

a 5mm pink, pearly, papule on his left forearm. A biopsy was performed, and histology and immunohistochemistry was utilized to evaluate and characterize the neoplasm.

Results: H&E stained histopathologic sections demonstrated an unusual epithelioid neoplasm with infiltrative growth, peripheral palisading of atypical basaloid cells, and areas of prominent rhabdoid/plasmacytoid cytology reminiscent of myoepithelial cells. The neoplasm was diffusely positive for Ber-Ep4 while SMA highlighted the areas with rhabdoid/plasmacytoid appearance. Mart-1 and SOX-10 were positive in only a few bland intralesional melanocytes.

Conclusion: The histological appearance was concerning for melanoma with rhabdoid morphology or an unusual variant of basal cell carcinoma. Positive Ber-Ep4 staining supported the histological impression of an unusual basal cell carcinoma variant while staining for SMA supported the impression of myoepithelial differentiation. Myoepithelial differentiation is extremely rare in BCC with only 16 prior cases described in the literature. To our knowledge, this is the first reported case of BCC with myoepithelial differentiation presenting outside the face. Consequently, this is an important diagnostic differential to consider when evaluating epithelial neoplasms with rhabdoid or plasmacytoid morphology.

Excellence Available Everywhere: The Virtual Pathology Grand Rounds Experience

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Introduction/Objective: Grand Rounds seminars are a cornerstone of scholarship in all academic departments. They provide education, stimulate discussion, and build faculty reputation. The COVID-19 pandemic led to cancellations in teaching conferences and lost opportunities for all of the above starting in March 2020. The social media hashtag #VirtualPathGR and @VirtualPathGR Twitter (San Francisco, CA) accounts (VPGR) were created to address a need for continued engagement in academic pathology, during and after periods of physical distancing.

Methods: #VirtualPathGR was first used on March 21, 2020 to assess interest in a VPGR format. Six pathologists organized a social-media based platform, utilizing video conferencing. Zoom (San Jose, CA) was selected because it is free and easy to use. A committee developed criteria

for inviting hosts and speakers, developed a logo and template for announcements and promoted VPGR. Potential speakers were selected initially via self-nomination and subsequently by selections from the VPGR board. Free pre-registration was required to minimize risk of disruption by malicious actors. Academic institutions served as “hosts” similar to traditional GR, and the speaker was introduced by one of the VPGR board members. Evaluations were sent to participants via the chat function in Zoom. Lectures were recorded and archived via YouTube (San Bruno, CA).

Results: As of May 1, #VirtualPathGR has 2.6 million impressions and the Twitter account has 808 followers. From April 2 to May 1, five VPGR were held with 1,720 registrations (average 344 per event) and 829 Zoom attendees overall (average 165 per event). 4 separate academic host institutions were involved and speakers included Assistant to Full Professors. Participants from 16 different countries attended the live sessions. The archived talks have been viewed 954 times via YouTube. VPGR received support from the American Society for Clinical Pathology (Chicago, IL), leading to a partnership to provide CME credit.

Conclusion: VPGR serves as strong proof of concept of the ability and demand for high quality academic pathology talks to be given remotely. VPGR promotes academic engagement and provides career-building opportunities by partnering with host universities. While remote learning comes with challenges, VPGR shows that the pathology community can harness the power of remote technologies to enhance learning across the world, now and in the future.

Primary Conjunctival Kaposi Sarcoma; A Rare And Unheard Entity

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Introduction/Objective: Kaposi’s sarcoma (KS) is the most common malignant vascular tumor in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) patients caused by human herpesvirus 8. It can affect the vascular endothelium of any part of the body however ocular KS as an initial manifestation has been reported only in 3 cases so far. It affects the vascular endothelium of the lacrimal gland, eyelids, orbit, palpebral and bulbar conjunctiva. It presents as a violaceous fleshy nodular mass.

Methods: A 23-year-old male with a past medical history of HIV presented with bilateral eye erythema and significant upper and lower lid edema. The patient was initially admitted for facial swelling which led to a conjunctival biopsy and a diagnosis of KS was made and doxorubicin along