Encompass Histopathology specimen codes – Guide

The information in this document is applicable to all tissue specimens (biopsy or resection) to be sent to the Histopathology Laboratory, Cellular Pathology, Institute of Pathology, Royal General Hospital.

Additional Information on sample requirements and contact numbers can be found in the Cellular Pathology Manual Cellular Pathology User Manual | Belfast Health & Social Care Trust website (hscni.net)

Recording samples on encompass requires the correct tissue type to be selected at initial entry to allow the sample to be treated appropriately in the laboratory. This list of generic description and codes has been produced to help you choose the correct specimen code. They are divided by specialist areas.

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Please note:
Please include patient's relevant medical history and clinical diagnosis/suspicion features in the clinical details box.

Laboratory e-mail for specimen related issues: cellpath@belfasttrust.hscni.net

Breast

Axillary node clearance or sample (AXILLA)

Any non-sentinel node surgical sampling of the axilla, for example axillary clearance or axillary node sample.

Surgical Margins (BRCAV)

Applies to cavity shaves performed to improve clearance of margins during initial breast conserving surgery, or margin re-excision specimens from a subsequent procedure.

Please provide in the clinical details: The site for individual specimens e.g. superior, inferomedial, etc.

Diagnostic Excision Breast (BRDEX)

Use for surgical excisions of B3 lesions, duct excisions and excisions for benign lumps e.g. Capsulectomy, Fibroadenoma, duct excision

Please Provide in the clinical details: previous core biopsy diagnosis

Mastectomy (BREAST)

Mastectomy for malignancy.

Please provide in the clinical details: previous core biopsy diagnosis.

Breast Reduction (BRREDU)

Applies to breast reduction surgery for any reason including risk reducing or prophylactic mastectomies.

Please provide in the clinical details: Reason for procedure.

Nipple Excision (NIPPLE)

Usually for complete excision of the nipple, not a punch biopsy for diagnosis.

Sentinel Node Breast (SLNBB)

Sentinel node biopsy.

Please provide in the clinical details: previous core biopsy diagnosis.

Wide Local Excision (WLE)

Breast conserving surgery for malignancy. Includes therapeutic mammoplasty.

Please provide in the clinical details: previous core biopsy diagnosis.

Breast Core Biopsy (Mass) (BRCORM)

Core needle biopsy sampling a mass lesion (benign or malignant).

Please provide in the clinical details: clinical or radiological impression.

Breast Core Biopsy (BRCORE)

Core needle biopsy sampling a non-mass lesion e.g. calcifications.

Please provide in the clinical details: clinical or radiological impression.

Vacuum Assisted Biopsy (VAB)

Diagnostic vacuum-assisted core biopsy. Usually a first line procedure.

Please provide in the clinical details: clinical or radiological impression.

Vacuum Assisted Excision (VAE)

Vacuum-assisted excision biopsy, usually for a B3 lesion or screen detected carcinoma.

Please provide in the clinical details: previous core biopsy diagnosis.

Skin Punch Biopsy (SKINPU)

Skin sampled with a skin punch device for evaluation of the full thickness of skin conditions. It can be used for diagnosis, therapeutic or cosmetic reasons.

Node Biopsy Non-Haematopathology (LNBXNH)

For needle core biopsy for investigation of lymph node-based disease, not believed to be lymphoma. Diagnostic entities may include infections, granulomatous disease and suspected or proven metastatic disease.

Soft Tissue Biopsy (STBX)

For diagnostic sampling of developmental, degenerative, reactive or neoplastic submucosal, subcutaneous or subfascial / intramuscular lesions.

Bone (Osteoarticular) and Soft tissue

Bone Biopsy (BONEBX)

An open biopsy of bone is performed if the needle core biopsy fails to provide a definitive result or if a core biopsy is not possible at the site. This is usually performed for assessment of a suspected primary bone tumour. Please refer to Oral Maxillofacial and Head and Neck samples for Maxilla and Mandible Bone specimens.

Please provide in the clinical details: site of specimen.

Bone Core Biopsy (BONECO)

Needle core biopsy of bone is the preferred method for sampling of bone tumours (either primary or metastatic) or for the assessment of inflammatory or metabolic bone disease. Please refer to Oral Maxillofacial and Head and Neck samples for Maxilla and Mandible Bone specimens. Needle core biopsy is usually performed under radiological image guidance.

Please provide in the clinical details: site of specimen.

Bone Currettings (BONECU)

Bone currettings (or reamings) are usually a therapeutic procedure performed for removal of a primary bone tumour. For a diagnostic biopsy, refer to Bone Core Biopsy (BONECO) and Bone Biopsy (BONEBX). Please refer to Oral Maxillofacial and Head and Neck samples for Maxilla and Mandible Bone specimens.

Please provide in the clinical details: site of specimen.

Bone Resection (BONERE)

A segment of bone resected for the removal of a tumour (excision of a primary tumour or metastatectomy). Includes any bone location but excludes excision of femoral head (FEMORA), amputation of a finger or toe (DIGIT) and amputation of a limb (LIMB). Please refer to Oral Maxillofacial and Head and Neck samples for Maxilla and Mandible Bone specimens.

Please provide in the clinical details: site of specimen.

Amputation of Digit (DIGIT)

An excision of a toe or finger for removal of a tumour of bone, soft tissue or skin. Also used for removal of accessory digits in children and for treatment of infection or gangrene (e.g. secondary to peripheral vascular disease).

Please provide in the clinical details: right or left side of specimen.

Femoral Head (FEMORA)

The head of the femur is usually removed in patients undergoing prosthetic surgery for degenerative joint disease or for repair of a fractured femoral neck. The specimen is sent for pathological assessment to confirm degenerative joint disease or fracture and to exclude other pathology (e.g. avascular necrosis, metabolic bone disease or tumour).

Please provide in the clinical details: right or left side of specimen.

