

### MOC AP – General Anatomic Pathology

• anaplastic large cell lymphoma	• Kaposi sarcoma
• benign melanocytic lesions	• malakoplakia
• biliary tract diseases	• medulloblastoma
• breast; adenosis	• meningitis
• breast; benign/reactive/hormonal changes	• mesonephric rest
• breast; ductal hyperplasia	• non-infectious colitis
• breast; lobular carcinoma	• pancreas; malignant neoplasms
• breast; radial scar	• pancreatic endocrine neoplasms
• breast; stromal lesions	• prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia
• endometrial sarcomas	• refractory anemia
• esophagitis	• renal cell carcinoma subtypes
• gastritis	• salivary gland neoplasms
• giardiasis	• thymoma
• interstitial lung diseases	

### MOC AP – Surgical Pathology I

• astrocytomas	• lung; benign tumors; PEComa
• breast; fibrocystic changes	• meningioma
• breast; ductal carcinoma in situ	• Paget disease of bone
• carcinomas; lung	• red cell aplasia
• collagenous colitis	• renal cell carcinomas; syndromes
• Cryptococcus	• rhabdomyosarcoma
• endometrial hyperplasia	• skin; atrophic conditions
• fibroadenoma vs. phyllodes tumor	• solitary fibrous tumor
• Gleason score	• testis; hematolymphoproliferative disorders
• hairy cell leukemia	• thymoma
• hyperparathyroidism	• ovary; metastatic carcinoma
• inflammatory bowel disease	

### MOC AP – Surgical Pathology II

• adrenal neoplasms	• lung; infections; special stains
• angiolymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophilia	• oral cavity; mesenchymal tumors
• CNS; demyelinating diseases	• ovary; serous tumors
• CNS; gliomas	• parotid gland tumors
• endometriosis	• peripheral nerve sheath tumors
• follicular lymphoma	• primary sclerosing cholangitis
• Gardner syndrome	• salivary gland tumors
• GI; normal histology	• skin; vacuolar interphase dermatitis
• Gleason patterns	• small intestine; neuroendocrine tumors
• hemangioendothelioma	• testis; germ cell tumors
• hemangioma	• thyroid; papillary lesions
• lipomas	

### MOC AP – Surgical Pathology III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bone lesions of the jaw</li> <li>• breast – benign lesions mimicking cancer</li> <li>• breast – fibrocystic changes</li> <li>• breast – malignant neoplasms</li> <li>• colitis</li> <li>• hepatitis – clinical lab findings</li> <li>• HHV-8; lymphoproliferative disorders</li> <li>• Hodgkin disease – IHC</li> <li>• melanoma</li> <li>• mesothelial tumors – benign</li> <li>• mucosal prolapse syndrome</li> <li>• myometrial lesions – benign</li> <li>• oral mucosa lesions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• paragangliomas</li> <li>• PEComas</li> <li>• prostate carcinoma</li> <li>• prostate – benign lesions mimicking cancer</li> <li>• prostate – normal anatomy &amp; histology</li> <li>• pulmonary fungal infections</li> <li>• soft-tissue sarcomas</li> <li>• testicular tumors – clinical lab findings</li> <li>• testicular tumors – IHC</li> <li>• twin gestation</li> <li>• urinary bladder – benign lesions</li> <li>• vasculitides</li> </ul>
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### MOC AP – Cytopathology I – Gynecologic & Non-Gynecologic

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adenocarcinoma; ascites</li> <li>• Pneumocystis</li> <li>• benign mixed tumor/pleomorphic adenoma</li> <li>• Bethesda system</li> <li>• bile duct FNA cytology</li> <li>• Candida</li> <li>• carcinoma; bronchial wash</li> <li>• cervical cancer screening guidelines</li> <li>• cervicitis</li> <li>• cholangiocarcinoma</li> <li>• CLIA; Pap test retention</li> <li>• hepatocellular carcinoma</li> <li>• HSIL</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LSIL</li> <li>• BAL</li> <li>• pancreatic cytology</li> <li>• parotid gland FNA</li> <li>• pelvic washings cytology</li> <li>• pulmonary fungal infections</li> <li>• sputum adequacy</li> <li>• squamous cell carcinoma; cervix</li> <li>• thyroid carcinoma</li> <li>• thyroid nodule FNA</li> <li>• urine contamination</li> <li>• urine cytology; infectious agents</li> </ul>
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### MOC AP – Cytopathology II – Gynecologic

