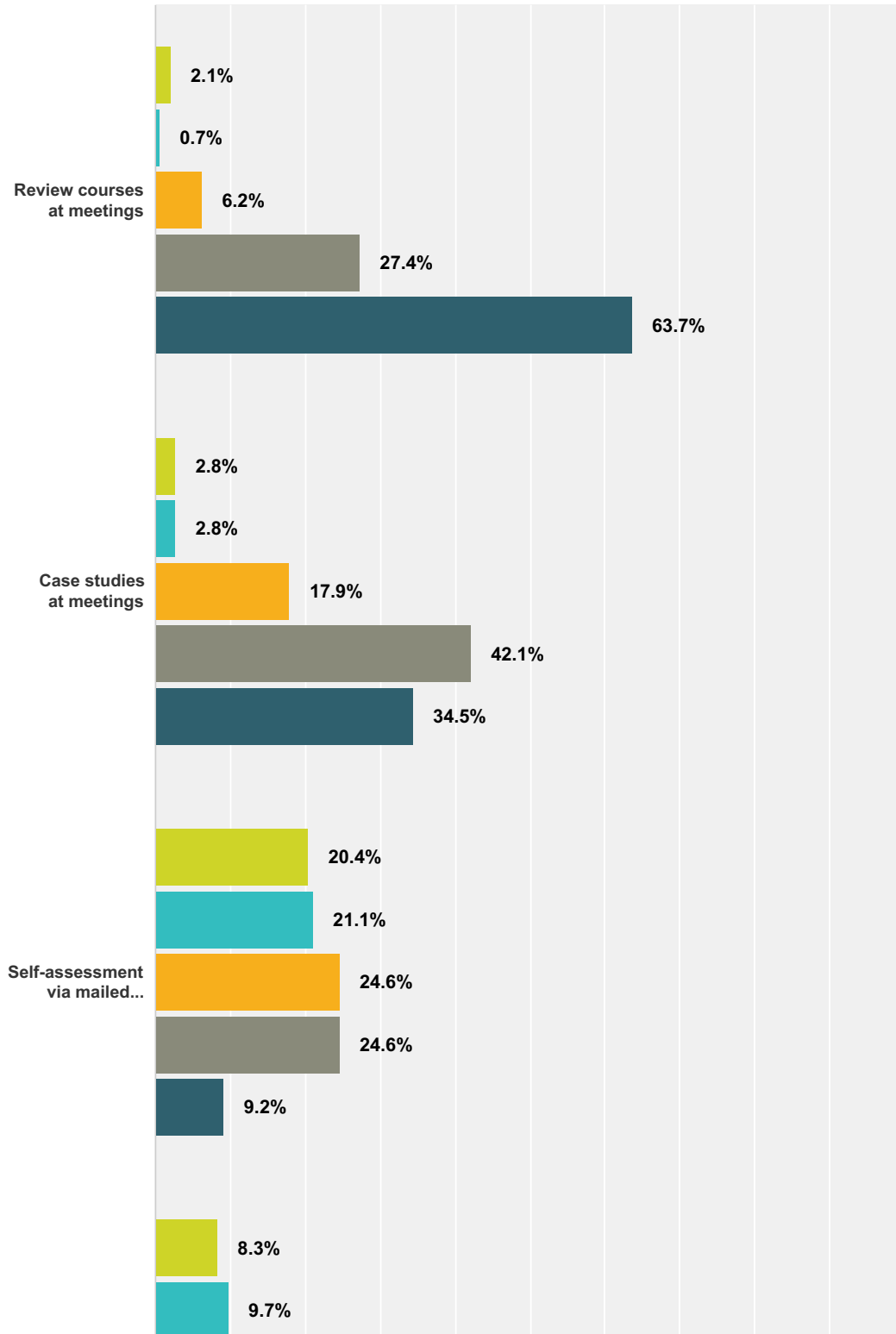
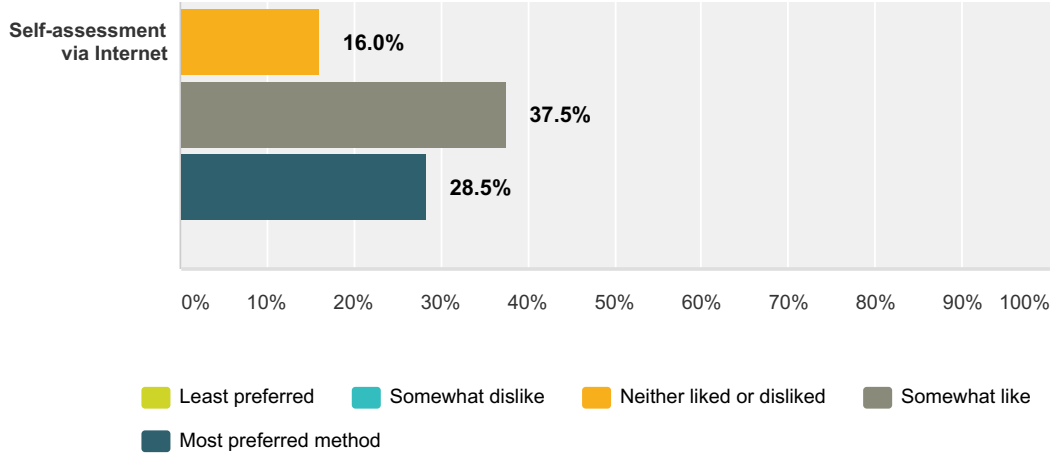


**Q1 Please rank each of the following methods of learning new material as to your level of preference, when administered by AANP. (1 to 5: 1 = least preferred and 5 = most liked method)**

