Fixed Tissue List for Histopathology

1. Preserve the tissues in 10% buffered formalin at a ratio of 1 part tissue to 10 parts formalin.
2. Samples should be no more than 0.5 cm to 1 cm thick and 3 x 4 cm (length and width) to fix properly. The exceptions are brain, spinal cord, and eye. The ratio of tissue to formalin is 1:10 in the wide mouth containers.
3. Tissues collected should be based on case information, medical history, and necropsy findings including lesions, wounds, and evidence of injury or disease.

- Salivary gland
- Oral/pharyngeal mucosa and tonsil
- Tongue: cross section near tip including both mucosal surfaces
- Lung: sections from several lobes including a major bronchus
- Trachea
- Thyroid/parathyroid
- Lymph nodes: cervical, mediastinal, bronchial, mesenteric and lumbar; cut transversely
- Thymus
- Heart: sections from both sides including valves
- Liver: sections from three different areas including gall bladder
- Spleen: cross sections including capsule

**GI Tract:** 3-cm long sections of

- Esophagus
- Stomach: multiple sections from all regions of the lining
- Intestines: multiple sections from different areas
- Omentum: 3-cm square
- Pancreas: sections from two areas
- Adrenal: entire gland with transverse incision
- Kidney: cortex and medulla from each kidney
- Urinary bladder, ureters, urethra: cross section of bladder and 2-cm sections of ureter and urethra
- Reproductive tract: entire uterus and ovaries with longitudinal cuts into lumens of uterine horns; both testes (transversely cut) with epididymis; entire prostate transversely cut
- Eye
- Brain: cut longitudinally along midline
- Spinal cord: sections from cervical, thoracic, and lumbar cord
- Diaphragm and skeletal muscle: cross section of thigh muscles
- Opened rib or longitudinally sectioned femur: marrow must be exposed for proper fixation
- Skin: full thickness of abdominal skin, lip, and ear pinna
- Neonates: umbilical stump; include surrounding tissues