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adenocarcinoma</li> <li>• adenocarcinoma in situ</li> <li>• artifacts</li> <li>• ASCUS management</li> <li>• atrophy</li> <li>• atypical glandular cells, management</li> <li>• Bethesda system, adequacy</li> <li>• Candida, trichomonas</li> <li>• cervical cancer screening guidelines</li> <li>• endometrial adenocarcinoma</li> <li>• glycogen accumulation</li> <li>• Herpesvirus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HSIL</li> <li>• HSIL; management guidelines</li> <li>• hyperkeratosis</li> <li>• LBCC; extrauterine malignancy</li> <li>• LSIL</li> <li>• LSIL management</li> <li>• Pap; benign cells</li> <li>• Pap; endometrial cells</li> <li>• Reactive / reparative changes</li> <li>• squamous carcinoma</li> <li>• untreated LSIL</li> </ul>
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### MOC AP – Cytopathology III - Non-Gynecologic

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BAL; fungal infection</li> <li>• cerebrospinal fluid; fungal infections</li> <li>• ciliocytophthoria</li> <li>• delayed specimen processing; fixation</li> <li>• esophageal brushings</li> <li>• GI stromal tumor</li> <li>• Head and neck FNA; benign cysts</li> <li>• liver FNA; malignant neoplasms</li> <li>• lung adenocarcinoma; molecular testing</li> <li>• lung FNA; benign neoplasms</li> <li>• lymph node FNA; lymphoid neoplasms</li> <li>• melanoma</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pancreatic carcinoma</li> <li>• pancreatic cystic neoplasms</li> <li>• pancreatic benign neoplasms</li> <li>• pancreatic pseudocysts; fluid chemistries</li> <li>• parotid FNA; malignant neoplasms</li> <li>• peritoneal washings; benign cells</li> <li>• pleural fluid; malignant cells</li> <li>• Pneumocystis</li> <li>• thyroid FNA; benign</li> <li>• thyroid FNA; malignant neoplasms (2)</li> <li>• urine casts</li> <li>• urine; malignant neoplasms</li> </ul>
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### MOC AP – Bone/Soft Tissue

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• angiomyofibroblastoma</li> <li>• arthritis</li> <li>• atypical fibroxanthoma; pleomorphic sarcoma</li> <li>• benign fibrous/myofibroblastic lesions</li> <li>• benign osteogenic tumors</li> <li>• benign peripheral nerve sheath tumors</li> <li>• bone infarct</li> <li>• connective tissue tumors</li> <li>• fibrous dysplasia</li> <li>• leiomyosarcoma</li> <li>• lipoma and variants</li> <li>• liposarcoma</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• malignant chondroid tumors</li> <li>• malignant osteogenic tumors</li> <li>• malignant vascular tumors</li> <li>• metabolic disorders of bone</li> <li>• osteomyelitis</li> <li>• paraganglioma</li> <li>• perivascular tumors</li> <li>• reactive soft tissue lesions simulating sarcoma</li> <li>• rhabdomyosarcoma</li> <li>• small round cell tumors</li> <li>• synovial sarcoma</li> </ul>
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### MOC AP – Breast I

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adenomas</li> <li>• adenosis</li> <li>• atypical lobular hyperplasia</li> <li>• breast cancer prognosis</li> <li>• collagenous spherulosis</li> <li>• columnar cell change</li> <li>• ductal carcinoma in situ and variants</li> <li>• ductal hyperplasia, usual and atypical</li> <li>• epithelial hyperplasias</li> <li>• HER-2 IHC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• invasive ductal carcinoma and variants</li> <li>• inflammatory/reactive lesions</li> <li>• mesenchymal tumors</li> <li>• mixed epithelial and stromal tumors</li> <li>• papilloma</li> <li>• pediatric breast cancers</li> <li>• radial scar; complex sclerosing lesion</li> <li>• therapy induced changes</li> <li>• tubular carcinoma</li> </ul>
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MOC AP – Breast II

• adenosis	• malignant mesenchymal tumors
• Bloom-Richardson grading	• mammographic abnormalities
• breast; inflammatory lesions	• microarray gene analysis
• collagenous spherulosis	• mixed epithelial and stromal tumors
• ductal carcinoma in situ	• nipple lesions
• epithelial hyperplasias	• papillary lesions
• Her-2/neu IHC	• physiological changes in normal breast
• infiltrating carcinoma	• pseudoangiomatous stromal hyperplasia
• infiltrating ductal carcinoma; variants	• radial scar
• inflammatory/reactive lesions	• therapy induced changes
• lobular carcinoma in situ	

