General/Clinical Pathology Profile

Updated March 2018
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GENERAL INFORMATION

General pathology is a specialty concerned with all aspects of laboratory investigation in health and disease that focuses on the causes, manifestations and diagnosis of disease. A pathologist may act as a consultant for clinical physicians and their advice is often sought in the treatment of patients. Pathologists apply a range of biomedical science knowledge to achieve a diagnosis.

General/clinical pathology is the specialty encompassing autopsy, surgical pathology, anatomical pathology, cytology and medical biochemistry, hematological pathology, medical microbiology and transfusion medicine.

General pathologists are competent in the selection and interpretation of diagnostic tests, in the principles of methodology instrumentation and quality control, and managerial skills appropriate to the direction of a clinical laboratory in a community hospital.

Source: Pathway evaluation program
GENERAL INFORMATION

They are involved in the day-to-day liaison between the laboratory and the clinical staff and serve as consultants to clinical colleagues in the application of the resources of the laboratory to help solve clinical problems.

Upon completion of medical school, to become certified in general pathology requires an additional 5 years of Royal College-approved residency training. This training includes:

• 1 year of basic clinical training;
• 2 years of Royal College-approved training in anatomical pathology that must include: 1 year of surgical pathology; at least 2 months of training in a formal, structured medico-legal autopsy program, which must provide exposure to an appropriate mix of medico-legal autopsy cases in sufficient numbers to meet training objectives; and 3 months training in cytopathology;

Source: Pathway evaluation program
GENERAL INFORMATION

• 6 months of Royal College-approved training in each of medical biochemistry; hematological pathology, incorporating morphological hematology, coagulation, and transfusion medicine; microbiology, including bacteriology, immunology, mycology, parasitology and virology;

• 6 months of electives including experience in laboratories in smaller community hospitals and in freestanding clinical laboratories. It must include training in facilities with laboratory physicians practicing general pathology.

For further details on training requirements please go to:

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada

Canadian Association of Pathologists

Source: Pathway evaluation program
# General/Clinical Pathology Profile

**Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2017**

<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>4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td><strong>312</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2017 CMA Masterfile
Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2017

Source: 1995-2017 CMA Masterfiles
Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2017

Source: 1995-2017 CMA Masterfiles
Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.
Source: 2017 CMA Masterfile
Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2017 CMA Masterfile
Percentage by main work setting, 2013

- Community hospital: 41%
- Free-standing lab/diagnostic clinic: 17%
- Academic Health Sciences Centre: 15%
- Private Office/Clinic: 5%
- Other hospital: 2%
- Non-AHSC Teaching Hospital: 1%

* 2017 data for this specialty is not available

Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
# Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2010

<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>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care with teaching component</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching without patient care</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect patient care</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility committees</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing practice</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued professional development</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK</strong></td>
<td><strong>47.2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 2017 data for this specialty is not available

Source: 2010 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Percentage by remuneration method

Primary payment method in 2013

- 90% + fee-for-service: 12%
- 90% + salary: 25%
- 90% + other*: 22%
- Blended: 30%
- NR

* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract and other methods

* 2017 data for this specialty is not available

Source: 2013 National Physician Survey, CFPC, CMA, Royal College

Updated March 2018
Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2013

Balance of personal & professional commitments

- 16% Satisfied or very satisfied
- 17% Neutral
- 20% Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied
- 48% NR

Current professional life

- 16% Satisfied or very satisfied
- 8% Neutral
- 11% Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied
- 65% NR

* 2017 data for this specialty is not available

Source: 2013 National Physician Survey. CFPC, CMA, Royal College
Number of retirees during the three year period of 2014-2016

Source: CMA Masterfile – year over year comparisons
Note: “Retired” is based on giving up licence and therefore excludes those who have retired from clinical practice but are still licensed; those younger than 45 may include physicians who have temporarily given up their licence but return to practice at a later date.
Links to additional resources

- Association of Faculties of Medicine of Canada
- Canadian Institute for Health Information
- Canadian Medical Association’s Physician Data Centre
- Canadian Post-MD Education Registry (CAPER)
- College of Family Physicians of Canada
- National Physician Survey (2004-2014)
- Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada