

CAP Accreditation Checklists – 2024 Edition

The College of American Pathologists (CAP) accreditation checklists contain the CAP accreditation program requirements, developed on more than 50 years of insight and pathology expertise. The following is a complete list of the CAP accreditation checklists:

CHECKLISTS	SUBDISCIPLINES	DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS
All Common	N/A	 Proficiency testing Policy and procedure manuals Specimen collection and handling Quality management Reporting of results Reagents Instruments and equipment maintenance/function checks Thermometers and temperature-dependent equipment and environments Pipettes and analytical balances Waived test implementation Test method validation/verification – nonwaived tests Individualized quality control plans
Anatomic Pathology	 Anatomic Pathology Processing Autopsy Pathology Circulating Tumor Cell Analysis Digital Image Analysis Electron Microscopy Flow Cytometry Data Interpretation Intra-operative Consultation In Vivo Microscopy Molecular Anatomic Pathology Surgical Pathology 	 Surgical pathology Intra-operative consultation Fine-needle aspiration Histology Immunochemistry and immunofluorescence microscopy In situ hybridization (ISH) Predictive marker testing Digital image analysis Flow cytometry data interpretation Circulating tumor cell analysis Autopsy pathology Forensic pathology Electron microscopy In vivo and ex vivo microscopy
Biorepository	 General Specimen Processing Specimen Collection/Procurement Specimen Distribution and Agreements 	 Quality management Biospecimen collection and handling Biospecimen processing and quality, including DNA/RNA extraction/amplification, cell

	 Specimen Informatics Specimen Storage 	fractionization, cell and tissue culture, and histology • Specialized techniques, such as whole slide imaging, digital image analysis, tissue microarray, laser capture microdissection, and molecular methods • Inventory management system • Storage • Source and sponsor facilities • Informed consent and institutional review board • Distribution policies and agreements
Chemistry and Toxicology	 Blood Gases Chemistry Special Chemistry Toxicology 	 Automated chemistry procedures Blood gas analysis Therapeutic drug monitoring Toxicology screening and confirmatory testing Prenatal screening Cystic fibrosis sweat testing Tumor marker, immune system, and infectious disease immunoassays Hemoglobin separation Methods, such as thin layer chromatography (TLC), gas chromatography (GC), high performance liquid chromatograph (HPLC), mass spectrometry (MS), Imaging MS, atomic absorption, radioimmunoassay (RIA), and electrophoresis
Clinical Biochemical Genetics	 Clinical Biochemical Genetics Newborn Screening 	 Diagnostic testing for inborn errors of metabolism Methods, such as enzyme assays, TLC, GC, HPLC, MS, electrophoresis, and RIA Newborn screening

Cytogenetics	 Conventional Cytogenetics Genomic Copy Number Microarray In Situ Hybridization Remote Data Assessment 	 Cytogenetic studies for constitutional and neoplastic disorders ISH for constitutional and neoplastic disorders, including predictive marker testing Digital image analysis Genomic copy number analysis using arrays
Cytopathology	 Cytology Processing Cytology Screening Gynecologic Cytopathology Non-gynecologic Cytopathology 	 Cytology processing and staining Cytology screening, manual and automated Immunocytochemistry, including predictive marker and p16/Ki67 dual stain testing Gynecologic cytopathology Non-gynecologic cytology (including fine-needle aspiration)
Director Assessment	N/A	 Laboratory director qualifications Laboratory director responsibilities
Flow Cytometry	Flow Cytometry	 Blood lymphocyte subset enumeration CD34 stem cell enumeration Leukemia and lymphoma immunophenotyping DNA content and cell cycle analysis Rare event flow cytometric assays
Forensic Drug Testing	 Drug Testing – Hair Drug Testing – Meconium Drug Testing – Nails Drug Testing – Oral fluid Drug Testing – Umbilical Cord Drug Testing – Urine Drug Testing – Urine Screen Only Drug Testing – Whole Blood 	 Non-medical drug testing Screening and confirmatory testing for different specimen types (urine, blood, oral fluid, hair, meconium, umbilical cord, and nails) Specimen handling and chain-of-custody Certification/inspection of results Methods, such as immunoassays, LC, GC, and MS
Hematology and Coagulation	Body Fluid AnalysisCoagulationHematology	CBC and differentials, automated and manual Reticulocytes, automated and manual

