



(Re-)Certification for Pathology in Germany

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on behalf of the German Society of Pathology



Klinikum rechts der Isar
Technische Universität München

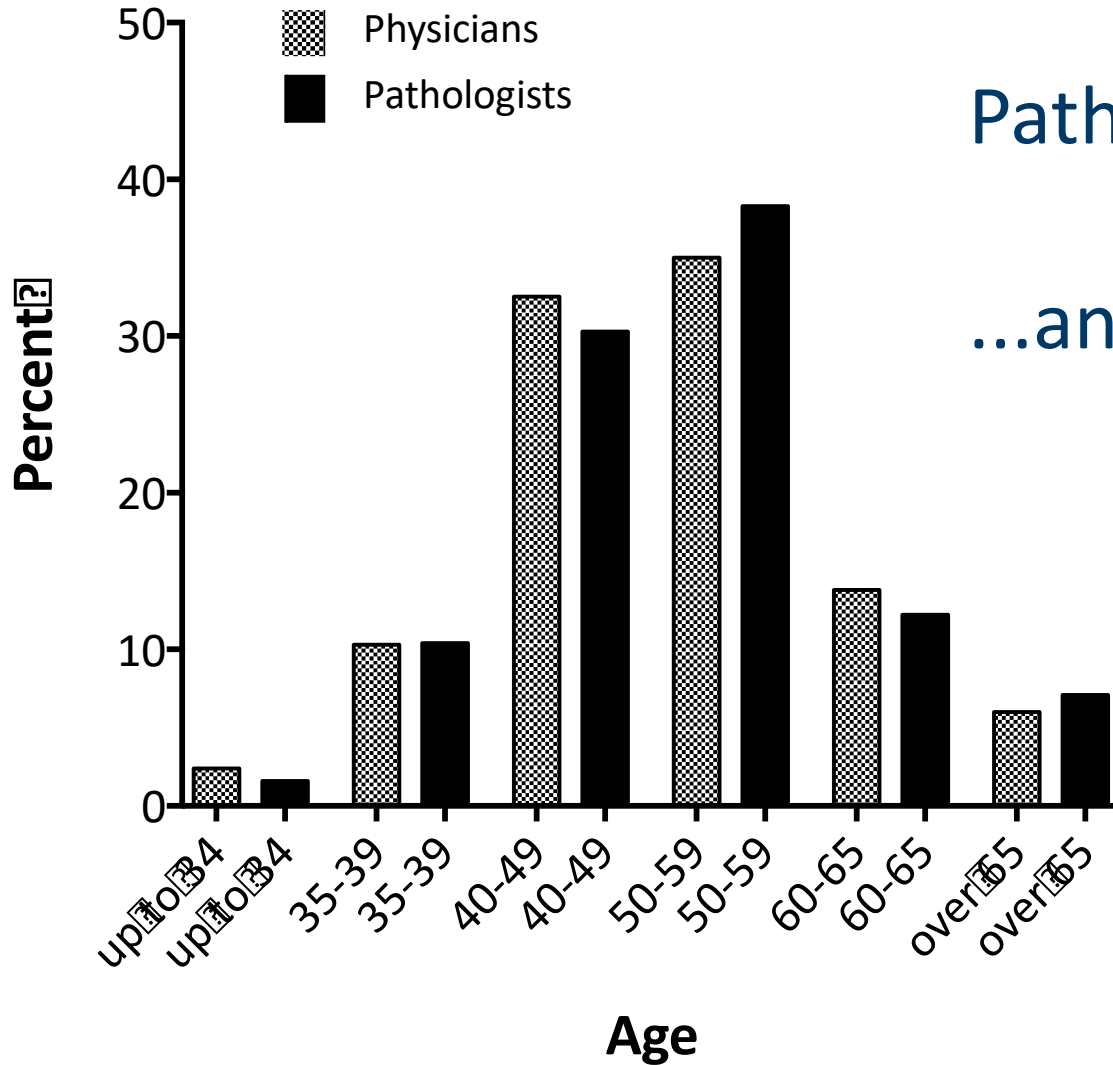


Technische Universität München

.....some general data

Pathology

...an ageing profession



Warth et al.,
Virchows Archiv, 2015

Recruitment of young pathologists

In Germany Pathology Departments usually have a shortage of applicants

- General availability of physician positions excellent
- (Almost) no one is studying medicine to become a pathologist

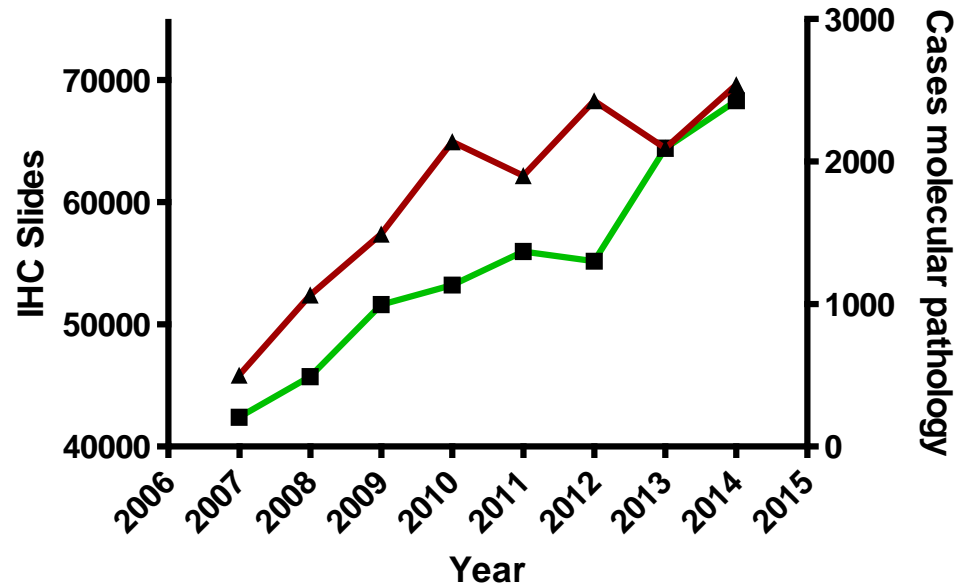
Pathologists in Europe

2014

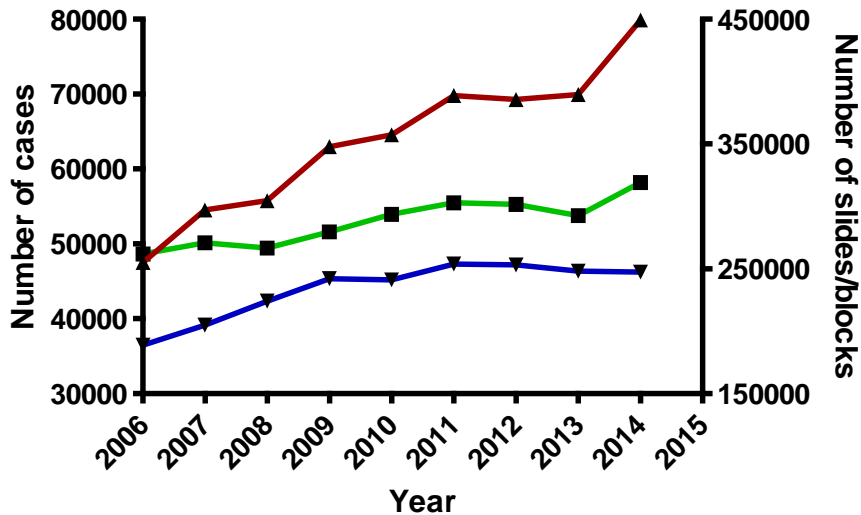
Country	Staff positions (A)	Resident positions (B)	Minimum duration of training (yrs)	Staff per Resident (A : B)	Inhabitants (m) (C)	Inhabitants per Staff (C : A)
Austria	320	52	6	6	8,5	26.581
Belgium	280	44	5	6	11,2	40.000
Croatia	110	30	5	4	4,2	38.600
Denmark	203	56	5	4	5,6	27.586
Finland	155	28	6	6	5,5	35.168
France	1.523	160	5	10	65,8	43.227
Germany	1.473	500	6	3	80,8	54.832
Greece	288	86	5	3	10,9	37.858
Hungary	239	88	5	3	9,9	41.326
Ireland	110	60	6	2	4,6	41.864
Italy	1.200	250	5	5	60,8	50.652
Netherlands	370	130	5	3	16,8	45.484
Norway	211	102	5	2	5,1	24.204
Poland	420	130	5	3	38,0	90.517
Portugal	256	63	5	4	10,4	40.730
Slovenia	59	18	5	3	2,1	34.932
Spain	1.250	360	4	3	46,5	37.210
Sweden	212	98	5	2	9,6	45.491
Switzerland	201	62	6	3	8,1	40.493
Turkey	1.012	308	4	3	76,7	75.758
United Kingdom	1.668	465	5	4	64,3	38.554

