

GENERAL GROSSING GUIDELINES

While there is no substitute for the professional training and experience of the Pathologist, Pathology Resident, Pathology Fellow, Pathologists' Assistant and Grossing Technician, and while there is recognition that each specimen is unique, the Lester Manual of Surgical Pathology serves a guideline for tissue dissection and gross examination of specimens.

GROSS DESCRIPTION COMPONENTS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PATHOLOGY REPORT:

The gross description of any surgical case frequently provides essential information for an accurate diagnosis and optimal patient care. The gross description must be clear and include the pertinent findings for each individual specimen.

- When grossing biopsies the following data will be provided:

- Type, number, dimensions and/or weight of specimens.
- Precise location of lesion (s).
- Measurements and extent of gross lesions, including depth of invasion, where applicable.
- Detailed description of texture, color, vessels and landmarks.
- Documentation (key) of inked margins, edges and laterality.

CASSETTE SUMMARY:

- Cassette summary noting block and slide designations for special sections such as:

- Margins of resection
- Laterality
- Quadrants
- Lymph node levels
- Additional sections
- Number of pieces in each cassette

USE OF DRAWINGS AND GROSS PHOTOGRAPHS:

Annotated drawings and photographs can serve as valuable tools for documenting gross findings and can be included in the pathology report when appropriate; however, these are not intended to replace the text gross description.

GENERAL GROSSING GUIDELINES

GROSSING PROCEDURE:

The Standard Gross Description for Small Biopsies:

- When grossing all specimens, the following data will be provided:
 - Number of specimens received if more than one.
 - Confirmation that the specimen is labeled with two unique identifiers
 - Condition in which the specimen is received (fresh or in formalin - if fresh pay attention and figure out why sent fresh – are additional studies needed, was a frozen or touch prep done?)
 - The specimen type as it is written or typed on the container, exactly as it appears and in quotes (this for the clinician's benefit). If no labeling on the container you can say designated as [] in EPIC.

Example for **one specimen**:

Labeled with the patient's name (last name, first name), medical record number (MRN #), designated "****", and received [*fresh/in formalin*] are five polypoid fragments of tan tissue that range from 0.2 – 0.4 cm in maximum dimension and amount in aggregate to 0.4 x 0.3 x 0.2 cm. The specimen is entirely submitted in A1.

Example for **more than one specimen** (*giving a different style for each part as an extended example*):

The specimen is received fresh in 6 containers each labeled with the patient's name, medical record number (or date of birth), and the provided designations.

- A. Designated "colon distal." It consists of two soft fragments of tan tissue that measure 0.3 x 0.2 x 0.2 cm and 0.4 x 0.3 x 0.2 cm. The specimen is entirely submitted in cassette A1.
- B. Designated "****." It consists of a single polypoid fragment of tan tissue that measures [****] cm. The specimen is sectioned and entirely submitted in cassette B1.
- C. Designated as "****" in EPIC. It consist of multiple soft fragments of red-tan tissue that measure ***x***x*** cm in aggregate. The specimen is entirely submitted in cassette C1.

- Rules and recommendations:

- Fewer than 3 fragments, measure each in 3 dimensions.
- Greater than 3 fragments, provide aggregate measurement.
- State the number of fragments up to 5, if there are greater than 5 fragments, you may multiple fragments.

GENERAL GROSSING GUIDELINES

- If large size variation when there are multiple fragments, give a range of the greatest dimensions (*state the range from smallest to largest*).
- Avoid “grossly appears” and say “appears” instead. You are doing a gross exam and “grossly” is implied.
- Don’t say “soft tissue fragments” when you mean “soft fragments of tissue”. “Soft Tissue” implies fat, muscle, and other connective tissues and unless you mean these types of tissues don’t use “soft tissue” as a descriptor.
- If you say the jars are labeled with name and medical record number or date of birth, you **MUST** actually **CHECK** and make sure this is correct. This is an important safety issue. **No short cuts**; this is a rule.
- Goal is to be succinct but with punctuation, spelling, and grammar that appears professional.
- Spell-check and proofread your grosses, including the **CLINICAL HISTORY** (which is often neglected in the proofreading process).
- If additional clinical history or site descriptors are provided on the requisition, work this into the clinical history or the gross somehow. Assume that the pathologist may never see the paperwork.
- If the specimen is exceedingly tiny, please feel free to say “Note: specimen may not survive processing.”
- Ideal thickness for specimen sections submitted in cassettes is 5mm or less.