOGIE UND KLINISCHE IMMUNOLOGIE

1981 NEWSLETTER

London will be the site of our next Congress, October 17-22, 1982. Dr. Jack Pepys and his co-chairman Dr. Robert Davies started planning for this activity even prior to that last Congress. With Dr. Arbesman and other members of their committee, they are assembling a program that will bring together the topmost workers in allergy and immunology. With the expert help of Conference Associates, suitable accommodations are assured. And provision is being made for our share of the cultural and entertainment facilities for which London is noted.

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WHAT IS THE I.A.A.C.I.?

It is the same as the I.A.A. before "Clinical Immunology" was added to the name in 1979. It is a federation of allergy societies from countries all over the world, 39 at present, comprising 8,000 persons. A society pays yearly dues of 2.5 Swiss francs for each of its members. As a member of one of these societies you are a member of the I.A.A.C.I.

Meetings are held every three years. London, 1982, will be the XIth Congress. The X Congress, attended by about 1700 persons, met in Israel in 1979. The 1976 Congress was in Buenos Aires, 1973 in Tokyo, and 1970 in Florence. Congress sites are chosen by vote of the delegates.

The House of Delegates, comprised of a representative from each member society, conducts the business of the Congress. Also, from these delegates, a nominating committee of 12 is selected to prepare a slate of officers and executive committee for the next Congress.

The program format is carefully planned to utilize invited speakers who are leaders in their respective fields of research and practice. Their presentations are then published in the "Proceedings", bringing together the current worldwide developments in our speciality.

All members are invited to submit their own papers. Usually 300-400 are presented at each Congress. Each participant receives a book of these abstracts at the time of the Congress.

Scientific committees work on their respective projects throughout the triennium and report at the Congress. Among these are Allergen Standardization, Environment, and Specialist Training. The report of the last-named is included in this newsletter.

TRAINING AND SPECIALIZATION

The I.A.A.C.I. has for years conducted an ongoing study of how specialization in our field is achieved and recognized in the various countries. The committee responsible for this has periodically made recommendations towards the goal of achieving some uniformity of excellence. The many variables include the relationship between clinical allergy and clinical immunology and in turn their relationship to the several specialities of clinical practice. Also to be considered is the amount of time that the trainee should spend in each.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Prof. Jack Pepys (England), *Pres. Elect*; Dr. Enrique Mathov (Argentina), *Past Pres.*; Prof. Dr. A.L. de Weck (Switzerland), Dr. S.O. Freedman (Canada), Prof. Dr. A. Oehling (Spain), *Vice-Presidents*; Prof. M.M. El-Mehairy (Egypt), Dr. O.C. Thomas (U.S.A.), Dr. J.E. Bacigaluppi (Argentina), Prof. Dr. Yoshitami Kimura (Japan), Dr. E. Fuchs (Germany), Dr. R. Munro-Ford (Australia), Dr. Sven Kraepelien (Sweden)

A 1976 report of the committee was published in Clinical Allergy, 1977, 7, 205-209. The committee updated its report at the X Congress in Jerusalem in 1979, as follows:

"These (recommendations for training) are based on well-defined requirements for acceptance by the American Board of Allergology and Immunology and are compatible with the views of colleagues in many countries. Trainees should show the appropriate controlling body, preferably by examination, that the requirements noted below have been satisfactorily fulfilled.

Basic requirements. A prior period of at least two and preferably three years should be spent in post-graduate training in general internal medicine or pediatrics, with additional acceptance in some countries of respiratory medicine or dermatology.

Training centres. Approved centres should provide adequate clinical and laboratory facilities. The clinical facilities for evaluating the role of allergy in disease should include at least four to five and as many as possible of the following and other appropriate fields of medicine:--basically, internal and/or pediatric medicine, otorhino-laryngology, thoracic medicine, gastro-enterology, dermatology, infectious diseases, hematology, and endocrinology. These should be supported by physiology, pathology, and pharmacology or therapeutics. Laboratory facilities should include procedures for clinical and experimental investigations.

Basis of Training. A training period of at least two years, full-time, is the minimum requirement. Training must cover both clinical and laboratory aspects of allergic disease.

Clinical training includes experience of the common allergic disorders and other diseases in which immunological mechanisms are involved. Progressive clinical responsibility should be acquired for in-patients and out-patients in relation to diagnostic investigative procedures and clinical management.

Laboratory training requires familiarity with serological, cellular, and other diagnostic procedures in relation to clinical allergy problems.

Theoretical content of training. This includes teaching in the fundamentals of human and animal hypersensitivity and their relationship to clinical and experimental studies. Adequate library and reference facilities are required upon which to base the practical and theoretical training."

RECENT REPORTS ON STATUS OF TRAINING, CERTIFICATION, AND RECOGNITION

France (reported by Prof. Jacques Charpin)

An attestation of allergology and clinical immunology exists in 14 universities. Candidates are actually either specialists who have their board in internal medicine, pneumology, dermatology, pediatrics, E.N.T. (three of four years of full-time training), or general practitioners who have a special interest in allergic patients. After two years of work the candidates write an examination and if successful they enter the subspecialty allergology and become "competent" in allergology. At the present time there are 687 "competents" in allergology in France. A majority of them are specialists and "competents" in allergology.

The teaching organization has three problems to solve: 1) the heterogeneity of examinations from one university to another. A national examination needs to be organized. 2) A choice between allergology as a subspecialty or a true speciality. Consensus favors the former with the argument that an asthmatic patient is best treated by an internist or chest specialist who has acquired the subspecialty of allergology; a patient with a dermatitis problem will be better handled by a dermatologist with

competence in allergology, etc. 3) a decision about whether to continue giving the sub-speciality to general practitioners or to limit it to the foregoing specialists.

