
LB.71 Gross examination of surgical pathology specimens is performed by a qualified pathologist.

- LB.71.1 Surgical specimens are subjected to gross examination by a qualified pathologist or another qualified individual under the supervision of a qualified pathologist.
- LB.71.2 When gross examination is performed by individuals other than pathologists, the laboratory maintains the following:
 - LB.71.2.1 Training records.
 - LB.71.2.2 Extent of their activity.
 - LB.71.2.3 Scheme of supervision.

Standard Intent:

There must be a written policy for training and assessing professional competency, criteria for the assessment, and records of the assessment must be reviewed by the laboratory medical director. There must be a list of the specific types of specimens for which non-pathologists are permitted to assist in the gross examination.

LB.72 There is a process for daily review by a pathologist of all technical activities in the anatomical pathology laboratory.

- LB.72.1 There is a process that mandates a documented daily review of all activities in the anatomical pathology lab, including:
 - LB.72.1.1 Specimen processing.
 - LB.72.1.2 Quality of histology and cytology preparation.
 - LB.72.1.3 Quality of routine and special stains.

Standard Intent:

The documented review applies to routine activities. Quality control for special stains, immunohistochemistry, and other special studies are reviewed by the pathologist with every case and deemed acceptable before reporting patient results.

LB.73 The anatomical pathology develops a process for the provision of intra-operative surgical pathology services.

- LB.73.1 There is a process for the provision of intra-operative surgical pathology services which addresses:
 - LB.73.1.1 Scheduling of cases.
 - LB.73.1.2 Specimen acceptance, accessioning, processing and testing.
 - LB.73.1.3 Documentation of direct verbal communication with the surgeon.
 - LB.73.1.4 Inclusion of the frozen section results with the final surgical pathology report.