

SAUDI BOARD RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

SAUDI SPECIALITY BOARD IN ANATOMIC PATHOLOGY

Promotion Examination 2019

Written Examination Format:

- A written examination shall consist of one paper with not less than 100 MCQs with a single best answer (one correct answer out of four options).
- The examination shall contain type K2 questions (interpretation, analysis, reasoning and decision making) and type K1 questions (recall and comprehension).
- The examination shall include basic concepts and clinical topics relevant to the specialty.
- Clinical presentation questions include history, clinical finding and patient approach. Diagnosis and investigation questions; include the possible diagnosis and diagnostic methods. Management questions; including treatment and clinical management, either therapeutic or non-therapeutic, and complications of management. Materials and Instruments questions; including material properties, usage, and selection of instruments and equipment used. Health maintenance questions; include health promotion, disease prevention, risk factors assessment, and prognosis.

Passing Score for Promotion Exam:

The trainee's performance is assessed in each of the evaluation formulas according to the following scoring system:

Score	Less than 50%	50% – 59.4%	60% - 69.4%	More than 70%
Description	Clear Fail	Borderline Fail	Borderline Pass	Clear Pass

1. To upgrade the trainee from a training level to the next level, She/he must obtain at least a **Borderline Pass** in each evaluation form.
2. The program director may recommend to the local supervision committee to request the promotion of the trainee who did not meet the previous promotion requirement according to the following:
 - A. In case that the trainee gets a **borderline Fail** result in **one** of the evaluation forms, the remaining evaluation forms must be passed with **Clear Pass** in at least **one** of them.



- B. In case that the trainee gets a **borderline Fail** result in **two** of the evaluation forms to a maximum, provided they do not fall under the same theme (Knowledge, Attitude, Skills). The remaining evaluation forms must be passed with **Clear Pass** in at least **two** of them.
- C. The promotion must be approved in this case by the scientific council for the specialization.

Blueprint Outlines

No.	<u>R1</u> Section	Proportion%
1	Basic Pathology- Cellular Adaptation, Cell Injury and Cell Death	10%
2	Basic Pathology- Acute and Chronic Inflammation	10%
3	Basic Pathology- Tissue renewal and repair. Regeneration, Healing and Fibrosis	5%
4	Basic Pathology- Hemodynamic Disorder, Thromboembolic Disease and Shock	10%
5	Basic Pathology- Genetic Disorders	10%
6	Basic Pathology- Disease of Immunity	10%
7	Basic Pathology- Neoplasia	15%
8	Basic Pathology- Infectious diseases, Environmental and Nutritional Pathology	15%
9	Disease of Infancy and Childhood	5%
10	Grossing Techniques and Principals	5%
11	Laboratory Technique, Laboratory Safety and Quality Improvement Concepts	5%
Total		100%



No.	<u>R2-R4</u> Section	Proportion%
1	Surgical Pathology and intraoperative consultation, Special and Molecular Technique	50%
2	General and Systemic Pathology	25%
3	Handling common Surgical specimens	10%
4	Cytopathology	5%
5	Electron Microscopy, Quality and safety issues	7%
6	Autopsy and Forensic Pathology	3%
Total		100%

Note:

Blueprint distributions of the examination may differ up to +/-3% in each category.

Suggested References:

1. Robbins and Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease. latest Edition
2. Rosai and Ackerman's Surgical Pathology. latest Edition
3. WHO classification Series. IARC
4. Cytology: Diagnostic Principles and Clinical Correlates, by Edmund Cibas and Barbara Ducatman
5. Manual of Surgical Pathology, by Susan Lester
6. College of American Pathologist quality manual
7. Simpson's Forensic Medicine, 13th Edition. Jason Payne - James, Richard Jones, Steven B Karch, John Manlove.
8. The Bethesda System for Reporting Thyroid Cytopathology: Definitions, Criteria and Explanatory Notes. latest Edition. By Syed Ali and Edmund Cibas
9. The Bethesda System for Reporting Cervical Cytology: Definitions, Criteria, and Explanatory Notes. latest Edition. By Ritu Nayar and David Wilbur

Note:

This list is intended for use as a study aid only. SCFHS does not intend the list to imply endorsement of these specific references, nor are the exam questions necessarily taken solely from these sources.



Example Questions

EXAMPLE OF K1 QUESTIONS

Question 1

How often should the staining quality of cytologic smears be checked?

- A. Daily
- B. Weekly
- C. Monthly
- D. Bi-weekly

EXAMPLE OF K2 QUESTIONS

Question 1

A 42 year-old man has bloody diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and fever for three days. He is febrile and has abdominal pain (see reports).

Stool Sample:

Occult blood.

Colonoscopy:

Marked mucosal erythema with focal ulceration and inflammatory polyps from the rectum to the ascending colon.

Colonic Biopsy:

Broad based flask shaped ulcer. The ulcer does not penetrate the muscularis propria. There are macrophages like cells clustered at the luminal surface and within the debris. Their cytoplasm is abundant and vacuolated and contains ingested red blood cells.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Vibrio cholera
- B. Giardia lamblia
- C. Salmonella enterica
- D. Entamoeba histolytica