Denmark (Dr. G. Bendixen)

Negotiations have been under way three to four years in attempting to define the specialities of medical allergology, rheumatology, and clinical immunology. Danish Health Authorities have decided that the speciality "Clinical Immunology" will be a laboratory discipline. These specialists will not be responsible for patients and the speciality will become integrated with the existing discipline of "Blood and Tissue Type Serology". The clinical immunology will thus become parallel to the term clinical chemistry. However, in the planning of post-graduate specialist training in medical allergology, the importance of laboratory training is recognized.

Spain (Prof. Dr. A. Oehling)

New guidelines for training in allergy have been formulated by a national commission of which Dr. don Jose Perianes Carro is president and Dr. Alberto Oehling is one of ten members. The specialization lasts for four years in which one year is dedicated to basic and clinical immunology in which there are included six months of pneumology training and three months of dermatology.

West Germany (Dr. M. Debelic)

Since July 1, 1977, the subspeciality of allergology has been established in West Germany. This designation can be added to different medical specialities (internal medicine, pneumonology, pediatrics, and E.N.T.) as well as to general medicine. The special training in allergology has to be performed in an acknowledged department of allergology for one year (in addition to the completed training in the main speciality of general medicine.)

Portugal (Prof. Dr. A. G. Palma Carlos)

Allergology is now recognized in the Portuguese Medical College, and places for allergologists in the hospital have been created since 1977.

MEETING NEWS

The editor has been reminded that news of "forthcoming" meeting often appears long after the meeting has taken place. This is because, to save postage, the newsletter is held to go out with Congress announcements. In the interest, however, of disseminating information about our member societies and related groups, past activities will be mentioned and information about registration for meetings that will likely take place after the letter is mailed will be included.

RECENT ACTIVITES

International Association of Asthma, Oberhof, April 30-May 2, 1980. L. Jager, President.

Danish Society for Allergology and Immunology arranged for the annual meeting of the Scandinavian Society for Immunology in Aarhus, June 11-14, 1980.

30th Memorial Congress of Japanese Society of Allergology, Tokyo, September 17-20, 1980. Two thousand attended. Y. Kimura, President.

XI Congress of the European Academy of Allergology and Clinical Immunology, Vienna, Austria, October 6-10, 1980, organized by the Austrian Society of Allergology and Immunology. C. Steffen, President. Twelve European societies participated.

Third International Food Allergy Symposium, Boston, Massachusetts, October 1980, sponsored by American College of Allergists.

VII Latin American Congress of Allergy and Immunology, October 25-30, 1980, Caracas, Venezuela. Ten societies participated. C. Ortega Tamayo, President.

Egypt--Recent joint meeting with French Society of Allergy in Cairo. M. M. El-Mahairy, President.

Portugal--V International symposium of Immuno-Allergology and First Meeting of Groupement des Allergologistes et Immunologistes des Langues Latines, November 19-22, Lisbon. A. G. Palma Carlos, President.

Symposium on Etiological and Therapeutical Aspects of Asthma, Tel Aviv, Israel, February 22-March 1, 1981. M. Frank, Chairman.

COMING EVENTS

April 6-10, 1981. Swiss Society in Allergy and Immunology--post-graduate course, Geneva. Dr. J. O. Girard, Hopital Cantonal Universitaire, 1211 Geneva.

May 7-10, 1981. Deutschen Gesellschaft fur Allergie-und Immunitätsforschung-Bad Lippspringe, Germany. President Prof. Fr. E. Fuchs, Deutsche Klinik fur Dignostik, Aukammallee 33, 6200 Wiesbaden.

May 21-22, 1981. Swiss National Congress of Immunology, Lausanne Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois, Prof. P. C. Frei.

September 28-October 2, 1981. X International Congress of Interasma, Hotel Nikko, Paris. VIA Congres, 9 Boulevard Malesherbes, 75008, Paris, France.

October 9-14, 1981. Portuguese Society and joint meeting with Brasilian Society and II Meeting of Groupement des Allergologistes et Immunologistes des Langues Latines, Algarve, Portugal, Prof. Dr. A. G. Palma Carlos, Faculdade de Medicina de Lisboa.

October 21-23, 1981. 31st Memorial Congress of Japanese Society of Allergology, Utsunomiya City, Japan. Dr. T. Ishizaki, Dokkyo Medical School.

May 13-15, 1982--Annual Meeting of the European Academy of Allergology and Clinical Immunology, Funchal, Madeira.

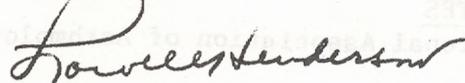
October 23-31, 1982, in Israel, immediately after the London Congress of the I.A.A.C.I. A post-graduate course in Advances in Allergology co-sponsored by the American Academy of Allergy and the Israel Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, with co-chairman J. Fink, U.S.A. and I. Glazer, Israel.

NORTH AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS

CME CREDIT: When the program is completed it will be submitted to the American College of Allergists and the American Academy of Allergy for joint sponsorship as before.

TRAVEL: British Airways is the official airline for the Congress. Conference Associates, the London agent, does not handle overseas travel. For North Americans who wish, Medical Congress Coordinators of New York will work with British Airways in handling registration, accommodations, and tours related to the Congress. Details will be available before the end of the year.

Sincerely,



Lowell L. Henderson, M.D.
Secretary-General