MOC AP – Breast III

• adenosis variants	• gynecomastia
• atypical ductal lesions	• inflammatory lesions
• benign ductal lesions	• invasive ductal carcinoma & variants
• core biopsy findings requiring re-excision	• neuroendocrine differentiation in carcinoma
• detecting stromal invasions	• Paget disease
• ER, PR, Her2 interpretations	• phyllodes tumors
• fibroadenomas	• risk of breast cancer
• fibrocystic changes	• sentinel lymph nodes
• flat epithelial atypia	• spindle cell metaplastic carcinoma
• grading of breast cancers	

MOC AP – Cardiovascular

• amyloid	• inflammatory cardiomyopathies
• aneurysms and dissections	• ischemic heart disease
• cardiac catheterization complications	• Kawasaki disease
• cardiac tumors	• myocardial infarction
• cardiac valvular lesions	• polyarteritis nodosa
• Churg-Strauss angiitis	• renal artery stenosis
• Dirofilaria	• rheumatic fever
• endomyocardial biopsy; heart allograft	• sarcoidosis
• hypertensive cerebrovascular disease	• vascular thrombosis
• hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	• vascular tumors of intermediate malignancy
• infectious vasculitis	• vasculitis
• infective endocarditis	

MOC AP – Dermatopathology I - Non-Neoplastic

• alterations of dermal collagen (scar, keloid, scleroderma)	• panniculitis
• bullous and pustular diseases (pemphigus)	• pediculosis
• celiac disease	• psoriasiform dermatitis
• dermal fungal infections	• sentinel lymph nodes; normal histology
• dermatitis herpetiformis; subepidermal bullae	• spongiotic dermatitis
• diffuse dermal inflammation (Sweet syndrome, etc.)	• stasis dermatitis
• granulomatous dermatitis	• vacuolar interphase dermatitis
• herpes	• vacuolar interphase dermatitis; IF
• hyperpigmentation	• vasculitis
• Langerhans cells	• viral infections
• lichenoid dermatitis	

MOC AP – Dermatopathology II - Neoplastic

• atypical fibroxanthoma	• malignant vascular tumors
• benign adnexal tumors	• melanoma
• benign epidermal tumors	• melanoma in situ
• benign vascular tumors	• melanoma; variants
• Breslow measurement	• metastatic carcinomas
• cutaneous leukemia	• metastatic melanoma; targeted therapy
• dermal melanocytic lesions	• neuroendocrine carcinoma
• dermatofibroma	• premalignant epidermal tumors
• histiocytic tumors	• sebaceous adenoma
• malignant soft tissue tumors	• vascular tumors of intermediate malignancy

MOC AP – Endocrine

• adrenal hypofunction; infections	• pituitary adenoma
• adrenal metastatic carcinoma	• pituitary histology
• adrenocortical adenoma	• thyroid anaplastic carcinoma
• adrenocortical carcinoma	• thyroid FNA; false positive
• adrenocortical carcinoma vs renal cell carcinoma	• thyroid follicular adenoma
• adrenocortical hyperplasia	• thyroid follicular carcinoma
• multiple endocrine neoplasia	• thyroid medullary carcinoma
• paraganglion	• thyroid nodule; gross sampling
• parathyroid carcinoma	• thyroid oncocytic carcinoma
• parathyroid anatomy and histology	• thyroid papillary carcinoma
• pheochromocytoma	

MOC AP – Gastrointestinal/Liver/Biliary I

• anal neoplasms	• hepatobiliary neoplastic cysts
• biliary tract diseases	• hepatocellular carcinoma
• celiac disease	• immunodeficiency
• colitis; drugs	• intestinal parasites
• esophagus; benign lesions	• microsatellite-unstable colon cancers; IHC
• esophagus; infections	• pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors
• esophagus; mesenchymal tumors	• pre-neoplastic lesions of esophagus
• esophagus; metaplasia	• primary biliary cirrhosis
• esophagus; pre-cancerous lesions	• regenerative nodule vs hepatocellular carcinoma
• gastric carcinoma	• sarcomas
• gastrinomas	• small intestines; infections
• GI tract lymphomas	• small intestines; adenomas
• Helicobacter gastritis	