Amputation of Limb (LIMB)

Limbs are amputated for treatment of confirmed sarcoma but may also be removed in patients with ischaemia or gangrene. The limb must be sent in a large enough

container to accommodate the specimen. Generally, a yellow bin appropriately labelled is sent with the limb wrapped in gauze soaked in formalin.
Please provide in the clinical details: right or left side of specimen.

Retroperitoneal Biopsy (RETRBX)

Biopsy of a retroperitoneal tumour (or suspected tumour) performed under radiological image guidance.

Retroperitoneal Resection (RETRE)

Resection of a retroperitoneal mass or tumour e.g. liposarcoma.

Soft Tissue Biopsy (STBX)

For diagnostic sampling of developmental, degenerative, reactive or neoplastic submucosal, subcutaneous or subfascial / intramuscular lesions.

Soft Tissue Core Biopsy (STCORE)

Needle core biopsy of soft tissue is the preferred method for sampling of suspected soft tissue tumours, usually performed under radiological guidance.
Please provide in the clinical details: site of specimen.

Soft Tissue Resection Simple (STRES)

For removal of a developmental, degenerative, reactive or benign submucosal or subcutaneous lesion.
Please provide in the clinical details: site of specimen.

Soft Tissue Resection Complex (STRESC)

Resection of a confirmed or possible sarcoma.
Please provide in the clinical details: site of specimen.

Synovial Biopsy (SYNOBX)

Performed for assessment of synovial pathology or sampling of periprosthetic tissues in patients with joint prostheses. Resection of a synovial based tumour (e.g. synovial chondromatosis) should be categorised as STRES.
Please provide in the clinical details: site of specimen.

Node Biopsy Non-Haematopathology (LNBXNH)

For needle core biopsy for investigation of lymph node-based disease, not believed to be lymphoma. Diagnostic entities may include infections, granulomatous disease and suspected or proven metastatic disease.

Lymph Node resection (LNRE)

For resection of multiple lymph nodes in either one or two anatomical levels, usually for assessment of metastatic disease in the neck. If three or more levels, see Neck Dissection.

Disposal Only (DISP)

For specimen which DO NOT require pathological assessment.

Bone Marrow Trephine (BMT)

Biopsy using trephine procedure for non-haematopoietic related disease.

Cardiovascular System

Atrial Resection (ATRIUM)

Used for resection of the atrium

Blood Vessel Biopsy (BLOODV)

Used for pathological assessment of blood vessels, excluding temporary artery.

Cardiac Biopsy (CARDBX)

Cardiomyopathy or Amyloidosis investigations. Please address specimen to Neuropathology department.

Heart Valve (HEARTV)

Used for resection of Aortic or Mitral Valve

Pericardeal Biopsy (PCARDBX)

Used for biopsy of the pericardium, exclude resection of the pericardium.

Pericardeal Resection (PCARDRE)

Used for resection of the pericardium, exclude biopsy of the pericardium.

Temporal Artery Biopsy (TEMPBX)

Used exclusively for pathological assessment of Temporal Artery.

Vascular Contents (VASC)

Used for pathological assessment of vascular contents which include Thrombus/Blood clot

Aorta-Aneurysm (AORTA)

Resection of portion of the Aorta, generally for aneurysm, exclude Aortic Valve, see Heart Valve.

Dermatopathology (and Ophthalmic)

Conjunctival Biopsy (CONJUN)
Conjunctival biopsy

Corneal Biopsy (CORNEA)
Corneal Biopsy

Ear Canal Biopsy (EARCBX)
Incisional biopsy of ear canal lesion

Ear Canal Resection (EARCRE)
Excision of ear canal lesion

Eye Resection (EYERE)
Exenteration of orbit

Eyelid Resection (EYELID)
Excision of eyelid lesion. Commonly wedge-shaped excision of upper or lower eyelid.
Also use this specimen code for frozen section examination of eyelid margins. Needs to be pre-booked with dermatopathologist, also inform laboratory (see User's Manual for Laboratory contacts).

Hair Sample (HAIR)
Hair samples.

Immunofluorescence Conjunctival Biopsy (IFCON)
Conjunctival biopsy for immunofluorescence analysis for diseases such as pemphigoid.

Immunofluorescence Skin Biopsy (IFSK)
Immunofluorescence analysis of skin biopsy for blistering diseases such as bullous pemphigoid and pemphigus.

Lip Resection (LIP)
For shave excisions of vermilion mucosa or full-thickness mucocutaneous (e.g., wedge) excision of proven or suspected tumour on the skin, vermilion or labial mucosa of upper or lower lip with or without an accompanying shave excision. Not for diagnostic sampling (see Oral Mucosal Biopsy or Skin Biopsy).

Lymph Node Resection (LNRE)
For resection of multiple lymph nodes in either one or two anatomical levels, usually for assessment of metastatic disease.

Major Skin Excision (MAJOR)
Excision of any skin lesion larger than 15 mm. Includes ear wedges. Doesn't not include lip or eyelid. For cysts use SKINBX.

Minor Skin Excision (MINOR)
Excision of any skin lesion 15 mm or smaller. Includes ear. Doesn't not include lip or eyelid. For cysts use SKINBX.
Also use this specimen code for frozen section examination of eyelid margins. Needs to be pre-booked with dermatopathologist, also inform laboratory (see User's Manual for Laboratory contacts).

Nail Sample (NAIL)

Nail sample

Nasal Resection (NASRE)

For resection of the external nose or mucosa of the nasal cavity or paranasal sinuses with or without the associated bone for tumours derived from the nasal vestibule or sinonasal mucosa, whether piecemeal or as a single piece of tissue.

Sentinel Node Melanoma (SLNMEL)

Sentinel Node Melanoma

Skin Biopsy (SKINBX)

Benign lesions like cyst, seborrheic keratosis and also curette samples e.g. Basal cell carcinoma.

Skin Biopsy Inflammatory (SKIINF)

Biopsy (usually a punch biopsy) if an inflammatory condition like lupus, eczema is in the differential diagnosis.

Skin Punch (SKINPU)

Skin sampled with a skin punch device for evaluation of the full thickness of skin conditions. It can be used for diagnosis, therapeutic or cosmetic reasons.

