

Elective CP CC Exam Module Study Guide

Only look at the tables which correspond to the modules you registered to take.

CC CP – General Clinical Pathology I

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|---|--|
| • BAL; acid fast organisms | • pediatric sputum; gram stain |
| • biological hazards; biosafety Level 3 | • pharmacokinetics |
| • blood collection tubes | • platelet aggregation; arachidonic acid |
| • cardiopulmonary bypass; bleeding | • platelet alloimmunization |
| • cold agglutinin; automated counts | • quality control charts |
| • GVHD; irradiation of blood products | • schistocytes on blood smear |
| • hyperparathyroidism | • septic arthritis |
| • immunofixation; monoclonal gammopathy | • spurious thrombocytosis |
| • informed consent for transfusion | • synovial fluid crystals |
| • intracellular bacteria; leukocytes | • test volume vs cost |
| • Mycobacterium spp.; types of infections | • transfusion reaction work-up |
| • neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia | • true negatives |
| • nucleated RBCs, automated counts | • Warthin Starry stain |

CC CP – General Clinical Pathology II

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|--|--|
| • abnormal RBC morphology; Howell-Jolly bodies | • hemolyzed specimen; spurious lab results |
| • autologous blood testing | • infectious mononucleosis |
| • blood collection procedure; clotted tubing | • interval between blood donations |
| • blood donation; vasovagal reaction | • iron deficiency anemia |
| • blood donors; iron loss | • Joint Commission; patient identification |
| • centrifuged blood tube; layers of cells | • leukemia; CSF |
| • chromatography | • Levey-Jennings charts |
| • cold agglutinin disease | • MRSA; treatment |
| • CSF; oligoclonal bands | • old blood; neutrophil |
| • evaluation of donor iron stores | • point of care glucose; indications |
| • Friedewald formula | • proficiency testing; errors |
| • gas gangrene | • teardrop RBCs |
| • Giardia | |

CC CP – Blood Banking/Transfusion Medicine I

| | |
|--|---|
| • ABO and Rh type substitutes | • IgM alloantibodies |
| • ADAMTS13; TTP | • irradiation of blood products |
| • allergic transfusion reactions; prevention | • Kidd alloantibodies |
| • anemia of prematurity; pathophysiology | • linkage disequilibrium |
| • CLL; autoantibodies | • lupus anticoagulants |
| • cryoprecipitate; clinical use | • organ transplantation; histocompatibility |
| • Donath Landsteiner hemolytic anemia | • plasma exchange; immunoglobulin removal |
| • donor deferral; malaria | • platelet transfusion indications |
| • donor testing; HCV | • RBC shelf life; additive solutions |
| • drug-induced immune hemolytic anemia | • RBCs transfused with hypotonic solutions |
| • fresh frozen plasma indications | • sickle cell disease; treatment |
| • hematopoietic progenitor cell transplant; ABO mismatch | • uremia |
| • hemolytic disease of the newborn; diagnostic tests | |

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| CC CP – Blood Banking/Transfusion Medicine II | |
|--|--|
| • abbreviated crossmatch | • idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura |
| • acute hemolytic transfusion reaction; signs & symptoms | • leukocyte reduced platelets |
| • alloantibodies; half-life | • long term effects of donation; iron |
| • coagulation factors; half-life | • neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia |
| • component use after seal is broken | • nonhemolytic transfusion reactions; diagnosis |
| • directed donor blood; irradiation | • platelet transfusion; out of group platelets |
| • disseminated intravascular coagulation | • platelet transfusions; dose calculation |
| • donor deferral; malaria | • prion diseases; transmission |
| • donor testing; incompatible unit | • rare blood types; management |
| • drug induced hemolytic anemia; mechanisms | • transfusion of blood products; post stem cell transplant |
| • grams of fibrinogen/bag of cryoprecipitate | • transfusion-related urticaria |
| • hemolytic disease of the newborn; exchange transfusion | • warfarin reversal prior to surgery |
| • hemolytic uremic syndrome vs TTP | |

| CC CP - Chemical Pathology | |
|---|---|
| • ANA; speckled pattern | • pesticide toxicity |
| • anion gap | • plasma ceruloplasmin |
| • ANCA | • preanalytic errors; EDTA specimen contamination |
| • autoimmune hepatitis; immunofluorescence | • preanalytic errors; hemolysis |
| • bisalbuminemia | • RBC thiopurine methyltransferase |
| • bone metastases; calcium, PTH | • renal disease; urine protein electrophoresis patterns |
| • connective tissue diseases; autoantibodies | • ROC curve |
| • CSF; oligoclonal bands | • sensitivity |
| • dexamethasone suppression test | • serum free light chains |
| • diabetes mellitus; monitoring | • serum protein abnormalities; beta-gamma bridging |
| • electrolyte disorders; inappropriate ADH | • urine opiate screen; false positives |
| • Hb electrophoresis interpretation | • whole blood alcohol; legal limit |
| • inherited disorders; disease and gene frequency; phenotype; prognosis | |

