CLINICAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM IN MOLECULAR GENETIC PATHOLOGY

The Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine
University of Alberta, Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry and
Alberta Health Services

Guidelines and Objectives
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Supervisor for Molecular Genetic Pathology:
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CLINICAL FELLOWSHIP IN MOLECULAR GENETIC PATHOLOGY

INTRODUCTION and BACKGROUND

The fellowship is designed to provide comprehensive training in all aspects of molecular genetic pathology, with a focus in molecular oncology. A unique rotation schedule will be structured according to the fellow’s needs and objectives, to provide broad or focused exposure to the fields of molecular oncology, molecular genetics, hematopathology, molecular molecular immunology, molecular microbiology, cytogenetics, biochemical genetics and cancer genomics. The program provides training in clinical application of a broad variety of molecular techniques including DNA and RNA extraction, qualitative and quantitative PCR methods, gel and capillary electrophoresis, sanger and next generation sequencing techniques, fluorescence in situ hybridization, fluorescence microscopy, nanostring technology for genomic profiling etc. The fellowship training emphasizes principles and application of various molecular techniques in the clinical and pathologic context of disease and in accordance with published recommended guidelines on best practice. The program facilitates the use of various bioinformatics tools to help elucidate and interpret genetic and genomic data. External rotations will be available in molecular diagnostic, cytogenetics and biochemical genetics laboratories and medical genetics clinic. The fellow will be based primarily in the molecular pathology laboratory but will have interactions with all subspecialty groups, affiliated with molecular pathology as outlined in the molecular pathology advisory committee. The fellow will participate in clinical consultative and teaching activities within the molecular pathology service, primarily supervised by Dr Iyare Izevbaye. Other participating staff and faculty members will assist in the supervision of the fellow. The molecular pathology division offers molecular diagnostic services to the clinical oncology practice at the Cross Cancer institute, the hematology and hematopathology division at the UAH, and UAH surgical pathology subspecialties and including lung, gastrointestinal, neuropathology, dermatology, soft tissue and lymphoma services. We serve as a reference laboratory for the Edmonton Zone and Saskatchewan.

Diagnostic objectives
1. To analyze molecular genetic and genomic assays and provide a clinical interpretation to establish a diagnosis or to guide treatment decision making
2. To understand and trouble shoot molecular assays and recommend corrective action.
3. To determine appropriateness and adequacy of specimen for different molecular platforms
4. To provide clinical consultative services for pathologist and oncologist in various clinical scenarios applicable to molecular testing.
5. To understand the principles of total quality and laboratory management

Educational objectives
1. To participate in academic half day molecular lectures and journal clubs
2. To teach resident and medical student advanced concepts in molecular pathology and genetics/genomics
3. To have a grasp and understanding of the current peer review literature and textbooks in molecular pathology and genetics/genomics.
4. To obtain a passing grade in the end of rotation exams.

**Research objectives**
1. Research: Prepare and submit at least one peer review paper or two case reports on a topic mutually selected by the student and primary preceptor
2. Present a poster at a regional or international conference.
3. Participation and presentation at Discovery, Research and Innovation (DRIvE) meeting in Lab Medicine, University of Alberta.

**PROGRAM CURRICULUM**
The Molecular genetic pathology Fellowship program curriculum will include:
- Molecular anatomic pathology
- Molecular hematopathology
- Molecular genetics/HLA
- Cytogenetics
- Biochemical genetics
- Medical genetics

**Mandatory and Elective Rotations:**
**Mandatory:**
1. 6 months rotation in molecular pathology/hematopathology
2. 2 months in molecular genetics (MDL) and HLA lab
3. 1 month in the cytogenetics,
4. 2 weeks in the medical genetics clinic
**Elective:**
1. 1 month biochemical genetics
2. 2 weeks in molecular microbiology/virology

**Seminars, Rounds and Teaching Sessions**
Didactic lectures on molecular pathology are given during the academic half days for pathology residents. Small group tutorials occur on clinical signout rotations. The fellow is encouraged to attend related subspecialty rounds and teaching sessions in which molecular holds a prominent role including the weekly Joint hematology rounds, molecular pathology and genetic network meetings, and residents’ presentations.

**Clinical/On Call Experience**
During the laboratory rotations the fellow will rotate through laboratory benches to gain experience in wet work. The fellow will be involved in the specimen screening, tumor enrichment for macrodissection of FFPE, assay interpretation and case signout.

**Quality Management**
The fellow will adhere to all Alberta Health Services quality assurance and quality control processes, procedures and policies. The fellow will participate in all aspects of
laboratory quality management including the use of quality control, quality monitoring and assurance, assay validation, proficiency testing, customer satisfaction surveys, equipment maintenance and corrective actions etc. The fellow will be required to attend at least two GLS quality council meeting in the year.

