

MOC AP – General Anatomic Pathology

• anaplastic large cell lymphoma	• malakoplakia
• avascular necrosis	• medulloblastoma
• cholesterosis	• meningitis
• breast; ductal hyperplasia	• mesonephric rest
• breast; stromal lesions	• pancreatic endocrine neoplasms
• breast; benign/reactive/hormonal changes	• parvovirus
• ectopic pregnancy	• prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia
• endometrial sarcomas	• refractory anemia
• esophagitis	• renal cell carcinoma subtypes
• giardiasis	• salivary gland neoplasms
• non-infectious colitis	• thymoma
• Kaposi sarcoma	• interstitial lung diseases

MOC AP – Surgical Pathology I

• astrocytomas	• lung; benign tumors; PEComa
• breast; fibrocystic changes	• meningioma
• breast; ductal carcinoma in situ	• Paget disease of bone
• carcinomas; lung	• red cell aplasia
• collagenous colitis	• renal cell carcinomas; syndromes
• Cryptococcus	• rhabdomyosarcoma
• endometrial hyperplasia	• skin; atrophic conditions
• fibroadenoma vs. phyllodes tumor	• solitary fibrous tumor
• Gleason score	• testis; hematolymphoproliferative disorders
• hairy cell leukemia	• thymoma
• hyperparathyroidism	• ovary; metastatic carcinoma
• inflammatory bowel disease	

MOC AP – Surgical Pathology II

• adrenal neoplasms	• lung; infections; special stains
• angiolymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophilia	• oral cavity; mesenchymal tumors
• CNS; demyelinating diseases	• ovary; serous tumors
• CNS; gliomas	• parotid gland tumors
• endometriosis	• peripheral nerve sheath tumors
• follicular lymphoma	• primary sclerosing cholangitis
• Gardner syndrome	• salivary gland tumors
• GI; normal histology	• skin; vacuolar interphase dermatitis
• Gleason patterns	• small intestine; neuroendocrine tumors
• hemangioendothelioma	• testis; germ cell tumors
• hemangioma	• thyroid; papillary lesions
• lipomas	

MOC AP – Surgical Pathology III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bone lesions of the jaw • breast – benign lesions mimicking cancer • breast – fibrocystic changes • breast – malignant neoplasms • colitis • hepatitis – clinical lab findings • HHV-8; lymphoproliferative disorders • Hodgkin disease – IHC • melanoma • mesothelial tumors – benign • mucosal prolapse syndrome • myometrial lesions – benign • oral mucosa lesions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paragangliomas • PEComas • prostate carcinoma • prostate – benign lesions mimicking cancer • prostate – normal anatomy & histology • pulmonary fungal infections • soft-tissue sarcomas • testicular tumors – clinical lab findings • testicular tumors – IHC • twin gestation • urinary bladder – benign lesions • vasculitides
--	---

MOC AP – Cytopathology I – Gynecologic & Non-Gynecologic

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adenocarcinoma; ascites • Pneumocystis • benign mixed tumor/pleomorphic adenoma • Bethesda system • bile duct FNA cytology • Candida • carcinoma; bronchial wash • cervical cancer screening guidelines • cervicitis • cholangiocarcinoma • CLIA; Pap test retention • hepatocellular carcinoma • HSIL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LSIL • BAL • pancreatic cytology • parotid gland FNA • pelvic washings cytology • pulmonary fungal infections • sputum adequacy • squamous cell carcinoma; cervix • thyroid carcinoma • thyroid nodule FNA • urine contamination • urine cytology; infectious agents
--	---

MOC AP – Cytopathology II – Gynecologic

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adenocarcinoma • adenocarcinoma in situ • ASCUS management • atrophy • atypical glandular cells, management • Bethesda system, adequacy • Candida, trichomonas • cervical cancer screening guidelines • endometrial adenocarcinoma • glycogen accumulation • Herpesvirus • HSIL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HSIL; management guidelines • hyperkeratosis • LSIL • LSIL management • melanoma • Pap; benign cells • Pap; endometrial cells • Reactive / reparative changes • small cell carcinoma • squamous carcinoma • untreated LSIL
--	--

