

2:15pm-5:15pm
Friday, October 30

SP66B | NEW

Breast Symposium: Current Practices and Evolving Issues – Part B (Continuation of SP66A)

This two-part course is designed to benefit practicing pathologists with a desire to better understand emerging new concepts and new entities in breast pathology, how to apply them and their diagnostic criteria in order to improve diagnostic skills. Topics covered include:

- Tissue requirements for pathologic examination and predictive/prognostic factor testing by immunohistochemistry
- Molecular classification of breast carcinomas as a framework for morphologic/immunohistochemical recognition
- Recognition and clinical importance of flat epithelial atypia, low grade ductolobular neoplasia, “triple negative” breast carcinomas, pleomorphic lobular neoplasia and spindle cell breast lesions
- Core biopsies of the breast will be addressed with a focus on lesions that require follow-up surgical excision

Following this course, you will be able to:

- Properly fix and prepare breast tissues for pathologic examination.
- Properly perform predictive and prognostic markers by immunohistochemistry.
- Understand evolving concepts of molecular pathogenesis of breast carcinomas, their molecular classification, and diagnostic morphologic correlates.
- Recognize breast lesions seen on core biopsy that require follow-up surgical excision.

DIRECTOR:
DAVID J. DABBS, MD, FASCP
Magee-Women’s Hospital of UPMC

FACULTY:
JORGE S. REIS-FILHO, MD, PhD, FRCPath
The Breakthrough Breast Cancer Research Centre Institute of Cancer
MAMATHA V. CHIVUKULA, MD, FASCP
Magee-Women’s Hospital of UPMC
ROHIT BHARGAVA, MD
University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
NOEL WEIDNER, MD
University of California, San Diego

3.0 CME Credits
SURG/MOLEC
PC MK PBL PR SBP

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SP67 | NEW

Pap Smear Future: Point and Counterpoint

Much has been made in the scientific, trade, and mainstream media about the imminent demise of the Pap smear as the primary tool used for cervical cancer screening, with international investigations and discussions on the human papillomavirus (HPV) as the primary causative agent of the vast majority of cervical cancer cases, the possible introduction of etiology-based (HPV) screening for cervical cancer, and the impact of the recently FDA-approved HPV vaccine on disease prevalence in the population requiring screening. Advocates for HPV testing predict that it will emerge as the primary screening test for cervical cancer. Cytology advocates, on the other hand, argue that the Pap test will remain the centerpiece of cervical cancer screening. This session will present both perspectives in a point-counterpoint discussion:

- The case for a more rapid transition away from cytology-based cervical cancer screening will be presented by Dr. Isam Eltoum
- The case for cytology remaining as the centerpiece of cervical cancer screening will be presented by Dr. R. Marshall Austin

Following this course, you will be able to:

- Present the case for the HPV test as the primary screening test for cervical cancer.
- Present the case for continuing to use the Pap test as the centerpiece of cervical cancer screening.

DIRECTORS:
R. MARSHALL AUSTIN, MD, PhD
Magee-Women’s Hospital of UPMC
ISAM-EDIN A. ELTOUM, MD, FASCP
University of Alabama at Birmingham

3.0 CME Credits
CYTO
PC MK PBL ICS

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SP68 | NEW

New Technologies in Pathology

In the era of personalized medicine, having the skills to leverage new and emerging technologies will be increasingly important. This course will present an essential overview of these technologies, with comprehensive coverage of virtual pathology, multivariate indexed assays, and pathway analysis. Here’s why this is so important:

- Virtual microscopy enables the sharing of slides for rapid and second opinions, as well as access to an emerging suite of image analysis tools.
- Recent data suggests that multivariate indexed assays provide better predictive power than single markers by inputting the results of several analytes into a complex mathematical model and outputting a single score that can be easily interpreted.
- Targeted therapies highlight the importance of understanding intracellular pathways rather than the actual target. Current data suggests that pathway alterations such as activating mutations, protein loss through gene promoter methylation and gene deletion, and pathway cross-talk are powerful predictors of drug efficacy.

Following this course, you will be able to:

- Use virtual microscopy to enhance your current practice.
- Define multivariate indexed, site examples and understand how they are derived, as well as their limitations.
- Understand the importance of pathway analysis for predicting drug efficacy.

DIRECTORS:
KENNETH BLOOM, MD
Clariant Diagnostics
KEITH J. KAPLAN, MD, FASCP
Mayo Clinic College of Medicine

3.0 CME Credits
SURG
PC MK PBL

4:00pm-5:15pm
Friday, October 30

M701 | NEW MICROSCOPE TUTORIAL*

Challenges in Blood and Bone Marrow Pathology

Limited to 4 ASCP members
(Additional fee)

Dr. Kroft will offer an interactive presentation of a wide range of challenging peripheral blood and bone marrow specimens that range from common and interesting to the downright unusual. Focus will be on:

- Generation and narrowing of the differential diagnosis based on clinical findings, laboratory data, and morphologic features
- Common diagnostic pitfalls
- Important and useful ancillary diagnostic tests, where appropriate

Following this course, you will be able to:

- Recognize differential diagnostic issues, including proper interpretation of morphologic findings and integration of clinical and laboratory data into the decision-making process.

DIRECTOR:
STEVEN H. KROFT, MD, FASCP
Medical College of Wisconsin

1.25 CME Credits
HEME
PC MK PBL

*ASCP Microscope Tutorials provide an informal environment using a 5-head microscope for small groups of participants to interact with experts in special-topic sessions.