Slow MOHS (SLOMOH)

Extremely infrequent request, needs pre-booked with dermatopathologist. Not to be used for frozen sections or Mohs samples.

Soft Tissue Biopsy (STBX)

For diagnostic sampling of developmental, degenerative, reactive or neoplastic submucosal, subcutaneous or subfascial / intramuscular lesions.

Endocrine System

Adrenal Gland Biopsy (ADREBX)

Needle core biopsy for assessment of pathological process of the adrenal gland

Adrenal Gland Resection (ADRERE)

Used for resection of whole adrenal gland.

Paraganglioma (PARAGA)

Pheochromocytoma , usually for adrenal gland but can be other site

Parathyroid Gland (PARATH)

Resection of parathyroid glands

Thyroid Incision Biopsy (THYBX)

Rare specimen, usually sampled for haematopathology assessment

Core Biopsy Thyroid (THYCOR)

Used for needle core biopsy of the thyroid

Thyroid Lobectomy (THYLOB)

Used for resection of only one of the thyroid lobes (hemithyroidectomy): left or right lobe

Node Biopsy Non-Haematopathology (LNBXNH)

For needle core biopsy for investigation of lymph node-based disease, not believed to be lymphoma. Diagnostic entities may include infections, granulomatous disease and suspected or proven metastatic disease.

Lymph Node resection (LNRE)

For resection of multiple lymph nodes in either one or two anatomical levels, usually for assessment of metastatic disease.

Gastrointestinal system

Anal Biopsy (ANALBX)

Procedure carried to obtain tissue diagnosis through punch biopsy or diagnostic excision e.g. AIN (dysplasia), haemorrhoidectomy, FEP/skin tag, condyloma/viral wart.
Please provide in the clinical details: if biopsy or diagnostic excision

Anal Resection (ANALRE)

Use for anal/perianal excisions for complex benign or malignant conditions. If anal canal is resected as part of APER, please use RECREM.

Anastomotic Rings (RINGS)

Donuts/ surgical margins in procedures where anastomosis is performed.

Appendix Complex (APPDXC)

Used for resection of appendix with suspected diagnosis of neoplastic disease e.g. LAMN, neuroendocrine tumour, adenocarcinoma.
Please provide in the clinical details: appearance of appendix; Perforated pre-op; iatrogenic perforation (during procedure); intact.

Appendix Simple (APPDXS)

Used for the resection of appendix with suspected diagnosis of benign inflammatory disease e.g. appendicitis.
Please provide in the clinical details: appearance of appendix; Perforated pre-op; iatrogenic perforation (during procedure); intact.

Colonic Biopsy (COLBX)

Biopsies of the colonic mucosa during lower gastrointestinal colonoscopy. For polyps, see lower GIT polypectomy (GIPOLS or GIPOLL).
Please provide in the clinical details: number of samples collected

Colonic Resection Complex (COLREC)

Used for colonic resection with complex benign pathological process except diverticulitis e.g. IBD, polyposis syndromes, diversion colitis, pseudomembranous colitis etc., complex adhesional or inflammatory disease of clinically uncertain aetiology etc.

Colonic Resection Malignant (COLREM)

Used for colonic resection with malignancy or suspected malignancy. May be used in resections for large polyps unamenable to endoscopic resection.

Colonic Resection Simple (COLRES)

Used for colonic resection with simple benign pathological processes e.g. ischaemia, diverticulitis, colostomy etc.

Duodenal Biopsy (DUOBX)

Used for biopsies collected from the duodenum during upper gastrointestinal tract endoscopy.
Please provide in the clinical details: number of samples collected

Endoscopic Mucosal Resection Upper (EMRU)

Used for Advanced Endoscopic Mucosal Resection procedure in the Upper Gastrointestinal tract only.

Endoscopic Submucosal Resection Lower (ESDL)

Used for advanced lower gastrointestinal tract endoscopic resections such as TEMS. TAMIS, eFTRs. These specimens may be sent pinned to cardboard +/- orientated.
Please provide in the clinical details: surgical procedure used

Endoscopic Submucosal Resection Upper (ESDU)

Used for Advanced Endoscopic Submucosal Resection procedure in the Upper Gastrointestinal tract only.

Fine Needle Biopsy (FNB)

For endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle biopsy of lesion, whether neoplastic or non-neoplastic, where the sample is placed directly into formalin. Not a fine needle aspirate (FNA).

Gallbladder (GB)

For removal of gallbladder (cholecystectomy).
Please provide in the clinical details: provisional diagnosis e.g. e.g. cholecystitis or choliathiasis.

Gastric Biopsy (GASBX)

Biopsies of the gastric mucosa, taken during upper gastrointestinal tract endoscopy Please include in this designation samples including simple polypectomies eg. fundic gland polyp during the procedure. For advanced endoscopic resection see EMRU or ESDU as appropriate.
Please provide in the clinical details: number of samples collected

Gastric Resection (GASRE)

Used for partial or total gastric resections. Use OESRE if main part of specimen is the oesophagus (oesophageal and OGJ tumours). This specimen can be sent fresh (no fixative added) for pinning before fixation. Please contact the laboratory in advance of sending specimens fresh, and to provide estimated time of arrival. See FAQs for contact number.

GI Endoscopic Biopsies Series (GIEB)

Orientated on filter paper

GI Polypectomy Large (GIPOLL)

Polypectomy for polyps endoscopically greater or equal to 10 mm in maximum dimension. Also use for endomucosal resection in the lower GIT.
Please provide in the clinical details: site of resection

GI Polypectomy Small (GIPOLS)

Polypectomy for polyps endoscopically smaller than 10 mm in maximum dimension. Also use for endomucosal resection in the lower GIT.
Please provide in the clinical details: site of resection

Hirschprungs biopsy (HDBX)

Colorectal biopsies for investigation of Hirschprung's disease

Ileal Biopsy (ILBX)

Biopsies of the ileal mucosa, sampled during lower gastrointestinal colonoscopy. For polyps, see GI polypectomy.
Please provide in the clinical details: number of samples collected

Jejunal Biopsy (JEJBX)

Used for biopsies collected from the jejunum during upper gastrointestinal endoscopic biopsy procedure.
Please provide in the clinical details: number of samples collected

Node Biopsy Non-Haematopathology (LNBXNH)

For needle core biopsy for investigation of lymph node-based disease, not believed to be lymphoma. Diagnostic entities may include infections, granulomatous disease and suspected or proven metastatic disease.