Answered: 147 Skipped: 0

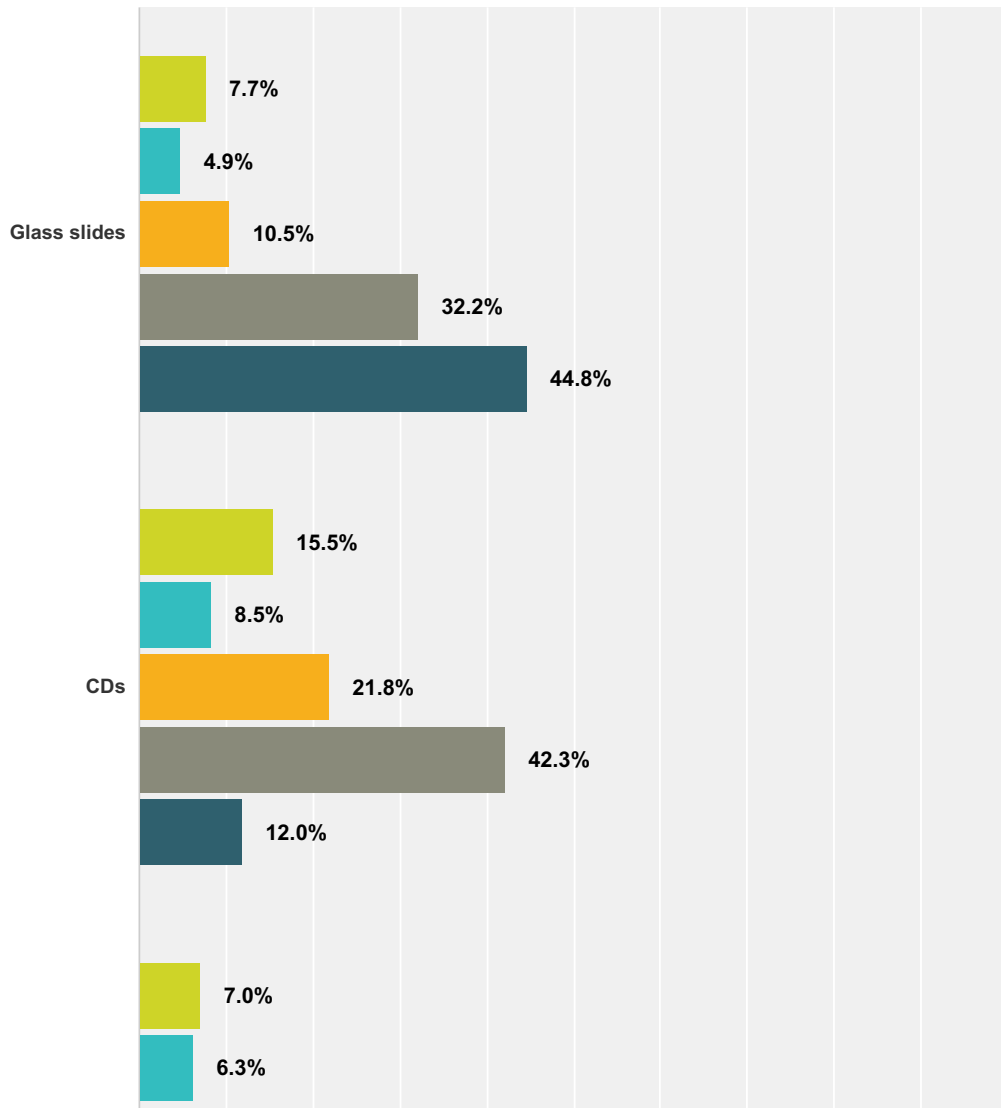


## AANP member survey 2012

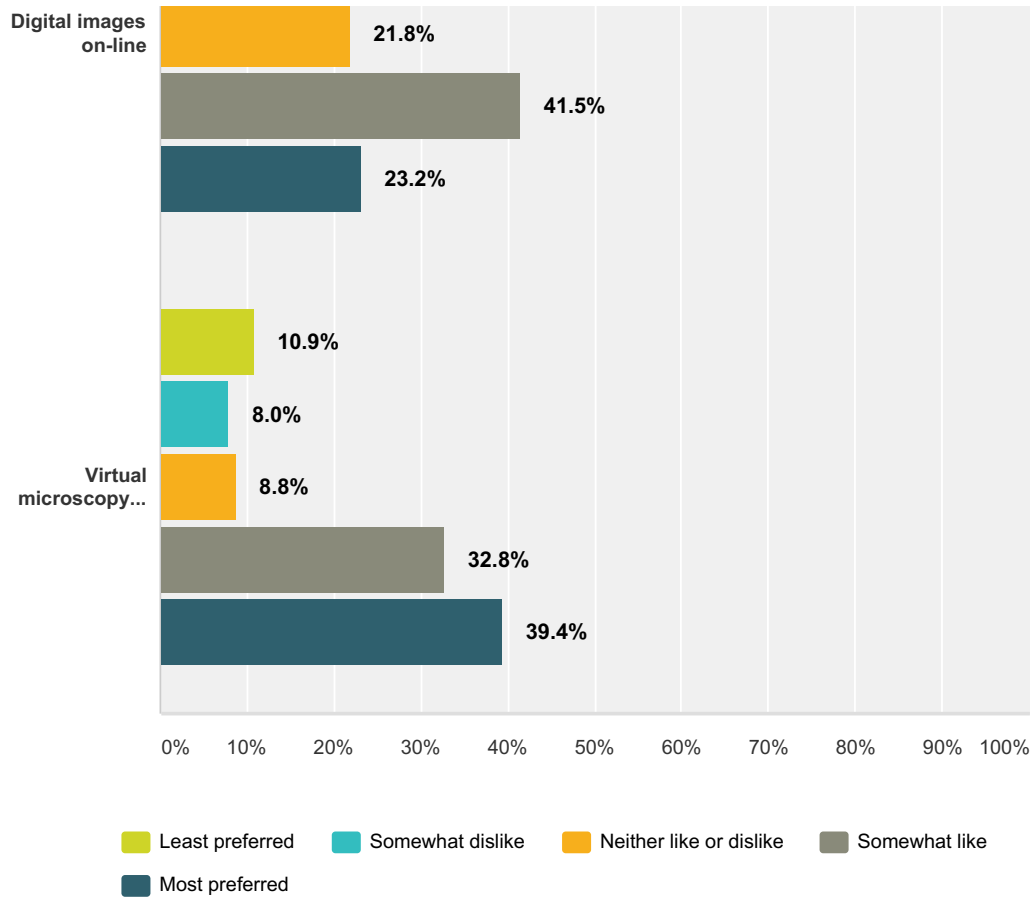


## Q2 How would you prefer to receive images that are part of the AANP learning sessions?

Answered: 147 Skipped: 0

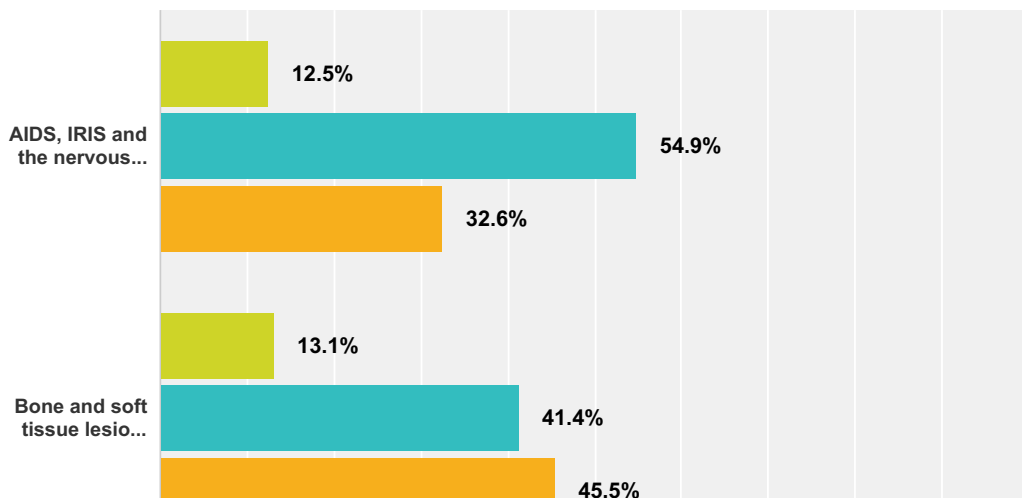


