D5619

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§493.1274 Standard: Cytology

(b)(3) Nongynecologic specimens that have a high potential for cross-contamination must be stained separately from other nongynecologic specimens, and the stains must be filtered or changed following staining.

Interpretive **Guidelines §493.1274(b)(3)**

A monochromatic stain such as toluidine blue may be used to determine the cellularity of nongynecologic specimens. Once a specimen has been concentrated, usually by centrifugation, a small drop of specimen is placed on a slide. A drop of stain is placed next to the specimen, allowed to mix, and coverslipped. Cellularity is evaluated microscopically. Highly cellular specimens have a high potential for cross-contamination. One option would be for the laboratory to stain these specimens after routine staining has been completed.

Laboratories which use automated staining methodologies must follow the manufacturer's instructions. Use D5411.

Probes §493.1274(b)(3)

How is the cellularity of nongynecologic specimens checked prior to cytopreparation (staining)?

What procedure does the laboratory use to determine which specimens must be stained separately?

§493.1274 Standard: Cytology

(c) Control Procedures**. The laboratory must establish and follow written policies and procedures for a program designed to detect errors in the performance of cytologic examinations and the reporting of results. The program must include the following:**