MOC AP – Cytopathology III - Non-Gynecologic

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAL; fungal infection • cerebrospinal fluid; fungal infections • ciliocytophthoria • delayed specimen processing; fixation • esophageal brushings • GI stromal tumor • Head and neck FNA; benign cysts • liver FNA; malignant neoplasms • lung adenocarcinoma; molecular testing • lung FNA; benign neoplasms • lymph node FNA; lymphoid neoplasms • melanoma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pancreatic carcinoma • pancreatic cystic neoplasms • pancreatic benign neoplasms • pancreatic pseudocysts; fluid chemistries • parotid FNA; malignant neoplasms • peritoneal washings; benign cells • pleural fluid; malignant cells • Pneumocystis • thyroid FNA; benign • thyroid FNA; malignant neoplasms (2) • urine casts • urine; malignant neoplasms
--	--

MOC AP – Bone/Soft Tissue

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • angiomyofibroblastoma • arthritis • atypical fibroxanthoma; pleomorphic sarcoma • benign fibrous/myofibroblastic lesions • benign osteogenic tumors • benign peripheral nerve sheath tumors • bone infarct • connective tissue tumors • fibrous dysplasia • leiomyosarcoma • lipoma and variants • liposarcoma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • malignant chondroid tumors • malignant osteogenic tumors • malignant vascular tumors • metabolic disorders of bone • osteomyelitis • paraganglioma • perivascular tumors • reactive soft tissue lesions simulating sarcoma • rhabdomyosarcoma • small round cell tumors • synovial sarcoma
---	--

MOC AP – Breast I

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adenomas • adenosis • atypical lobular hyperplasia • breast cancer prognosis • collagenous spherulosis • columnar cell change • ductal carcinoma in situ and variants • ductal hyperplasia, usual and atypical • epithelial hyperplasias • HER-2 IHC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invasive ductal carcinoma and variants • inflammatory/reactive lesions • mesenchymal tumors • mixed epithelial and stromal tumors • papilloma • pediatric breast cancers • radial scar; complex sclerosing lesion • therapy induced changes • tubular carcinoma
---	---

MOC AP – Breast II

• adenosis	• malignant mesenchymal tumors
• Bloom-Richardson grading	• mammographic abnormalities
• collagenous spherulosis	• microarray gene analysis
• DCIS vs LCIS	• mixed epithelial and stromal tumors
• ductal carcinoma in situ	• nipple lesions
• epithelial hyperplasias	• papillary lesions
• Her-2/neu IHC	• physiological changes in normal breast
• infiltrating carcinoma	• pseudoangiomatous stromal hyperplasia
• infiltrating ductal carcinoma; variants	• radial scar
• inflammatory/reactive lesions	• therapy induced changes
• lobular carcinoma in situ	

MOC AP – Breast III

• adenosis variants	• gynecomastia
• atypical ductal lesions	• inflammatory lesions
• benign ductal lesions	• invasive ductal carcinoma & variants
• core biopsy findings requiring re-excision	• neuroendocrine differentiation in carcinoma
• detecting stromal invasions	• Paget disease
• ER, PR, Her2 interpretations	• phyllodes tumors
• fibroadenomas	• risk of breast cancer
• fibrocystic changes	• sentinel lymph nodes
• flat epithelial atypia	• spindle cell metaplastic carcinoma
• grading of breast cancers	

MOC AP – Cardiovascular

• amyloid	• inflammatory cardiomyopathies
• aneurysms and dissections	• ischemic heart disease
• cardiac catheterization complications	• Kawasaki disease
• cardiac tumors	• myocardial infarction
• cardiac valvular lesions	• polyarteritis nodosa
• Churg-Strauss angiitis	• renal artery stenosis
• Dirofilaria	• rheumatic fever
• endomyocardial biopsy; heart allograft	• sarcoidosis
• hypertensive cerebrovascular disease	• vascular thrombosis
• hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	• vascular tumors of intermediate malignancy
• infectious vasculitis	• vasculitis
• infective endocarditis	

