



دائرة المختبرات الطبية و علم الأمراض
Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology

Lab Guide – 2021

Histopathology Section Lab Guide

HISTOPATHOLOGY

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Introduction

Histopathology section is a valuable and integral component of the Hamad Medical Corporation DLMP, providing timely comprehensive diagnostic services to the adult and pediatric population in the State of Qatar.

Histopathology provides the highest quality of service which requires specialized and advanced training, experience, knowledge, and technological support. The testing services include rapid response testing as well as specialized and sub-specialty pathology and laboratory medicine services.

The Histopathology laboratory has a team of 58 highly qualified and motivated staff including Senior Consultant Pathologists, Specialist Pathologists, Pathologist Assistants, Chief Technologists, Senior Technologists, Technologists and Medical Transcriptionists.

Contacts

Chairman of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology	Dr. Einas Al-Kuwari Office 40260339 Email: ealkuwari@hamad.qa
Head of Division of Anatomical Pathology	Dr. Mahir Petkar Office 44390274 Mobile 33782457 Email: mpetkar@hamad.qa
Head of Surgical Pathology	Dr.Samir Al-Hayassat Office 44392042 Mobile 50785123 Email: salhayassat@hamad.qa
Supervisor of Histopathology	Suad Alasmakh Office 44392017 Mobile 55506368 Email : salasmakh@ hamad.qa
Supervisor of Immunohistochemistry	Huda Alhijji Office 44390301 Mobile 55846676 Email : halhijji@hamad.qa
Contact Information :	
Medical Transcriptionists' room	44392046/2047
Histopathology Receiving Area	44392048
Lab Specimen Control (after working hours)	40264077/402640778/402640779
HGH-Rapid Response Core Lab (RRCL)	44391121/40257304
Histopathology On Call Mobile	55366143
Immunohistochemistry (IHC) On Call Mobile	50795784

Services Offered

* Histopathology offers services to both internal and external customers including:

- Inpatient at HGH, WWRC, NCCCR, HH, Wakra Hospital.
- Outpatient at HGH, WWRC, AAH, HH, Wakra Hospital
- All HMC Staff
- Army, QG, Primary Health Care and Private Clinics.
- Peripheral institutions in Qatar.

* Service is given for private clinic when the patient is treated currently under HMC.

Services provided:

1. Surgical Pathology.
2. Frozen Section.
3. Special Stains.
4. Immunohistochemistry.
5. Immunofluorescent microscopy.

Pathology Tissue Request

Each specimen received in histopathology laboratory must have a requisition sheet. Pathology tissue request shall be requested electronically by the attending physician through LIS Cerner system.

The requisition sheet must include the following information:

- 4.2.1 Full name printed on the Histopathology requisition sheet must match the full name printed on the specimen container.
- 4.2.2 Patient HC number
- 4.2.3 Date of birth
- 4.2.4 Sex
- 4.2.5 Patient location (floor/clinic area)
- 4.2.6 Submitting doctor's name
- 4.2.7 Clinical History
- 4.2.8 Anatomic site and nature of biopsy
- 4.2.9 Date and time of collection
- 4.2.10 Type of fixative

Hours of Operation

Eight hours a day, 5 days a week, from 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM.

After 3:00 PM and during weekends and holidays, specimens will be received in Central Processing Unit in QRI and RRCL of emergency department of Hamad General Hospital to be delivered to Histopathology laboratory the next working day.

A pathologist and technical on-call will be available 24 hours a day for urgent cases.

List of Pathologist/Technologist on call duty roster is posted in the HICT gate under on call system. Also, an email is sent to the concerned sections on monthly basis.

