

MOC CP – General Clinical Pathology I

• BAL; acid fast organisms	• intracellular bacteria; leukocytes
• blood collection tubes	• platelet aggregation; arachidonic acid
• cardiopulmonary bypass; bleeding	• platelet alloimmunization
• cold agglutinin; automated counts	• platelet satellitism
• GVHD; irradiation of blood products	• positive pregnancy test in a male
• informed consent for transfusion	• quality control charts
• intracellular bacteria; leukocytes	• schistocytes on blood smear
• Mycobacterium spp.; types of infections	• septic arthritis
• Neisseria spp.; sugar fermentation	• spurious thrombocytosis
• neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia	• test volume vs cost
• nucleated RBCs, automated counts	• transfusion reaction work-up
• pediatric sputum; gram stain	• true negatives
• pharmacokinetics	• Warthin Starry stain
• intracellular bacteria; leukocytes	

MOC CP – General Clinical Pathology II

• abnormal RBC morphology; Howell-Jolly bodies	• hemolyzed specimen; spurious lab results
• antibiotic susceptibility testing; synergy	• hereditary elliptocytosis
• autologous blood testing	• infectious mononucleosis
• blood collection procedure; clotted tubing	• interval between blood donations
• blood donation; vasovagal reaction	• iron deficiency anemia
• blood donors; iron loss	• leukemia; CSF
• centrifuged blood tube; layers of cells	• MRSA; treatment
• chromatography	• old blood; neutrophil
• cold agglutinin disease	• platelet satellitism
• CSF; oligoclonal bands	• point of care glucose; indications
• evaluation of donor iron stores	• serum protein electrophoresis; M-band
• Friedewald formula	• teardrop RBCs
• gas gangrene	

MOC CP – Blood Banking/Transfusion Medicine I

• ABO and Rh type substitutes	• hemolytic disease of the newborn; diagnostic tests
• ADAMTS13; TTP	• IgM alloantibodies
• allergic transfusion reactions; prevention	• irradiation of blood products
• anemia of prematurity; pathophysiology	• Kidd alloantibodies
• bacterial contamination of blood products	• lupus anticoagulants
• CLL; autoantibodies	• organ transplantation; histocompatibility
• cryoprecipitate; clinical use	• plasma exchange; immunoglobulin removal
• Donath Landsteiner hemolytic anemia	• platelet transfusion indications
• donor deferral; malaria	• pooled platelets; storage time
• donor testing; HCV	• RBC shelf life; additive solutions
• drug-induced immune hemolytic anemia	• RBCs transfused with hypotonic solutions
• fresh frozen plasma indications	• sickle cell disease; treatment
• hematopoietic progenitor cell transplant; ABO mismatch	

MOC CP – Blood Banking/Transfusion Medicine II

• abbreviated crossmatch	• idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
• acute hemolytic transfusion reaction; signs & symptoms	• leukocyte reduced platelets
• alloantibodies; half-life	• long term effects of donation; iron
• coagulation factors; half-life	• neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia
• component use after seal is broken	• nonhemolytic transfusion reactions; diagnosis
• directed donor blood; irradiation	• platelet transfusion; out of group platelets
• disseminated intravascular coagulation	• platelet transfusions; dose calculation
• donor deferral; malaria	• prion diseases; transmission
• donor testing; incompatible unit	• rare blood types; management
• grams of fibrinogen/bag of cryoprecipitate	• transfusion of blood products; post stem cell transplant
• hemolytic disease of the newborn; exchange transfusion	• transfusion-related urticaria
• hemolytic uremic syndrome vs TTP	• warfarin reversal prior to surgery
• high titer, low avidity antibodies	

MOC CP - Chemical Pathology

• ANA; speckled pattern	• pesticide toxicity
• anion gap	• plasma ceruloplasmin
• autoimmune hepatitis; immunofluorescence	• preanalytic errors; EDTA specimen contamination
• bisalbuminemia	• preanalytic errors; hemolysis
• bone metastases; calcium, PTH	• RBC thiopurine methyltransferase
• connective tissue diseases; autoantibodies	• renal disease; urine protein electrophoresis patterns
• CSF; oligoclonal bands	• ROC curve
• dexamethasone suppression test	• sensitivity
• diabetes mellitus; monitoring	• serum free light chains
• electrolyte disorders; inappropriate ADH	• serum protein abnormalities; beta-gamma bridging
• Hb electrophoresis interpretation	• urine opiate screen; false positives
• inherited disorders; disease and gene frequency; phenotype; prognosis	• whole blood alcohol; legal limit