## AANP member survey 2012

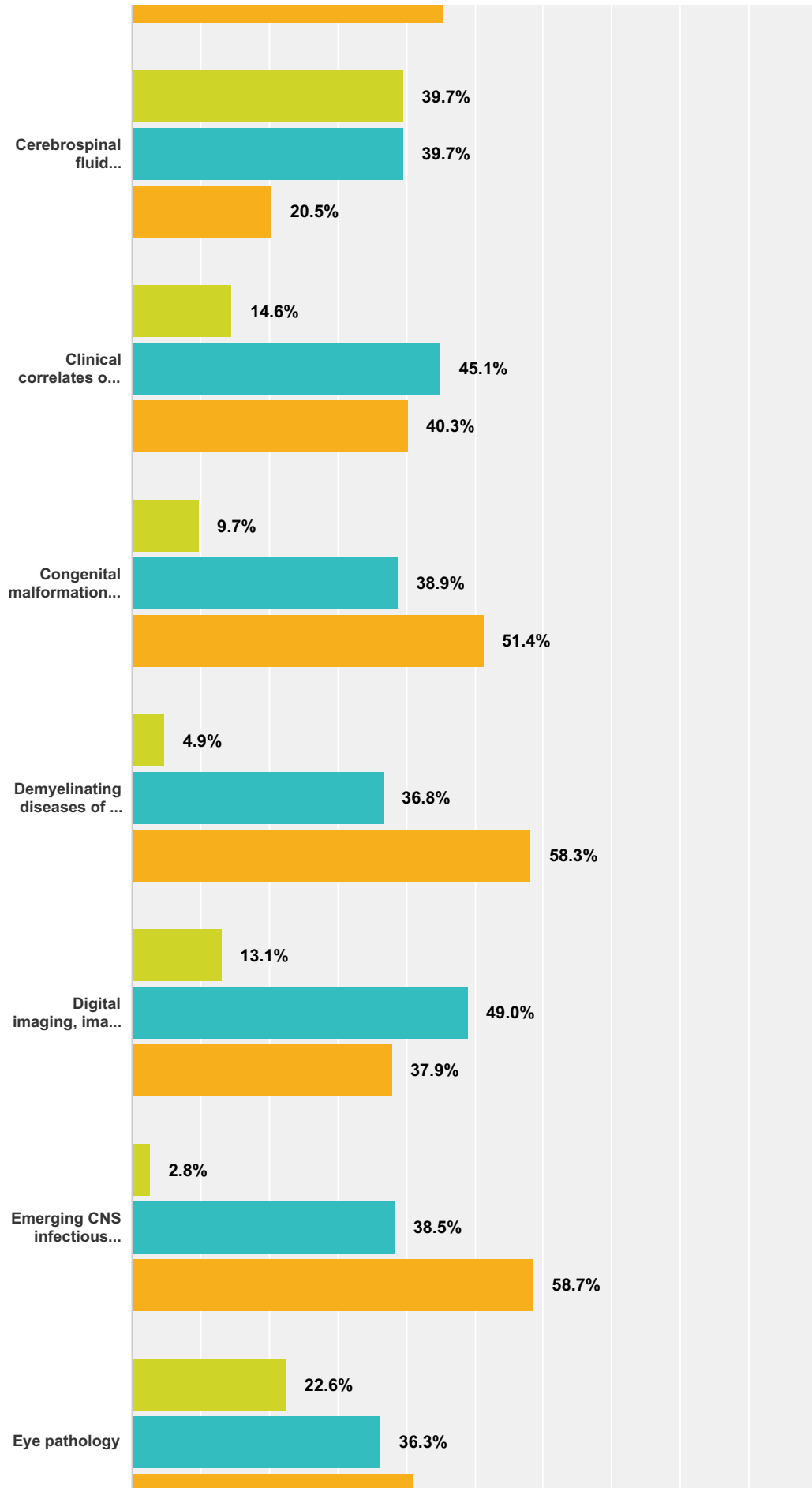


**Q3 Please review the following list of topics in neuropathology and RATE HOW RELEVANT EACH TOPIC IS TO YOUR PRACTICE AND HOW LIKELY YOU WOULD BE TO ATTEND EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS ON THAT TOPIC at upcoming AANP annual meetings.**

