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American Board of Pathology Maintenance of Certification (MOC)

This product can help fulfill the CME requirements and Self-Assessment Modules (SAMs) mandated by the American Board of Pathology Maintenance of Certification (MOC) process.

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# cyto@conference

These 60-minute multi-media webinars begin at 3:00 pm Eastern Time on the fourth Tuesday of each month (with the exception of December, which is the second Tuesday).

**APRIL 23, 2013**

## Endobronchial Ultrasound-Guided Fine Needle Aspiration: Evaluating the Lung and Mediastinum

**Barbara E. Chadwick, MD**  
Clinical Assistant Professor  
Department of Surgical Pathology and Cytopathology  
University of Utah Health Sciences Center  
Salt Lake City, Utah



Endobronchial ultrasonography with transbronchial needle aspiration biopsy (EBUS-TBNA) is a minimally invasive technique, increasingly being used to sample paratracheal, hilar or mediastinal lymph nodes or mass lesions for staging or diagnosis. EBUS-TBNA consists of fine needle aspiration performed with the assistance of a bronchoscope with an integrated ultrasound probe, often followed by rapid on-site cytologic evaluation. This webinar discusses the indications and limitations of this technique, appropriate handling of the cytologic specimen, and cytomorphologic diagnoses commonly encountered in this context.

**MAY 28, 2013**

## Critical Values and Issues in Reporting Cytology

**Andrew A. Renshaw, MD**  
Staff Pathologist  
Baptist Hospital of Miami  
Miami, Florida



The cytology report represents the main product of the cytology laboratory. While the diagnosis remains the most important part of this report, more and more people other than the cytologist and clinician are using the report for research and quality assurance purposes. This is affecting both the format and content of the report. I summarize various ways people have used to try and make the cytology report more accurate and useful for its users, and suggest how it will continue to change in the future.



**JUNE 25, 2013**

## Integration of Molecular Ancillary Techniques into Routine Cytology Practice: Issues in Current State of the Art and Critical Future Trends

**Stewart M. Knoepp, MD, PhD**  
Staff Pathologist and Director of Cytology  
St. Joseph Mercy Health System  
Ann Arbor, Michigan



First, a brief overview of important molecular tests for cytologic specimens will be discussed. Information provided will be based on ordering, practice patterns, and experience at a large academic medical center, a multi-state private co-tenancy laboratory, and extensive literature review. Next, an optimized approach for triaging cytologic tissue for accurate cytologic diagnosis as well as the performance of clinically relevant ancillary studies will be presented. Selected clinical scenarios and molecular tests will be discussed. Lastly, the future need for optimization of molecular testing on cytology specimens in a coordinated-care environment (e.g. accountable care organizations) will be discussed.



**AUGUST 27, 2013**

## Cytopathology Diagnoses Made More Precise with Laboratory Test Result Correlation

**Christine N. Booth, MD**  
Staff Pathologist  
Cleveland Clinic  
Cleveland, Ohio



Diagnoses of specific non-gynecologic cytology samples may be enhanced with knowledge of certain laboratory test results. These include both exfoliative samples (cerebrospinal fluid, pericardial, peritoneal and pleural fluids) as well as fine needle aspirate cytology samples from body sites such as the thyroid, "neck," lymph nodes and metastatic sites. Following an overview of the subject, a case-based approach is used to highlight laboratory tests that aid in rendering more specific cytologic diagnoses. The use of immunocytochemical stains on cytologic samples to help make more specific diagnoses are also covered.



**SEPTEMBER 24, 2013**

## Diagnostic Approach to Lymphoproliferative Neoplasms in Cytology Specimens

**Oscar Lin, MD, PhD**  
Attending Pathologist  
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center  
New York, New York



Lymphoproliferative lesions are commonly seen in cytology specimens, including needle aspirations as well as exfoliative cytology. Accurate diagnosis of these lesions requires correlation of the morphologic findings with ancillary studies and clinical findings. Knowledge of the limitations in cytology cases is important to avoid unnecessary work up and misinterpretation. The objective of this presentation is to provide a methodological approach to lymphoproliferative lesions in cytology specimens.



**JULY 23, 2013**

## Pap Tests and Clinical Consequences: OB-GYN Observations on Pap Results

**Harvey M. Cramer, MD**  
**Jeffrey M. Rothenberg, MD**  
Departments of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine and Obstetrics and Gynecology  
Indiana University School of Medicine  
Indianapolis, Indiana



In this webinar, an experienced gynecologist will discuss his perspectives on cervical cytology and outline clinical issues pertaining to cytology practice that most cytotechnologists and cytopathologists may not be aware of. Current cervical cytology screening guidelines, technical aspects of performing a pelvic examination and Pap smear procurement and the therapeutic ramifications of the various cytologic diagnoses as well as his personal



perspectives on the use of HPV testing will be discussed. Comments regarding the cytomorphologic aspects of the cases being presented will be provided by the cytopathologist. The value of close interaction between clinician and cytopathologist is strongly emphasized.