Increasing workload

▲ Cases Molecular pathology ■ Slides IHC



▲ Slides ■ Cases
▼ Blocks



Warth et al.,
Virchows Archiv, 2015



Pathology education is a two tier system in Germany

Resident training with board certification

Continuous education/re-certification



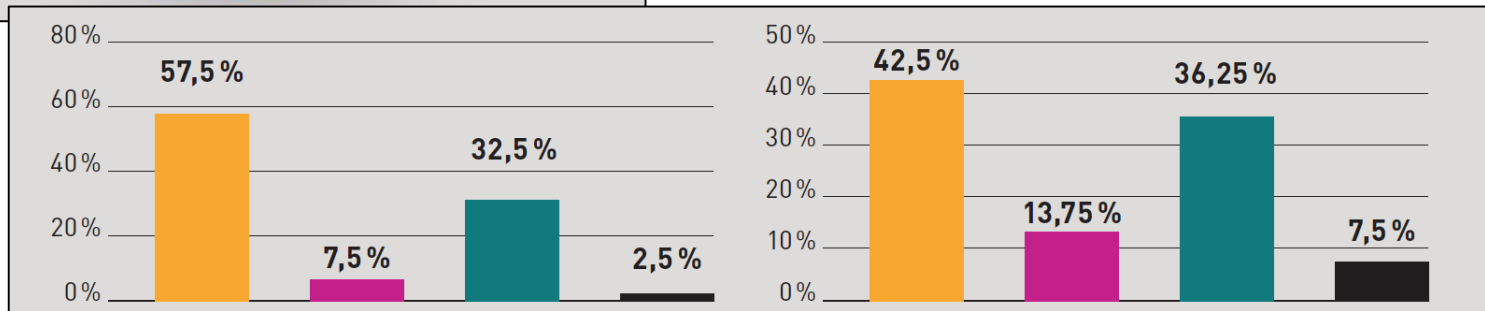
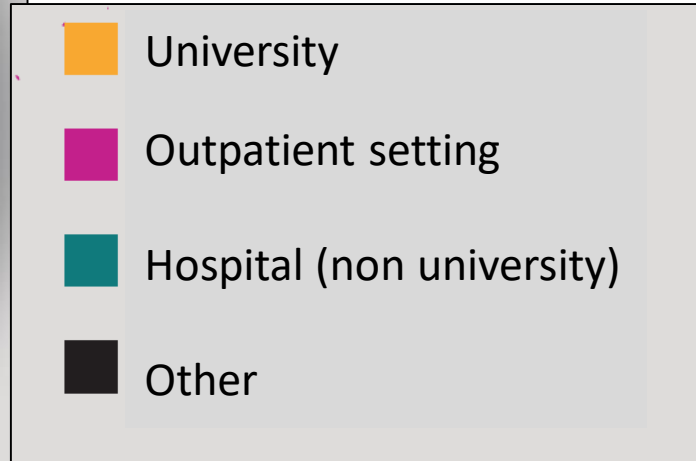
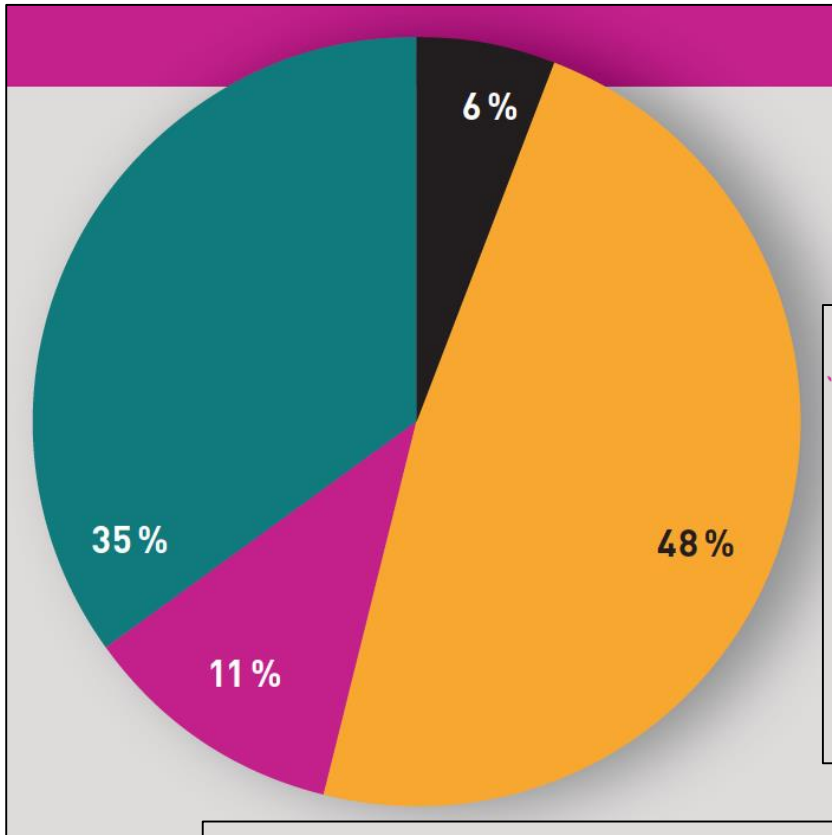
Pathology education is a two tier system in Germany

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Residents in Germany



Male

Female

.....the Curriculum

Applications for residency must have...

- an accomplished medical university training (usually 6 years, one of it is a practical year)
- passed the third state exam
- The approbation, which is the formal allowance to practice as physician in Germany

Residency usually starts between age 24 and 30

Modular system

according to Weiterbildung zum Facharzt für Pathologie (Muster-WO 2003, Fassung 2013 BÄK)

48 mo

Module
General and
Surgical Pathology

Module
Neuropathology

24 mo

Basic module (24 months)

Basic module (24 mo)

according to Weiterbildung zum Facharzt für Pathologie (Muster-WO 2003, Fassung 2013 BÄK)

Autopsy

Preparation techniques
Histology
Epicritical evaluation
Case demonstration

Macroscopic dissection

Preparation techniques
Description
Foto documentation
Organ specific guidelines

Histopathology

Gastrointestinal
Gynecological
Urological

Molecular pathology

Techniques
interpretation

Frozen section diagnosis

Techniques
Interpretation
Communication

Cytology

FNA cytology
Exfoliative cytology (Gyn)
Body cavity cytology

Module General and Surgical pathology (48 mo)

(according to Weiterbildung zum Facharzt für Pathologie (Muster-WO 2003, Fassung 2013 BÄK)

Autopsy

Preparation techniques

Histology

Epicritical evaluation

Case demonstration

Necessary cases: 150

Since autopsy numbers are dramatically declining this poses a problem although we are constantly reducing the number of necessary autopsies

Necessary cases: n.s.

