Registrants for the AP/CP only or combined APCP/Subspecialty MOC exam <u>must</u> take one of the mandatory modules listed on Page 1, 2, or 3.

MOC AP/CP – 50-Question Mandatory Module	
autoimmune hemolytic anemia; treatment	lung FNA, malignant neoplasms
benign peripheral nerve sheath tumors	mastocytosis
breast; Bloom-Richardson grading	Medicare physician payment
breast; invasive carcinomas	melanoma and precursor lesions
cerebrovascular disease	melanoma prognosis
<ul> <li>cervical cytology (GYN); non-neoplastic</li> </ul>	new test evaluation
CLL/SLL; clinical findings	normal probability distribution; statistics
CPT coding	nose and sinuses; benign lesions
• DIC	placenta; fetal membrane abnormalities
diplococci; Streptococcus	plasma cell myeloma
document control	pseudoparasites; intestinal
• DRGs	quality control
drugs of abuse; metabolites	RBC agglutination; blood smear
<ul> <li>endometrium; malignant neoplasms</li> </ul>	RBC membrane disorders
expense management; break even	reactive lymphadenopathies
<ul> <li>fungal morphology in tissue sections</li> </ul>	Resource-Based Relative Value Scale
• gastritis	salivary gland; non-neoplastic
Gleason grading	specimen collection; anticoagulants
hairy cell leukemia	spurious thrombocytopenia; sample collection
indications for transfusion vs observation	squamous cell carcinomas; head & neck
infectious colitides	syphilis
inflammatory bowel disease	thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
insecticide toxicity	transfusion associated allergic reactions
intestinal parasites	viral inclusions
intestinal pseudoparasites; plant material	von Willebrand disease
Leishmania	

MOC AP/CP with AP emphasis – 50-Question Mandatory Module	
adrenal atrophy	mastocytosis
benign peripheral nerve sheath tumors	Medicare physician payment
breast; Bloom-Richardson grading	melanoma and precursor lesions
breast; invasive carcinomas	melanoma; prognosis
cerebrovascular disease	molecular testing for tissue identification; specimen mix-up
cervical cytology (GYN); Candida	nasal and paranasal sinus infections
cervical cytology (GYN); non-neoplastic	new test evaluation
CNS; parasitic infections	normal probability distribution; statistics
• colitis	nose and sinuses; benign lesions
CPT coding	pancreatic pseudocyst fluid chemistry
document control	placental membrane abnormalities
• DRGs	placental site trophoblastic tumor
endometrium; malignant neoplasms	quality control
essential thrombocythemia	reactive lymphadenopathies
expense management; break even	Resource-Based Relative Value Scale
• gastritis	rheumatic fever
giant cell; types	round worm parasites
• GISTs	salivary gland; non-neoplastic
Gleason grading	spleen; lipid histiocytoses
hepatitis B	squamous cell carcinomas; head & neck
immunohistochemistry validation	steatosis
inflammatory bowel disease	urinary bladder; benign lesions
<ul> <li>lung FNA; malignant neoplasms</li> </ul>	von Hippel-Lindau syndrome
Marfan syndrome	Yersinia lymphadenitis

MOC AP/CP with CP emphasi	is – 50-Question Mandatory Module
acute myeloid leukemias	intestinal parasites
ANCA testing	intestinal pseudoparasites; plant material
arachnid bites	Leishmania
autoimmune hemolytic anemia; treatment	lung; fungal infections
bacterial vaginosis	Medicare physician payment
bone marrow; normal cells	megaloblastic anemia
CLIA test categories	new test evaluation
CLL/SLL; clinical findings	normal probability distribution
CPT coding (2)	peripheral blood parasites
• DIC	plasma cell myeloma
document control	quality control
DRGs	RBC agglutination; blood smear
drug induced hemolytic anemia	RBC membrane disorders
drugs of abuse; metabolites	Resource-Based Relative Value Scale
expense management; break even	safety hazard symbols
fungal morphology in tissue sections	SPEP interpretation
• gout	specimen collection; anticoagulants
gram stain interpretation	spurious thrombocytopenia; sample collection
hairy cell leukemia	• syphilis
Heinz bodies	T-cell lymphomas; flow cytometry
Herpesviridae; tissue morphology	thrombotic thromocytopenia purpura
indications for transfusion vs observation	transfusion associated allergic reactions
insecticide toxicity	von Willebrand disease

Registrants for the combined APCP/FP MOC exam may choose to take the module listed below (Page 4) instead of one of the modules listed on Page 1, 2, or 3.