Special Instructions

1. SPECIMEN REJECTION CRITERIA:

* Specimens may be rejected for the following criteria:

Consultation discrepancy

Contaminated container"

Contaminated specimen

Delayed specimen transport

"For extra consultation, broken blocks/missing blocks/unlabeled blocks

For extra consultation, broken slides/missing slides/unlabeled slides

For extra consultation, missing reports/wrong reports"

Improper specimen fixation

Inappropriate container/fixation/handling

Incomplete requisition

Incorrect label/ requisition/specimen

Leaking container

Lost specimen received

No doctor stamp/signature

No specimen received

Request identification mismatch data

Requisition contaminated/not received

Slide(s) received broken/unlabeled

Specimen identification mismatch data

Specimen inadequate

Specimen incorrectly identified

Specimen site unknown

Specimen site unknown

Specimen/request mismatch

Unlabeled specimen

Wrong container/site

- * Whenever a specimen is rejected for testing, the ordering unit and/or the surgeon/clinician will be notified immediately.
- * No specimen will be discarded until all discrepancies are resolved.
- * If the test is ultimately performed on an unacceptable specimen, a comment describing the condition of the specimen is recorded on the patient's report.
- * Rejection reasons for individual tests and corrective actions are described in the specimen rejection criteria form.
- * After solving the rejection causes, electronic ova must be submitted.

2. CRITICAL VALUE:

Critical values or results are critical diagnoses that can be potentially life-threatening and require rapid corrective action for improvement of patient outcome. The critical results must be delivered to those responsible for the care of the affected patient immediately as soon as they are discovered.

Histopathology Reports

All surgical pathology reports must be released in an appropriate and timely manner in order to achieve high standards in patient care.

12.2 Turnaround time (TAT) is as measured in working days from the time the specimen is accessioned in the laboratory to the time the verbal report is available, or the final report is released in LIS.

12.3 In measurement of TAT, the weekend days are excluded.

Specimens requiring more tests, prolonged fixation, decalcification, special stains, immunohistochemistry, outside consultation will require longer turnaround time.

TAT for STAT tests:

Frozen Section: 20 minutes/block (90% threshold)

Renal Transplant biopsy: Preliminary Report within 24 – 48 hours

TAT for routine tests:

All biopsies: 3 days (Target: 85%)

All tissue specimens (biopsied, small & medium size resection): 5 days

Large specimen or extra fixative: 7 days

Bone: 10 days

List of Specimens

"Specimens exempted from submission to pathology include the following:

1. Bone donated to the bone bank.
2. Bone fragments removed as part of corrective or reconstructive orthopedic procedures (e.g., rotator cuff repair, synostosis repair) excluding large specimens such as femoral heads, and knee, ankle, or elbow reconstructions"
3. Cataracts removed by phacoemulsification.
4. Dental appliances.
5. Fat removed by liposuction.
6. Foreign bodies such as bullets or other medicolegal evidence given directly to law enforcement personnel.
7. Foreskin from circumcisions of newborns.
8. Intrauterine contraceptive devices without attached soft tissue.
9. Medical devices such as catheters, gastrostomy tubes, myringotomy tubes, stents, and sutures that have not contributed to patient illness, injury, or death.
10. Middle ear ossicles.
11. Orthopedic hardware and other radio-opaque mechanical devices provided there is an alternative policy for documentation of their surgical removal.
12. Placentas from uncomplicated pregnancies that appear normal at time of delivery (do not meet institutionally specified criteria for examination)."
13. Rib segments or other tissues removed only for purposes of gaining Surgical access, provided the patient does not have a history of malignancy."
14. Saphenous vein segments harvested for coronary artery bypass.
15. Skin or other normal tissue removed during a cosmetic or reconstructive procedure (e.g., blepharoplasty, cleft palate repair, abdominoplasty, rhytidectomy, syndactyly repair), provided it is not contiguous with a lesion and the patient does not have a history of malignancy.
16. Teeth when there is no attached soft tissue.
17. Therapeutic radioactive sources.
18. Normal toenails and fingernails that are incidentally removed.
19. Fetuses above 20 weeks (send directly to Mortuary).

Specimens exempted from microscopic examination requires only a gross examination, but exceptions are at the pathologist's discretion.

1. Accessory digits.
2. Bunions and hammertoes.
3. Extraocular muscle from corrective surgical procedures (e.g., strabismus repair).
4. Inguinal hernia sacs in adults.
5. Nasal bone and cartilage from rhinoplasty or septoplasty.
6. Prosthetic breast implants (2).
7. Prosthetic cardiac valves without attached tissue.
8. Tonsils and adenoids from children under the age of 12 years.
9. Torn meniscus.
10. Umbilical hernia sacs in children.
11. Varicose veins.