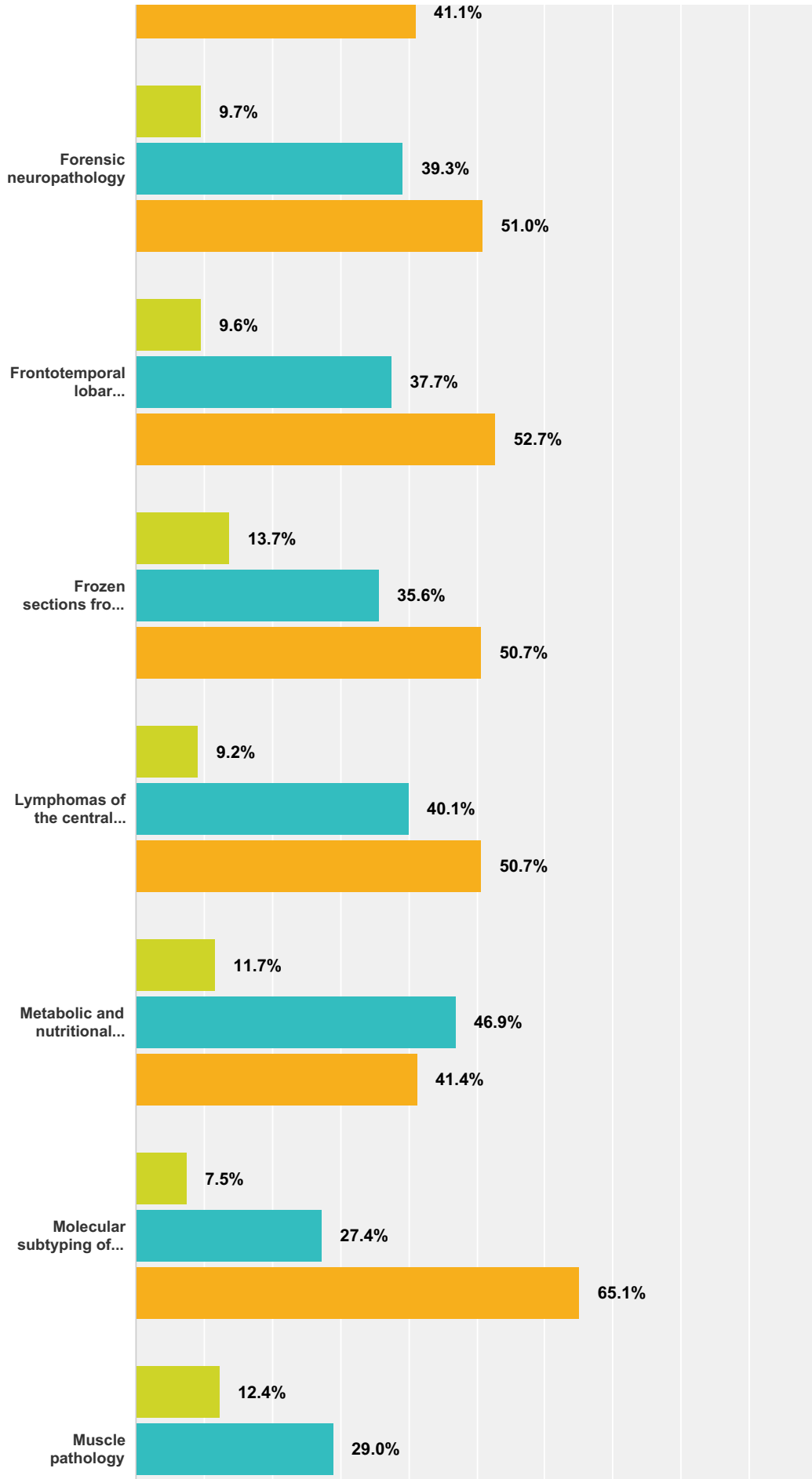
Answered: 147 Skipped: 0



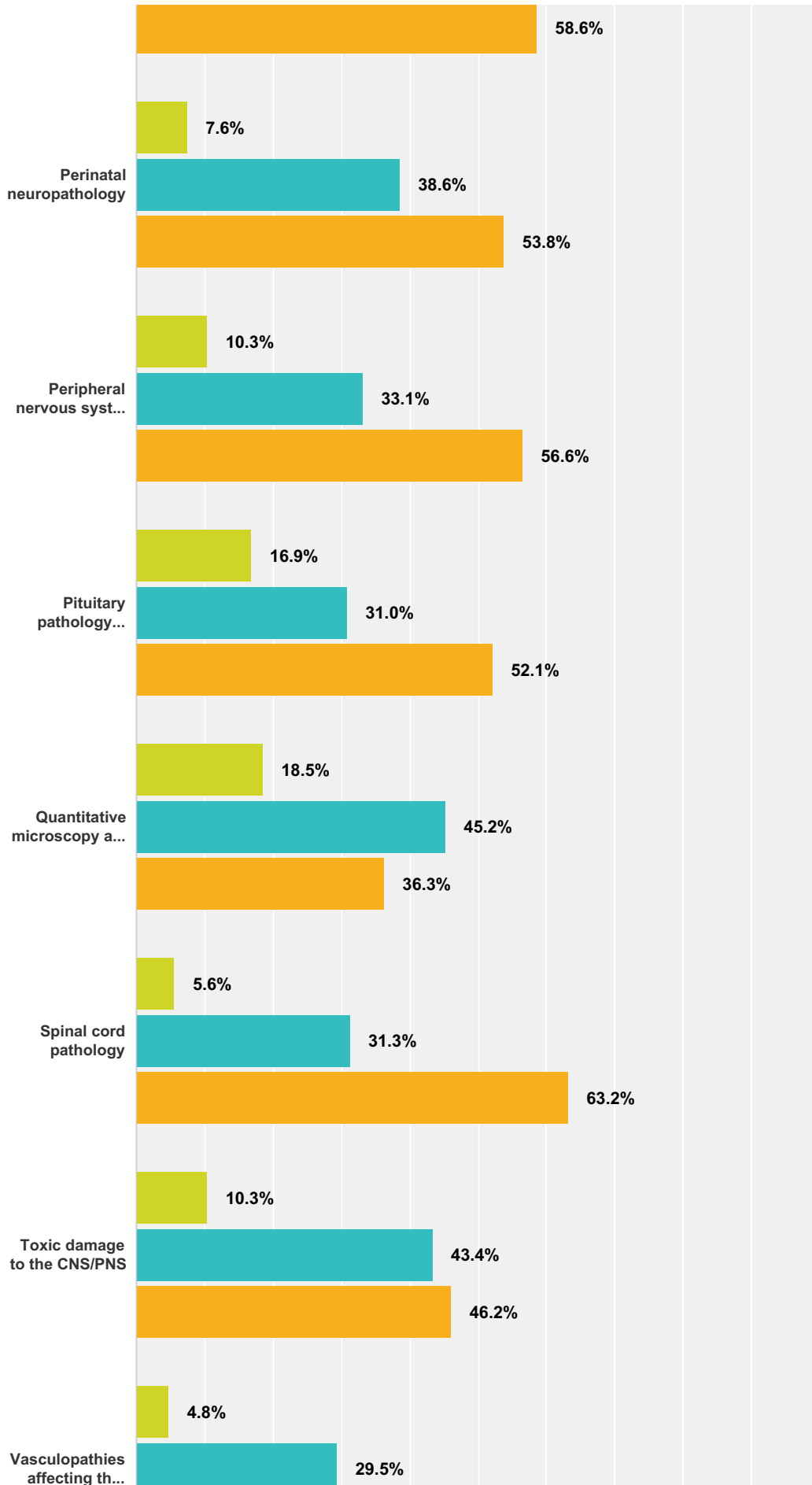
# AANP member survey 2012



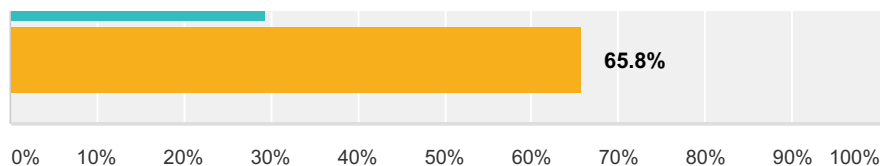
# AANP member survey 2012



# AANP member survey 2012



## AANP member survey 2012



■ Not relevant/Would not attend session    
 ■ Uncertain/May or may not attend session  
■ Highly relevant/Would definitely attend session