MOC AP – Dermatopathology I - Non-Neoplastic

• alterations of dermal collagen (scar, keloid, scleroderma)	• panniculitis
• bullous and pustular diseases (pemphigus)	• pediculosis
• celiac disease	• psoriasiform dermatitis
• dermal fungal infections	• sentinel lymph nodes; normal histology
• dermatitis herpetiformis; subepidermal bullae	• spongiotic dermatitis
• diffuse dermal inflammation (Sweet syndrome, etc.)	• stasis dermatitis
• granulomatous dermatitis	• vacuolar interphase dermatitis
• herpes	• vacuolar interphase dermatitis; IF
• hyperpigmentation	• vasculitis
• Langerhans cells	• viral infections
• lichenoid dermatitis	

MOC AP – Dermatopathology II - Neoplastic

• atypical fibroxanthoma	• malignant vascular tumors
• benign adnexal tumors	• melanoma
• benign epidermal tumors	• melanoma in situ
• benign vascular tumors	• melanoma; variants
• Breslow measurement	• metastatic carcinomas
• cutaneous leukemia	• metastatic melanoma; targeted therapy
• dermal melanocytic lesions	• neuroendocrine carcinoma
• dermatofibroma	• premalignant epidermal tumors
• histiocytic tumors	• sebaceous adenoma
• malignant soft tissue tumors	• vascular tumors of intermediate malignancy

MOC AP – Endocrine

• adrenal hypofunction; infections	• pheochromocytoma
• adrenal metastatic carcinoma	• pituitary adenoma
• adrenocortical adenoma	• pituitary histology
• adrenocortical carcinoma	• thyroid anaplastic carcinoma
• adrenocortical carcinoma vs renal cell carcinoma	• thyroid FNA; false positive
• adrenocortical hyperplasia	• thyroid follicular adenoma
• multiple endocrine neoplasia	• thyroid follicular carcinoma
• pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor	• thyroid medullary carcinoma
• paraganglion	• thyroid nodule; gross sampling
• parathyroid carcinoma	• thyroid oncocytic carcinoma
• parathyroid anatomy and histology	• thyroid papillary carcinoma

MOC AP – Gastrointestinal/Liver/Biliary I

• anal neoplasms	• hepatobiliary neoplastic cysts
• biliary tract diseases	• hepatocellular carcinoma
• celiac disease	• immunodeficiency
• colitis; drugs	• intestinal parasites
• esophagus; benign lesions	• microsatellite-unstable colon cancers; IHC
• esophagus; infections	• pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors
• esophagus; mesenchymal tumors	• pre-neoplastic lesions of esophagus
• esophagus; metaplasia	• primary biliary cirrhosis
• esophagus; pre-cancerous lesions	• regenerative nodule vs hepatocellular carcinoma
• gastric carcinoma	• sarcomas
• gastrinomas	• small intestines; infections
• GI tract lymphomas	• small intestines; adenomas
• Helicobacter gastritis	

MOC AP – Gastrointestinal/Liver/Biliary II

• anal intraepithelial neoplasia	• mesenchymal tumors of GI tract
• benign liver masses	• metastatic carcinoma; IHC
• colitis	• neuroendocrine tumors of GI tract
• colorectal polyps	• pancreatic adenoma
• diverticular disease	• pancreatic carcinoma
• esophagitis	• pancreatic cystic neoplasms
• esophagus; benign tumors	• pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors
• familial colorectal cancer syndromes	• preneoplastic lesions of esophagus
• gastritis	• reactive gastropathy
• Hepatocellular carcinoma; Hepatitis C; cirrhosis	• small intestines; non-neoplastic disorders
• hepatocellular carcinoma; IHC	• steatohepatitis
• liver; vascular disorders/tumors	

