Preface

Darin aber zeigt sich der vollkommene Stil in jeglicher Kunst, daß er die spezifischen Schranken derselben zu entfernen weiß, ohne doch ihre spezifischen Vorzüge mit aufzuheben, und durch eine weise Benutzung ihrer Eigentümlichkeit ihr einen mehr allgemeinen Charakter erteilt.

Friedrich Schiller – Über die ästhetische Erziehung des Menschen. In den Horen, 22. Brief (1795)

We are glad that you have all come to this small village and I hope that you will feel at home here for the next few days. The special atmosphere of the surroundings will probably have a good influence on our discussions, and you will perhaps remember this when you are back home again. It takes hard work to save this little piece of nature for man in our highly industrialized world, and we should all be grateful to the Verein Naturschutzpark e. V. (founded in 1909), Alfred Toepfer and his associates for their efforts.

We intend to discuss modern trends in human leukemia in this workshop, but we should also take the opportunity to reflect on the trends of the past, which might still be modern.

Rudolf VIRCHOW was the first using the name "leukemia" to express that this was a disease sui generis. About 125 years ago VIRCHOW wrote the following words:

"This is what we know about leukemia: During normal blood cell production the cells differentiate into specific types. In a pathologic situation the differentiation into specific cells is blocked. This disturbance of normal differentiation – so called leukemia – is a disease sui generis. We know the sequels of this disease, but we don't know its origin. As yet there has been no successful case of complete cure."

It is perhaps depressing and certainly a challenge that these words are today as true as they were in 1849, when they were written. In fact, the origins of human organic sickness are now as unknown as before. We can, however, help the patient better than we could a few years ago. Besides cytostatic therapy and supportive care, the personal efforts of the doctors themselves are the most important factor of therapy.

As long as there is no leukemia-specific therapy as well as a specific therapy of other cancers, early diagnosis of the disease appears to be very important. Despite of the progress in morphologic techniques, the sensitivity of leukemia diagnosis is not much better than 80 years ago, when Paul EHRLICH developed his staining technique.

Leukemia is usually diagnosed when it can be recognized in the bone marrow, i. e. when there are more than 10¹² leukemic cells in the patient. But this is already too late. The reason for this late diagnosis is that leukemic cells cannot be distinguished morphologically from normal stem cells.

Two years ago, when we had our first workshop on modern trends in human

leukemia, we could give no answer how to find a more sensitive leukemia specific signal, and we learnt that molecular biologic techniques failed and could not offer a successful way to help the patient directly.

In the meantime various groups have tried to find leukemic cell membrane specific antibodies and to use them as a diagnostic signal. The molecular biologists have critically revised their results. And we hope for a successful virologic research. Apart from this the clinicians developed during the last years more effective and promising therapeutic methods – without having a leukemia specific cell marker and without any knowledge about the origin of the disease.

Our workshop's aim is to think about the practical application of our research and about its use for the patient. It was one of Frederick Stohlman's persuasions to ask for this practical approach, and he also did when we started together planning this workshop. I think we should all together try to realize this plan, and to remind us of this aim the second Wilsede meeting will be named "Frederick Stohlman Workshop". Moreover, all further Wilsede meetings will comprise a "Frederick Stohlman lecture".

Rolf Neth

Stolmann