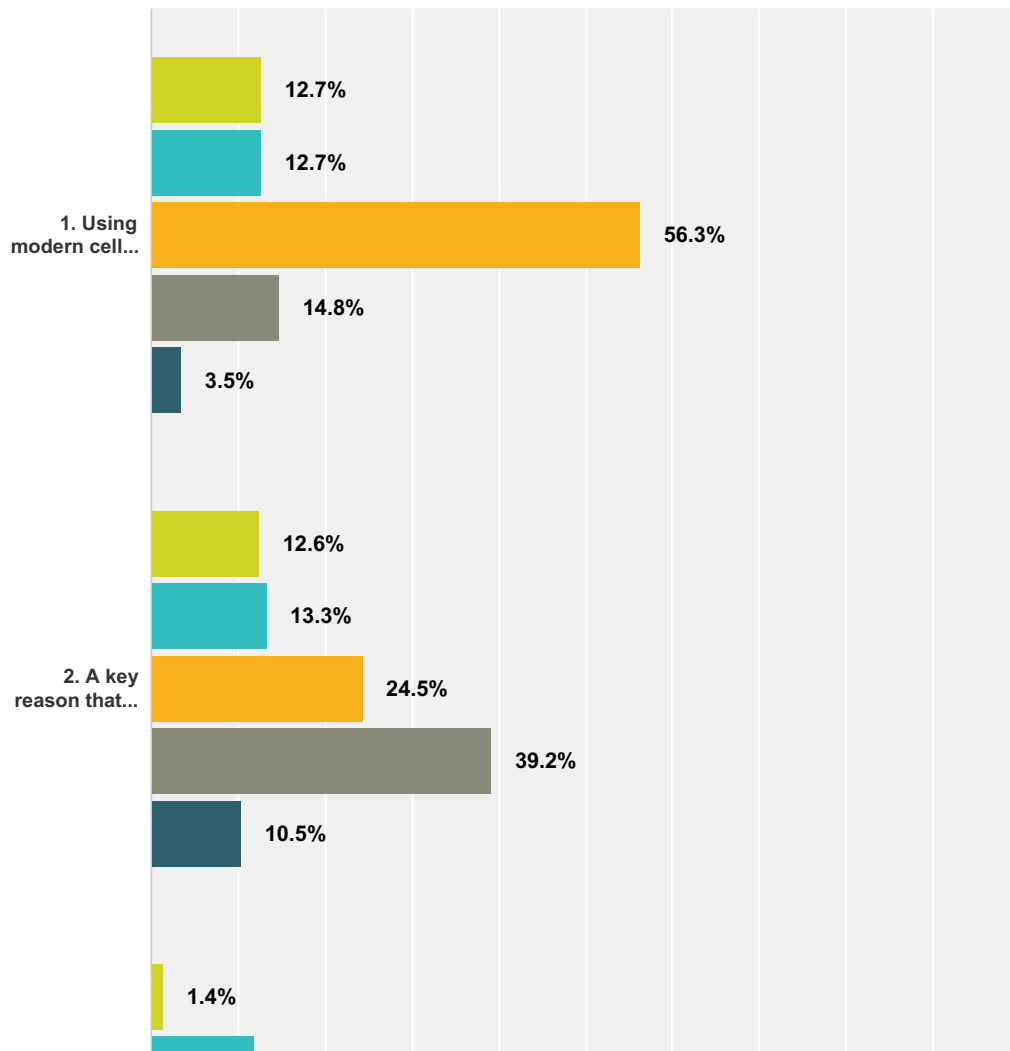
|   | Not relevant/Would not attend session | Uncertain/May or may not attend session | Highly relevant/Would definitely attend session | Total | Weighted Average |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|-------|------------------|
| AIDS, IRIS and the nervous system   | 12.5%<br>18                           | 54.9%<br>79                             | 32.6%<br>47                                     | 144   | 2.20             |
| Bone and soft tissue lesions adjacent to the brain/spinal cord: neoplastic and non-neoplastic | 13.1%<br>19                           | 41.4%<br>60                             | 45.5%<br>66                                     | 145   | 2.32             |
| Cerebrospinal fluid evaluation/cytology   | 39.7%<br>58                           | 39.7%<br>58                             | 20.5%<br>30                                     | 146   | 1.81             |
| Clinical correlates of dementia   | 14.6%<br>21                           | 45.1%<br>65                             | 40.3%<br>58                                     | 144   | 2.26             |
| Congenital malformations: recent progress   | 9.7%<br>14                            | 38.9%<br>56                             | 51.4%<br>74                                     | 144   | 2.42             |
| Demyelinating diseases of the CNS/PNS   | 4.9%<br>7                             | 36.8%<br>53                             | 58.3%<br>84                                     | 144   | 2.53             |
| Digital imaging, image analysis, stereology, and telepathology                                | 13.1%<br>19                           | 49.0%<br>71                             | 37.9%<br>55                                     | 145   | 2.25             |
| Emerging CNS infectious diseases  | 2.8%<br>4                             | 38.5%<br>55                             | 58.7%<br>84                                     | 143   | 2.56             |
| Eye pathology   | 22.6%<br>33                           | 36.3%<br>53                             | 41.1%<br>60                                     | 146   | 2.18             |
| Forensic neuropathology   | 9.7%<br>14                            | 39.3%<br>57                             | 51.0%<br>74                                     | 145   | 2.41             |
| Frontotemporal lobar degeneration: recent advances  | 9.6%<br>14                            | 37.7%<br>55                             | 52.7%<br>77                                     | 146   | 2.43             |
| Frozen sections from the CNS  | 13.7%<br>20                           | 35.6%<br>52                             | 50.7%<br>74                                     | 146   | 2.37             |
| Lymphomas of the central nervous system   | 9.2%<br>13                            | 40.1%<br>57                             | 50.7%<br>72                                     | 142   | 2.42             |
| Metabolic and nutritional disorders: recent progress  | 11.7%<br>17                           | 46.9%<br>68                             | 41.4%<br>60                                     | 145   | 2.30             |
| Molecular subtyping of brain tumors   | 7.5%<br>11                            | 27.4%<br>40                             | 65.1%<br>95                                     | 146   | 2.58             |
| Muscle pathology  | 12.4%<br>18                           | 29.0%<br>42                             | 58.6%<br>85                                     | 145   | 2.46             |
| Perinatal neuropathology  | 7.6%<br>11                            | 38.6%<br>56                             | 53.8%<br>78                                     | 145   | 2.46             |
| Peripheral nervous system tumors: common and uncommon   | 10.3%<br>15                           | 33.1%<br>48                             | 56.6%<br>82                                     | 145   | 2.46             |