Macroscopic dissection

Preparation techniques

Description

Foto documentation

Organ specific guidelines

Module General and Surgical pathology (48 mo)

(according to Weiterbildung zum Facharzt für Pathologie (Muster-WO 2003, Fassung 2013 BÄK)

Histopathology

Gastrointestinal, including liver/pancreas

Endocrine

Gynecology

Urology

Head/Neck

Soft Tissue/Bones

Transplant

Derma

Hematology (w/o cytology)

Kardio/pulmonary

Padio

Necessary cases: 15.000

Frozen section

diagnosis

Techniques

Interpretation

Communication

Necessary cases: 500

Module General and Surgical pathology (48 mo)

(according to Weiterbildung zum Facharzt für Pathologie (Muster-WO 2003, Fassung 2013 BÄK)

Cytology

Cytology (esp. Gyn) is outpatient setting

therefore numbers are often problematic since University Departments do not have enough cases

Necessary cases:

10.000 (5.000 Gyn)

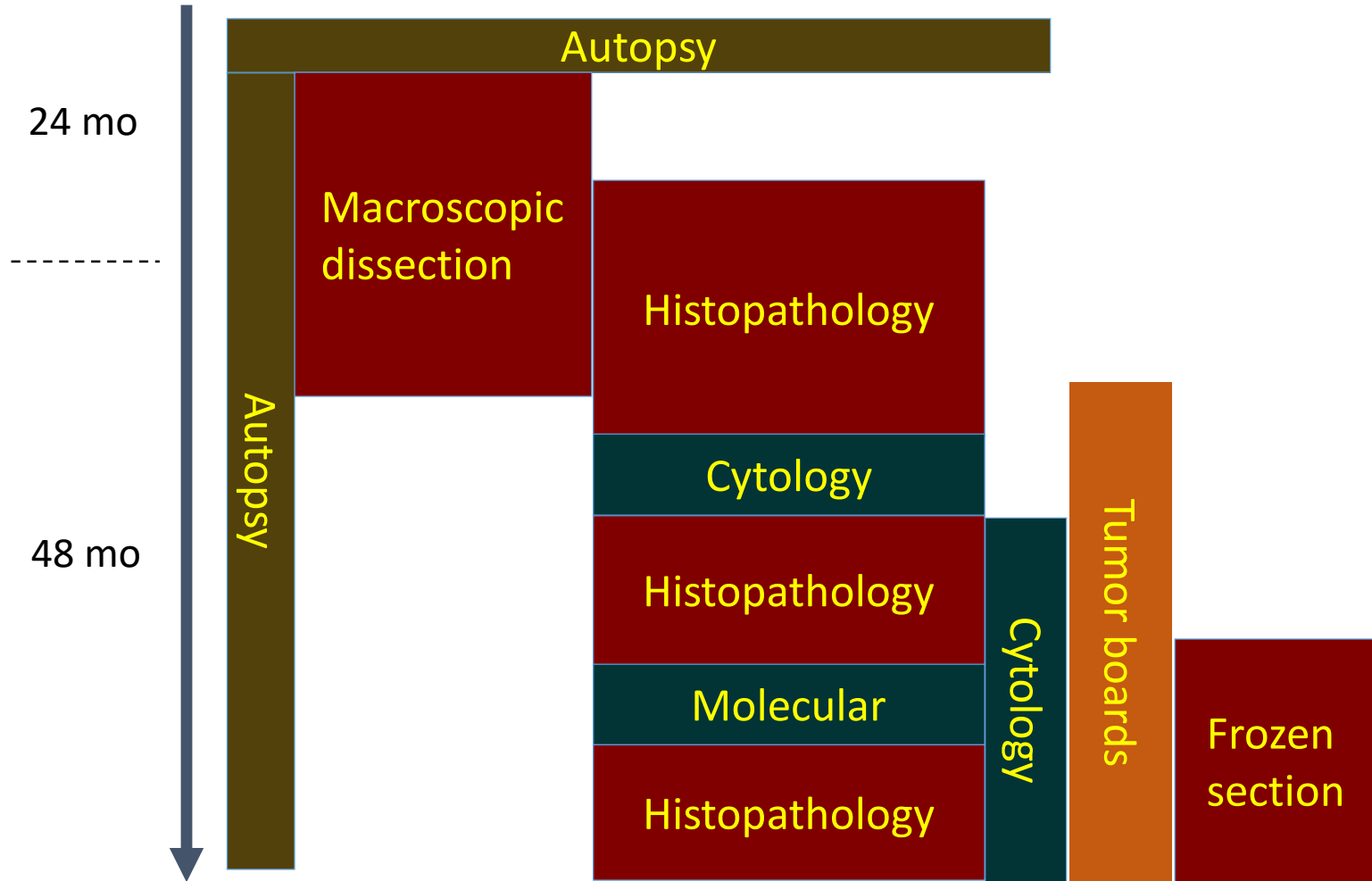
- Molecular pathology usually done by Molecular biologists
- Residents are only „visiting“
- Novel techniques (MPS, others) are complex and thus hard to train

