

Anatomical Pathology Profile

Updated August 2018

Click on any of the contents below to navigate to the slide. Please click the “home icon” located at the top right of each slide to return to the “table of contents” slide.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Slide
▪ General Information	3-4
▪ Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2018	5
▪ Number/100,000 population, 1995-2018	6
▪ Number by gender & year, 1995-2018	7
▪ Percentage by gender & age, 2018	8
▪ Number by gender & age, 2018	9
▪ Percentage by main work setting, 2017	10
▪ Percentage by practice organization, 2017	11
▪ Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2017	12
▪ On-call duty hours per month, 2017	13
▪ Percentage by remuneration method	14
▪ Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2017	15
▪ Number of retirees during the three year period of 2014-2016	16
▪ Employment situation, 2017	17
▪ Links to additional resources	18



GENERAL INFORMATION

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.



GENERAL INFORMATION

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 details on training requirements please go to:

[Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada](#)

[Canadian Association of Pathologists](#)



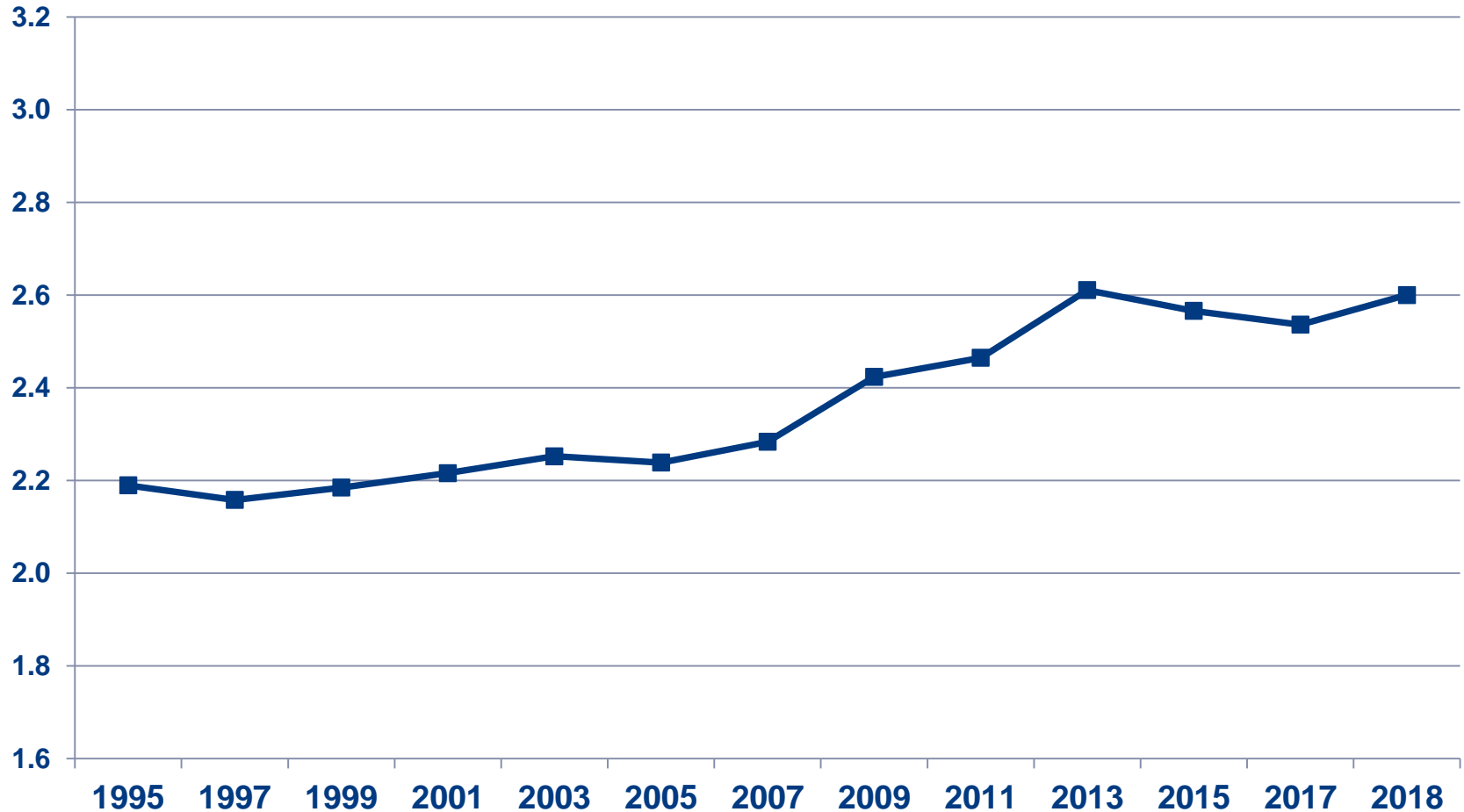
Total number & number/100,000 population by province, 2018

