5. *Preparation of records*
6. *Utilization (number of times sectioned)*
7. *Storage*

BAP.05600 Preparation - Tissue Microarray **Phase II**

There are records describing the tissue types and purpose for the tissue microarray (TMA), including the size and placement of the tissue cores as well as control tissue cores.

NOTE: Criteria for selection and records of the tissue cases are required. The usefulness and analysis of tissue microarray cores can be affected by the location (edges versus center) and loss of tissue cores as the tissue microarray block is thin sectioned. Consideration of size, frequency, and location of cores therefore, should be considered and recorded to match the intended use of the tissue microarray. Examples of the intended purpose of the TMA include, but are not limited to, disease-specific TMA, disease-progression TMA, tissue staining control TMA, cell line TMA, etc.

BAP.05700 Original Paraffin Tissue Block - Tissue Microarray **Phase II**

The biorepository has criteria for determining the extent to which the original paraffin tissue block lesion can be removed.

BAP.05800 Tissue Core Selection - Tissue Microarray **Phase II**

A qualified anatomic pathologist selects the appropriate tissues (paraffin block and tissue region of interest) to make a tissue microarray.

BAP.05900 Core Selection - Tissue Microarray **Phase II**

There is a defined process for selecting the regions of interest in the tissue and clearly communicating the instructions to the tissue microarray technologist.

BAP.06000 Number of Cores - Tissue Microarray **Phase II**

The methods for determining the relevant number of cores to accurately represent the parent tissue block are recorded.

NOTE: The biorepository must follow a written procedure to determine the optimum number of cores required per tissue microarray, as dictated by each study protocol.

BAP.06100 Tissue Placement - Tissue Microarray **Phase II**

Personnel follow a defined process for ensuring that the correct tissue is placed in the correct location of the tissue microarray (TMA) (eg, a TMA map identifying tissue type, key ID, and location in the TMA).

NOTE: This includes the placement and location of tissue controls and orientation markers.

There is software available to manage the map of a TMA. This resource is very useful in helping the pathologist evaluate and read results from the TMA after it has been stained.

REFERENCES

1) Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. *Fluorescence in Situ Hybridization Methods for Clinical Laboratories; Approved Guideline.* 2nd ed. CLSI Document MM07-A2. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, Wayne, PA; 2013.