## AANP member survey 2012

|   |                    |                    |                    |     |      |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|------|
| Pituitary pathology update                              | <b>16.9%</b><br>24 | <b>31.0%</b><br>44 | <b>52.1%</b><br>74 | 142 | 2.35 |
| Quantitative microscopy and image analysis in the brain | <b>18.5%</b><br>27 | <b>45.2%</b><br>66 | <b>36.3%</b><br>53 | 146 | 2.18 |
| Spinal cord pathology                                   | <b>5.6%</b><br>8   | <b>31.3%</b><br>45 | <b>63.2%</b><br>91 | 144 | 2.58 |
| Toxic damage to the CNS/PNS                             | <b>10.3%</b><br>15 | <b>43.4%</b><br>63 | <b>46.2%</b><br>67 | 145 | 2.36 |
| Vasculopathies affecting the nervous system: an update  | <b>4.8%</b><br>7   | <b>29.5%</b><br>43 | <b>65.8%</b><br>96 | 146 | 2.61 |

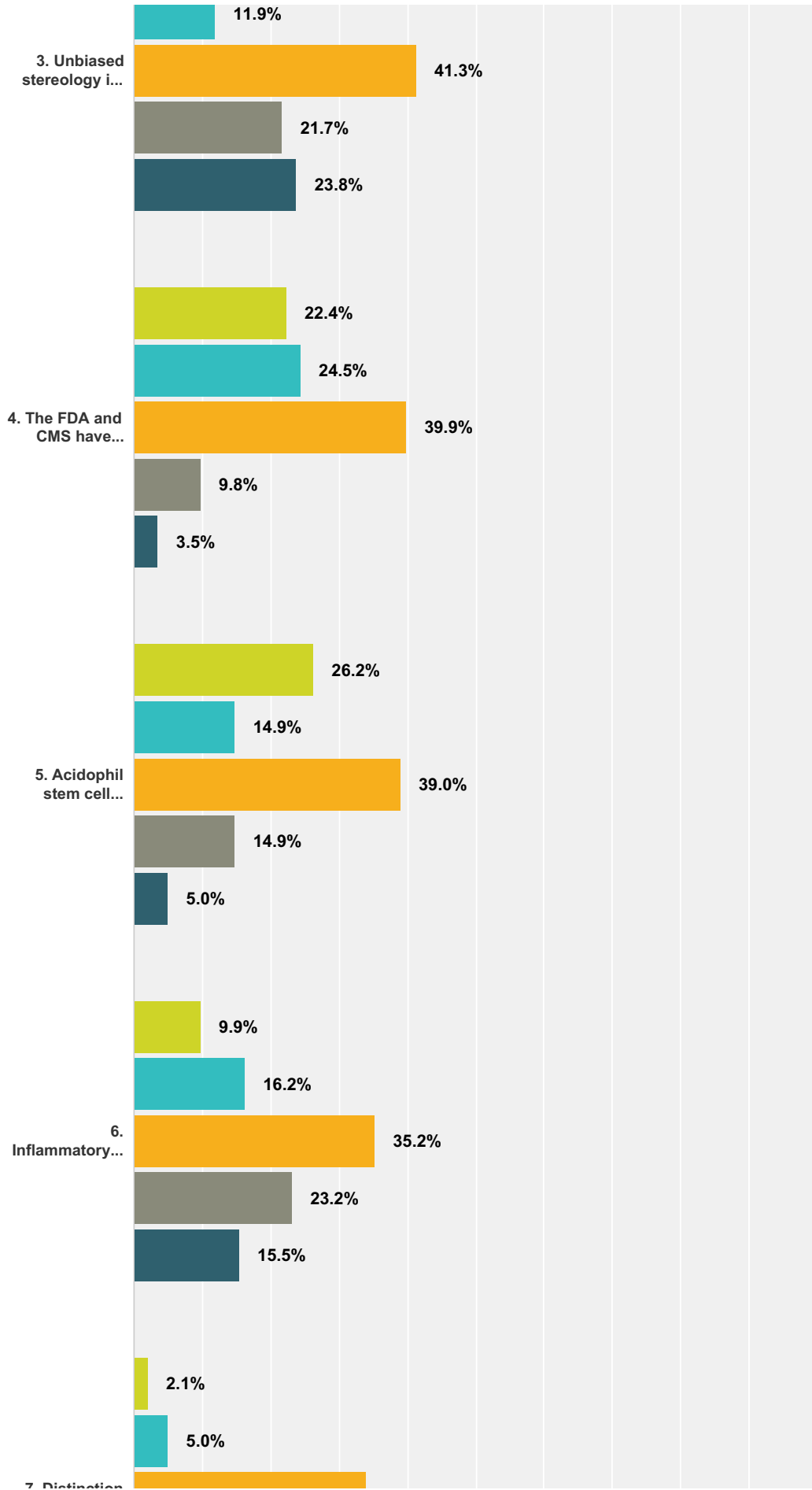
**Q4 Following are several "Assertion Statements" which span multiple subspecialty areas of neuropathology. The intent of these statements is to identify areas of educational need. Please respond as to your level of agreement or disagreement.**

