

## Society for Pediatric Pathology Spring Meeting 2010

### **Program Needs Assessment**

The practice of pediatric pathology requires up to date knowledge of the diseases affecting children, including their scientific basis, clinical spectrum, pathologic classification, and current research activities. The Society for Pediatric Pathology Annual Meeting is intended as an ongoing resource to meet the educational needs of pediatric pathologists, general pathologists whose practice includes pediatric pathology, pediatric pathology fellows, and pathology residents.

### **PROGRAM OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of the Society for Pediatric Pathology Annual Meeting are:

- 1) To provide in the scientific sessions a forum for the presentation and discussion of current clinical problems and research activities in pediatric pathology.
- 2) To provide in the symposium a comprehensive treatment of the basic science, pathologic and clinical aspects of a specific topic.
- 3) To provide in the elective workshops practical instruction from recognized expert pathologists on specific areas of pediatric pathology.

### **Workshop Objectives:**

#### **Update on Bone Pathology in Pediatrics**

Objectives: At the conclusion of this workshop, participants will be able to:

1. List an appropriate differential diagnosis for bone tumors based upon clinical, radiographic and histopathologic features.
2. List ancillary histochemical, immunohistochemical, molecular and clinically relevant additional studies to provide a definitive diagnosis, predict prognosis and direct clinical therapy.
3. List appropriate tissue triaging for diagnostic workup for a bone tumor.

#### **Pediatric Transplantation Pathology**

Objectives: At the conclusion of this workshop, participants will be able to:

1. List common indications for heart, lung, liver, and small bowel transplantation in children and contrast them with adults.
2. Diagnose complications of organ transplantation including surgical, infectious, and rejection associated complications.
3. Analyze the outcomes of transplantation, and cite the reasons leading to improved quality of life and survival of transplant recipients.

#### **Non-tumoral Testicular Pathology in Children**

Objectives: At the conclusion of this workshop, participants will be able to:

1. Describe the different stages of testis development and their biology, aiming at an individual approach of the different age groups evaluated in the perinatal/pediatric pathology practice.
2. Perform a systematic evaluation of the testis in pathological specimens, including morphometric studies.
3. Diagnose and establish anatomo-clinical correlations for the main pathological processes occurring in the prepubertal testis, including maldevelopment lesions, intersexual disorders, cryptorchidism and acquired lesions.

#### **Pediatric Apheresis**

Objectives: At the conclusion of this workshop, participants will be able to:

1. Explain the basic technical concerns and considerations in pediatric apheresis.
2. Describe the role of the blood bank in an effective apheresis program
3. Describe the role of the clinical laboratory in monitoring the effectiveness of apheresis procedures.

### **Pediatric Thymus Pathology**

Objectives: At the conclusion of this workshop, participants will be able to:

1. Understand and recognize age-related changes in thymic histology and function.
2. Recognize morphologic features of non-neoplastic lesions of the thymus and understand their underlying etiology, mechanisms and genetic defects.
3. Diagnose and subclassify thymic epithelial neoplasms, and distinguish epithelial neoplasms from neoplasms of other cellular origin using immunohistochemical, flow cytometric, cytogenetic, and molecular techniques.

### **Molecular Biology**

Objectives: At the conclusion of this workshop, participants will be able to:

1. Describe each of these techniques.
2. Explain the utility of each of these techniques.
3. Choose the best technique, depending on the material received and the answers sought.
4. Explain the shortcomings of each of these techniques, including common artifacts.

### **Pediatric Symposium: Recent Advances in Medical Renal Diseases Objectives:**

#### Hereditary Nephropathies - Laura Finn, MD

At the conclusion of this lecture, participants will be able to:

1. Describe the molecular anatomy of the podocyte foot process.
2. List the characteristic clinical and microscopic features of various hereditary nephropathies.
3. Discuss new concepts relating to the pathogenesis of hereditary nephropathies.

#### Renal Disease Associated with Hematuria In Children and Adolescents – John Hicks, MD

Thin Basement Membrane Disease (Benign Familial Hematuria)

Hereditary Nephritis (Alport's Syndrome)

IgA Nephropathy

Henoch-Schönlein Purpura (HSP Nephropathy)

Acute Glomerulonephritis (Postinfectious Acute Glomerulonephritis)

Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome

At the conclusion of this lecture, participants will be able to:

1. List the renal diseases occurring in children that are associated with hematuria.
2. List distinguishing features that differentiate benign familial hematuria (thin basement membrane) from hereditary nephritis (Alport's Syndrome).
3. List pathogenic organisms and predisposing factors associated with acute postinfectious glomerulonephritis.
4. Describe the histopathologic phenotypes that may occur in IgA nephropathy.

#### Primary and secondary glomerulosclerosis in children, remnant/decreased nephron injury - Agnes Fogo, MD

At the conclusion of this lecture, participants will be able to:

1. Describe the lesion of segmental sclerosis and the distinction of primary vs secondary types.
2. Describe the diagnostic approach to and the differentiation between minimal change disease vs focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS).
3. Describe the variants of FSGS and list the pathogenic and prognostic implications.

#### Update on Renal Transplant Pathology - Parmjeet Randhawa, MD

At the conclusion of this lecture, participants will be able to:

1. List the characteristic clinical and microscopic features of acute T-cell-mediated rejection.
2. List the characteristic clinical and microscopic features of acute antibody-mediated rejection.
3. Describe the features of polyoma virus nephropathy.
4. List the most common de novo and recurrent renal diseases in transplant kidneys.