MOC AP – Gastrointestinal/Liver/Biliary III

• adenomatous colon polyps and cancer	• liver – normal anatomy and histology
• amyloidosis	• liver – viral infections
• colitis	• Lynch syndrome
• esophagitis	• mesenteric lymphadenitis
• gastritis	• parasitic infections – liver
• Helicobacter gastritis	• parasitic infections – small bowel
• hepatitis	• small bowel obstruction – causes
• intestinal polyps and pseudopolyps	• viral infections of the GI tract
• liver transplantation	• Whipple procedure
• liver – granulomas	

MOC AP – Genitourinary I

• Gleason score	• renal cell carcinoma
• mimickers of prostate cancer	• renal cell carcinoma; subtypes
• nephrosclerosis	• renal papillae lesions
• pediatric renal tumors	• renal tumors; benign
• polycystic kidney disease	• spermatocytic seminoma
• polyomavirus	• testicular biopsy for infertility
• prostate adenocarcinoma	• testicular germ cell tumors
• prostate; IHC	• urinary bladder; non-neoplastic lesions
• prostate; normal histology	• urinary bladder; reactive changes
• pyelonephritis	• urothelial carcinoma
• renal allograft rejection	• urothelial papillomas

MOC AP – Genitourinary II

• acute tubular necrosis	• prostate; normal histology
• adult renal tumors	• prostate; reactive changes
• angiomyxoma	• prostatectomy specimens; incidental findings
• germ cell tumors	• pyelonephritis
• infertility	• renal neoplasms; genetic syndromes
• lysosomal storage diseases; Fanconi syndrome	• sex cord stromal tumors
• mesonephric rests and hyperplasia	• urinary bladder; neoplasms, benign and malignant
• neuroendocrine carcinoma	• urinary bladder; non-neoplastic lesions
• pediatric renal tumors	• urothelial carcinoma; variants
• penis; neoplastic and non-neoplastic	• urothelial tract; inflammatory and reactive lesions
• prostate carcinoma	

MOC AP – GYN/Placenta I

• adenocarcinoma of cervix	• fetal membrane and disc abnormalities
• atypical endometrial hyperplasia	• multiple pregnancy placenta
• cervical metaplasia	• myometrial soft tissue tumors
• cervix histology	• ovarian germ cell tumors
• endocervical biopsy; benign/reactive changes	• ovary; metastatic carcinoma
• endometrial carcinoma; subtypes	• ovary; small cell carcinoma
• endometrial carcinosarcoma	• serous tumors of ovary
• endometrium; hyperplasias	• squamous intraepithelial lesions
• endometrium; iatrogenic patterns	• villitis and intervillitis; infectious
• endometrium; metaplasias	• vulvar soft tissue tumors
• endometrium; normal patterns	

MOC AP – GYN/Placenta II

• adenoid basal carcinoma	• fallopian tubes; inflammatory/infectious disorders
• BRCA-1 mutations; GYN tumors	• germ cell tumors
• carcinomas metastatic to ovaries	• maternal hypertension; placental findings
• cervical dysplasia	• mesonephric rests
• disseminated peritoneal leiomyomatosis	• molar pregnancy
• endocervical adenocarcinoma	• ovarian mucinous tumors; survival
• endometrial adenocarcinoma	• ovarian serous tumors; mutations
• endometrial hyperplasia	• PAX-8
• endometrial metaplasia	• Peutz-Jeghers syndrome; ovarian neoplasms
• endometrial polyps	• polycystic ovaries
• endometrioid carcinoma; FIGO grading	• umbilical cord; infections
• endometritis	• uterine smooth muscle tumors

MOC AP – GYN/Placenta III

• cervical intraepithelial neoplasia	• fallopian tube neoplasms
• cervical lesions – benign	• fallopian tubes; <i>BRCA1</i> mutations
• eclampsia and atherosclerosis	• lichen scleroses
• endometrial hyperplasia	• ovarian germ cell tumors
• endometrial metaplasias	• ovarian surface epithelial tumors
• endometrial stromal nodule	• ovarian teratomas; grading
• endometrial stromal sarcoma	• ovary; metastatic tumors
• endometritis	• papillary tumors of the peritoneum
• endometrium; iatrogenic patterns	• twin gestation
• endometrium; neoplastic	• uterine smooth muscle tumors; metastases
• endometrium; non-neoplastic	