		 Bone marrow preparations Abnormal hemoglobin detection Blood film examination for microorganisms Body fluid cell counts (automated and manual) and differentials Semen analysis, automated and manual Routine coagulation assays Specialized coagulation assays, including factor assays, mixing studies, D-dimer, electrophoresis studies, platelet function assays, and viscoelastic testing.
Histocompatibility	Clinical Transplantation Support HLA Cellular Functional Tests HLA Flow Cytometry HLA Serology HLA Solid Phase Assays HLA Molecular Non-NGS	 HLA testing by serologic, molecular, flow cytometry, immunoassay, and solid phase methods Class I and II antigen typing HLA antibody screening, identification, and crossmatching DNA typing, including low and high resolution typing, and DNA sequence-based typing Donor-recipient histocompatibility, including renal, hematopoietic progenitor cell, and non-renal organ transplants Hematopoietic progenitor cell engraftment and monitoring
Immunology	• Immunology	General immunology assays, manual and automated Immune system profiles Tumor marker and infectious disease immunoassays Microbial antigen testing Waived molecular-based microbiology tests ABO/Rh and antibody screening (non-transfusion related) Syphilis serology HIV Primary diagnostic testing Western blot
Laboratory General	N/A	Quality management systemSpecimen collection

		 Chain-of-custody specimen collection and handling Direct-to-consumer testing Specimen transport and tracking Result reporting Quality of water Laboratory computer services Telepathology and remote data assessment Whole slide imaging Personnel Physical facilities Laboratory Safety California laboratory licensure requirements
Limited Service	 Body Fluid Analysis Coagulation Hematology Blood Gas Analysis Chemistry Special Chemistry Toxicology Bacteriology Parasitology Virology Urinalysis Immunology Immunohematology 	Contains a limited subset of requirements from the checklists, including: Automated and manual hematology testing, including CBC, reticulocytes, and differentials Routine coagulation assays Body fluid analysis, including semen analysis Automated general chemistry Blood gas analysis Therapeutic drug monitoring Screening for drugs of abuse Tumor marker and infectious disease immunoassays Urinalysis dipstick and microscopy, manual and automated methods Microbiology specimen set up, direct specimen examination, stains, and antigen typing for various subdisciplines General immunology assays, including anti-nuclear antibody testing, HIV primary diagnostic testing, and immune system profiles Microbial antigen/antibody testing Non-transfusion-related immunohematology testing Syphilis serology Waived molecular based microbiology tests

Microbiology	 Bacteriology Molecular Microbiology Mycobacteriology Mycology Parasitology Virology 	 Culture setup, staining, antigen typing, screening, identification, and susceptibility testing for bacteriology, mycology, mycobacteriology, and virology Parasitology, including stool for ova and parasites and blood films for microorganisms Molecular microbiology, including waived and non-waived FDA-cleared/approved methods, modified methods, and laboratory-developed methods Microbial identification, using methods such as MALDI-TOF MS, GC, HPLC, ISH, target and signal amplification, and sequencing
Molecular Pathology	Inherited Genetics Molecular Oncology – Hematologic Diseases Molecular Oncology – Solid Tumor Infectious Disease NGS HLA NGS	 Clinical molecular genetics testing, including oncology, inherited disease, pharmacogenomics, HLA, forensic identity, and relationship testing applications Molecular assay validation ISH for constitutional and neoplastic disorders, including predictive marker testing Methods, such as electrophoresis, PCR, arrays, digital image analysis, and sequencing Next-generation sequencing for inherited diseases, including non-invasive screening of maternal plasma to detect fetal trisomy, inherited diseases, oncology, infectious disease, and HLA. Hematopoietic progenitor cell engraftment monitoring
Point-of-Care Testing (POC)	POCT – Nonwaived POCT – Provider-Performed Microscopy and Limited Waived Testing POCT - Waived	Tests performed at or near the patient bedside (non-dedicated space) Waived and moderate-complexity testing Kit tests or hand-carried instruments transported to the patient location

		 Blood gas analysis D-dimer studies HIV primary diagnostic testing Waived molecular-based microbiology testing Provider-performed microscopy
Reproductive Laboratory Medicine	AndrologyEmbryology	 Complete semen analysis, automated and manual methods Biochemical testing Anti-sperm antibody testing Sperm processing for therapeutic insemination Embryology procedures Embryo and gamete cryopreservation Donor reproductive cell/tissue programs
Transfusion Medicine	 Cellular Therapy Services Donor Services Immunohematology Tissue Storage and Issue Transfusion Services 	 Immunohematology testing, manual and automated Compatibility testing, including computer crossmatches Perinatal testing Transfusion procedures and adverse reactions Therapeutic phlebotomy Donor and therapeutic apheresis Component preparation, storage, and modification Cellular therapy Tissue storage and issue Donor section, collection, and testing
Urinalysis	Urinalysis	Urinalysis dipstick, automated and manual methods Manual urine microscopy Automated microscopy systems