

## Selective Pathology/Gastrointestinal Pathology Goals and Objectives

**1. Medical Knowledge**, pertaining to workup and diagnose GI, hepatobiliary, and pancreatic conditions.

- *Knowledge of common clinical procedures*: endoscopy, endoscopic ultrasound, endoscopic sampling methods and endoscopic resections, gastrointestinal resections for neoplastic and non-neoplastic indications, percutaneous, EUS-guided and transjugular liver biopsies, radiofrequency ablation, trans-arterial radio- and chemo-embolization, peptide receptor radionuclide therapy (PRRT), liver and pancreatic transplantation.
- *Clinicopathologic correlation*: Interpretation of clinical data (serologic findings, radiologic reports, etc) and correlation with pathologic findings to formulate a meaningful pathology report.
- *Knowledge of specialized diagnostic procedures used in pathology*: including special staining techniques, electron microscopy, immunofluorescence and immunohistochemistry, flow cytometry, molecular diagnosis in relation to GI specimens.
- *Biomarker evaluation*: As pertinent to GI pathology, such as IHC stain interpretation and reporting for MMR, HER2, PD-L1, Claudin 18.2, Ki-67, etc.
- *Knowledge of major genetic disorders*: As pertinent to GI and liver pathology, and knowledge of associated diagnostic tests.
- *Knowledge on how to work up and diagnose GI, pancreatic, and liver diseases*: including knowledge of the current WHO tumor classification, CAP synoptic reporting, grading and staging systems, diagnostic criteria for common GI, liver, and pancreatobiliary diseases.
- *Knowledge in specimen anatomy and appropriate specimen sampling*.
- *Knowledge on utilizing Pubmed and a variety of resources to investigate clinical questions*.
- *Maintain and update medical knowledge*, including routine use of primary references and appropriate monographs in preparation of diagnostic reports, with citations, when appropriate, use of references in preparation for weekly interdepartmental conferences.

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**2. Patient care**

- Take precaution in avoiding specimen mix up (eg. check slide number, patient name to report).
- Procuring accurate and relevant clinical data and ability to make clinicopathologic correlation.
- Arriving at reasonable differential diagnoses and formulating the appropriate next steps in workup of the cases as needed.
- Advise clinicians and fellow pathology colleagues on the choice of clinically appropriate, cost-effective tests.
- Advise clinicians on appropriate follow-up of unexpected test results.

**3. Interpersonal and Communication Skills**

- To develop proficiency in presentation of GI pathology findings to pathologists, residents, and clinicians
- Communicate effectively with surgeons and clinicians about GI pathologic diagnoses, both verbally and in writing.
- To prepare accurate, effective, concise written reports

#### **4. Professionalism**

- To demonstrate respect, compassion, and integrity in encounters with patients, clinicians, other fellows, residents, and staff in the practice of pathology.
- To complete written reports in a timely fashion.
- To work effectively as a team with technical and administrative staff, and to treat technical and administrative staff with respect.
- To participate effectively in GI pathology teaching conferences.
- To participate effectively in multidisciplinary conferences that include GI pathology presentations.

#### **5. Systems-Based Practice**

- To select appropriate, effective special studies for GI pathology cases.
- Demonstrate safety practices in GI pathology at every step, from verifying the accessioned specimen to match with appropriate patient identifiers, to each step of specimen processing in the laboratory and entering results.
- Following OSHA standards in work place, by undergoing training during orientation and following all safety standards in daily practice.
- Utilize laboratory informatics systems in anatomic pathology, for ordering, reporting, quality assurance, and billing purposes.
- To apply current tumor staging and grading systems, and understand the role of these in data collection for tumor registries and national cancer databases.

#### **6. Practice-Based Learning**

- To use case-based learning as a tool for additional insights into disease pathogenesis.
- To locate, appraise, and assimilate pertinent evidence from scientific studies.
- To demonstrate effective problem solving skills in surgical pathology, using a wide variety of information resources.
- To ultimately develop diagnostic skills that allow for independent sub-specialty level sign out of GI pathology cases.
- To develop the knowledge base to serve as an expert consultant of GI pathology.