Answered: 143 Skipped: 4

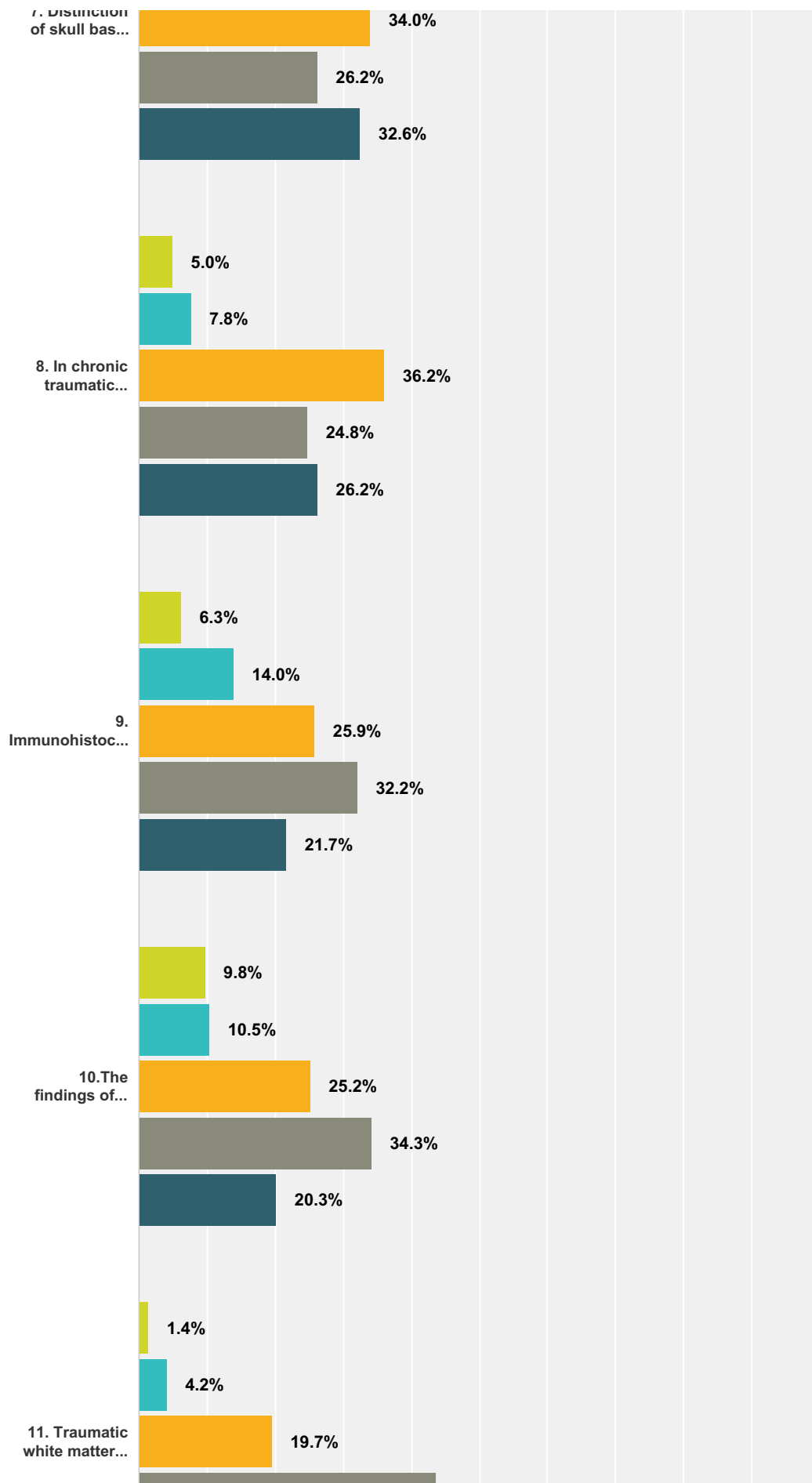




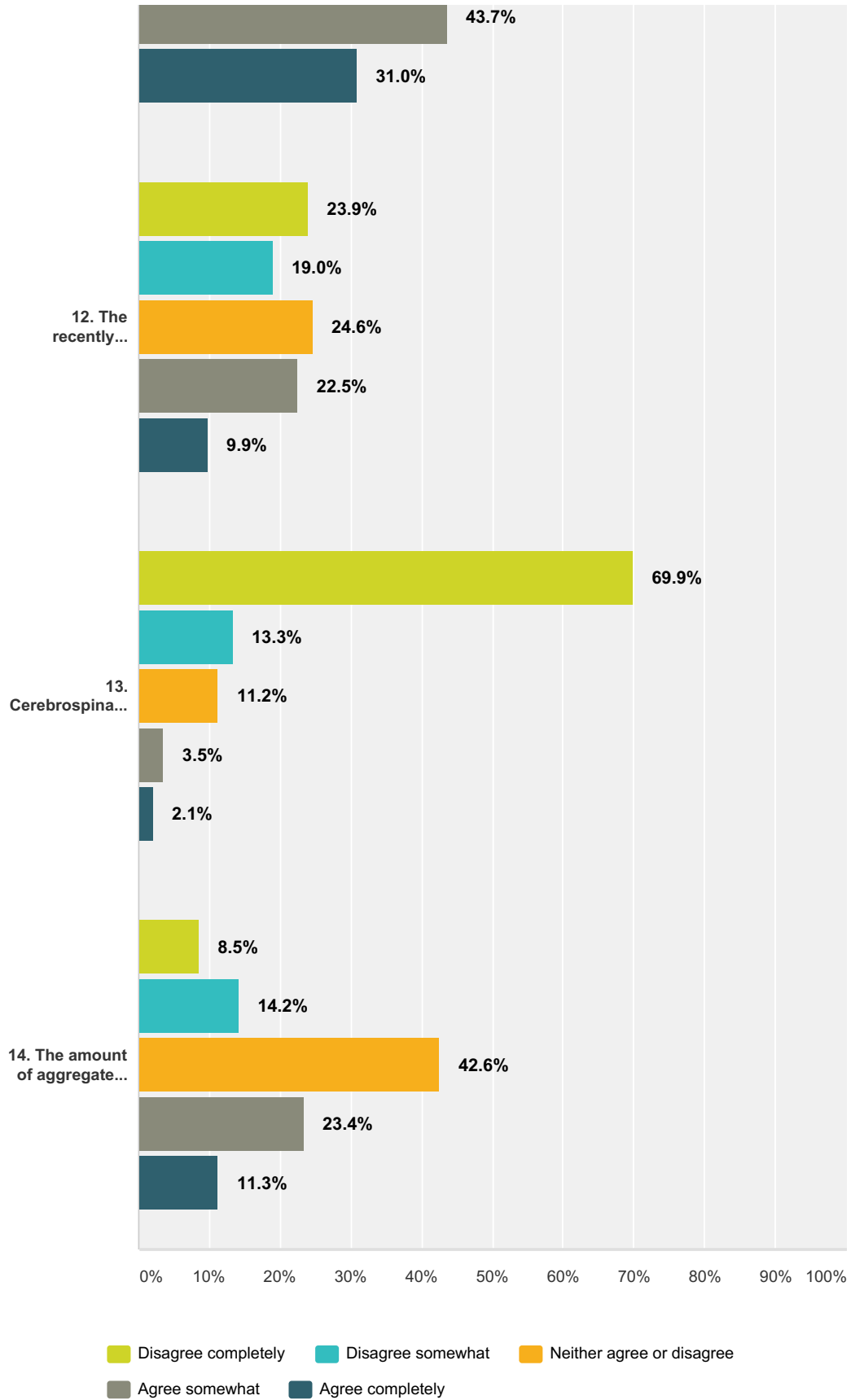
# AANP member survey 2012



# AANP member survey 2012



# AANP member survey 2012



|  | Disagree completely | Disagree somewhat | Neither agree or disagree | Agree somewhat | Agree completely | Total | Weighted Average |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------|------------------|
|  |                     |                   |                           |                |                  |       |                  |

## AANP member survey 2012

|  |                     |                    |                    |                    |                    |     |      |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|------|
| 1. Using modern cell counting methods, in order to accurately estimate the total number of neurons in the thalamus (about 750K), one would need to count at least 7500 cells in a properly sampled specimen.   | <b>12.7%</b><br>18  | <b>12.7%</b><br>18 | <b>56.3%</b><br>80 | <b>14.8%</b><br>21 | <b>3.5%</b><br>5   | 142 | 2.84 |
| 2. A key reason that widespread availability of diagnostic telepathology has lagged behind teleradiology is the requirement for transmitting color images, which require substantially greater bandwidth than black and white radiographic images.                 | <b>12.6%</b><br>18  | <b>13.3%</b><br>19 | <b>24.5%</b><br>35 | <b>39.2%</b><br>56 | <b>10.5%</b><br>15 | 143 | 3.22 |
| 3. Unbiased stereology is a practical and reliable method of making quantitative estimates about irregularly shaped 3 dimensional objects.   | <b>1.4%</b><br>2    | <b>11.9%</b><br>17 | <b>41.3%</b><br>59 | <b>21.7%</b><br>31 | <b>23.8%</b><br>34 | 143 | 3.55 |
| 4. The FDA and CMS have established clear guidelines regarding the use of whole slide imaging (WSI) for primary diagnosis in anatomic pathology.   | <b>22.4%</b><br>32  | <b>24.5%</b><br>35 | <b>39.9%</b><br>57 | <b>9.8%</b><br>14  | <b>3.5%</b><br>5   | 143 | 2.48 |
| 5. Acidophil stem cell adenomas of the pituitary are indolent neoplasms that typically present with endocrine symptoms due to abundant production of prolactin and growth hormone.   | <b>26.2%</b><br>37  | <b>14.9%</b><br>21 | <b>39.0%</b><br>55 | <b>14.9%</b><br>21 | <b>5.0%</b><br>7   | 141 | 2.57 |
| 6. Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors are now considered synonymous with plasma cell granulomas and inflammatory pseudotumors.  | <b>9.9%</b><br>14   | <b>16.2%</b><br>23 | <b>35.2%</b><br>50 | <b>23.2%</b><br>33 | <b>15.5%</b><br>22 | 142 | 3.18 |
