

## MOC PEDI –General Pediatric Pathology (Mandatory 100-Question Module)

• ABCA3 mutations	• maternal illicit drug use and alcohol
• acute lymphoblastic leukemia; translocations	• maternal nutritional/vitamin deficiencies affecting fetus
• acute villitis	• meconium ileus
• aganglionosis	• metabolic disorders; carbohydrates
• amnion nodosum	• microvillous inclusion disease
• asthma	• mitochondrial cardiomyopathy
• astrocytomas	• mixed germ cell tumor
• atherosclerosis with maternal sickle cells	• multifetal pregnancy
• bacterial gastroenteritis	• multifetal pregnancy; placenta
• birth trauma	• muscular dystrophy
• bone marrow; storage disorders	• myeloproliferative neoplasms; mutations
• cardiomyopathies	• neonatal liver failure
• Castleman disease	• neuroblastoma
• changes in fetal tissues after intrauterine death	• ocular tumors
• chondroblastic tumors; benign	• osteogenic tumors
• chorangioma	• parasitic gastroenteritis
• chronic myelogenous leukemia	• pediatric head and neck masses; FNA
• chronic villitis	• pediatric lymphomas; intussusception
• congenital hepatic fibrosis	• pedigree; modes of inheritance
• congenital infections; viral	• perinatal thrombosis
• dermatitis herpetiformis	• placental abruption/retroplacental hematoma
• desmoplastic small round cell tumor	• placental membrane pathology
• developmental anomalies of the liver	• placental membranes; normal histology
• developmental cysts; mediastinum	• PNET
• Down syndrome	• Prader-Willi syndrome
• eosinophilic and neutrophilic dermatoses	• prune belly syndrome
• epithelioid sarcoma	• pulmonary interstitial glycogenosis
• fetal aneuploidies	• renal malformations
• fetal growth and development; post-dates gestation	• renal neoplasms
• funisitis	• respiratory system malformations
• gestational trophoblastic diseases	• sex cord tumor with annular tubules
• graft-versus-host disease	• single umbilical artery
• hemolytic disease of the newborn	• skeletal dysplasias
• hepatic sarcomas	• soft tissue tumors; bone
• hepatoblastoma	• Spitz tumor
• Hirschsprung disease	• thymus; ectopia
• histiocytic skin tumors	• thyroid malformations/ectopias
• Hodgkin lymphoma	• thyroid; nodular/diffuse hyperplasia
• hypoxic encephalopathy	• trisomies
• inflammatory myopathies	• trisomy 21; lung lesions
• Langerhans cell histiocytosis and other histiocytic/dendritic neoplasms	• tuberous sclerosis
• liver transplantation; delayed transfusion reaction	• Turner syndrome
• lobar sequestration	• umbilical cord; abnormal length
• lung fungal infections	• umbilical cord; coiling abnormalities
• malformations of the GI tract	• varicella zoster
• Marfan syndrome	• viral exanthems
• massive perivillous fibrin deposition/maternal floor infarct	• volvulus
• maternal connective tissue disorders affecting neonate	• Wilms tumor

### MOC PEDI –Anatomic Pathology (Elective 50-Question Module)

• adrenal cortical tumors	• mediastinal lymphomas
• bacterial meningitis	• myopathies; ragged red fibers
• BAF47 (INI-1) IHC	• nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
• bone cysts	• neuroblastoma; germline mutations
• cardiac allografts; rejection; endomyocardial biopsies	• obstructive nephropathy
• cardiomyopathies	• ovarian disorders and neoplasms
• celiac disease; serology	• ovarian tumors; precocious puberty
• cerebral palsy; placental pathology	• pancreatic neoplasms
• child abuse; scald burns	• parasitic gastroenteritis
• CNS tumors; intraoperative diagnosis	• pleural effusion cytology
• developmental anomalies of the liver	• post transplant lymphoproliferative disorder
• esophagitis	• pulmonary surfactant system disorders; BAL
• Ewing sarcoma/PNET; FNA	• renal cell carcinoma
• extra-adrenal neuroblastic tumors	• salivary gland; benign tumors
• fibrous, fibrohistiocytic and myofibroblastic lesions	• sarcoma translocations
• Gardner syndrome	• skeletal dysplasias
• Hirschsprung disease	• skin malformations
• hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	• testicular infarction
• intussusception	• thyroid; malignant neoplasms; FNA
• Langerhans cell histiocytosis and other histiocytic/dendritic neoplasms	• thyroid; malignant neoplasms; mutations
• laryngeal papillomatosis	• vascular and lymphatic malformations
• liver neoplasms; malignant	•
• liver neoplasms; malignant; FNA	• mediastinal lymphomas
• liver neoplasms; sarcomas	• myopathies; ragged red fibers
• liver; vascular lesions and neoplasms	• nasopharyngeal angiofibroma

