

AUTOPSY PATHOLOGY




QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The purpose of this section is to determine if there is an active program of surveillance of the quality of autopsy diagnostic reports and utilization of the information obtained to enhance the quality of patient care.

The requirements in this section are intended to apply to general autopsies, as well as forensic autopsies performed at hospital laboratories by pathologists. Forensic autopsies are defined as those authorized and ordered by the medical examiner or coroner; family consent is not required in these cases.

For forensic autopsy services, the Forensic Autopsy section of this checklist must also be used for inspection.

Inspector Instructions:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling of autopsy quality management records and autopsy teaching activities • Annual appraisal of effectiveness of the autopsy QM system
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does your laboratory communicate important autopsy findings that were undetected clinically? • How does your laboratory incorporate autopsy findings into the institution's QM system?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select a representative case and follow the entire process from receipt to final reporting

ANP.30080 Autopsy Quality Management System

Phase II



The quality manual defines adequate processes to monitor autopsy services.

NOTE: The QMS must include processes to review autopsy performance and the quality of associated reports.

Evidence of Compliance:

- ✓ Records of quality monitoring (eg, random case peer review, autopsy pathologist consensus conference)

REFERENCES

- 1) Cooley M, et al. Quality Management in Autopsy Pathology. In: Collins KA, ed. *Autopsy Pathology and Reporting*. 3rd ed. Northfield, IL: College of American Pathologists. 2017; chap 38.
- 2) Siebert JM. Increasing the Efficiency of Autopsy Reporting. *Arch Pathol Lab Med*. 2009; 133:1932-7.

ANP.30100 Postmortem Clinicopathological Correlations

Phase II

The findings of the postmortem examination are used for correlative clinicopathological teaching purposes that are designed to enhance the quality of patient care.