| 7. Distinction of skull base chordomas from chondrosarcomas is aided by immunohistochemistry with antibodies to brachyury.   | <b>2.1%</b><br>3    | <b>5.0%</b><br>7   | <b>34.0%</b><br>48 | <b>26.2%</b><br>37 | <b>32.6%</b><br>46 | 141 | 3.82 |
| 8. In chronic traumatic encephalopathy, neurofibrillary tangles tend to be superficial and multifocal within the cerebral cortex and are more pronounced at depths of sulci and around blood vessels.  | <b>5.0%</b><br>7    | <b>7.8%</b><br>11  | <b>36.2%</b><br>51 | <b>24.8%</b><br>35 | <b>26.2%</b><br>37 | 141 | 3.60 |
| 9. Immunohistochemical identification of accumulations of amyloid precursor protein in axons of the corpus callosum indicates trauma.  | <b>6.3%</b><br>9    | <b>14.0%</b><br>20 | <b>25.9%</b><br>37 | <b>32.2%</b><br>46 | <b>21.7%</b><br>31 | 143 | 3.49 |
| 10. The findings of subdural hemorrhage, retinal hemorrhage, and encephalopathy in a baby are indicative of non-accidental head injury.  | <b>9.8%</b><br>14   | <b>10.5%</b><br>15 | <b>25.2%</b><br>36 | <b>34.3%</b><br>49 | <b>20.3%</b><br>29 | 143 | 3.45 |
| 11. Traumatic white matter injury is a significant cause of persistent vegetative state.   | <b>1.4%</b><br>2    | <b>4.2%</b><br>6   | <b>19.7%</b><br>28 | <b>43.7%</b><br>62 | <b>31.0%</b><br>44 | 142 | 3.99 |
| 12. The recently published (2012) National Institute on Aging – Alzheimer’s Association guidelines for the neuropathologic assessment of Alzheimer disease require heavy reliance on clinical information for the assignment of a final neuropathologic diagnosis. | <b>23.9%</b><br>34  | <b>19.0%</b><br>27 | <b>24.6%</b><br>35 | <b>22.5%</b><br>32 | <b>9.9%</b><br>14  | 142 | 2.75 |
| 13. Cerebrospinal fluid testing of tau and ABeta amyloid levels in dementia patients has eliminated the need for autopsy confirmation of Alzheimer’s disease.  | <b>69.9%</b><br>100 | <b>13.3%</b><br>19 | <b>11.2%</b><br>16 | <b>3.5%</b><br>5   | <b>2.1%</b><br>3   | 143 | 1.55 |
| 14. The amount of aggregated protein present in dystrophic neurites represents a minority of the total abnormal protein that is deposited in the neocortex in dementing disorders.   | <b>8.5%</b><br>12   | <b>14.2%</b><br>20 | <b>42.6%</b><br>60 | <b>23.4%</b><br>33 | <b>11.3%</b><br>16 | 141 | 3.15 |

**Q5 Please share any other topics on which you would like to see educational sessions at upcoming AANP meetings.**

# AANP member survey 2012

Answered: 25 Skipped: 122