MOC AP – Head & Neck

• adipose tumors	• normal oral histology
• bone infarct	• nose and sinuses; fungal infections
• branchial cleft cyst	• odontogenic cysts
• ectopic thyroid	• odontogenic neoplasms
• granular cell tumor	• phycomycosis
• Kimura disease	• pleomorphic adenoma
• larynx; benign neoplasms	• radiation effect
• larynx; squamous dysplasia; carcinoma	• salivary gland tumors; malignant
• lymphoepithelial cysts	• salivary gland; benign neoplasms
• metabolic disorders of bone; hyperparathyroidism	• thyroid; medullary carcinoma
• nasopharyngeal carcinoma	• Warthin tumor
• non-neoplastic lesions; oral cavity	

MOC AP – Medical Renal I

• acute diffuse proliferative GN	• membranous GN
• AIDS nephropathy	• minimal change nephrotic syndrome
• Alport syndrome	• monoclonal gammopathy associated renal diseases
• amyloidosis	• obstructive kidney disease
• cryoglobulinemic GN	• polyoma virus
• dense deposit disease	• posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder
• diffuse extracapillary proliferative GN	• pyelonephritis
• focal segmental glomerular sclerosis	• renal allograft rejection
• Goodpasture syndrome	• serum complement in renal diseases
• Henoch-Schönlein purpura	• thrombotic microangiopathy
• lupus nephropathies	• Wegener granulomatosis
• membranoproliferative GN	

MOC AP – Medical Renal II

• acute diffuse intracapillary proliferative GN	• IgA nephropathy
• adult polycystic kidney disease	• lupus nephropathies
• Alport syndrome	• membranoproliferative GN
• amyloidosis	• minimal change nephrotic syndrome
• anti-GBM nephritis	• nephrotic syndrome with hematuria
• arterial and arteriolar nephrosclerosis	• paraneoplastic syndrome
• developmental/congenital lesions	• renal allograft rejection
• Fabry disease	• renal infarction
• fibrillary GN	• renal transplant rejection; IHC
• HIV-associated nephropathy	• thrombotic microangiopathy
• hydronephrosis	

MOC AP – Molecular Pathology

• alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma	• KRAS point mutation detection
• BRCA1 mutations; cancer risk	• lung adenocarcinoma; mutations
• clear cell sarcoma	• lung cancer; FISH
• CML; Gleevec	• neuroblastoma
• colon cancer; microsatellite instability	• neurocutaneous syndromes
• false negative results; paraffin embedded tissue	• polyposis syndromes
• FISH interpretation	• prostate cancer
• FISH, HER2	• quality control; sample contamination
• gel electrophoresis; sample degradation; QC	• renal carcinomas
• high grade embryonal tumor	• thyroid carcinomas
• hyperplasia vs lymphoma	

MOC AP – Pulmonary-Mediastinal

• adenocarcinoma	• mesothelioma
• bronchiectasis	• mesothelioma; IHC
• carcinoid tumor	• mycobacterial infections
• clear cell (sugar) tumor	• organizing pneumonia
• fungal infections; special stains	• parasitic infections
• hamartoma	• PEComa
• hemangioendothelioma	• pulmonary hypertension
• hypersensitivity pneumonitis	• respiratory bronchiolitis
• interstitial pneumonias	• sarcoid
• IV drug abuse	• small cell carcinoma
• juvenile squamous papillomas	• solitary fibrous tumor
• lipid pneumonia	• thymoma
• mesothelioma	

MOC AP – Transplant Pathology

• chronic rejection; histology	• passenger lymphocyte syndrome
• corneal transplant; donor criteria	• post-transplant viral infection
• graft derived ABO antibodies	• post-transplant; pulmonary infections
• graft-versus-host disease	• prevention/treatment of transplant rejection
• GVHD; liver	• second renal allograft rejection
• GVHD; skin	• transplant glomerulopathy
• HLA system; inheritance	• types of transplanted tissues
• hyperacute rejection	