EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES
At the completion of this activity, participants should be able to:

- Review cytomorphologic features of common cystic neck lesions in adults
- Recognize common and uncommon tumors that metastasize to lung
- Identify and describe diagnostic pitfalls in the evaluation of gynecologic (liquid based) specimens relating to glandular and rare lesions
- Evaluate and assess aspirate samples from pancreatic solid lesions
- Understand the rationale and aims for the recent standardized terminology systems of Bethesda-Gyn, Paris and Milan
- Enumerate the helpful diagnostic clues in the differential diagnoses of thyroid conditions
- Discuss pitfalls and differential diagnosis of melanoma cytology
- To understand the importance of a Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) in a cytopathology laboratory
- Recognize benign/reactive entities that could potentially mimic malignant lung tumors
- Understand the application of cytology for molecular diagnosis and its indication in lung cancer

2018 Cyto-econference Chair
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Register online at cytopathology.org
**APRIL 23, 2019**
**Aspiration Cytology of Neck Cysts in Adults: Morphologic Features and Ancillary Testing Strategies**

Christopher C. Griffith, MD, PhD
Assistant Professor of Pathology
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia

Fine needle aspiration is a common initial diagnostic test for adults presenting with a cystic lesion of the neck. One of the main challenges for a cytopathologist in this situation is the recognition of cystic metastatic squamous cell carcinoma, which has become increasingly important due to the rising incidence of HPV positive oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma. This presentation will review cytomorphologic features of common cystic neck lesions in adults and review helpful ancillary testing strategies.

**JUNE 25, 2019**
**Challenges and Pitfalls in Cytomorphology of Melanoma**

Xiaoqi Lin, MD, PhD
Associate Professor
Northwestern University
Chicago, Illinois

Melanoma is a highly aggressive malignant tumor arising from skin, eye, and internal organs. Melanoma frequently metastasizes to lung, liver, the central nervous system, and other diverse sites. Metastasis may be the first clinical presentation in some patients. Melanoma can present with various cytologic patterns including plasmacytoid, undifferentiated, epithelioid, spindle-shaped/sarcomatoid, or macrophage-like. The cytoplasm can be delicate, granular, or vacuolated. These cytologic features can potentially mimic carcinoma, plasmacytoma/lymphoma, sarcoma, macrophages, or granular cell tumor, among others. Melanin pigment may be present in some cases, with differentials that include lipofuscin pigments, hemosiderin, or anthracotic pigment. Diagnostically challenging cases with clinical findings, Diff-Quik and/or Papanicolaou stained FNA smears and touch preps, H&E stained cell blocks/cores, and ancillary studies will be presented.

**MAY 28, 2019**
**Kidney FNA – Clues and Pitfalls**

Eva M. Wojcik, MD
Department Chair, Pathology
Loyola University
Maywood, Illinois

Fine-needle aspiration (FNA) biopsy of the kidney has a non disputable role in the diagnosis and treatment of renal lesions. Particularly, recent improvements in renal imaging techniques have brought renal FNA to the forefront, since small and asymptomatic renal masses are increasingly being detected. Consequentially, there is a pressing need for accurate typing as well as grading of RCC which, in turn, will aid in selection of cases of neophron sparing surgeries, partial nephrectomies or even non-surgical measures like cryoaiblation. These therapeutic options are however not advisable for high-grade neoplasms. During this webinar we will review broad spectrum of renal FNAs including normal renal structures, inflammatory and reactive changes, cystic lesions and benign and malignant neoplasms. We will emphasize diagnostic clues and pitfalls.

**JULY 23, 2019**
**Common Diagnostic Pitfalls in Thyroid Cytopathology**

Adebowale J. Adeniran, MD
Associate Professor; Director of Cytopathology
Yale University School of Medicine
New Haven, Connecticut

This presentation provides a comprehensive review of the most frequently encountered diagnostic pitfalls in both neoplastic and non-neoplastic thyroid conditions. Specific diagnostic scenarios and/or pitfalls that help in the differential diagnosis are discussed as well as the judicious use of ancillary studies when necessary. The presentation is delivered with ample illustrations of microscopic features to tackle common and uncommon diagnostic challenge in everyday routine practice of thyroid cytopathology.
prognostic and predictive markers in specimens for diagnosis and determination of specimens are often the only available be discussed. Tumors of the mediastinum ancillary tests for tumor classification will tumors. Diagnostic criteria and use of squamous cell carcinoma and neuroendocrine diagnosis is restricted to adenocarcinoma, Despite several diagnostic categories lung cancer.

This is a case-based didactic session that presents a spectrum of pulmonary/mediastinal specimens. Participants will be presented a variety of cases with diagnoses ranging from benign, reactive process to malignant. The differential diagnosis on the common and uncommon entities, ancillary tests and important pointers to avoid pitfalls will be discussed. An algorithm that will serve as a guide in navigating respiratory specimens including diagnostic pitfalls will also be presented.

Small biopsy and cytology specimens are often the only available specimen for diagnosis and determination of prognostic and predictive markers in lung cancer.

Despite several diagnostic categories available for resected specimen, cytological diagnosis is restricted to adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma and neuroendocrine tumors. Diagnostic criteria and use of ancillary tests for tumor classification will be discussed. Tumors of the mediastinum are rare and the site can be involved in many different tumors. Most pathologists are not familiar with mediastinal disease, specially cytological features of these entities. In this webinar we will discuss a cytologic diagnostic approach for mediastinal diseases.

In this brief talk to educate participants about the importance of quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) in a cytopathology laboratory, I will address why it is important to have a QA plan and what measures should be part of the QA plan. In addition, the webinar will address how to implement QA measures and how to track them as well as who should participate in a QA plan and their role.

This case based session explores a variety of squamous, glandular and rare lesions in gynecologic cytopathology, as well as their differentials. There will be emphasis on key features of challenging cases in both squamous and glandular lesions. The session will provide an overview of benign, reactive and neoplastic lesions in liquid based preparations (SurePath and Thin Prep). Pitfalls and differential diagnoses will be highlighted through a number of case presentations of common and uncommon findings in GYN cytopathology. Appropriate use of ancillary studies and morphologic criteria will also be discussed.

This webinar will help pathologists and cytotechnologists understand the downstream effect of the cytologic diagnoses that we make daily in Pap smears. This session focuses on the diagnostic criteria according to the Bethesda System for Reporting Cervical Cytology and associated diagnostic pitfalls for each cervical abnormality. In addition, the attendees will learn how to approach Pap smears based on the clinical management for the various cervical abnormalities.
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