Lymph Node Excision (LN)

For removal of a whole lymph node for investigation of lymph node-based disease. Diagnostic entities may include infections, granulomatous disease and suspected or proven neoplastic disease, both primary and metastatic. Do not use for needle core biopsies.

Oesophageal Biopsy (OESBX)

Used for biopsies collected from the oesophagus during upper gastrointestinal tract endoscopy. For advanced endoscopic resection see EMRU or ESDU as appropriate.
Please provide in the clinical details: number of samples collected

Oesophageal Resection (OESRE)

Use for all oesophagectomy specimens (oesophageal and OGJ tumours). This specimen can be sent fresh (no fixative added) for pinning before fixation. Please contact the laboratory in advance of sending specimens fresh, and to provide estimated time of arrival. See Cellular Pathology Manual for contact number.

Oesophageal-Gastric Junction Biopsy (OGJBX)

Used for biopsies collected from the oesophago-gastric junction during upper gastrointestinal tract endoscopy. For advanced endoscopic resection see EMRU or ESDU as appropriate.
Please provide in the clinical details: number of samples collected

Omental Biopsy (OMENBX)

Used for omental biopsies including needle biopsies.

Omental Resection (OMENRE)

Used when omental resection has been performed and the specimen is submitted in a separate container.

Peritoneal Biopsy (PERBX)

Peritoneal core biopsy or small biopsy

Peritoneal Resection (PERRE)

Usually resection of a strip of peritoneum

Pelvic Exenteration (PELVEX)

Please see Rectal Resection Malignant (RECREM) for exenterations relating to primary GI Malignancy.

Rectal Biopsy (RECTBX)

Biopsies of the rectal mucosa, sampled during lower gastrointestinal endoscopy. For polyps, see GI polypectomy.
Please provide in the clinical details: number of samples collected

Rectal Resection Complex (RECREC)

Used for rectal resection with complex benign pathological process e.g. IBD, polyposis syndromes, diversion proctitis, including completion proctectomy for benign disease.

Rectal Resection Malignant (RECREM)

Used for anterior resection (AR) and abdomino-perineal resection of rectum (APER) for malignancy or suspected malignancy. Also use for APER for anal/perianal malignancy. Please use this code for pelvic exenteration for primary lower GI malignancy/disorders.

Rectal Resection Simple (RECRES)

Used for rectal resection with simple benign pathological processes. May be used for mucosal prolapse excisions e.g. Delorme's procedure.

Small Intestine Resection Complex (SMIREC)

Used for small intestine resection with benign inflammatory disorders, polyposis syndromes

Small Intestine Resection Malignant (SMIREM)

Used for small intestine resection for malignancy or suspected malignancy.

Small Intestine Resection Simple (SMIRES)

Used for small intestine resection with simple benign pathological processes e.g. ischaemia, ileostomies etc.

Gynaecological System

Broad Ligament Resection (BRODLG)

Resection of pelvic lesion outside uterus and adnexa.

Cervical Biopsy (CXBX)

Cervical punch biopsy.

Cervical Polyp (CXPOLY)

Removal of cervical polyp.

Cervical Resection (CXRE)

LLETZ or cone biopsy.

Ectopic Pregnancy (ECTOPC)

Ectopic pregnancy outside of uterus (usually tube).
Please provide with specimen signed consent form signed by patient and health professional.

Embryo or Fetus (FETUS)

Fetal remains, should be prevenient from a 12 weeks pregnancy or less. Over 12 weeks should be directed to the Mortuary services. Please provide with specimen signed consent form signed by patient and health professional.

Endometrial Biopsy (ENDOBX)

Endometrial biopsy.

Endometrial Resection (ENDORE)

Rare specimen, used for resection of endometrium for hyperplasia.

Endometrial Sample (POC)

Products of conception.
Please provide with specimen signed consent form signed by patient and health professional.

Fallopian Tube (FT)

Part of or entire fallopian tube alone.

Lymph Node Resection (LNRE)

For resection of multiple lymph nodes in either one or two anatomical levels, usually for assessment of metastatic disease.

Lymph Node Excision (LN)

For removal of a whole lymph node. Not for needle core biopsies.

Myomectomy (MYOMET)

Resection of the myometrium, usually for a myometrial mass.

Node Biopsy Non-Haematopathology (LNBXNH)

For needle core biopsy for investigation of lymph node-based disease, not believed to be lymphoma. Diagnostic entities may include infections, granulomatous disease and suspected or proven metastatic disease.

Omental Biopsy (OMENBX)

Omental core biopsy or small biopsy

Omental Resection (OMENRE)

Omental resection (including small resection)

Ovarian Biopsy (OVBX)

Ovarian core biopsy or small biopsy

Ovarian Resection Complex (OVRESC)

Ovarian tumour mass or cyst greater than 40 mm

Ovarian Resection Simple (OVRES)

Normal ovary or simple cyst less than 40 mm

Peritoneal Biopsy (PERBX)

Peritoneal core biopsy or small biopsy

Peritoneal Resection (PERRE)

Usually resection of a strip of peritoneum

Placenta (PLACEN)

Removal of placenta

Soft Tissue Biopsy (STBX)

For diagnostic sampling of developmental, degenerative, reactive or neoplastic submucosal, subcutaneous or subfascial / intramuscular lesions.

