Society for Pediatric Pathology
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2018 Fall Meeting

October 25-28, 2018
Graduate Hotel Ann Arbor
615 E Huron St
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

Quality, Patient Safety and Value Creation from a Pathology Platform - Raja Rabah, MD; John E. Billi, MD; Valerie P. Opipari, MD; Jeffrey L. Myers, MD; Scott R. Owens, MD

At the end of this presentation, participants should be able to:

1. Recognize the role of pathologists in diagnosis, quality, patient safety and providing Patient and Family Centered Care (PFCC).
2. List the basic principles of LEAN thinking (aka scientific problem solving) and describe how LEAN thinking applies to everyday problems in healthcare.
3. Recognize the importance of the patient experience and outcomes rather than simply cost containment.

Implementation of LEAN Thinking: One Health System's Journey - John E. Billi, MD

At the end of this presentation, participants should be able to:

1. List the basic principles of lean thinking (aka scientific problem solving).
2. Recognize how lean thinking applies to everyday problems in healthcare.
3. Describe the role of leader in a continuously learning organization.
4. Help participants draw on their own experiences to practice using this model.

Making Health Care Safe for Children: Creating Value in Pediatric Care Delivery through Alignment & Collaboration - Valerie P. Opipari, MD

At the end of this presentation, participants should be able to:

1. Become familiar with how systems-based practice and integrated care models can impact care outcomes, quality, efficiency and costs.
2. Know the differences between Lean Production Models and Integrated Care Models in the health care setting.

3. Know the differences between Interprofessional care models and Interorganizational Care Models in health care delivery.
4. Gain insight into the complexity of various care model approaches and the limitations to successful implementation.
5. Understand these approaches in care delivery, training and interprofessional communication.

The Roles of Teamwork, Technology and Culture in Improving Diagnosis: Patient and Family Centered Care (PFCC) - Jeffrey L. Myers, MD

At the end of this presentation, participants should be able to:

1. Cite the principles of patient and family centered care (PFCC).
2. Identify opportunities to apply principles of PFCC in pathology practice.
3. Create and manage a patient and family advisory council (PFAC).

Laboratory Utilization: Laboratory Stewardship: Early Lessons from an Academic Pathology Department with a Dedicated Resource for Quality and Health Improvement - Scott R. Owens, MD

At the end of this presentation, participants should be able to:

1. Summarize the structure and function of the Division of Quality and Health Improvement in the Department of Pathology at Michigan Medicine and identify opportunities and potential resources for similar work at their institution(s).
2. Reflect on the importance of a collaborative approach to inquiry and interventions around test utilization that is focused on both optimal patient outcomes and useful provider feedback.
3. Formulate a list of potential laboratory tests that may constitute opportunities for improved resource utilization in their practice(s).

Defining and Creating Value in Pediatric Pathology - Raja Rabah, MD

At the end of this presentation, participants should be able to:

1. Recognize the importance of multidisciplinary approach to improve processes in the daily pathology practice.
2. Describe the importance of the pathologist's participation in post death family conference.
3. Demonstrate the importance of the daily huddles to improve communications among team members and identifying near misses in the daily pathology practice.

PERINATAL: Updates on Congenital Malformations - Amer Heider, MD; Marcie Treadwell, MD; Jessica Smith, MD; Lori J Day, MD; Maria Ladino-Torres, MD; Linda M. Ernst, MD, MHS

At the end of this presentation, participants should be able to:

Overall Symposium Objectives:
1. Recognize the appropriate use of genetic testing in congenital malformation cases, including the financial and technical aspects and limitations for the tests, such as sequencing.
2. Recognize perinatal imaging characteristics in malformation cases and discuss the complementary nature of fetal MRI and obstetric ultrasound.
3. Identify the utility of fragmented fetal examination in congenital malformations, including the technical challenges and importance of recognizing relevant clinical information.

Genetic Testing Update: single gene, panels, banking (who orders what, when, and how?) - Marcie Treadwell, MD and Jessica Smith, MD

At the end of this presentation, participants should be able to:

1. Describe current molecular testing options available for congenital malformations.
2. Optimize future care of congenital malformation cases.
3. Increase knowledge about options for DNA banking.

Update on Whole Exome Sequencing in Fetal Demise and Malformations - Marcie Treadwell, MD and Jessica Smith, MD

At the end of this presentation, participants should be able to:

1. Identify findings in the fetal examination that would prompt recommendation for further genetic testing.
2. Communicate pertinent findings to obstetric provider in manner that allows appropriate counseling of patient for future pregnancies.
3. Determine appropriate genetic testing options for patient.
4. Critique the potential shortcomings of ordering Whole Exome Sequencing.

Prenatal Imaging: Recent Updates - Lori J Day, MD and Maria Ladino-Torres, MD

At the end of this presentation, participants should be able to:

1. Differentiate the technical limitations and advantages of ultrasound and MRI for prenatal imaging.
2. Identify the fetal lesions where complementary imaging modalities are utilized for thorough fetal assessment.
3. Describe the benefits of a multidisciplinary approach toward fetal imaging, particularly for optimal delivery planning and postnatal treatment.
4. Analyze the complementary benefits of fetal MRI and ultrasound for characterization of central nervous system lesions, congenital tumors, congenital diaphragmatic hernia as well as for fetal airway assessment.

The Fragmented Fetus - Linda M. Ernst, MD, MHS

At the end of this presentation, participants should be able to:

1. Apply techniques to examine dilation and evacuation (D&E) specimens with the goal of obtaining important diagnostic information.
2. Identify the strengths and limitations of the pathologic examination of D&E specimens.
3. Interpret the value of the pathologic examination of D&E specimens

Updates on Non-Wilms Renal Tumors - Mariana Cajaiba, MD

At the end of this presentation, participants should be able to:

1. Describe the basic diagnostic features of clear cell sarcoma of the kidney, congenital mesoblastic nephroma, metanephric tumors, DICER1-related renal tumors, and pediatric renal cell carcinoma.
2. Describe recurrent molecular and/or cytogenetic abnormalities found in the pediatric renal tumors

listed above.
3. Apply ancillary techniques to the diagnostic work-up of non-Wilms pediatric renal tumors.

Distinct Microbiome-Neuroimmune Signatures Correlate with Functional Abdominal Pain in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder - Ruth Ann Luna, PhD, MB (ASCP) [cm]

At the end of this presentation, participants should be able to:

1. Explain the potential role of the microbiome-gut-brain axis in autism spectrum disorder.
2. Describe how changes in the microbiome correlate with changes in GI symptoms and behavior.
3. Assess the utility of multi-omic approaches for identification of complex clinical phenotypes within the autism spectrum.