MOC AP – Gastrointestinal/Liver/Biliary II

• anal intraepithelial neoplasia	• mesenchymal tumors of GI tract
• benign liver masses	• metastatic carcinoma; IHC
• colitis	• neuroendocrine tumors of GI tract
• colorectal polyps	• pancreatic adenoma
• diverticular disease	• pancreatic carcinoma
• esophagitis	• pancreatic cystic neoplasms
• esophagus; benign tumors	• pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors
• familial colorectal cancer syndromes	• preneoplastic lesions of esophagus
• gastritis	• reactive gastropathy
• Hepatocellular carcinoma; Hepatitis C; cirrhosis	• small intestines; non-neoplastic disorders
• hepatocellular carcinoma; IHC	• Wilson disease
• liver; vascular disorders/tumors	

MOC AP – Gastrointestinal/Liver/Biliary III

• adenomatous colon polyps and cancer	• liver – normal anatomy and histology
• amyloidosis	• liver – viral infections
• colitis	• Lynch syndrome
• esophagitis	• mesenteric lymphadenitis
• gastritis	• parasitic infections – liver
• Helicobacter gastritis	• parasitic infections – small bowel
• hepatitis	• small bowel obstruction – causes
• intestinal polyps and pseudopolyps	• viral infections of the GI tract
• liver transplantation	• Whipple procedure
• liver – granulomas	

MOC AP – Genitourinary I	
• Gleason grading	• renal cell carcinoma
• Gleason score	• renal cell carcinoma; subtypes
• mimickers of prostate cancer	• renal papillae lesions
• nephrosclerosis	• renal tumors; benign
• pediatric renal tumors	• spermatocytic seminoma
• polyomavirus	• testicular biopsy for infertility
• prostate adenocarcinoma	• testicular germ cell tumors
• prostate; IHC	• urinary bladder; non-neoplastic lesions
• prostate; normal histology	• urinary bladder; reactive changes
• pyelonephritis	• urothelial carcinoma
• renal allograft rejection	• urothelial papillomas

MOC AP – Genitourinary II	
• acute tubular necrosis	• prostate; normal histology
• adult renal tumors	• prostate; reactive changes
• angiomyxoma	• prostatectomy specimens; incidental findings
• germ cell tumors	• pyelonephritis
• infertility	• renal neoplasms; genetic syndromes
• lysosomal storage diseases; Fanconi syndrome	• sex cord stromal tumors
• mesonephric rests and hyperplasia	• urinary bladder; neoplasms, benign and malignant
• neuroendocrine carcinoma	• urinary bladder; non-neoplastic lesions
• pediatric renal tumors	• urothelial carcinoma; variants
• penis; neoplastic and non-neoplastic	• urothelial tract; inflammatory and reactive lesions
• prostate carcinoma	

MOC AP – GYN/Placenta I	
• adenocarcinoma of cervix	• fetal membrane and disc abnormalities
• atypical endometrial hyperplasia	• multiple pregnancy placenta
• cervical metaplasia	• myometrial soft tissue tumors
• cervix histology	• ovarian germ cell tumors
• endocervical biopsy; benign/reactive changes	• ovary; metastatic carcinoma
• endometrial carcinoma; subtypes	• ovary; small cell carcinoma
• endometrial carcinosarcoma	• serous tumors of ovary
• endometrium; hyperplasias	• squamous intraepithelial lesions
• endometrium; iatrogenic patterns	• villitis and intervillitis; infectious
• endometrium; metaplasias	• vulvar soft tissue tumors
• endometrium; normal patterns	

MOC AP – GYN/Placenta II

• adenoid basal carcinoma	• fallopian tubes; inflammatory/infectious disorders
• BRCA-1 mutations; GYN tumors	• germ cell tumors
• carcinomas metastatic to ovaries	• maternal hypertension; placental findings
• cervical dysplasia	• mesonephric rests
• disseminated peritoneal leiomyomatosis	• molar pregnancy
• endocervical adenocarcinoma	• ovarian mucinous tumors; survival
• endometrial adenocarcinoma	• ovarian serous tumors; mutations
• endometrial hyperplasia	• PAX-8
• endometrial metaplasia	• Peutz-Jeghers syndrome; ovarian neoplasms
• endometrial polyps	• polycystic ovaries
• endometrioid carcinoma; FIGO grading	• umbilical cord; infections
• endometritis	• uterine smooth muscle tumors

