

published by professional groups, including ASCP's Choosing Wisely, BT utilization saw a decrease.

Addressing Opportunities & Misunderstandings of ASCP International Certification in the Philippines

K. Finnegan,¹ P. Tanabe,² J. Baker²; ¹Clinical Laboratory Sciences, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, UNITED STATES; ²BOC, ASCP, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES

Introduction/Objective: The objective of this study is to identify the positive viewpoints and misunderstandings Filipino applicants have about the BOC's international credential and credential maintenance programs. With a total of 10,836 MLS(ASCPi) certificants, the Philippines is the BOC's largest and most successful international certification market. However, despite the Philippines being the BOC's largest international certification market, the BOC only certifies about a third of eligible Filipino graduates each year.

Therefore, to encourage additional interest in achieving BOC credentials and to eliminate misunderstanding surrounding the BOC's Credential Maintenance Program (CMP), the ASCP BOC International Credentialing Committee created and deployed a survey.

The purpose of the survey was to learn as much as possible about the medical laboratory scientist certification market in the Philippines, as well as determine what opportunities Filipino's were afforded after they earned their credential. The resulting report based on analysis of the survey results showed there are a number of issues affecting Filipino participation in the BOC's credential and CMP offerings.

Methods/Case Report: 422 individuals from 44 countries of education participated in the survey. This study is a summary of results from the 265 Filipino respondents.

Results (if a Case Study enter NA): This study confirmed a number of assertions the BOC had about the Filipino credential market. The most important of these assertions is MLS(ASCPi) certification is appealing to Philippine-educated individuals due to its portability (i.e., work eligibility, emigration, etc.).

Conclusion: The BOC should continue leaning into the portability of MLS(ASCPi) certification, but also needs to do a better job of promoting our other international certifications for which Filipinos may be eligible. The BOC needs to place greater emphasis on educating Filipinos on the importance of CMP and on what can be used for CE towards CMP. For example, the BOC needs to create an outreach campaign that helps Filipino credential holders understand CE earned for their PRC (i.e., Philippines-licensure requirements) can also be used for their CMP. Finally, considering the popularity of BOC certification in the Philippines,

the BOC should work on creating more content that focuses on promoting the usefulness of pursuing an advanced credential, the portability of certification, and the overall demystification of CMP.

Comparison of the Institute for Credentialing Excellence Multi-Organization Survey of Certificants

E. Francis,¹ A. Harrington,² P.J. Eschliman,³ S. Harrington,⁴ D. Duzan,⁵ P. Tanabe⁶; ¹Fitchburg State, Fitchburg, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES; ²Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, UNITED STATES; ³Western Missouri Medical Center, Overland Park, Kansas, UNITED STATES; ⁴Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio, UNITED STATES; ⁵Providence Health & Services, Spokane, Washington, UNITED STATES; ⁶J.R. Young, ASCP BOC, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES

Introduction/Objective: The Institute for Credentialing Excellence (ICE) conducted a study to measure the value that credential holders place on certification, collecting survey data from a large sample of more than 12,000 credential holders representing six organizations (4 of which were healthcare). In May of 2019, ASCP BOC sent the survey to 47,384 individuals certified within the last 5 years. Of those who received the survey; 2,038 completed the 80 required questions. A comparison of survey data provided an overview of the top five differences in the full survey data (n=9,407) and the data from respondents credentialed by ASCP BOC (n = 2,038 or 22% of full survey respondents) and highlighted the primary reasons individuals pursue certification.

Methods/Case Report: This survey sought to define certificants' attitudes toward and experiences with certification. Survey questions were grouped by four primary subject areas:

The Value of Certification for Respondents' Professions
The Value of Certification for Employers
The Value of Certification Outside the U.S. and Canada
The Value of Certification for Certificants

- Responses of themed queries of full survey data and BOC survey data were viewed side by side and averages, standard deviations and medians were calculated. The top 5 items indicating the highest difference from the full survey data results were highlighted.

- Ranked primary motivational factors for the pursuit of certification were viewed side-by-side.

Results (if a Case Study enter NA): Based on a side-by-side comparison of full survey data and BOC survey data, only minor differences were noted with the exception of the question pertaining to the perceived value of recertification. Both differences and items of agreement were highlighted.

The top 10 reasons for seeking certification were the same amongst both the full survey and ASCP BOC survey respondents, with minor differences in priority order.

Conclusion: With the exception of the question regarding the value of recertification, discrepancies noted were minor. On most questions pertaining to the various benefits of certification, a majority of respondents gave a positive response about certification and its relationship to beneficial outcomes for their professions, employers, or themselves. It is clear that certificants place a high value on certification and believe that certification provides a number of valuable benefits.