Research and Development
1. The fellow will be required to optimization and validate at least one clinical molecular assay during the one year program. Opportunities for basic and translational research will be available and the fellow is expected to prepare and submit at least one manuscript for publication by the end of his rotation.

SPECIALTY TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
Eligible candidates must have completed residency training in Anatomic, General Pathology or Hematologic Pathology through a recognized program.

DURATION AND LOCATION
Six to twelve months of approved training in molecular genetic pathology. The fellow will be primarily located at Molecular Pathology Laboratory with elective rotations in the molecular diagnostic, cytogenetic and biochemical genetic laboratory.

EVALUATION
A pre and post test will be administered at the start and finish of the program. A formal quarterly written evaluation will be provided and discussed with the fellow to ensure that steady progress towards training objectives are being met. The successful completion of the fellowship will be evaluated by the molecular pathology fellowship committee based on the last two quarters of written evaluations. The fellow is responsible for demonstrating the completion of all fellowship requirements and showing the competence to practice molecular pathology in an ethical and professional manner.

RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL

Space and Workload: A work area and microscope and computer station will be available for the fellow

Funding: According to the Edmonton Zone Department fellowship allocation from University of Alberta and Alberta health Services

Salary scale: at the PGY 6 level

Primary Faculty responsible for Molecular Genetic Pathology Fellow:
Dr Iyare Izevbaye MD PhD
Faculty Members of Molecular Pathology Advisory Committee at the UAH sites:

Dr. Judith Hugh (Breast)  Dr. Chang-Han Lee (Soft tissue and Endometrium)
Dr. Consolato Sergi (Pediatric)  Dr Frank van Landeghem (Neuropathology)
Dr Raymond Lai (Lymphoma)  Dr Julinor Bacani (Gastrointestinal) Dr Mireille Kattar (Gastrointestinal, Genitourinary, Microbiology) Dr Juan Moreno (Genitourinary, Gastrointestinal)

ACCREDITATION AND CERTIFICATION
Upon successful completion the fellow will be issued a certificate from the office of Post Graduate Medical Education, Faculty of Medicine, University of Alberta, affirming that 12 months of subspecialty training have been successfully completed.

RECOMMENDED READING and EDUCATION RESOURCES
Recommended Reading
Textbook
2. Diagnostic Molecular Pathology in Practice: A Case-Based Approach by Iris Schrijver 2012
4. Principles of Molecular Diagnostics and Personalized Cancer Medicine by Dongfeng Tan and Henry T. Lynch MD (Jan 9 2013)
5. Quick Compendium Molecular Pathology by Daniel D Mais and Mary Nordberg ASCP Press
6. Quick Compendium Companion for Molecular Pathology George Leonard, Frank Zuehl and Daniel D Mais

Inherited Diseases


3. www.genereviews.org


**Molecular Microbiology**

David Persing (ed) *Molecular Microbiology: Diagnostic Principles and Practice* 2nd edition 2011

**Journal Publications**

**Quality and Test Method Validation**


**Molecular Oncology**


5. NCCN Task Force Report: Update on the Management of Patients with GIST *Demetri G et al 2010 Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network* vol 8 supplement 2 S1-S45


8. Renshaw AA UroVysion, Urine cytology and the CAP *Arch Path Lab Med* 2010; 134:1106-1107


10. Nikiforov Y et al Molecular testing for mutations in improving the FNA Diagnosis of Thyroid nodules *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2009,94(6):2092-2098

11. Molecular testing guideline for selection of lung cancer patients for EGFR and ALK TKIs: Guideline form the CAP, IASLC and AMP

12. KRAS Mutation: Comparison of Testing Methods and Tissue Sampling Techniques in Colon Cancer: *Journal of Molecular Diagnostics*, Vol. 12, No. 1, January 2

13. Eduardo Di az-Rubio et al Role of Kras Status in Patients with Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Receiving First-Line Chemotherapy plus Bevacizumab: A TTD Group Cooperative Study PLOS October 20012 Vol 7(10) e47345

14. Xing Mingzhao Clinical Aspects of Braf Mutation in Thyroid Cancer *Hot Thyroidol.* 10/10:1-13

**Molecular Hematopathology**

2. Cross et al Standardized definitions of molecular response to CML. Leukemia (2012) 26, 2172-2175
4. Branford et al Desirable performance characteristics for BCR-ABL measurement on an IS reporting scale to allow consistent interpretation of individual patient response and comparison of response rates between clinical trials Blood 2008 112:3330-3338
5. King et al A comparative analysis of molecular genetic and conventional cytogenetic detection of diagnostically important translocation in more than 400 cases of AL, highlighting the frequency of false negative conventional cytogenetic Am J Clin Pathol 2011;135:921-928