Cytopathology Board Review

Israh Akhtar, MD.
Professor of Pathology
Lewis Katz School of Medicine at Temple University

Conflict of Interest

• No conflict of interest

Educational Objectives

• How to prepare your fellows for boards
Check-list items

Gyn Cytology  Non-Gyn Cytology  Lab Management  Molecular/Cytogenetics

CHECK-LIST ITEMS

Gyn Cytology  Non-Gyn Cytology  Lab Management  Molecular/Cytogenetics

GYNECOLOGIC CYTOLOGY

Processing  Bethesda system for reporting cervical cytology  Infections

Dysplasia  Neoplasia  ASCCP Management guideline

Infections

Dysplasia

Neoplasia

ASCP Management guideline
GYNECOLOGIC/ANAL CYTOPATHOLOGY

- Sample collection, preparation, automation, and ancillary testing
- Morphology of normal, reactive, infectious, and epithelial abnormalities
- Bethesda System terminology for reporting cervical cytology
- WHO/LAST recommendations for histopathology reporting of HPV associated squamous lesions of the lower anogenital tract
- Primary prevention of cervical cancer - HPV vaccination
- Secondary prevention of cervical cancer - current screening and management guidelines from key organizations (ACS, USPSTF, ASCCP, ACOG, etc.)

NON-GYN AND FNA CYTOLGY

- Includes specimens obtained from all body sites
- Body fluids
  - Pleural, ascitic, pericardial
- CSF
- Urine
- FNA
- Morphology
- Ancillary studies
- Sample collection (techniques, indications and processing)
- Specimen types - direct smears, liquid based preparations, cell blocks, core biopsies, crush/squash preparations and touch imprints of core biopsies, gross specimen scrapes.
- Stains - familiarity with air dried Romanowsky, alcohol fixed Papanicolaou, and H&E stained preparations is expected.

CYTOLOGY GONE INTERNATIONAL

- Paris system for reporting Urinary cytology
- Bethesda system for reporting Thyroid cytology
- Bethesda system for reporting Cervical cytology
- Milan system for reporting Salivary gland cytology
- International system for reporting serous fluid cytology

Standardized cytopathology reporting terminology recommendations for thyroid, salivary gland, pancreaticobiliary, breast, urinary, serous fluid and respiratory cytology.
MOLECULAR

New in molecular Translocations

BOOKS AND RESOURCES

- Text books - Cibas 8th Edition, DeMay etc
- Board review Courses
- Faculty participation in board review courses

PEC

- Are fellows enrolled in PEC?
- "Strong performance on the Progressive Evaluation of Competency fellowship final examination predicts American Board of Pathology Certification"

SOCIAL MEDIA HELPS

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

The following changes are seen on a liquid-based test from a 25 year-old woman. The most appropriate interpretation would be:
A. Atypical, negative for neoplasia due to inflammation
B. High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL)
C. Atypical cells suggestive of pre-cancerous lesion
D. Negative
E. Inflamed cervix cells

GYN CYTOLOGY
The diagnosis for this Lung FNA specimen is:

A. Small cell carcinoma,  
B. Carcinoid tumor  
C. Reserve cell hyperplasia  
D. Lymphoma  
E. Plasmacytoma

This material in the BAL specimen most likely represents:

A. Cryptococcus  
B. Histoplasma  
C. An artifact  
D. Pneumocystis  
E. Contaminant

LABORATORY MANAGEMENT/ADMINISTRATION

- Cytopathology laboratory accreditation requirements,  
- quality assurance,  
- safety,  
- federal laws and agency regulations,  
- physician credentialing,  
- Continuing Certification,  
- immunology,  
- Validation statistics relevant to health care  
- informatics, digital pathology,  
- billing and coding.
KNOW YOUR ABP CYTOPATHOLOGY SITE

IT'S ALL ABOUT AMERICAN BOARD OF PATHOLOGY

- Don't forget to go over Cytopathology Exam Blueprint.

FINALLY THE BOARD EXAM- ABP

- One day exam
- Written exam: 320 Questions
- Virtual Microscopy: 70 Questions
ARE YOU READY; GO FOR IT!! BEST WISHES