2011 USCAP Companion Meeting

Sunday, February 27, 2011 -- 8:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon
Henry B. Gonzalez Convention Center in San Antonio, TX

The Interface of Pulmonary and Ultrastructural Pathology: Metals, Minerals, Molecules, and Morphology

Handouts *(pdf, 393kb) for the entire meeting*

Time	Title	Presenter
8:30-9:15am	Ultrastructural Examination as an Adjunct to the Diagnosis of Adult Pulmonary Neoplasms	 Thomas A. Sporn, MD Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC
9:15-10:00am	Pediatric Pulmonary Neoplasia: Current Perspectives	 M. John Hicks, MD, PhD, DDS Texas Children's Hospital and Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX
10:00-10:30am	Break	 Juan Valdez, et al ¡Disfrute de un buen café!
10:30-11:00am	The Role of Fiber Analysis in Asbestos-Related Diseases: TEM vs. SEM. Is There a Controversy?	 Elizabeth N. Pavlisko, MD Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC
11:00-11:30am	Electron Microprobe Analysis in Metal-Induced Lung Disease	 Victor L. Roggli, MD Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC
11:30am-12:00pm	Ultrastructural Pathology of Pulmonary Corpora Amylacea	 Samuel P. Hammar, MD

Diagnostic Specialties Laboratory,

Bremerton, WA

David N. Howell, MD, PhD, ***Moderator*** 

M. John Hicks, MD, PhD, DDS, ***Moderator*** 

The 2011 Society for Ultrastructural Pathology USCAP Companion Meeting will provide an overview of contributions of electron microscopy to the field of pulmonary pathology. Ultrastructural examination plays a major role in the classification of selected pulmonary tumors, and is frequently the analytical method of choice for identifying elements and minerals that cause a wide range of occupational and environmental lung diseases. The symposium will provide ultrastructural, pulmonary, and general anatomic pathologists with an overview of the contributions of electron microscopy to

1. the diagnosis of pediatric and adult lung tumors;
2. the analysis of metal- and fiber-induced lung diseases by electron probe X-ray microanalysis, including a discussion of the relative merits of transmission and scanning electron microscopy; and
3. the understanding of corpora amylacea, a common but incompletely understood phenomenon encountered from time to time by most practicing pathologists.