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**OCTOBER 22, 2013**

## Pancreatic Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy

**Edward B. Stelow, MD**  
Associate Professor of Pathology  
University of Virginia  
Charlottesville, Virginia



Pancreatic fine needle aspiration (FNA) clearly represents the majority of pathologic sampling of pancreatic disease. This presentation focuses on the broad array of FNA samples that can be seen with the sampling of solid or cystic lesions of the pancreas. The clinicocytologic features of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor, solid pseudopapillary neoplasm, acinar cell carcinoma, mucinous neoplasms, and pancreatitis are discussed. The use of ancillary testing is also described.



**DECEMBER 10, 2013**

## Glandular Lesions in Liquid Based Pap Tests: Challenges of Hyperchromatic Crowded Groups

**Donna K. Russell, MS, CT(ASCP)HT**  
Supervisor  
Cytopathology Residency/Fellowship Training  
University of Rochester Medical Center  
Rochester, New York



Despite limitations of the Pap Test for detecting glandular abnormalities, the cytology of glandular epithelium in the female genital tract has assumed greater importance in recent years. Improved sampling of the endocervical canal and an increase in the incidence of endocervical neoplasms has had an impact in detection of these lesions and their mimickers. This webinar will provide an overview of benign, reactive, and neoplastic glandular lesions in liquid based preparations (both Thin Prep® and SurePath® preparations). Pitfalls in glandular lesion diagnosis and patient management issues are highlighted.



**FEBRUARY 25, 2014**

## Difficult Differential Diagnoses in GYN Cytology Secondary to Hormonal Influence

**Michael R. Henry, MD**  
Director of Cytology  
Mayo Clinic  
Rochester, Minnesota



Cervical cytology varies tremendously depending on the hormonal status of the woman. This is especially true in the background of pregnancy (increased hormonal activity) or menopause (decreased hormonal activity). Increased or decreased levels of hormones create an environment, which affects the cervical mucosa and can lead to cellular changes that may be difficult to distinguish from true epithelial abnormalities. This webinar addresses these issues with special attention to atrophy versus HSIL and the epithelial changes seen in the background of pregnancy.



**NOVEMBER 26, 2013**

## Thyroid Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy: The Contribution of Case Review and Second Opinions

**Patricia G. Wasserman, MD**  
Director of Cytopathology  
Columbia University Medical Center  
New York, New York



Inter-institutional consultation in pathology has shown to improve patient safety by detecting interpretative errors that may significantly impact clinical management. Opponents have alleged increased costs due to this consultative practice without considering potential cost of surgical complications, litigation expenses and cost avoidance from lost wages. This webinar will review the mayor sources of discrepancies in thyroid aspirations and explain the clinical impact of second opinions. A review of molecular testing as an adjunct tool to subjective morphologic criteria will be summarized.



**JANUARY 28, 2014**

## Exfoliative Cytology of the Extrahepatic Biliary Tract: Morphologic Assessment and Ancillary Testing

**Veronica Velasco, MD**  
Clinical Assistant Professor  
University of Oklahoma  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma



The morphologic features of extrahepatic biliary tract malignancies can be subtle and the implications of such a diagnosis are significant. This webinar reviews the diagnostic criteria for the diagnosis of adenocarcinoma in exfoliative samples and provides information on ancillary molecular testing.



**MARCH 25, 2014**

## Fine-Needle Aspiration Biopsy of Head and Neck Lesions with Update on Molecular Diagnostics

**Vickie Y. Jo, MD**  
Instructor in Pathology  
Harvard Medical School  
Brigham and Women's Hospital  
Boston, Massachusetts



Head and neck FNA practice includes a heterogeneous group of lesions, including salivary gland neoplasms, cervical lymph node metastases, and soft tissue tumors. This webinar focuses on a differential diagnosis-based approach to head and neck FNAs, and includes discussion of the application of ancillary studies and recent molecular advances in the field of head and neck pathology.



### Maintenance of Certification Competency Areas



#### PATIENT CARE

Discuss patient care that is compassionate, appropriate, and effective for the treatment of health problems and the promotion of health, demonstrating a satisfactory level of diagnostic competence and the ability to provide appropriate and effective consultation in the context of pathology services.



#### MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE

Review topics about established and evolving biomedical, clinical, and cognate (eg, epidemiological and social-behavioral) sciences and the application of this knowledge to pathology.



#### PRACTICE-BASED

Practical learning and improvement topics explore the investigation and evaluation of diagnostic and consultative practices, appraisal and assimilation of scientific evidence, and improvements in patient care practices.



#### INTERPERSONAL AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS

These skills result in effective information exchange and collaboration with patients, their families, and other health professionals.



#### PROFESSIONALISM

Focus on the commitment to carrying out professional responsibilities, adherence to ethical principles, and sensitivity to a diverse patient population.



#### SYSTEMS-BASED PRACTICE

Explore actions that demonstrate an awareness of and responsiveness to the larger context and system of health care and the ability to effectively call on system resources to provide pathology services that are of optimal value.

Register online at [cytopathology.org](http://cytopathology.org)