Liver

Rare presentation of primary hepatic marginal zone B-cell lymphoma and membranous glomerulopathy in a 3-year-old boy

A. M. Alkashash,¹ R. Saxena,¹ C. Poulos,¹ C. L. Phillips,¹ M. Nassiri,¹ D. Hains²; ¹Pathology, Indiana University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES; ²Ped-Nephrology, Indiana University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES

Introduction/Objective: Primary hepatic marginal zone B-cell lymphoma (MZL) is a rare entity that has been described with chronic inflammatory disorders such as chronic viral hepatitis B and C and primary biliary cholangitis. We report MZL in a 3-year-old African-American boy that was discovered incidentally at autopsy. **Methods/Case Report:** The patient first came to medical attention at 9-months of age with bilateral periorbital edema that progressed to generalized edema of the [PL1] face, extremities, and abdomen. Laboratory testing showed nephrotic syndrome with massive proteinuria (50-60 g/day). A percutaneous renal biopsy specimen showed membranous glomerulopathy with PLA2R detected by immunofluorescence, and granular IgG deposition along tubular basement membranes. Serum was negative for anti-PLA2R antibodies. The patient suffered recurrent upper respiratory tract infections requiring several intensive care hospitalizations. At 3 years of age, he was transported unresponsive and pulseless to the emergency department where he was pronounced dead. A brother with the infantile nephrotic syndrome had died from sepsis at 2 years of age. Suspicion of abuse led to an autopsy by the medical examiner, who discovered nodular masses in the right and left liver lobes, which histologically showed a serpiginous infiltrate of small B-lymphocytes positive for CD20, CD43 admixed with plasmacytoid cells with kappa light chain restriction. There were no extrahepatic tumors. Transmission electron microscopy of glomeruli showed membranous glomerulopathy. Kidneys showed

dense reactive interstitial lymphocytic infiltrate with germinal centers

Results (if a Case Study enter NA): NA

Conclusion: To our knowledge, this is the first reported case of MZL presenting in a pediatric patient with membranous glomerulopathy. Both diagnoses are associated with autoimmune diseases and persistent, chronic inflammation. Recurrent infections in this patient suggest an immunoregulatory disorder, setting the stage for chronic inflammation, as seen in the kidney, with progression to MZL in the liver.

Secondary sclerosing cholangitis: a lesser known side effect of pembrolizumab therapy.

C. Taylor,¹ M. Reno,² D. Sharma²; ¹University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, Ohio, UNITED STATES; ²Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, University of Cincinnati Medical Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, UNITED STATES

Introduction/Objective: Immune check-point inhibitors have increasingly taken hold as mainstays of various cancer treatments, revolutionizing outcomes for individuals diagnosed with terminal malignancy. Hepatotoxicity is reported to occur in 2-10% patients, predominantly manifesting as a mixed cholestatic hepatitis pattern of injury. Cholangitis is a rare immune-mediated adverse event (irAE). We present a case of pembrolizumab-induced secondary sclerosing cholangitis presenting with multiple biliary strictures. Early recognition is crucial as these cases are resistant to treatment with steroids.

Methods/Case Report: 82-year-old woman with recurrent, metastatic, high grade urothelial carcinoma status post cystectomy and neoadjuvant chemotherapy, presented with new onset obstructive jaundice (alkaline phosphatase 958 U/L, aspartate aminotransferase of 331 U/L, alanine aminotransferase of 422 U/L, and total bilirubin of 19.8 mg/dL) following two weeks of pembrolizumab therapy. MRCP suggested intrahepatic biliary ductal dilation. ERCP showed multiple strictures involving hepatic bifurcation, left, right and intrahepatic ducts with beaded intrahepatic bile ducts. Liver biopsy showed expanded portal tracts with mixed inflammatory infiltrate, extensive bile duct injury, neutrophilic cholangitis, ductular proliferation, and perivenular cholestasis (10% dropout) concerning for mechanical obstruction. CK7 did not show ductopenia and immunostain IgG4 was negative. All autoimmune work-up was negative. Liver enzymes continued to rise despite multiple therapeutic stents, drains, high-dose corticosteroids, ursodiol and mycophenolate mofetil. The patient died five months later.

Results (if a Case Study enter NA): NA

Conclusion: Pembrolizumab-induced secondary sclerosing cholangitis is a rare, hence under-recognized, adverse effect of check point inhibitor-mediated hepatotoxicity.

First and Only FDA Cleared Digital Cytology System

Genius™ Cervical AI

Genius™ Review Station

Genius™ Digital Imager



Empower Your Genius With Ours

Make a Greater Impact on Cervical Cancer
with the Advanced Technology of the
Genius™ Digital Diagnostics System



Click or Scan
to discover more

ADS-04159-001 Rev 001 © 2024 Hologic, Inc. All rights reserved. Hologic, Genius, and associated logos are trademarks and/or registered trademarks of Hologic, Inc. and/or its subsidiaries in the United States and/or other countries. This information is intended for medical professionals in the U.S. and other markets and is not intended as a product solicitation or promotion where such activities are prohibited. Because Hologic materials are distributed through websites, podcasts and tradeshows, it is not always possible to control where such materials appear. For specific information on what products are available for sale in a particular country, please contact your Hologic representative or write to diagnostic.solutions@hologic.com.

genius™
DIGITAL DIAGNOSTICS