Molecular pathology

*Techniques
interpretation*

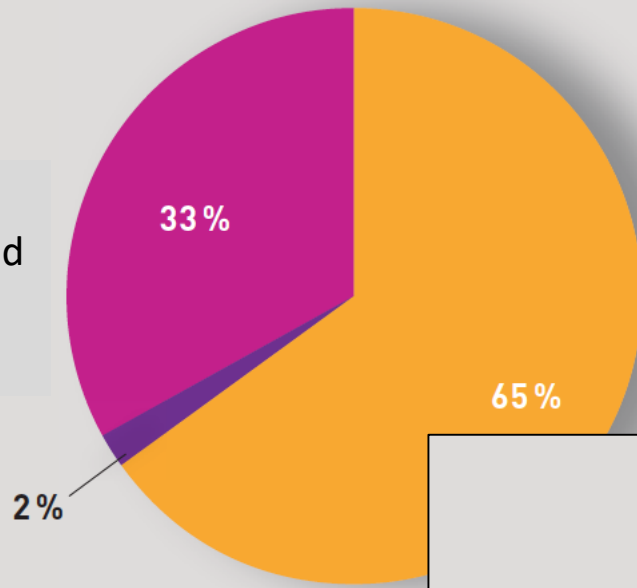
Necessary cases: N.S.

In Departments for General Pathology often basic and advanced modules are combined