Trachelectomy (TRACEL)

Tracelectomy specimen

Umbilical Cord (UMBILC)

Umbilical cord

Uterus Resection BSO Complex (UTOREC)

Uterine and adnexal resection for suspected or confirmed malignancy or premalignancy (includes large fibroid uterus and/ or adnexal mass)

Uterus Resection BSO Simple (UTORES)

Uterine and adnexal resection for likely benign reason (excludes large fibroid uterus and/ or adnexal mass)

Uterus Resection Complex (UTEREC)

Uterine resection (without adnexa) for suspected or confirmed malignancy or premalignancy (includes large fibroid uterus)

Uterus Resection Simple (UTERES)

Uterine resection (without adnexa) for likely benign reason (excludes large fibroid uterus and/ or adnexal mass)

Vaginal Biopsy (VAGBX)

Vaginal punch biopsy

Vaginal Resection (VAGRE)

Vaginal resection (partial or total)

Vulva Biopsy Inflammatory (VULINF)

Vulval punch biopsy for inflammatory/ dermatological condition

Vulval Biopsy (VULVBX)

Vulval punch biopsy for suspected tumour or premalignant lesion

Vulval Resection (VULVRE)

Vulval resection (partial or total), including small skin ellipse

Vulval Sentinal Lymph Node (VULSN)

Sentinel lymph node with vulval malignancy

Haematopathology

Bone Marrow Trephine BCH (BMTBCH)

Bone Marrow Trephine procedure carried out by Belfast City Hospital team, this includes Royal Victoria Hospital Biopsies. This biopsy is carried out for assessment of blood disorders

Bone Marrow Trephine CAH (BMTCAH)

Bone Marrow Trephine procedure carried out by Craigavon Hospital team, carried for assessment of blood disorders.

Bone Marrow Trephine CH (BMTCH)

Bone Marrow Trephine procedure carried out by Children's Hospital team, carried for assessment of blood disorders.

Bone Marrow Trephine UHD (BMTUHD)

Bone Marrow Trephine procedure carried out by Ulster Hospital team, carried for assessment of blood disorders.

Fine Needle Biopsy (FNB)

For endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle biopsy of lesion, whether neoplastic or non-neoplastic, where the sample is placed directly into formalin. Not a fine needle aspirate (FNA).

Lymph Node Excision (LN)

For removal of a whole lymph node for investigation of lymph node-based disease. Diagnostic entities may include infections, granulomatous disease and suspected or proven neoplastic disease, both primary and metastatic.

Please note: If sent fresh (no fixative) for flow cytometry testing, please arrange urgent transport and inform laboratory staff of estimated time of arrival, see phone number on Cellular Pathology Manual.

Node Biopsy Haematopathology (LNBXH)

Needle core biopsy carried out for the assessment of blood disorders.

Node Biopsy Non-Haematopathology (LNBXNH)

For needle core biopsy for investigation of lymph node-based disease, not believed to be lymphoma. Diagnostic entities may include infections, granulomatous disease and suspected or proven metastatic disease.

Spleen Complex (SPLENC)

Used for resection of spleen or portion for known history of lymphoma or other pathologic processes such as cyst.

Spleen Simple (SPLENS)

Used only for non-pathological resections of spleen, this includes trauma, injury pre-operative or iatrogenic.

Hepatopancreatobiliary System

Ampullary Biopsy (AMPBX)

Use for biopsies from the ampulla or papilla of Vater.

Ampullary Resection (AMPRE)

Use for formal local excisions of ampulla of Vater.

Bile Duct Biopsy BILEBX

Used for all endobiliary biopsies.

Bile Duct Resection BILERE

Used for formal bile duct resections that are not part of a hepatectomy or pancreatic resection.

Fine Needle Biopsy (FNB)

For endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle biopsy of lesion, whether neoplastic or non-neoplastic, where the sample is placed directly into formalin. Not a fine needle aspirate (FNA).

Gallbladder (GB)

Removal of total or part of the gallbladder.

Liver Biopsy Medical (LIVBXM)

Needle biopsy for suspected medical liver disease. For transplant biopsies please use LIVBXT. For EUS-guided FNB samples please use FNB. For focal lesions please use LIVBXS.

Please provide in the clinical details: liver function tests and relevant medication history.

Liver Biopsy Surgical (LIVBXS)

Needle biopsy for focal lesions in the liver. For EUS guided FNB samples, please use FNB.

Please provide in the clinical details: liver function tests and relevant medication history.

Liver Biopsy Transplant (LIVBXT)

Needle biopsy from transplanted livers for assessment of medical liver disease/rejection. For focal lesions please use LIVBXS.

Please provide in the clinical details: liver function tests and relevant medication history.

Liver Resection (LIVERE)

Use for all liver resection specimens (including small atypical resections/local excisions).

Node Biopsy Non-Haematopathology (LNBXNH)

For needle core biopsy for investigation of lymph node-based disease, not believed to be lymphoma. Diagnostic entities may include infections, granulomatous disease and suspected or proven metastatic disease.

Lymph Node Excision (LN)

For removal of a whole lymph node for investigation of lymph node-based disease. Diagnostic entities may include infections, granulomatous disease and suspected

or proven neoplastic disease, both primary and metastatic. Do not for needle core biopsies.

Pancreatic Biopsy (PANCBX)

Use for non-EUS guided needle biopsies e.g. percutaneous samples or biopsies taken using alternative imaging technique. Also use for enucleation specimens.

Pancreatic Resection (PANCRE)

Pancreaticoduodenectomy procedure, commonly called Whipples resection and distal pancreatectomies. For enucleation specimens please use PANCBX.

Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence Conjunctival Biopsy (IFCON)

Conjunctival biopsy for immunofluorescence analysis for diseases such as pemphigoid.

Immunofluorescence Oral Biopsy (IFOMB)

For immunofluorescence analysis of oral mucosa for suspected blistering diseases, e.g., mucous membrane pemphigoid and pemphigus vulgaris. The sample should be snap-frozen immediately or transferred to the laboratory in a suitable transport medium.

