

MOC CP – General Clinical Pathology I

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAL; acid fast organisms • blood collection tubes • cardiopulmonary bypass; bleeding • cold agglutinin; automated counts • GVHD; irradiation of blood products • hyperparathyroidism • immunofixation; monoclonal gammopathy • informed consent for transfusion • intracellular bacteria; leukocytes • intracellular bacteria; leukocytes • Mycobacterium spp.; types of infections • neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia • nucleated RBCs, automated counts • pediatric sputum; gram stain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pharmacokinetics • platelet aggregation; arachidonic acid • platelet alloimmunization • platelet satellitism • quality control charts • schistocytes on blood smear • septic arthritis • spurious thrombocytosis • synovial fluid crystals • test volume vs cost • transfusion reaction work-up • true negatives • Warthin Starry stain
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MOC CP – General Clinical Pathology II

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abnormal RBC morphology; Howell-Jolly bodies • autologous blood testing • blood collection procedure; clotted tubing • blood donation; vasovagal reaction • blood donors; iron loss • centrifuged blood tube; layers of cells • chromatography • cold agglutinin disease • CSF; oligoclonal bands • evaluation of donor iron stores • Friedewald formula • gas gangrene • Giardia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hemolyzed specimen; spurious lab results • infectious mononucleosis • interval between blood donations • iron deficiency anemia • leukemia; CSF • Levey-Jennings charts • MRSA; treatment • old blood; neutrophil • platelet satellitism • point of care glucose; indications • proficiency testing; errors • teardrop RBCs
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MOC CP – Blood Banking/Transfusion Medicine I

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABO and Rh type substitutes • ADAMTS13; TTP • allergic transfusion reactions; prevention • anemia of prematurity; pathophysiology • CLL; autoantibodies • cryoprecipitate; clinical use • Donath Landsteiner hemolytic anemia • donor deferral; malaria • donor testing; HCV • drug-induced immune hemolytic anemia • fresh frozen plasma indications • hematopoietic progenitor cell transplant; ABO mismatch • hemolytic disease of the newborn; diagnostic tests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IgM alloantibodies • irradiation of blood products • Kidd alloantibodies • linkage disequilibrium • lupus anticoagulants • organ transplantation; histocompatibility • plasma exchange; immunoglobulin removal • platelet transfusion indications • RBC shelf life; additive solutions • RBCs transfused with hypotonic solutions • sickle cell disease; treatment • uremia
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MOC CP – Blood Banking/Transfusion Medicine II

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abbreviated crossmatch • acute hemolytic transfusion reaction; signs & symptoms • alloantibodies; half-life • coagulation factors; half-life • component use after seal is broken • directed donor blood; irradiation • disseminated intravascular coagulation • donor deferral; malaria • donor testing; incompatible unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura • leukocyte reduced platelets • long term effects of donation; iron • neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia • nonhemolytic transfusion reactions; diagnosis • platelet transfusion; out of group platelets • platelet transfusions; dose calculation • prion diseases; transmission • rare blood types; management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drug induced hemolytic anemia; mechanisms • grams of fibrinogen/bag of cryoprecipitate • hemolytic disease of the newborn; exchange transfusion • hemolytic uremic syndrome vs TTP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transfusion of blood products; post stem cell transplant • transfusion-related urticaria • warfarin reversal prior to surgery

MOC CP - Chemical Pathology

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANA; speckled pattern • anion gap • autoimmune hepatitis; immunofluorescence • bisalbuminemia • bone metastases; calcium, PTH • connective tissue diseases; autoantibodies • CSF; oligoclonal bands • dexamethasone suppression test • diabetes mellitus; monitoring • electrolyte disorders; inappropriate ADH • Hb electrophoresis interpretation • inherited disorders; disease and gene frequency; phenotype; prognosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pesticide toxicity • plasma ceruloplasmin • preanalytic errors; EDTA specimen contamination • preanalytic errors; hemolysis • RBC thiopurine methyltransferase • renal disease; urine protein electrophoresis patterns • ROC curve • sensitivity • serum free light chains • serum protein abnormalities; beta-gamma bridging • urine opiate screen; false positives • whole blood alcohol; legal limit
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MOC CP – Hematology

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acute leukemias; cytochemical stains • anemia of chronic disease • bone marrow; nonhematopoietic cells • chronic lymphocytic leukemia • chronic myelogenous leukemia • Dohle bodies • erythroid precursors • glucose-6-phosphate deficiency • hemoglobinopathies; HPLC and electrophoresis • hereditary elliptocytosis • hereditary spherocytosis • immune hemolytic anemia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • iron deficiency anemia • megaloblastic anemia; abnormal RBC morphology • mycosis fungoides and Sezary syndrome • non-immune hemolytic anemia • paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria • paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria; diagnosis • platelet satellitism • RBC agglutination; antibodies • sideroblastic anemias; abnormal RBC morphology • T-cell leukemias/lymphomas • thalassemias • TTP/HUS
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MOC CP – Hemostasis and Thrombosis I

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

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	• primary thrombocytosis
• Hemophilia A carriers	• protein C; inheritance
• hemostasis tests; regulated analyte	• 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	• Proteus; biochemicals
• GMS stain	• spirochetes
• group B streptococcus; biochemical reactions	• Staphylococcus spp.; key tests
• Hektoen enteric agar; isolates	• stool wet mount; nematode egg
• infectious diarrhea	• sulfur granule
• keratoconjunctivitis; Giemsa stain	• swarming organisms
• mycobacteria	• Warthin-Starry stain
• mycobacteria; colony appearance	• Whipple disease
• mycobacterium tuberculosis	

MOC CP – Microbiology II

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIDS; lung infections • CAMP test • cutaneous fungal infections; lactophenol cotton blue • dimorphic fungi; GMS • hepatitis B serology • HIV testing • infections due to animal bites • intracellular bacteria; leukocytes • mycobacteria; acid fast smear • mycobacteria; bone marrow biopsy • nematode egg • novobiocin test 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oxidase reaction • pandemic infections • photochromogenic mycobacteria • Plasmodium spp. • Plasmodium spp.; cerebral malaria • Pox and Parapox viruses • Schistosoma spp. • sputum Gram stain; pneumonia • sulfur granule • urinary tract infections • viral inclusions • yeast and yeast-like fungi; subculture growth & morphology
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MOC CP – Molecular Pathology

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acute HIV-1 diagnosis • analyte specific reagents • bacterial culture/sequencing electropherogram • colon carcinoma microsatellite instability • decoy cell • degraded DNA • drug resistance in herpes • environmental contamination and surveillance • FDA regs • FISH; RARA • forensic applications; mitochondrial DNA • hemophilia • HIV viral load 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRSA • mycobacteria; rifampin resistance • next generation sequencing in clinical diagnostics • Parvovirus B19 • PCR optimization • PCR; pulmonary TB; sputum testing • pedigree; mitochondrial inheritance • pedigree; patterns of inheritance • ROC curve • sequencing assay; mutation variants • TaqMan amplification plot • TaqMan real time PCR; BCR/ABL
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