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Autor: Elsinghorst, T.A.M. / Mathijsen, A.H.H.M.

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stry. Immunocytochemical study was performed with a panel of monoclonal antibodies on frozen tissue sections by a peroxidase 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-lymphoid 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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Department of Veterinary Pathology, State University Utrecht

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

Th. A. M. Elsinghorst, A. H. H. M. Mathijssen

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, photocopies 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 is continuously updated.

Experiences of the endusers in their daily work in the Department of Veterinary Pathology will be presented.