

INDICATION FOR SUBMISSION

All specimens removed during a surgical procedure will be sent to Pathology for examination with the following exceptions:

1. Specimens that by their nature or condition do not permit productive examination, i.e. cataracts, ureteral stents, and myringotomy tubes.
2. Therapeutic radioactive sources, the removal of which is guided by radiation safety monitoring requirements.
3. Bullets or other foreign bodies that for legal purposes are given directly in the chain of custody to law enforcement representatives.
4. Foreskin from circumcision of newborn.
5. Normal disc of skin removed incidentally, e.g. for establishing a colostomy stoma.
6. Small bits of fat incidentally removed during surgery.
7. Placentas that are grossly normal and do not warrant pathologic examination – see attached CAP recommendations for Clinical Indications for Pathologic Examination of Placenta.

NOTE: All placentas must be sent to the lab regardless if examination is desired – the placentas that do not qualify for pathologic examination are to be sent to the lab fresh, stored for one week and will not be examined unless requested by the provider.

GROSS ONLY EXAMINATION

All specimens received are normally examined both grossly and microscopically with the following exceptions where gross examination is deemed sufficient (unless specifically requested by surgeon or deemed necessary by the pathologist):

- Orthopedic hardware
- Tonsils, exceptions: patients >16 years old
- Adenoids, exceptions: patients > 16 years old
- Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty tissue
- Nasal cartilage
- Nasal turbinate removed for vasomotor rhinitis
- Cartilage from otoplasty
- Teeth
- Eyelid skin for dermatochalasis (cosmetic)
- Re-excision of scars (cosmetic and unassociated with prior malignancy)
- Hernia sacs, exceptions: patients > 18 years old
- Varicose veins
- Abdominal panniculus and products of liposuction (cosmetic)
- Fingernails or toenails
- Foreign bodies
- Portions of rib removed to enhance exposure
- Calculi (renal, biliary, salivary, etc.)

NOTE: If there is any uncertainty about the proper handling of a specimen, it should be sent to Pathology where final determination can be made by the pathologist. If for medicolegal purposes documentation is needed, the specimen should always be sent for examination.