Evidence of Compliance:

✓ Records of frozen and permanent tissue section correlation

REFERENCES

1) Rickert RR. Quality assurance goals in surgical pathology. *Arch Pathol Lab Med.* 1990;114:1157-1162
2) Association of Directors of Anatomic and Surgical Pathology. Recommendations on quality control and quality assurance in anatomic pathology. *Am J Surg Pathol.* 1991;15:1007-1009
3) Gephardt GN, *et al.* Interinstitutional comparison of frozen section consultations. A College of American Pathologists Q-probes study of 90 538 cases in 461 institutions. *Arch Pathol Lab Med.* 1996;120:804-809
4) Novis DA, *et al.* Interinstitutional comparison of frozen section consultation in small hospitals. *Arch Pathol Lab Med.* 1996;120:1087-1093
5) Zhai Q, Siegal GP. Quality Management in Anatomic Pathology. Northfield, IL: CAP Press, 2017.
6) *American Academy of Dermatology and AAD Position Statement, Appropriate Uses of Paraffin Sections in Association with Mohs Micrographic Surgery* Revised 08/19/2014; Accessed 7/11/2019.

FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATE (FNA) SPECIMENS

NOTE: This checklist section applies if FNA specimens are evaluated and reported in the Surgical Pathology section.

If FNA slides are screened by cytotechnologists, the Cytopathology Checklist must be used.

Inspector Instructions:

	• Sampling of FNA policies and procedures
	• Sampling of slides (approximately five cases for labeling, quality) • Sampling of primary specimen containers (labeling)
	• How do you ensure there is no cross contamination of FNA specimens?

ANP.12094 FNA Error Prevention **Phase II**

The pathologist performing FNA procedures verifies patient identification using at least two patient identifiers, the procedure site, and the procedure to be performed.

REFERENCES

1) Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). *Patient and Laboratory Specimen Identification Processes.* 1st ed. CLSI standard PRE01. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, Wayne, PA; 2024.

ANP.12096 Cross-Contamination - FNA **Phase II**

The laboratory prevents cross-contamination of FNA specimens during processing and staining.

NOTE: Methods to prevent cross-contamination may include cytocentrifuge, filter and monolayer preparations. Smears made from highly cellular cases should be stained after the other cases, and the staining fluids must be changed or filtered at appropriate intervals. One procedure