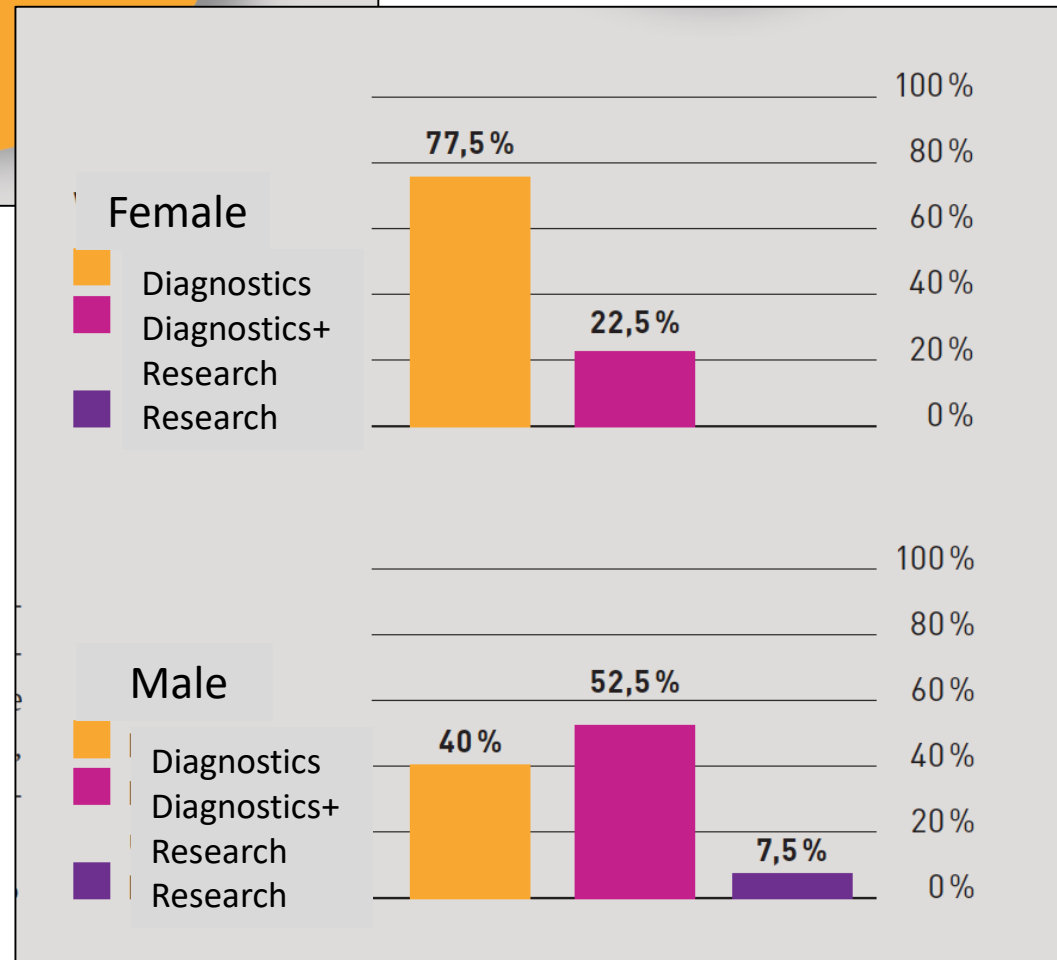
.....board certification and academics

- Diagnostics
- Diagnostics and Research
- Research

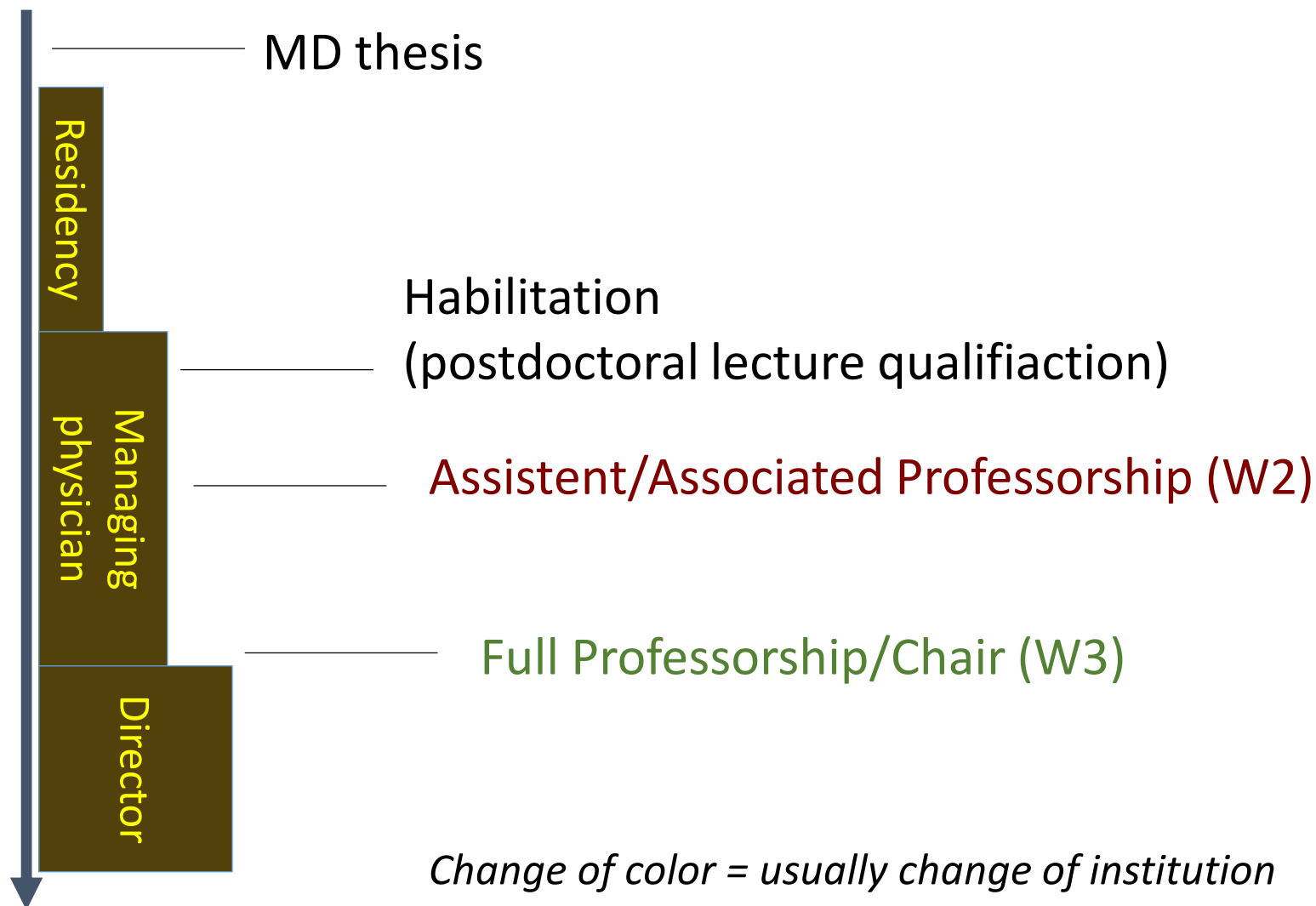


Pathology Residents in Germany and scientific ambitions

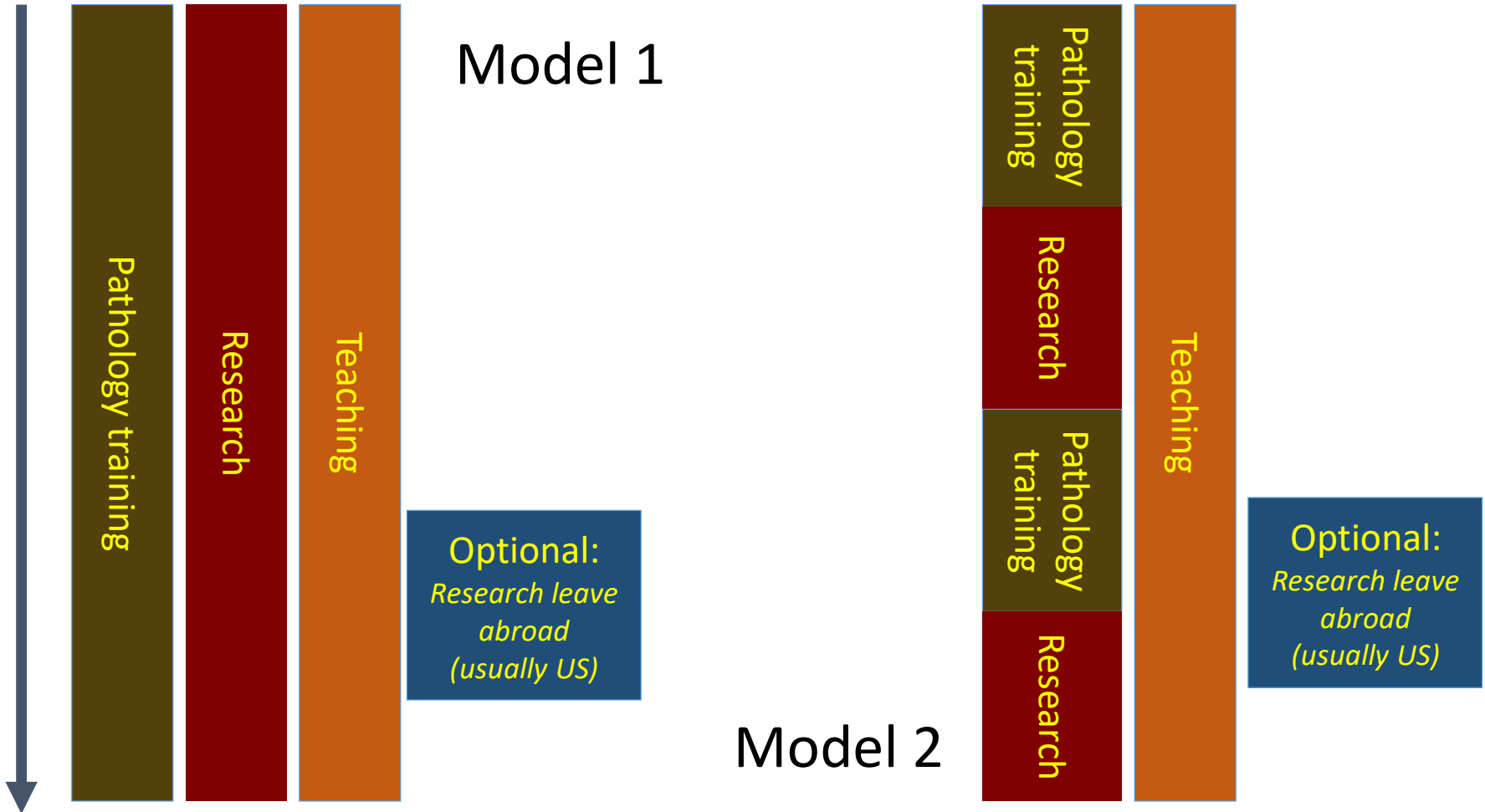
General interests



Integration of clinical training and academics



Two (sometimes combined) models for clinical, research and teaching education exist



Pathology education is a two tier system in Germany

Resident training with board certification

Continuous education/re-certification



There is no such thing as a mandatory re-certification in Pathology in Germany...

...however...

1. The Physician Accreditation Body (Ärztekammer) in Germany has a mandatory system in place which is based on the collection of qualification points (CME analogue)
2. The IAP Germany has a very broad continuous educational program which is widely used

Physician Accreditation Body (Ärztekammer) qualification points



Each board certified physician has to collect within 5 years 250 qualification points to maintain his/her board certification

Points are awarded for conferences, articles, etc.

It is entirely up to the physician, in which of these points, e.g. a pathologist can also participate in neuropsychiatry to fulfill these requirements.

Impressum Datenschutz	Felder leeren	Anfrage absenden
02.09.2019 Aktueller Stand der Forschung bzgl. Wirbelsäulenchirurgischer Pathologien Vortragsveranstaltungen - 1 Punkt Am Kiebitzberg 10, 23730 Neustadt Details anzeigen		
02.09.2019 Molekulare Pathologie solider gastrointestinaler Tumore - Qualitätszirkel Viszeralonkologisches Zentrum Vortragsveranstaltungen - 2 Punkte Bonn Details anzeigen		
03.09.2019 Qualitätszirkel Pathologie Süd Niedersachsen Arbeitsgruppen - 3 Punkte Braunschweig Details anzeigen		
03.09.2019 Institutsseminar Pathologie: Dr. Springer: Update Molekularpathologie Vortragsveranstaltungen - 2 Punkte Mainz Details anzeigen		
03.09.2019 Konsilrunde Pathologie - aktuelle Fallbesprechung Vortragsveranstaltungen - 2 Punkte Trier		

Dedicated (continuous) teaching programs



International Academy of Pathology – German Division Inc.

