

The California Department of Health Care Services requires all tissues and objects removed during surgery to be submitted for pathology examination, unless a specific request is submitted to the state requesting a variance.

This checklist item is not applicable if 1) all specimens are submitted to pathology, or 2) the laboratory is not part of an institution that provides surgical services.

REFERENCES

- 1) Netser JC, et al. Value-based pathology: a cost-benefit analysis of the examination of routine and non-routine tonsil and adenoid specimens. *Am J Clin Pathol.* 1997;108:158-165
- 2) Zarbo RJ, Nakleh RE. Surgical pathology specimens for gross examination only and exempt from submission. A College of American Pathologists Q-Probes study of current policies in 413 institutions. *Arch Pathol Lab Med.* 1999;123:133-139
- 3) College of American Pathologists. *Policy M. Surgical Specimens to be Submitted to Pathology for Examination.* Northfield, IL: CAP; 2022.
- 4) Jean Iacino. AFL 16-07, Program Flexibility Letter Recall. California Department of Public Health, State of California Health and Human Services Agency. June 13, 2016.
- 5) Zhai Q, Siegal GP. Quality Management in Anatomic Pathology. Northfield, IL: CAP Press, 2017.

ANP.10032 Surgical Pathology Microscopic Exemptions Phase I



The institution defines which types of surgical specimens (if any) may be exempt from microscopic examination.

NOTE: Irrespective of any exemptions, microscopic examination may be performed whenever there is a request by the submitting or attending physician, or at the discretion of the pathologist when indicated by the clinical history or gross findings. Policies that exempt certain types of specimens from microscopic examination may be approved by the medical staff or appropriate committee. Typical exempt specimens include foreskins in children, prosthetic cardiac valves without attached tissue, torn meniscus, varicose veins, tonsils in children below a certain age, etc.

REFERENCES

- 1) Weibel E. Pathological findings of clinical value in tonsils and adenoids. *Acta Otolaryngol.* 1965;60:331-338
- 2) Wolkomir AF, et al. Selective microscopic examination of gallbladders, hernia sacs and appendices. *Am Surg.* 1991;57:289-292
- 3) Boutin P, Hogshead H. Surgical pathology of the intervertebral disc: is routine examination necessary? *Spine.* 1992;17:1236-1238
- 4) Cornell WB, Levin HS. The inguinal hernia sac: trash or treasure? Anatomic pathology II check sample, APII-9. Chicago, IL: American Society of Clinical Pathology, 1993:17(4)
- 5) Delong WH, Grignon DJ. Pathologic findings in ribs removed at the time of radical nephrectomy for renal cell carcinoma. *Int J Surg Pathol.* 1994;1:177-180
- 6) Raab SS. The cost-effectiveness of routine histologic examination. *Am J Clin Pathol.* 1998;110:391-396
- 7) Zarbo RJ, Nakleh RE. Surgical pathology specimens for gross examination only and exempt from submission. A College of American Pathologists Q-Probes study of current policies in 413 institutions. *Arch Pathol Lab Med.* 1999;123:133-139
- 8) College of American Pathologists. *Policy M. Surgical Specimens to be Submitted to Pathology for Examination.* Northfield, IL: CAP; 2022.

ANP.10038 Tissue Sample Quality Phase II



Trained histology personnel responsible for tissue processing provide feedback on the quality of the tissue sections received for tissue processing.

NOTE: Inadequate fixation, overly thick tissue sections, non-decalcified bone, the presence of staples, etc., can lead to poor quality histologic sections and/or poor quality special stains/special studies.

The feedback on quality issues must be provided to a pathologist. When non-pathologist personnel assist in grossing, feedback must be provided to a pathologist with responsibility for supervising non-pathologist personnel. In case of other pathology subspecialties that gross tissue specimens (eg, dermatology), the feedback is provided to the individual responsible for the gross processing of those specimens.

This requirement applies to both laboratories that gross tissue and perform all processing onsite, as well as laboratories that gross tissue and send it to another laboratory for processing, embedding, and sectioning (regardless of the outside laboratory's accrediting organization).