Immunofluorescence Renal Biopsy Medical (RENMED)

Medical renal biopsy for immunofluorescence analysis for diseases such as amyloidosis, membranous disease, lupus and others like IgA nephritis.
Please provide in the clinical details: Clinical history (proteinuria, haematuria, hypertension, diabetes), Relevant laboratory investigations (e.g. creatinine, eGFR, ANA, ANCA, anti-GBM, PLA2R etc.), clinical differential diagnosis.

Immunofluorescence Renal Biopsy Transplant (RENTRP)

Transplanted renal biopsy for immunofluorescence analysis is used for the purposes of graft vs. host rejection. A set of tests is complete to ensure there is no pathological process prior to transplant.
Please provide in the clinical details: Clinical history (primary renal disease, date of transplant, cadavaric / live donor), Relevant laboratory investigations (e.g. creatinine, eGFR, tacrolimus levels, DSA etc.), clinical differential diagnosis.

Immunofluorescence Skin Biopsy (IFSK)

Immunofluorescence analysis of skin biopsy for blistering diseases such as bullous pemphigoid and pemphigus.

Neuropathology

Brain Biopsy (BN)

This includes all brain biopsies and resections, meninges biopsies and resections and also includes spinal cord biopsies. If for Frozen section pre-book with Neuropathologist.

FatPad (FATPAD)

Abdominal fat for Amyloid investigation only

Hirschprung's biopsy (HDBX)

Paediatric specimen obtained in Children's Hospital consists of colonic biopsies for investigation of Hirschprung's

Muscle Biopsy (MUSCLE)

Biopsy of a muscle MUST be sent fresh to laboratory. There are muscle kits available in the lab and can be obtained following contact with the laboratory. Please inform the laboratory to ensure trained staff is available to carry out muscle tests.

Nerve Biopsy (NERVE)

Biopsy generally obtained from Sural nerve. Please inform the laboratory to ensure trained staff is available to carry out nerve tests.

Pituitary Biopsy (PIT)

Use for all pituitary region biopsies including Craniopharyngioma.

Oral Maxillofacial and Head & Neck

Ear Canal Biopsy (EARCBX)

For diagnostic sampling from any part of the ear canal (i.e., external auditory canal, middle ear cavity and ossicles; or inner ear). Diagnostic entities usually include inflammatory polyps, cholesteatoma and tumours.

Ear Canal Resection (EARCRE)

For excision of tumour in the ear canal (i.e., external auditory canal; middle ear cavity and ossicles; or inner ear). Not for resections of the pinna. - see Dermatopathology specimens.

Jaw Bone Biopsy (JAWBX)

For diagnostic sampling of bony abnormalities of maxilla or mandible, such as a non-healing socket, an abnormality of the jawbone or sequestrum of osteonecrosis. It may comprise a mixture of soft tissue and bony elements. Not for cystic lesions, see Jaw cyst.

Jaw Cyst (JAWCYS)

For diagnostic sampling or removal of cystic lesions of the jaw related to one or more teeth, even if the tooth is included in the sample. Diagnostic entities usually include radicular cyst, odontogenic keratocyst, dentigerous cyst and ameloblastoma.

Jaw Resection (JAWRE)

For excision of tumour within the maxilla or mandible, e.g., ameloblastoma, ossifying fibroma or sarcoma. Not for salivary gland tumours or carcinoma derived from oral or sinonasal mucosa.

Laryngeal Resection (LRYXRE)

For removal of the larynx with or without an accompanying resection of all or part of the thyroid gland, usually but not exclusively for tumour.

Lip Resection (LIP)

For shave excisions of vermilion mucosa or full-thickness mucocutaneous (e.g., wedge) excision of proven or suspected tumour on the skin, vermilion or labial mucosa of upper or lower lip with or without an accompanying shave excision. Not for diagnostic sampling (see Oral Mucosal Biopsy or Skin Biopsy).

Lymph Node Excision (LN)

For removal of a whole lymph node for investigation of lymph node-based disease. Not for needle core biopsies.

Lymph Node Resection (LNRE)

For resection of multiple lymph nodes, usually for assessment of metastatic disease. In the neck, no more than two anatomical levels can be represented. If three or more levels, see Neck Dissection

Nasal Polyp (NASPOL)

For removal or partial removal of sinonasal mucosal polyps, including suspected or proven sinonasal papilloma.

Nasal Resection (NASRE)

For resection of the external nose or mucosa of the nasal cavity or paranasal sinuses with or without the associated bone for tumours derived from the nasal vestibule or sinonasal mucosa, whether piecemeal or as a single piece of tissue.

Neck Dissection (NECK)

For dissection of lymph nodes in the neck that includes three or more anatomical levels within the same specimen container. For fewer than three "Levels", see Lymph Node Resection.

Node Biopsy Non-Haematopathology (LNBXNH)

For needle core biopsy for investigation of lymph node-based disease, not believed to be lymphoma. Diagnostic entities may include infections, granulomatous disease and suspected or proven metastatic disease.

Oral Mucosal Biopsy (OMB)

For diagnostic sampling of masses, ulcers, blisters and white, red or pigmented lesions within the oral cavity or on the vermilion of the lip. Not for samples of the skin of the lip or formal resection of oral mucosa (see Oral Mucosal Resection).

Oral Mucosal Polyp (OMP)

For diagnostic sampling or removal of intraoral polyps. Diagnostic entities include fibroepithelial polyp, epulis, denture-induced hyperplasia, squamous papilloma as well as "mucocele" (whether mucous extravasation cyst or mucous retention cyst).

Oral Mucosal Resection (OMRE)

For excision of proven or suspected mucosal tumour including dysplasia from the oral cavity. Not for salivary gland tumours (see Salivary Gland Resection Complex) or jaw tumours (see Jaw Resection).

Pharyngeal Resection (PHNXRE)

For resection of the oropharynx or hypopharynx, usually for mucosal-based neoplasia, whether piecemeal or as a single piece of tissue. If suspected salivary tumour of deep lobe of parotid gland, see Salivary Gland Resection Complex).