Education training program (average number of events per year):

- 20 Full day tutorials
- 2 Workshops Molecular Pathology
- 2 Junior Academies for pathologists in training
- 1 International Junior Academy (aimed at pathologists in training and in the post training period).
- 1 Baltic German Symposium for Pathology held in Latvia, Estonia or Lithuania
- 1 Winter Course Hematopathology
- 1 Winter Course Cytopathology
- 1 Academy for Cytopathology
- 1 Symposium (Annual Meeting of the GDIAP)

259 teaching series on different organ systems are available as part of the self-training program

- *Approx. 1200 teaching series per year are borrowed as part of the self-training program*

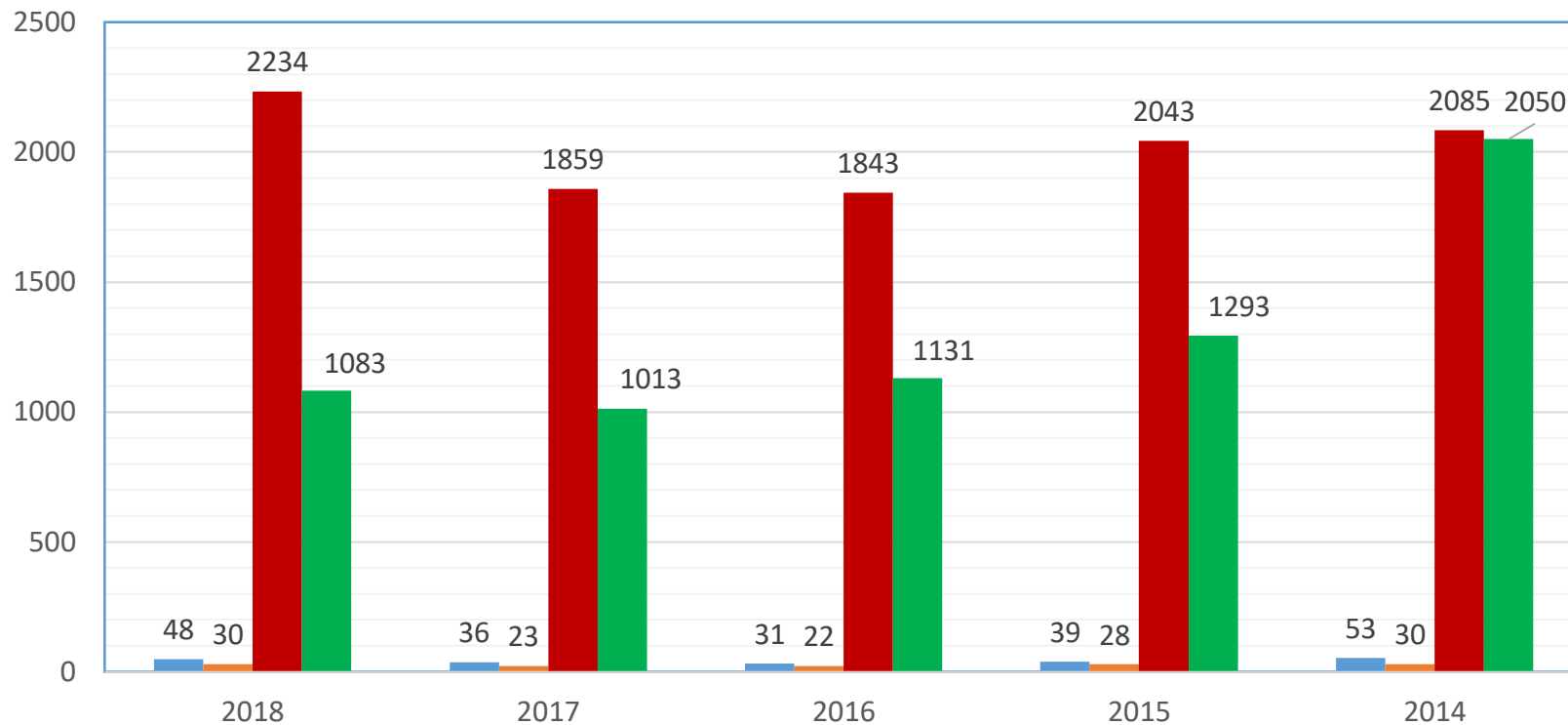
...plus most Pathologists read the curricular overview articles in „der Pathologe“ (6 per year)

For all this Accreditation points are awarded.



International Academy of Pathology – German Division

■ Event Days ■ Number of Seminars ■ Number of Participants ■ Loan of accompanying teaching series for events



...app. 1,900 pathologists in Germany

Pathology education in Germany - key points

- Resident training is based on a flexible modular system, with mandatory modules and case numbers
- Integrating clinical training and academics remains a major challenge
- Continuous education is mandatory for physicians but not on a subspecialty level
- Highly frequented programs for continuous education are implemented mostly through the IAP - German Division

Thanks for your attention

Franz Henckendorf



....and thanks to: Gisela Kempny, Peter Schirmacher, Gustavo Baretton, Arne Warth, Martina Schmidt, Eva Wardelmann and Arndt Hartmann



BUNDESVERBAND
DEUTSCHER
PATHOLOGEN e.V.

