

Registrants for the AP only or combined AP/Subspecialty MOC exam must take one of the modules on the following pages.

MOC AP Only – 50-Question Mandatory Module	
• benign peripheral nerve sheath tumors	• lung FNA; malignant neoplasms
• beta catenin	• melanoma and precursor lesions
• breast; atypical epithelial hyperplasia	• mastocytosis
• breast; Bloom-Richardson grading	• Medicare physician payment
• cerebrovascular disease	• melanoma prognosis
• cervical cytology (GYN); SIL	• new test evaluation
• cervical cytology (GYN); non-neoplastic	• normal probability distribution (statistics)
• colorectal cancer; mismatch repair proteins	• nose and sinuses; benign lesions
• CNS; cysts	• placenta; fetal membrane abnormalities
• CPT coding	• plasma cell myeloma
• document control	• pleural fluid; mesothelial cells
• DRGs	• polyarteritis nodosa
• endometrium; malignant neoplasms	• quality control
• esophagitis	• reactive lymphadenopathies
• expense management; break even	• reactive soft tissue lesions simulating sarcoma
• extranodal marginal zone lymphomas	• renal carcinoma variants; adult
• gastritis	• Resource-Based Relative Value Scale
• Gleason grading	• salivary gland; malignant neoplasms
• histologic mimickers of prostate cancer	• salivary gland; non-neoplastic
• infectious colitides	• skin; connective tissue tumors
• invasive carcinomas; breast	• squamous cell carcinomas; head & neck
• inflammatory bowel disease	• testicular germ cell tumors
• liver, benign neoplasms	• urinary bladder; benign lesions
• low grade pulmonary lymphomas	

MOC AP with Dermatopathology emphasis – 50-Question Mandatory Module

• amyloidosis	• malignant adnexal tumors of glandular origin
• angiofibroma	• Medicare physician payment
• artifacts	• Muir-Torre syndrome
• bacterial and rickettsial infections	• mycobacterial infections
• benign eccrine tumors	• new test evaluation
• benign fibrous and fibrohistiocytic tumors	• normal probability distribution; statistics
• benign hair follicle tumors	• normal skin histology by location
• benign neural tumors	• papular mucinosis; scleromyxedema
• CPT coding	• pigment and related deposits
• cutaneous B-cell lymphomas	• porphyria
• cutaneous T-cell and NK-cell lymphomas	• protozoal infections
• dermal fillers	• quality control
• dermal melanocytic lesions	• reactions to physical agents
• dermatophytoses	• Resource-Based Relative Value Scale
• document control	• sentinel lymph node; malignant melanoma
• DRGs	• skin, biopsy site histology
• expense management; break even calculation	• subacute lupus erythematosus
• Gardner syndrome	• superficial filamentous infections
• hair shaft abnormalities	• vascular occlusive diseases
• histiocytic lesions	• viral diseases
• interface dermatitis	• vitamin and dietary deficiencies
• keratosis pilaris	• yeast infections
• Langerhans cell histiocytosis	• water intoxication
• lobular panniculitis	

MOC AP with Forensic Pathology 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
• cavitory lesions; microbiology	• prothrombin gene mutation
• channelopathies; genetics	• psychogenic polydipsia
• channelopathies; laboratory testing	• spontaneous splenic rupture
• cocaine; toxicology	• synthetic designer drugs
• community-acquired pneumonia	• thyroid storm
• coroner office accreditation	• transmissible spongiform encephalopathies
• 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

MOC AP with Neuropathology emphasis– 50-Question Mandatory Module

• Alzheimer Disease	• Lacunar Infarcts
• Alzheimer Type II Astrocytes	• Lewy Body Disease Spectrum Disorders
• Amebic Encephalitis	• Malignant Lymphoma
• Axonal Degeneration/Spheroid/Reaction	• Medical Coding Systems
• Bacterial Meningitis	• Medicare Physician Payment
• Cap Specimen Retention Requirements	• Meningiomas
• Chordoid Glioma Of The Third Ventricle	• Metastatic Carcinoma
• Chordoma	• Mixed Neuronal-Glial Tumors
• Circumscribed Astrocytomas	• Multiple Sclerosis
• Comparative Genomic Hybridization	• Neuroblastoma
• Cost To Detect A Positive Result Calculation	• Neurodegeneration With Brain Iron Accumulation (Hallervorden-Spatz Disease)
• Cranial And Paraspinal Nerve Tumors	• Oligodendroglial Tumors
• Cranio-Cerebral Trauma	• Pick Disease
• Diffuse Astrocytomas	• Pineal Region Tumors
• Diffuse Axonal Injury	• Pituitary Gland
• Ependymal Tumors	• Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy
• Errors In Surgical Pathology; Medical-Legal Lawsuits	• Progressive Supranuclear Palsy
• Ethical Principles Of Research	• Quality Assurance, Improvement, And Management
• Fahr Disease	• Rasmussen Encephalitis
• Fungal Infections	• Sellar Region Tumors
• Germ Cell Tumors	• Sensitivity; Specificity
• Infectious Cerebritis And Chronic Dementia	• Subependymal Germinal Plate/Matrix Hemorrhage
• Inflammatory Myopathies	• Synoptic Surgical Pathology Reports
• Inherited Cognitive Disabilities	

MOC AP with Pediatric Pathology emphasis– 50-Question Mandatory Module

• ABCA3 deficiency	• maternal lupus
• amebic meningoencephalitis	• meconium drug testing
• bacterial colitis	• megaloblastic anemia
• bone marrow; non-neoplastic cells	• myocarditis; infectious organisms
• celiac sprue	• neonatal exchange transfusion
• CLIA test classifications	• Nieman-Pick disease
• crescentic glomerulonephritis	• peroxosomal disorders; testing
• cystic fibrosis testing	• platelet transfusions and platelet count
• DiGeorge syndrome	• POC testing vs. central laboratory
• distal digital hypoplasia; drug exposure	• propionyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency
• EBV infection; lab tests	• real-time PCR interpretation
• enteroviral aseptic meningitis; CSF	• retinoblastoma; cytogenetics
• eosinophilic and neutrophilic dermatoses	• rheumatic heart disease
• fetomaternal hemorrhage; lab investigation	• sickle disease testing
• flow cytometry DNA analysis	• single nucleotide polymorphism microarray analysis; indications
• funisitis; causes	• Streptococcus pyogenes infections
• genomic imprinting	• surfactant metabolism disorder
• gestational trophoblastic disease; flow cytometry	• 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
• lysosomal storage diseases	