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| CC CP – Hematology | |
|--|--|
| • acute leukemias; cytochemical stains | • iron deficiency anemia |
| • anemia of chronic disease | • megaloblastic anemia; abnormal RBC morphology |
| • bone marrow; nonhematopoietic cells | • mycosis fungoides and Sezary syndrome |
| • chronic lymphocytic leukemia | • paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria |
| • chronic myelogenous leukemia | • paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria; diagnosis |
| • Dohle bodies | • platelet satellitism |
| • erythroid precursors | • RBC agglutination; antibodies |
| • glucose-6-phosphate deficiency | • sideroblastic anemias; abnormal RBC morphology |
| • hemoglobinopathies; HPLC and electrophoresis | • T-cell leukemias/lymphomas |
| • hereditary elliptocytosis | • thalassemias |
| • hereditary spherocytosis | • TTP/HUS |
| • immune hemolytic anemia | • transient abnormal myelopoiesis |

| CC CP – Hemostasis and Thrombosis I | |
|---|---|
| • antiphospholipid antibody syndrome | • low molecular weight heparin |
| • antithrombin III deficiency | • melting curve analysis; prothrombin mutation |
| • coagulation factors in FFP | • platelet aggregation; aspirin |
| • disseminated intravascular coagulation; fibrin split products | • platelet storage pool disorder; platelet aggregation |
| • disseminated intravascular coagulation; lab diagnosis | • thrombophilic disorders; acquired |
| • factor inhibitors | • thrombosis and thrombophilia; lab diagnosis; warfarin |
| • factor VII deficiency | • TTP/HUS (edited image coming) |
| • factor XIII function | • TTP/HUS; abnormal RBC morphology |
| • Glanzmann thrombasthenia | • vitamin K deficiency |
| • glycoprotein IIb/IIIa | • von Willebrand disease |
| • INR calculation | • von Willebrand disease; multimer analysis |
| • liver disease | • warfarin reversal |

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| CC CP – Hemostasis and Thrombosis II | |
|--|--|
| • anti-platelet antibodies; alloimmunization | • method comparisons; PT |
| • aspirin | • plasma cell myeloma and hemostasis |
| • clopidogrel resistance | • plasminogen activator inhibitor deficiency |
| • DDAVP | • platelet function testing; release reaction |
| • dysfibrinogenemia; therapy | • platelet lifespan |
| • elastometry patterns | • platelet reticulocyte count |
| • factor inhibitors | • platelet storage pool disorders |
| • Factor V Leiden PCR interpretation | • platelet transfusions; indications |
| • gray platelet syndrome | • primary thrombocytosis |
| • Hemophilia A carriers | • protein C; inheritance |
| • hemostasis tests; regulated analyte | • prothrombin G20210A methods and interpretation |
| • INR calculations | • surgical hemostasis |
| • lupus anticoagulant; lab diagnosis | • vitamin K deficiency vs. liver disease |

| CC CP – Microbiology I | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| • Ascaris lumbricoides | • Neisseria spp. |
| • Babesia | • nematode egg |
| • bacterial arthritis | • Nocardia spp |
| • Entamoeba histolytica | • papillomaviruses |
| • erythema chronicum migrans | • Proteus; biochemicals |
| • GMS stain | • spirochetes |
| • group B streptococcus; biochemical reactions | • Staphylococcus spp.; key tests |
| • Hektoen enteric agar; isolates | • stool wet mount; nematode egg |
| • infectious diarrhea | • sulfur granule |
| • keratoconjunctivitis; Giemsa stain | • swarming organisms |
| • mycobacteria | • Warthin-Starry stain |
| • mycobacteria; colony appearance | • Whipple disease |
| • mycobacterium tuberculosis | |

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| CC CP – Microbiology II | |
|--|--|
| • AIDS; lung infections | • oxidase reaction |
| • CAMP test | • pandemic infections |
| • cutaneous fungal infections; lactophenol cotton blue | • photochromogenic mycobacteria |
| • dimorphic fungi; GMS | • Plasmodium spp. |
| • hepatitis B serology | • Plasmodium spp.; cerebral malaria |
| • HIV testing | • Pox and Parapox viruses |
| • infections due to animal bites | • Schistosoma spp. |
| • intracellular bacteria; leukocytes | • sputum Gram stain; pneumonia |
| • mycobacteria; acid fast smear | • sulfur granule |
| • mycobacteria; bone marrow biopsy | • urinary tract infections |
| • nematode egg | • viral inclusions |
| • novobiocin test | • yeast and yeast-like fungi; subculture growth & morphology |

| CC CP – Molecular Pathology | |
|---|--|
| • acute HIV-1 diagnosis | • MRSA |
| • analyte specific reagents | • mycobacteria; rifampin resistance |
| • bacterial culture/sequencing electropherogram | • next generation sequencing in clinical diagnostics |
| • colon carcinoma microsatellite instability | • Parvovirus B19 |
| • decoy cell | • PCR optimization |
| • degraded DNA | • PCR; pulmonary TB; sputum testing |
| • drug resistance in herpes | • pedigree; mitochondrial inheritance |
| • environmental contamination and surveillance | • pedigree; patterns of inheritance |
| • FDA regs | • ROC curve |
| • FISH; RARA | • sequencing assay; mutation variants |
| • forensic applications; mitochondrial DNA | • TaqMan amplification plot |
| • hemophilia | • TaqMan real time PCR; BCR/ABL |
| • HIV viral load | |