Anatomical pathology is the branch of medicine concerned with the study of the morphologic aspects of disease. Anatomical pathologists specialize in examining tissues removed by needle aspiration, surgical procedures or autopsy. They are responsible for diagnosing diseased tissue and investigating the mechanisms and development of disease. This may include the structural and physical changes that occur.

Anatomical pathology includes subspecialties that deal specifically with organ systems. These include: gynecological pathology; dermatopathology; gastrointestinal pathology; cardiovascular pathology; respiratory pathology; musculoskeletal pathology; renal pathology, genito-urinary pathology; endocrine pathology; ophthalmic pathology; E.N.T. pathology; and neuropathology. It also involves specific laboratory methods such as cytopathology, immunopathology and electron microscopy, or certain types of clinical cases including pediatric pathology and forensic pathology.

Upon completion of medical school, to become certified in this specialty requires an additional 5 years of approved residency training. This training includes: 1 year of basic clinical training; 3 years of approved residency training in anatomical pathology (including training in surgical
pathology and autopsy pathology); a minimum of 3 months' training in cytopathology; and training in forensic pathology and pediatric pathology. A further year of approved residency is also required.

For further training requirements go to:  
http://www.royalcollege.ca/portal/page/portal/rc/credentials/start/routes/traditional_route

Canadian Association of Pathologists:  
www.cap-acp.org
## Number of physicians and physicians/100,000 population in Anatomical Pathology in Canada, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/Territory</th>
<th>Physicians</th>
<th>Phys/100k pop'n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland/Labrador</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td><strong>1022</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile*
Physicians/100,000 population in Anatomical Pathology
Canada, 1995 to 2016

Source: CMA Masterfile
Anatomical Pathologists by age and gender in Canada, 2016

**Gender**
- Male: 57%
- Female: 43%

**Age Group**
- 34 and under: 3%
- 35 - 44: 19%
- 45 - 54: 30%
- 55 - 64: 33%
- 65 and over: 15%

Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile
Anatomical Pathologists by age and gender in Canada, 2016

Source: 2016 CMA Masterfile
Main work setting of Anatomical Pathologists in Canada, 2014

- Academic Health Sciences Centre: 42%
- Community Hospital: 31%
- Non-AHSC Teaching Hospital: 8%
- Research Unit: 8%
- Private Office/Clinic: 3%
- Admin/Corp office: 2%
- Nursing home/long term care facility/seniors’ residence: 2%

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Practice organization for Anatomical Pathologists in Canada, 2014

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
### Hours worked per week (excluding on-call) by Anatomical Pathologists in Canada, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Hours worked per week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care without teaching component</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care with teaching component</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching without patient care</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect patient care</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility committees</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing practice</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued professional development</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK</strong></td>
<td><strong>50.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
On-call duty hours spent per month by Anatomical Pathologists in Canada, 2014

Time spent on call spent in direct patient care = 13 hrs./month

Source: 2014 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Remuneration for Anatomical Pathologists in Canada

Primary payment method in 2013

- 90% + fee-for-service: 46%
- 90% + salary: 17%
- 90% + other*: 20%
- Blended: 15%
- NR: 2%

* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

National Physician Survey, 2013, CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Satisfaction in Anatomical Pathologists in Canada, 2013

Balance of personal & professional commitments
- Very dissatisfied: 5%
- Dissatisfied: 8%
- Neutral: 16%
- Satisfied: 32%
- Very satisfied: 29%
- NR: 9%

Current professional life
- Very dissatisfied: 5%
- Dissatisfied: 4%
- Neutral: 11%
- Satisfied: 47%
- Very satisfied: 18%

Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Number of Anatomical Pathologists who retired during the THREE year period of 2013 to 2015

Source: CMA Masterfile – year over year comparisons

Note: “Retired” is based on giving up licence and is therefore excludes those who have retired from clinical practice but are still licensed; it includes physicians who have temporarily given up their licence but may return to practice at a later date.
Total and Ministry funded postgraduate MD trainees in 2014/15 – *Anatomical pathology*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty of Medicine</th>
<th>Ministry funded</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Faculty of Medicine</th>
<th>Ministry funded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUN</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>McMaster U</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalhousie U</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>UWO</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Laval</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>NOSM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Sherbrooke</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>U Manitoba</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Montréal</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>U Sask</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGill U</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>U Alberta</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Ottawa</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>U Calgary</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens U</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>UBC</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U Toronto</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes Forensic pathology

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
First year and exiting postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15 – Anatomical Pathology

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
Postgraduate-MD trainees in 2014/15 – Anatomical Pathology

• Total of 42 first year Anatomical Pathology trainees representing 18% of all Anatomical Pathology trainees.

• Total of 234 Anatomical Pathology trainees representing 2% of all Ministry funded trainees.

• Total of 14 visa trainees in Anatomical Pathology.

• Total of 37 Anatomical Pathology trainees completed postgraduate training in 2014.

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
Location of 2013 Postgraduate-MD exits in 2015

Anatomical Pathology

Of the 41 exits in 2013, 36 (88%) were known to be practising in Canada

Source: 2014/15 Annual Census of Post-MD Trainees, CAPER
Stress associated with finding employment at end of residency

Source: 2012 National Physician Survey of residents. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Links to the organizations supplying information for this document

National Physician Survey
http://www.nationalphysiciansurvey.ca

Canadian Medical Association
http://www.cma.ca/pdc

Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada
http://www.caper.ca/

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada
http://www.royalcollege.ca/portal/page/portal/rc/credentials/start/routes/traditional_route

College of Family Physicians of Canada
http://www.cfpc.ca

Canadian Institute for Health Information
http://www.cihi.ca