HISTOPATHOLOGY

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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 48 highly qualified and motivated staff including Senior Consultant Pathologists, Specialist Pathologists, Pathologist Assistants, Chief Technologists, Senior Technologists, Technologists and Medical Transcriptionists.
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Contact Information:

Medical Transcriptionists’ room 44392046/2047

Histopathology Receiving Area 44392048

Lab Specimen Control (after working hours) 44392030
Histopathology offers services to both internal and external customers including:

- Inpatient at HGH, WH, NCCCR, HH, Wakra Hospital.
- Outpatient at HGH, WH, AAH, HH, Wakra
- All HMC Staff
- Army, QGPC, 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.
Each specimen received in histopathology laboratory must have a requisition sheet. The requisition sheet must include the following information:

- Full name printed on the Histopathology requisition sheet must match the full name printed on the specimen container.
- Patient HC number
- Date of birth
- Sex
- Patient location (floor/clinic area)
- Submitting doctor’s name
- Clinical History
- Anatomic site and nature of biopsy
- Date and time of collection
- 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 specimen control and they will inform the section. A pathologist on-call will be available 24 hours.
1. SPECIMEN REJECTION CRITERIA:

5.1 Specimens may be rejected for the following criteria:

5.1.1 Any specimen unlabeled with appropriate identification.

5.1.2 Any specimen where the identification on the label does not match and that on the requisition.

5.1.3 Any discrepancy between the description on the specimen itself and the description of the specimen on the requisition.

5.1.4 Any specimen submitted with the outside container obviously contaminated or leaked with blood or fixative.

5.1.5 Specimens not suitable submitted for histological studies.

5.1.6 Inadequate or improper fixative.

5.2 Whenever a specimen is rejected for testing, the ordering unit and/or the surgeon/clinician will be notified immediately.

5.3 No specimen will be discarded until all discrepancies are resolved.

5.4 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.

5.5 Rejection reasons for individual tests and corrective actions are described in the specimen rejection criteria form.

5.6 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
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:**
- GI Biopsies / Liver: 3 days
- Renal biopsy: 5 days
- All tissue specimens (biopsied, small and medium size resection): 5 days
- Large specimen or extra fixative: 7 days
- Bone: 10 days
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.

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.

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.