

**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
• aganglioneosis	• 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	• osteogenesis imperfecta
• chorangioma	• osteogenic tumors
• chronic myelogenous leukemia	• parasitic gastroenteritis
• chronic villitis	• pediatric head and neck masses; FNA
• congenital hepatic fibrosis	• pediatric lymphomas; intussusception
• congenital infections; viral	• pedigree; modes of inheritance
• dermatitis herpetiformis	• perinatal thrombosis
• desmoplastic small round cell tumor	• placental abruption/retroplacental hematoma
• developmental anomalies of the liver	• placental membrane pathology
• developmental cysts; mediastinum	• placental membranes; normal histology
• Down syndrome	• PNET
• eosinophilic and neutrophilic dermatoses	• Prader-Willi syndrome
• epithelioid sarcoma	• prune belly syndrome
• fetal aneuploidies	• pulmonary interstitial glycogenosis
• fetal growth and development; post-dates gestation	• renal malformations
• funisitis	• renal neoplasms
• gestational trophoblastic diseases	• respiratory system malformations
• graft-versus-host disease	• sex cord tumor with annular tubules
• hemolytic disease of the newborn	• single umbilical artery
• hepatic sarcomas	• skeletal dysplasias
• hepatoblastoma	• soft tissue tumors; bone
• Hirschsprung disease	• Spitz tumor
• histiocytic skin tumors	• thymus; ectopia
• Hodgkin lymphoma	• thyroid malformations/ectopias
• hypoxic encephalopathy	• thyroid; nodular/diffuse hyperplasia
• inflammatory myopathies	• trisomies
• Langerhans cell histiocytosis and other histiocytic/dendritic neoplasms	• trisomy 21; lung lesions
• 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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• massive perivillous fibrin deposition/maternal floor infarct</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• volvulus</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maternal connective tissue disorders affecting neonate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wilms tumor</li> </ul>

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adrenal cortical tumors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mediastinal lymphomas</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bacterial meningitis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• myopathies; ragged red fibers</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BAF47 (INI-1) IHC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• nasopharyngeal angiofibroma</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bone cysts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• neuroblastoma; germline mutations</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cardiac allografts; rejection; endomyocardial biopsies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• obstructive nephropathy</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cardiomyopathies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ovarian disorders and neoplasms</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• celiac disease; serology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ovarian tumors; precocious puberty</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cerebral palsy; placental pathology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pancreatic neoplasms</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• child abuse; scald burns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• parasitic gastroenteritis</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CNS tumors; intraoperative diagnosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pleural effusion cytology</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• developmental anomalies of the liver</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• post transplant lymphoproliferative disorder</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• esophagitis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pulmonary surfactant system disorders; BAL</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ewing sarcoma/PNET; FNA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• renal cell carcinoma</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extra-adrenal neuroblastic tumors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• salivary gland; benign tumors</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fibrous, fibrohistiocytic and myofibroblastic lesions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sarcoma translocations</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gardner syndrome</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• skeletal dysplasias</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hirschsprung disease</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• skin malformations</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hypertrophic cardiomyopathy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• testicular infarction</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• intussusception</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• thyroid; malignant neoplasms; FNA</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Langerhans cell histiocytosis and other histiocytic/dendritic neoplasms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• thyroid; malignant neoplasms; mutations</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• laryngeal papillomatosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vascular and lymphatic malformations</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• liver neoplasms; malignant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• liver neoplasms; malignant; FNA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• liver neoplasms; sarcomas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• liver; vascular lesions and neoplasms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>

### 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	• placental membrane pathology
• 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