MOC APCP with FP emphasis – 50-Question Mandatory Module	
acute esophageal necrosis syndrome	gas gangrene
alcoholic ketoacidosis	gastric alcohol dehydrogenase
alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency	HIPPA; medical records and medical examiners
aplastic anemia; chemical causes	immunodeficiency disorders and infections
bacterial endocarditis; infectious organisms	lead poisoning
benzene toxicity	management; personnel complaints
bioterrorism agents; CDC classification	medication errors; potassium chloride
bioterrorism and chemical agents; skin toxicity	meningitis; clinical associations
blood ethanol concentration	myxedema coma; thyroid function tests
CAP; forensic tissue retention	National Academy of Sciences forensic
	recommendations
carbon monoxide poisoning	neuroleptic malignant syndrome
carbon monoxide; blood gases	postmortem diagnosis of AIDS
cavitary lesions; microbiology	prothrombin gene mutation
channelopathies; genetics	psychogenic polydipsia
<ul> <li>channelopathies; laboratory testing</li> </ul>	spontaneous splenic rupture
cocaine; toxicology	synthetic designer drugs
community-acquired pneumonia	thyroid storm
coroner office accreditation	transmissable spongiform enchephalopathies
criminal abortion; complications	venom related deaths; insects and arachnids
diabetic ketoacidosis	vincristine; iatrogenic deaths
DNA analysis; PCR vs RFLP	viral gastroenteritis
drugs of abuse; acceptable specimens	virus cultures; preferred specimens
eating disorders	water intoxication
fatty acid oxidation disorders	Wernicke syndrome

Registrants for the combined APCP/PEDI MOC exam may choose to take the module listed below (Page 5) instead of one of the modules listed on Page 1, 2, or 3.

MOC APCP with Pediatric Pathology emphasis—50-Question Mandatory Module	
ABCA3 deficiency	maternal lupus
<ul> <li>amebic meningoencephalitis</li> </ul>	meconium drug testing
bacterial colitis	megaloblastic anemia
<ul> <li>bone marrow; non-neoplastic cells</li> </ul>	myocarditis; infectious organisms
celiac sprue	neonatal exchange transfusion
CLIA test classifications	Nieman-Pick disease
<ul> <li>crescentic glomerulonephritis</li> </ul>	peroxosomal disorders; testing
<ul> <li>cystic fibrosis testing</li> </ul>	platelet transfusions and platelet count
DiGeorge syndrome	POC testing vs. central laboratory
<ul> <li>distal digital hypoplasia; drug exposure</li> </ul>	propionyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency
EBV infection; lab tests	real-time PCR interpretation
<ul> <li>enteroviral aseptic meningitis; CSF</li> </ul>	retinoblastoma; cytogenetics
<ul> <li>eosinophilic and neutrophilic dermatoses</li> </ul>	rheumatic heart disease
<ul> <li>fetomaternal hemorrhage; lab investigation</li> </ul>	sickle disease testing
flow cytometry DNA analysis	<ul> <li>single nucleotide polymorphism microarray analysis; indications</li> </ul>
• funisitis; causes	Streptococcus pyogenes infections
genomic imprinting	surfactant metabolism disorder
<ul> <li>gestational trophoblastic disease; flow cytometry</li> </ul>	test accuracy
• glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency	thrombotic microangiopathy
hemophilia A; inheritance	transplant rejection
• infantile eosinophilic periinsulinitis	urea cycle disorders
lung cysts	viral encephalitis
Lyme disease	viral pneumonia
<ul> <li>lysosomal storage diseases</li> </ul>	