




or doctor of podiatric medicine who is licensed by the state to practice medicine, osteopathy, or podiatry within the state in which the laboratory is located. In jurisdictions not subject to US regulations, a physician is defined as an individual who has a primary medical school degree (eg, MBBS, MBChB, MD, DO) in keeping with the standards of that particular jurisdiction.

Laboratories that do not file slides on-site (for example, some "read-only" laboratories) must retain a sample of cases and all associated slides on-site on all days when the laboratory is subject to its regular on-site inspection. The sample must, at a minimum, include all cases and all associated slides accessioned over a continuous two-week period within the previous two years.

Inspector Instructions:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling of surgical specimen handling and retention policies and procedures • Sampling of sub-optimal specimen records/log • Sampling of records of daily review of histologic slide quality • Sampling of performance evaluations for individuals assisting with grossing • Records of personnel qualifications and experience for individuals assisting with grossing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling of slides (quality, labeling)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is your course of action when you receive sub-optimal specimens? • How does your laboratory ensure specimen identity throughout processing and examination? • How does your laboratory ensure quality testing when non-pathologists assist in gross examinations?

ANP.11250 Adequate Storage

Phase I

Refrigerated storage is available for large or unfixed specimens.

ANP.11275 Radioactive Material Handling - Specimens

Phase II



The laboratory safely handles specimens that may contain radioactive material (eg, sentinel lymph nodes, breast biopsies, prostate "seeds," etc.).

NOTE: Policies and procedures may be developed in conjunction with the institutional radiation safety officer, and must comply with state regulations for the safe handling of specimens containing radionuclides. They should distinguish between low radioactivity specimens such as sentinel lymphadenectomy and implant devices with higher radiation levels.

The pathology department may wish to monitor these specimens for radioactivity, with safe storage of specimens until sufficient decaying has occurred, before proceeding with processing in the histology laboratory.

REFERENCES

- 1) Glass EC, et al. Editorial: radiation safety considerations for sentinel node techniques. *Ann Surg Oncol.* 1999;6:10
- 2) Miner TJ, et al. Guideline for the safe use of radioactive materials during localization and resection of sentinel lymph nodes. *Ann Surg Oncol.* 1999;6:75-82
- 3) Cibull ML. Handling sentinel lymph node biopsy specimens. A work in progress. *Arch Pathol Lab Med.* 1999;123:620-621
- 4) Pfeifer JD. Sentinel lymph node biopsy. *Am J Clin Pathol.* 1999;112:599-602
- 5) Barnes CA. False-negative frozen section results. *Am J Clin Pathol.* 2000;113:900.
- 6) Fitzgibbons, PL, et al. Recommendations for handling radioactive specimens obtained by sentinel lymphadenectomy. *Am J Surg Pathol.* 2000;24:1549-1551