Salivary Gland Biopsy (SALBX)

For needle core biopsy or incisional biopsy of a salivary gland lesion, usually for diagnosis of neoplasm or assessment of xerostomia. Not for "mucoceles" (see Oral Mucosal Polyp).

Salivary Gland Resection Complex (SALREC)

For excision of tumour from major or minor salivary glands only. Not for inflammatory conditions (see Salivary Gland Resection Simple).

Salivary Gland Resection Simple (SALRES)

For removal of a major salivary gland for infective or obstructive salivary disease only. If tumour is suspected, see Salivary Gland Resection Complex).

Soft Tissue Biopsy (STBX)

For diagnostic sampling of developmental, degenerative, reactive or benign submucosal or subcutaneous lesion (e.g., thyroglossal duct cyst, ganglion cyst,

lipoma, etc.).

Soft Tissue Resection Simple (STRES)

For removal of a developmental, degenerative, reactive or benign submucosal or subcutaneous lesion. (e.g., thyroglossal duct cyst, ganglion cyst, lipoma, etc.)

Surgical Margins (SURGIC)

For additional tissue samples usually taken during formal resection to establish clear margins.

Tonsil Resection (TONSIL)

For resection of the tonsil whether tumour is suspected or not. Not for small diagnostic samples (see Upper Aerodigestive Tract Biopsy and Oral Mucosal Biopsy).

Tooth Decalcified (TOOTHD)

For suspected odontome or for one or more teeth removed as a result of conditions that are not related to hereditary disorders of tooth development, e.g., amelogenesis imperfecta, or as a consequence of caries or periodontal disease. Not if accompanied by a cystic lesion in the same container - see Jawcyst. The specimen will be decalcified.

Tooth Undecalcified (TOOTHG)

For suspected developmental abnormalities of teeth, e.g., amelogenesis imperfecta, molar-incisor hypoplasia. The tooth will not be decalcified.

Upper Aerodigestive biopsy (UAEDBX)

For diagnostic sampling of mucosal lesions from the nasal vestibule, nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses, nasopharynx, oropharynx, hypopharynx or larynx. Not for samples of vermilion or oral mucosa (see Oral Mucosal Biopsy) or oesophagus (see Oesophageal Biopsy).

Thoracic

Endobronchial Biopsy (BRONCB)

Small biopsy obtained at bronchoscopy (fibreoptic or rigid).
Please provide in the clinical details: location in bronchial tree, bronchoscopic and radiological findings

Lung Core Biopsy (LNGCOR)

Percutaneous (usually CT guided) biopsy for any type of lesion e.g. inflammatory, infectious or neoplastic.
Please provide in the clinical details: Lobe, clinical and radiological findings

Lung Resection (LUNGRE)

Anatomical resection (segmentectomy, lobectomy, pneumonectomy), usually for a mass lesion.
Please provide in the clinical details: Type of procedure, clinical and radiological findings

Lung Wedge (LUNGW)

Bullectomy or diagnostic wedge biopsy for infective, inflammatory or neoplastic disease. Can be sent fresh to the laboratory for frozen section analysis. Please contact to inform that procedure will take place.
Please provide in the clinical details: Lobe, clinical and radiological findings

Lymph Node resection (LNRE)

For resection of multiple lymph nodes in either one or two anatomical levels, usually for assessment of metastatic disease.

Mediastinal resection or biopsy (MEDIST)

Any diagnostic mediastinal biopsy except resection of the thymus, e.g. sampling of a mass lesion or mediastinal lymph nodes
Please provide in the clinical details: Clinical and radiological findings

Node Biopsy Non-Haematopathology (LNBXNH)

For needle core biopsy for investigation of lymph node-based disease, not believed to be lymphoma. Diagnostic entities may include infections, granulomatous disease and suspected or proven metastatic disease.

Pleural Biopsy (PLEURB)

For assessment of pleural lesions commonly performed by Video- Assisted Thoracic Surgery (VATS)
Please provide in the clinical details: Clinical and radiological findings

Pleural Resection (PLEURE)

Decortication for empyema or symptomatic relief of pleural neoplasm. Often sent as larger piece meal tissue.
Please provide in the clinical details: Clinical and radiological findings

Soft Tissue Biopsy (STBX)

For diagnostic sampling of developmental, degenerative, reactive or neoplastic submucosal, subcutaneous or subfascial / intramuscular lesions.

Thymus (THYMUS)

Thymectomy for assessment in patients with myasthenia gravis or suspected thymic

neoplasms.
Please provide in the clinical details: Clinical and radiological findings

Urology

Bladder Biopsy (BLADBX)

Sample of bladder to confirm or exclude neoplasia.
Please provide in the clinical details: Site, number of biopsies, clinical diagnosis or query

Bladder Chippings Complex (TURBC)

Confirmation of urothelial neoplasia, over 1 gram of tissue for analysis.
Please provide in the clinical details: Site, tumour size (< or > 3 cm if appropriate), clinical diagnosis, Muscle invasive bladder cancer, Fast Track.

Bladder Chippings Simple (TURBS)

Confirmation of urothelial neoplasia, less than 1 gram of tissue for analysis.
Please provide in the clinical details: Site, tumour size (< or > 3 cm if appropriate), clinical diagnosis, Muscle invasive bladder cancer, Fast Track.

Bladder Resection (BLADRE)

Partial or total cystectomy / cystoprostatectomy.
Please provide in the clinical details: Clinical diagnosis, Reason for surgery, Site of tumour, Imaging findings, open, laparascopic or robotic surgery

Disposal Only (DISP)

For specimen which DO NOT require pathological assessment.

Epididymis (EPIDID)

Usually removal of cyst.
Please provide in the clinical details: Site, clinical diagnosis or query.

Immunofluorescence Renal Biopsy Medical (RENMED)

Medical renal biopsy for immunofluorescence analysis for diseases such as amyloidosis, membranous disease, lupus and others like IgA nephritis.
Please provide in the clinical details: Clinical history (proteinuria, haematuria, hypertension, diabetes), Relevant laboratory investigations (e.g. creatinine, eGFR, ANA, ANCA, anti-GBM, PLA2R etc.), clinical differential diagnosis.

