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stry. Immunocytochemical study was performed with a panel of monoclonal antibodies on frozen tissue sections by a peroxydase staining method. Following monoclonal antibodies were used: BoT2 (4), BoT4 (5), and BoT8 (6). The other monoclonal antibodies were obtained in our laboratory after immunization of mice with the TLS cells: M1 (presumably BoT5), M23 (pan T-cell) and M24 (presumably anti class II MHC antigen).
Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase (TdT), a marker for immature thymic lymphocytes was detected by indirect immunofluorescence assay.

Results and discussion

The tumour was classified as a lymphoblastic malignant lymphoma according to the adapted Kiel classification (3).
No positive labelling on tumour sections was obtained with either B-lymphocyte markers (CIg and SIg) or T-lymphocyte markers BoT2, BoT4 and BoT8. Nevertheless, three monoclonal antibodies obtained in our laboratory: M1, M23 and M24 gave positive labelling. Furthermore, all tested TLS were TdT positive. Our results suggest the T-lymphoïd origin of the TLS (BoT5+, and BoT7+). By comparison with human T cell ontogeny the tumour cells presented an immature phenotype: class II antigen+, TdT+, BoT2-, BoT4- and BoT8-, which can be related to the prothymocyte stage of T cell differentiation (7).

Conclusion

In conclusion, we describe herein an unusual familial TLS in bovine species which developed in a large scale in the offspring of a bull. For the first time, the T-lymphoid origin and the immature phenotype of a thymic lymphosarcoma in bovine species were demonstrated using cell membrane immunomarkers and enzymatic activity.

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SEARCHING LITERATURE FOR VETERINARY PATHOLOGY, II. BUILDING A BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASE FOR EVERYDAY USE IN VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC PATHOLOGY

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A description is given of the creation of a bibliographic file for use in veterinary diagnostic pathology. The file is filled by an «intermediary documentalist» as mentioned in part I (previous presentation).
The filling of the file was carried out in the following ways:
A. Retrospectively:
1. By downloading from Medline on CD-ROM (Compact Disc Read-Only-Memory), 1976–1989
2. Manually from existing files (cards, reprints, fotocopies etc.)
B. Weekly updating, mainly from Current Contents on diskette, editions: Life Sciences and Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences.
The vast majority of the records were extracted from CD-ROM using the following search profiles:
I. Years 1981–1989:
a. Explode C22 (Animal Diseases), with the subheadings pathology and pathophysiology
b. Explode C22, limited to reviews, with all subheadings
c. Relevant MESH-terms for techniques used in (veterinary) pathology
d. All references from the journal *Seminars in Diagnostic Pathology*
II. Years 1976–1980:
Explode C22, limited to reviews, with all subheadings
The total yield using these search profiles was approximately 12000 references (= 0.4% of the total contents of the CD-ROM discs).
The journal coverage from Current Contents on diskette was determined by the end-users (i.e. 16 staff members of the Department of Veterinary Pathology). The following journals were selected:
I. 40 journals of the category PATHOLOGY
II. 80 journals of the category VETERINARY MEDICINE
III. 80 journals of 26 other categories
From the weekly «Current Contents Yield» (about 900 references), an average of 60 articles were selected (*by the staff-members/endusers*) and added to the diagnostic file. After 3–6 months the selected references were extracted from Medline CD-ROM (if present!), including abstracts and the Major MESH-terms, and brought to the main diagnostic file. The selected Current Contents references which were not present on CD-ROM (a minor part) were added at the diagnostic file as well.
A description is given of the steps which are needed for transporting the selected records from Medline CD-ROM and Current Contents into the personal database manager: *downloading*, *conversion* of the format of the records, and finally *importing* them into the personal retrieval system.
The file ist continuously updated.
Experiences of the endusers in their daily work in the Department of Veterinary Pathology will be presented.