

Course Director and Presenter

Emil Racila, MD

Assistant Professor

Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology

University of Minnesota

Minneapolis, MN

Course Faculty

Justine A. Barletta, MD

Chief, Endocrine Pathology Service

Department of Pathology

Brigham and Women's Hospital

Associate Professor of Pathology

Harvard Medical School

Boston, MA

Vickie Y. Jo, MD

Associate Professor of Pathology

Harvard Medical School

Chief, Head and Neck Pathology Service

Brigham and Women's Hospital/Harvard

Boston, MA

Ioannis G. Koutlas, MD

Associate Professor

Division of Oral Pathology

Director, MN Oral Pathology Laboratory

University of Minnesota

Minneapolis, MN

Jeffrey Myers, MD

A. James French Professor of Diagnostic Pathology.

Vice Chair for Clinical Affairs and Quality

Department of Pathology

Michigan Medicine

University of Michigan

Ann Arbor, MI

Diana Oramas, MD

Assistant Professor

Anatomic Pathology

Department of Pathology

University of Alabama at Birmingham

Birmingham, AL

Anja C. Roden, MD

Professor of Pathology

Mayo Clinic

Rochester, MN

David Schembri-Wismayer, MD

Anatomic Pathologist

Mayo Clinic

Rochester, MN

Lynette M. Sholl, MD

Brigham and Women's Hospital

Associate Pathologist

Chief, Pulmonary Pathology Division

Associate Director, Center for Advanced Molecular

Diagnostics

Associate Professor, Harvard Medical School

Boston, MA

Learning Objectives:

At the conclusion of the program, attendees should be able to:

1. Appropriately recognize and classify major types of salivary gland neoplasms based on characteristic morphologic features and confirmatory ancillary testing.
2. Understand and apply the most recent changes in the 2022 WHO classification system for endocrine and neuroendocrine tumors.
3. Recognize the histologic patterns, differentiate, and classify thymic neoplasms in accordance with current guidelines.
4. Differentiate pleural neoplasms based on morphologic features and ancillary testing.
5. Understand and appropriately use molecular diagnostics in evaluating thoracic pathology.
6. Recognize and classify most common odontogenic lesions and jaw tumors.
7. Provide the correct diagnosis of most important interstitial lung diseases through recognition of characteristic histologic components and associated radiologic features.