

CYTOPATHOLOGY

Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine

SCOPE OF PRACTICE

PGY-5

- Recognize normal cytomorphology of cells derived from the respiratory, gastrointestinal, and genitourinary tracts, and body fluid (Cerebrospinal fluid, pleural and peritoneal fluid)
- Recognize normal cytomorphology of cells retrieved by fine-needle aspiration of the organs such as lymph node, thyroid, salivary glands, lung, liver, pancreas, kidney, adrenal gland, and soft tissues
- Cervical Cytology
 - Familial with the Bethesda System for reporting cervical cytology
 - Recognize common cellular components in cervical specimen
 - Recognize the features of dysplasia and invasive carcinoma of the uterine cervix
 - Recognize effects of inflammation and repair, radiation, intrauterine devices on cervical cytology
 - Recognize the cytopathic effects of genital viral infection, including Human Papillomavirus (HPV), Herpes, and Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
 - Recognize common infectious agents in the female genital tract, Lepothrix, Candida, Trichomonas, and Actinomyces
 - Recognize common artifacts that may be present in cervical Pap smear (air drying, fungi, cellular degeneration)
 - Recognize the effects of hormonal stimuli on the cervical/vaginal epithelium.

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- Head & Neck Cytology
 - Recognize cytologic features of squamous cell papilloma and carcinoma of oral cavity
 - Recognize cytologic features of common salivary gland neoplasm, including pleomorphic adenoma, mucoepidermoid carcinoma, and adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - Understand cytologic diagnostic category of thyroid cytology
 - Familiar with diagnostic criteria for benign, follicular neoplasm, and malignant tumors of thyroid

- Respiratory Cytology
 - Know the cytology of pulmonary viral (herpes, CMV), and fungal (histoplasmosis, Pneumocystis Carinii blastomycosis, cryptococcosis, coccidiomycosis) infection
 - Recognize cytologic features of a granulomatous inflammation
 - Know the cytologic criteria to identify the various types of lung carcinoma
 - Familiar with immunocytochemical profile of common lung cancers, such as small cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma
 - Familiar with molecular tests of lung cancers, such as EGFR and Kras mutations
 - Be aware of components of respiratory specimens that can be confused with malignant cells

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- Renal and Urinary Tract Cytology
 - Recognize cytologic features of renal cell carcinoma and transitional cell carcinoma
 - Familiar with immunocytochemical profile of renal cell carcinoma
 - Be aware of the different constituents of voided, catheterized, and irrigated urinary bladder specimens
 - Recognize decoy cells in urine
 - Recognize BCG and other treatment related cytologic changes in urine
- Digestive System Cytology
 - Recognize cytologic features common benign and malignant neoplasm of stomach
 - Familiar with the differential diagnosis of spindle cell neoplasm (nerve sheath tumor, gastrointestinal stromal tumor, benign and malignant smooth muscle tumor) and their immunocytochemical profile
 - Recognize cytologic features of hepatocellular carcinoma and cholangiocarcinoma
 - Recognize benign and malignant neoplasms of pancreas and potential pitfalls in Endoscopic guided FNA (especially contamination with gastric and intestinal mucosa)
- Soft Tissue Cytology
 - Familiar with common features of sarcomas and their immunocytochemical profiles

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- Body Fluid Cytology
 - Be aware of the method with which CSF is obtained (lumbar puncture vs. shunt device)
 - Know that significant increase of any type of cells in CSF, including inflammatory cells, may constitute a medical emergency and should report to clinician immediately
 - Know the features of bacterial, viral, fungal meningitis
 - Know cytologic features and immunoprofile of mesothelial cells and metastatic adenocarcinoma of different origins

- Cytopreparation AND FNA Skills
 - Be familiar with major preparatory techniques in the cytology laboratory: conventional smear, routine and special stains, liquid-based thin layer, cytocentrifugation, and cell blocks
 - Know the cardinal rules and indication of FNA on superficial masses
 - Master of FNA technique
 - Be able to critically analyze a clinical situation, weighed against the quantity of the specimen, and select the most appropriate cytopreparatory method

- Administrative and The Regulatory Issues

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- Familiar and compliant with federal and state regulations, including but not limited to Clia 88, HIPPA, HCFA, ect
- Be aware the essential elements of quality control and quality assurance programs in cytology