MOC AP – GYN/Placenta III

• cervical intraepithelial neoplasia	• fallopian tube neoplasms
• cervical lesions – benign	• fallopian tubes; <i>BRCA1</i> mutations
• eclampsia and atherosclerosis	• lichen scleroses
• endometrial hyperplasia	• ovarian germ cell tumors
• endometrial metaplasias	• ovarian surface epithelial tumors
• endometrial stromal nodule	• ovarian teratomas; grading
• endometrial stromal sarcoma	• ovary; metastatic tumors
• endometritis	• ovary; surface epithelial-stromal tumors
• endometrium; iatrogenic patterns	• papillary tumors of the peritoneum
• endometrium; neoplastic	• twin gestation
• endometrium; non-neoplastic	• uterine smooth muscle tumors; metastases

MOC AP – Head & Neck

• adipose tumors	• normal oral histology
• bone infarct	• nose and sinuses; fungal infections
• branchial cleft cyst	• odontogenic cysts
• ectopic thyroid	• odontogenic neoplasms
• granular cell tumor	• phycomycosis
• Kimura disease	• pleomorphic adenoma
• larynx; benign neoplasms	• radiation effect
• larynx; squamous dysplasia; carcinoma	• salivary gland tumors; malignant
• lymphoepithelial cysts	• salivary gland; benign neoplasms
• metabolic disorders of bone; hyperparathyroidism	• thyroid; medullary carcinoma
• nasopharyngeal carcinoma	• Warthin tumor
• non-neoplastic lesions; oral cavity	



MOC AP – Medical Renal I

• acute diffuse proliferative GN	• membranous GN
• AIDS nephropathy	• minimal change nephrotic syndrome
• Alport syndrome	• monoclonal gammopathy associated renal diseases
• amyloidosis	• obstructive kidney disease
• cryoglobulinemic GN	• polyoma virus
• dense deposit disease	• posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder
• diffuse extracapillary proliferative GN	• pyelonephritis
• focal segmental glomerular sclerosis	• renal allograft rejection
• Goodpasture syndrome	• serum complement in renal diseases
• Henoch-Schönlein purpura	• thrombotic microangiopathy
• lupus nephropathies	• Wegener granulomatosis
• membranoproliferative GN	

MOC AP – Medical Renal II

• acute diffuse intracapillary proliferative GN	• IgA nephropathy
• adult polycystic kidney disease	• lupus nephropathies
• Alport syndrome	• membranoproliferative GN
• amyloidosis	• minimal change nephrotic syndrome
• anti-GBM nephritis	• nephrotic syndrome with hematuria
• arterial and arteriolar nephrosclerosis	• paraneoplastic syndrome
• developmental/congenital lesions	• renal allograft rejection
• Fabry disease	• renal infarction
• fibrillary GN	• renal transplant rejection; IHC
• HIV-associated nephropathy	• thrombotic microangiopathy
• hydronephrosis	

MOC AP – Molecular Pathology

• alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma	• KRAS point mutation detection
• BRCA1 mutations; cancer risk	• lung adenocarcinoma; mutations
• clear cell sarcoma	• lung cancer; FISH
• CML; Gleevec	• Lynch syndrome
• colon cancer; microsatellite instability	• neuroblastoma
• dot-blot hybridization; amplification	• neurocutaneous syndromes
• false negative results; paraffin embedded tissue	• polyposis syndromes
• FISH interpretation	• prostate cancer
• gel electrophoresis; sample degradation; QC	• quality control; sample contamination
• high grade embryonal tumor	• renal carcinomas
• hyperplasia vs lymphoma	• thyroid carcinomas

MOC AP – Pulmonary-Mediastinal

• adenocarcinoma	• mesothelioma; IHC
• bronchiectasis	• mycobacterial infections
• carcinoid tumor	• organizing pneumonia
• clear cell (sugar) tumor	• parasitic infections
• fungal infections; special stains	• PEComa
• hamartoma	• pleura; benign neoplasms
• hemangioendothelioma	• pulmonary hypertension
• hypersensitivity pneumonitis	• respiratory bronchiolitis
• interstitial pneumonias	• sarcoid
• IV drug abuse	• small cell carcinoma
• lipid pneumonia	• solitary fibrous tumor
• lung; benign/non-neoplastic	• thymoma

MOC AP – Transplant Pathology

• chronic rejection; histology	• passenger lymphocyte syndrome
• graft derived ABO antibodies	• post-transplant viral infection
• graft-versus-host disease	• post-transplant; pulmonary infections
• GVHD; liver	• renal transplant; infections
• GVHD; skin	• second renal allograft rejection
• HLA system; inheritance	• transplant glomerulopathy
• hyperacute rejection	• types of transplanted tissues