MOC CP – Hematology

• acute leukemias; cytochemical stains	• iron deficiency anemia
• anemia of chronic disease	• megaloblastic anemia; abnormal RBC morphology
• bone marrow; nonhematopoietic cells	• mycosis fungoides and Sezary syndrome
• chronic lymphocytic leukemia	• non-immune hemolytic anemia
• chronic myelogenous leukemia	• paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
• Dohle bodies	• paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria; diagnosis
• erythroid precursors	• platelet satellitism
• glucose-6-phosphate deficiency	• RBC agglutination; antibodies
• hemoglobinopathies; HPLC and electrophoresis	• sideroblastic anemias; abnormal RBC morphology
• hereditary elliptocytosis	• T-cell leukemias/lymphomas
• hereditary spherocytosis	• thalassemias

• immune hemolytic anemia	• TTP/HUS
---------------------------	-----------

MOC CP – Hemostasis and Thrombosis I

• antiphospholipid antibody syndrome	• liver disease
• antithrombin III deficiency	• low molecular weight heparin
• Bernard-Soulier syndrome	• melting curve analysis; prothrombin mutation
• coagulation factors in FFP	• platelet storage pool disorder; platelet aggregation
• disseminated intravascular coagulation; fibrin split products	• thrombophilic disorders; acquired
• disseminated intravascular coagulation; lab diagnosis	• thrombosis and thrombophilia; lab diagnosis; warfarin
• factor inhibitors	• TTP/HUS; abnormal RBC morphology
• factor V Leiden	• vitamin K deficiency
• factor VII deficiency	• von Willebrand disease
• factor XIII function	• von Willebrand disease; multimer analysis
• Glanzmann thrombasthenia	• warfarin reversal
• INR calculation	

MOC CP – Hemostasis and Thrombosis II

• anti-platelet antibodies; alloimmunization	• method comparisons; PT
• aspirin	• myosin heavy chain platelet disorder
• clopidogrel resistance	• plasma cell myeloma and hemostasis
• DDAVP	• plasminogen activator inhibitor deficiency
• dysfibrinogenemia; therapy	• platelet function testing; release reaction
• elastometry patterns	• platelet lifespan
• factor inhibitors	• platelet reticulocyte count
• Factor V Leiden PCR interpretation	• platelet storage pool disorders
• gray platelet syndrome	• protein C; inheritance
• Hemophilia A carriers	• prothrombin G20210A methods and interpretation
• INR calculations	• surgical hemostasis
• lupus anticoagulant; lab diagnosis	• vitamin K deficiency vs. liver disease

MOC CP – Microbiology I

• Ascaris lumbricoides	• Neisseria spp.
• Babesia	• nematode egg
• bacterial arthritis	• Nocardia spp
• Entamoeba histolytica	• papillomaviruses
• erythema chronicum migrans	• spirochetes
• GMS stain	• Staphylococcus spp.; key tests
• group B streptococcus; biochemical reactions	• stool wet mount; nematode egg
• Hektoen enteric agar; isolates	• sulfur granule
• infectious diarrhea	• swarming organisms
• keratoconjunctivitis; Giemsa stain	• TSI reactions
• mycobacteria	• Warthin-Starry stain
• mycobacteria; colony appearance	• Whipple disease

• mycobacterium tuberculosis	
------------------------------	--

MOC CP – Microbiology II

• AIDS; lung infections	• oxidase reaction
• CAMP test	• pandemic infections
• cutaneous fungal infections; lactophenol cotton blue	• photochromogenic mycobacteria
• dimorphic fungi; GMS	• Plasmodium spp.
• hepatitis B serology	• Plasmodium spp.; cerebral malaria
• HIV testing	• Pox and Parapox viruses
• infections due to animal bites	• Schistosoma spp.
• intracellular bacteria; leukocytes	• sputum Gram stain; pneumonia
• mycobacteria; acid fast smear	• sulfur granule
• mycobacteria; bone marrow biopsy	• urinary tract infections
• nematode egg	• viral inclusions
• novobiocin test	• yeast and yeast-like fungi; subculture growth & morphology

MOC CP – Molecular Pathology

• acute HIV-1 diagnosis	• melting curve, prothrombin
• analyte specific reagents	• MRSA
• bacterial culture/sequencing electropherogram	• mycobacteria; rifampin resistance
• colon carcinoma microsatellite instability	• next generation sequencing in clinical diagnostics
• decoy cell	• Parvovirus B19
• degraded DNA	• PCR optimization
• drug resistance in herpes	• PCR; pulmonary TB; sputum testing
• environmental contamination and surveillance	• pedigree; mitochondrial inheritance
• FDA regs	• pedigree; patterns of inheritance
• FISH; RARA	• ROC curve
• forensic applications; mitochondrial DNA	• TaqMan amplification plot
• hemophilia	• TaqMan real time PCR; BCR/ABL
• HIV viral load	