### MOC PEDI –Laboratory Medicine (Elective 50-Question Module)

• acute myeloid leukemias	• metabolic tests; enzymes
• acute myeloid leukemias; Down syndrome	• molecular diagnosis of bacteria
• acute myeloid leukemias; prognosis	• muscular dystrophy
• antiphospholipid antibodies/lupus anticoagulant	• myeloid proliferations related to Down syndrome
• autoimmune hepatitis	• neonatal connective tissue disorders
• blood chemistry changes from neonate to one year	• neonatal nutritional disorders; vitamin deficiency
• blood volume calculations	• normal hematopoiesis
• bone marrow; fungal infections	• parasitic infections of the GI tract
• Burkitt lymphoma; immunophenotype	• peroxisomal disorders
• CSF; foreign cells	• persistent neonatal hypocalcemia
• cystic fibrosis	• pertussis
• development of reference ranges	• platelet function disorders
• early fetal loss; cytogenetics	• poisoning
• fetal viral infections	• prenatal diagnostic testing; neural tube defects
• fetomaternal hemorrhage	• prenatal diagnostic tests; chorionic villus biopsy
• fetomaternal hemorrhage; detection	• primary immunodeficiency diseases; flow cytometry
• fetomaternal hemorrhage; calculation	• severe combined immunodeficiency

• hazards in microbiology	• sickle cell disease
• HbS disorders	• SIDS; pulmonary edema
• hemolytic uremic syndrome	• thalassemias
• hyperbilirubinemia; practice guidelines	• thrombotic thrombocytopenia purpura
• juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia	• transplantation; antibody-mediated allograft rejection
• lysosomal storage disorders	• urinalysis; nitrites
• malaria	• viral gastroenteritis
• MCAD deficiency	

### MOC PEDI –Placental/Perinatal Pathology (Elective 50-Question Module)

• amnion bands	• multifetal pregnancy; complications
• amnion nodosum	• multifetal pregnancy; placental membranes
• amniotic fluid embolism	• neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia
• birth trauma	• neonatal renal vein thrombosis
• congenital infections; parasitic	• perivillous fibrin deposition
• conjoined twins	• placenta previa
• fetal thrombotic vasculopathy	• placenta; normal anatomy and histology
• gestational trophoblastic diseases	• placental tumors; lymphohematopoietic
• gestational trophoblastic diseases; ploidy	• prematurity; spontaneous intestinal perforation
• hydrops	• prune belly syndrome
• implantation site	• renal malformations
• massive perivillous fibrin deposition/maternal floor infarcts	• single umbilical artery
• maternal diabetes	• skeletal dysplasias
• maternal disorders affecting pregnancy; therapeutic drug use	• spontaneous abortions; DNA ploidy analysis
• maternal endocrine/thyroid disorders	• term placenta; normal histology
• maternal hypertension	• Turner syndrome
• maternal liver disease/cholestasis	• twin-twin transfusion syndrome
• maternal vasculopathy	• umbilical cord pathology
• Meckel syndrome	• umbilical cord; abnormal length
• meconium aspiration syndrome	• umbilical cord; coiling abnormalities
• meconium; placental membranes	• umbilical cord; knots
• membrane pathology	• umbilical cord; velamentous/furcate insertion
• membrane pathology; associated developmental defects	• villous pathology; hepatic rest