Immunofluorescence Renal Biopsy Transplant (RENTRP)

Transplanted renal biopsy for immunofluorescence analysis is used for the purposes of graft vs. host rejection. A set of tests is complete to ensure there is no pathological process prior to transplant.
Please provide in the clinical details: Clinical history (primary renal disease, date of transplant, cadavaric / live donor), Relevant laboratory investigations (e.g. creatinine, eGFR, tacrolimus levels, DSA etc.), clinical differential diagnosis.

Kidney Partial Resection Complex (KIDREP)

Partial Kidney resection for malignancy.
Please provide in the clinical details: Site, clinical diagnosis, open, laparascopic or robotic surgery.

Kidney Resection Complex (KIDREC)

Radical Kidney resection for malignancy.
Please provide in the clinical details: Site, clinical diagnosis, open, laparascopic or robotic surgery.

Kidney Resection Simple (KIDRES)

Benign kidney disease

Please provide in the clinical details: Site, clinical diagnosis or query, open, laparascopic or robotic surgery.

Kidney Transplant Resection (KIDRTX)

Removal of failed transplant.

Please provide in the clinical details: clinical diagnosis or reason for explant, open, laparascopic or robotic surgery

Lymph Node Excision (LN)

For removal of a whole lymph node for investigation of lymph node-based disease. Diagnostic entities may include infections, granulomatous disease and suspected or proven neoplastic disease, both primary and metastatic. Do not for needle core biopsies.

Lymph Node resection (LNRE)

For resection of multiple lymph nodes in either one or two anatomical levels, usually for assessment of metastatic disease.

Node Biopsy Non-Haematopathology (LNBXNH)

For needle core biopsy for investigation of lymph node-based disease, not believed to be lymphoma. Diagnostic entities may include infections, granulomatous disease and suspected or proven metastatic disease.

Paratesticular Biopsy (PARTES)

For suspicion of tumour.

Please provide in the clinical details: Site, number of biopsies or clinical diagnosis

Pelvic Exenteration (PELVEX)

Removal of bladder, uterus, adnexa, and rectum for bladder malignancy.

Please provide in the clinical details: Clinical diagnosis, Reason for surgery, site of tumour, imaging findings, open, laparascopic or robotic surgery.

Penile Biopsy (PENBX)

For diagnosis or to exclude malignancy.

Please provide in the clinical details: Site (foreskin, glans, shaft), number of biopsies, clinical diagnosis or query.

Penile Glansectomy (PENRSG)

Removal of squamous carcinoma of penis.

Please provide in the clinical details: Site of tumour (foreskin, glans).

Penile Resection (PENIRE)

Removal of squamous carcinoma of penis.

Please provide in the clinical details: Site of tumour (foreskin, glans, shaft).

Prepuce (PREPUC)

Used for resection of Foreskin.

Please provide in the clinical details: clinical diagnosis or query.

Prostatectomy (PROSRS)

Used for resection of prostate.

Please provide in the clinical details: PSA, PSA density, Gleason score on biopsy, MRI findings, PIRADS score

Prostatic Biopsy in multiple containers (PROSM)

Used for multiple needle core biopsies of prostate.

Please provide in the clinical details: Site(s), PSA, PSA density, MRI PIRADS score

Prostatic Biopsy in one container (PROSBX)

Used for biopsy of prostate, maximum of 2 needle cores. If more than 2 even on same container, please select PROSM.

Please provide in the clinical details: Site, PSA, PSA density, MRI PIRADS score

Prostatic Chippings (TURP)

Confirmation of benign changes or exclude neoplasia.

Please provide in the clinical details: clinical diagnosis, imaging findings, PSA / PSA density if known

Renal Biopsy Surgical (RENSUR)

Tumour investigation.

Please provide in the clinical details: Site, size of lesion, Imaging findings, number of biopsies, clinical diagnosis or query

Renal Pelvis Biopsy (REPVBX)

Done through Cystoscopy or Uteroscopy.

Please provide in the clinical details: Site, number of biopsies, clinical diagnosis or query

Sentinel Node Penile (SLNPEN)

Used for penile sentinel nodes.

Please provide in the clinical details: Site, number of lymph nodes, Imaging, type, grade, stage of primary tumour, imaging findings

Soft Tissue Biopsy (STBX)

For diagnostic sampling of developmental, degenerative, reactive or neoplastic submucosal, subcutaneous or subfascial / intramuscular lesions.

Spermatic Cord Biopsy (SPERMC)

For diagnosis.

Please provide in the clinical details: Site, clinical diagnosis or query

Testicular Biopsy (TESTBX)

For diagnosis of cause of infertility of germ cell neoplasia in situ.

Please provide in the clinical details: Site, clinical diagnosis or reason for biopsy, relevant laboratory findings.

Testicular Resection Benign (TESTRS)

Confirmation of benign lesion.

Please provide in the clinical details: Site, clinical diagnosis, imaging findings

Testicular Resection Malignant (TESTRC)

Diagnosis of germ cell or sex cord stromal testicular tumour.

Please provide in the clinical details: Site, clinical diagnosis, imaging findings, laboratory markers (B-HCG, AFP, LDH).

Ureteric Biopsy (URETBX)

Sample of ureter to confirm or exclude neoplasia.

Please provide in the clinical details: Site, number of biopsies, clinical diagnosis or query.

Ureteric Resection (URETRE)

Resection of ureter.

Please provide in the clinical details: Previous history, Relevant imaging, Clinical

diagnosis or query.

Urethral Biopsy (UREHBX)

Sample of urethra to confirm or exclude neoplasia.
Please provide in the clinical details: Site, number of biopsies, clinical diagnosis or query.

Urethreric Resection (UREHRE)

Resection of urethra.
Please provide in the clinical details: Previous history, Relevant imaging, Clinical diagnosis or query.

Vas Deferens (VAS)

Used for sterilization
Please provide in the clinical details: Site(s), reason for procedure