Province/Territory	Physicians	Phys/100k pop'n
Newfoundland/Labrador	19	3.6
Prince Edward Island	3	2.0
Nova Scotia	37	3.9
New Brunswick	19	2.5
Quebec	183	2.2
Ontario	390	2.7
Manitoba	48	3.6
Saskatchewan	24	2.1
Alberta	122	2.8
British Columbia	116	2.4
Territories	0	0.0
CANADA	961	2.6

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile



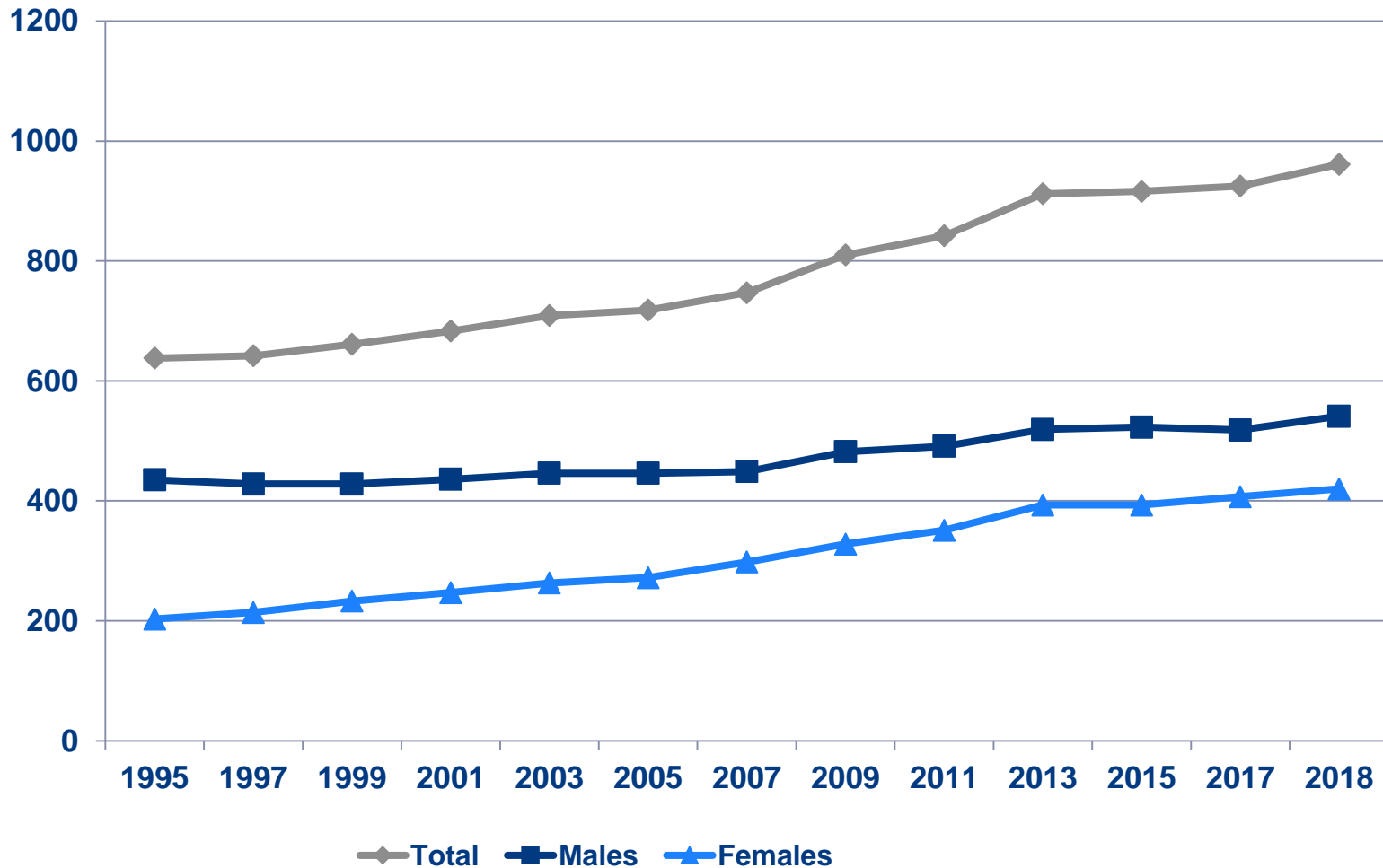
Number/100,000 population, 1995 to 2018



Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles



Number by gender & year, 1995 to 2018

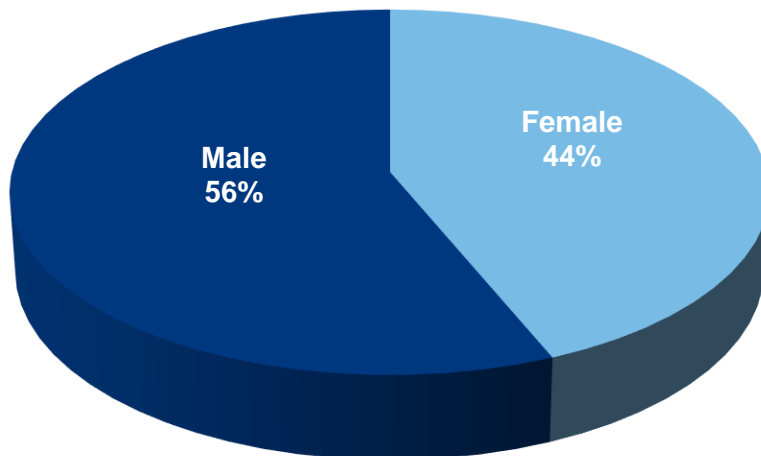


Source: 1995-2018 CMA Masterfiles

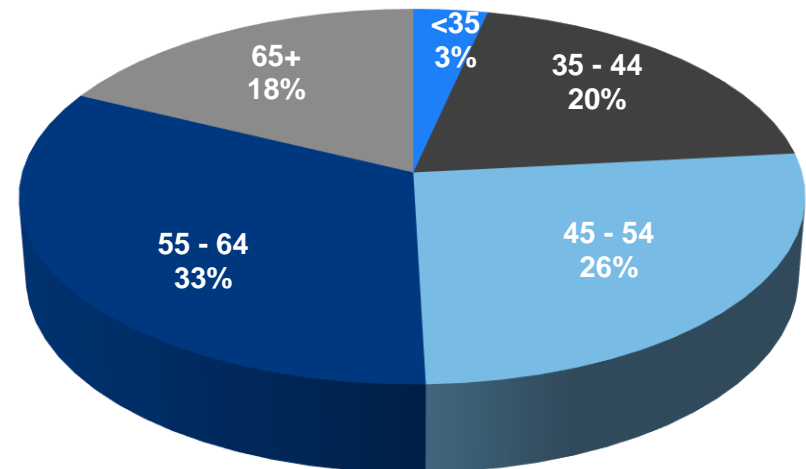


Percentage by gender & age, 2018

Gender



Age Group

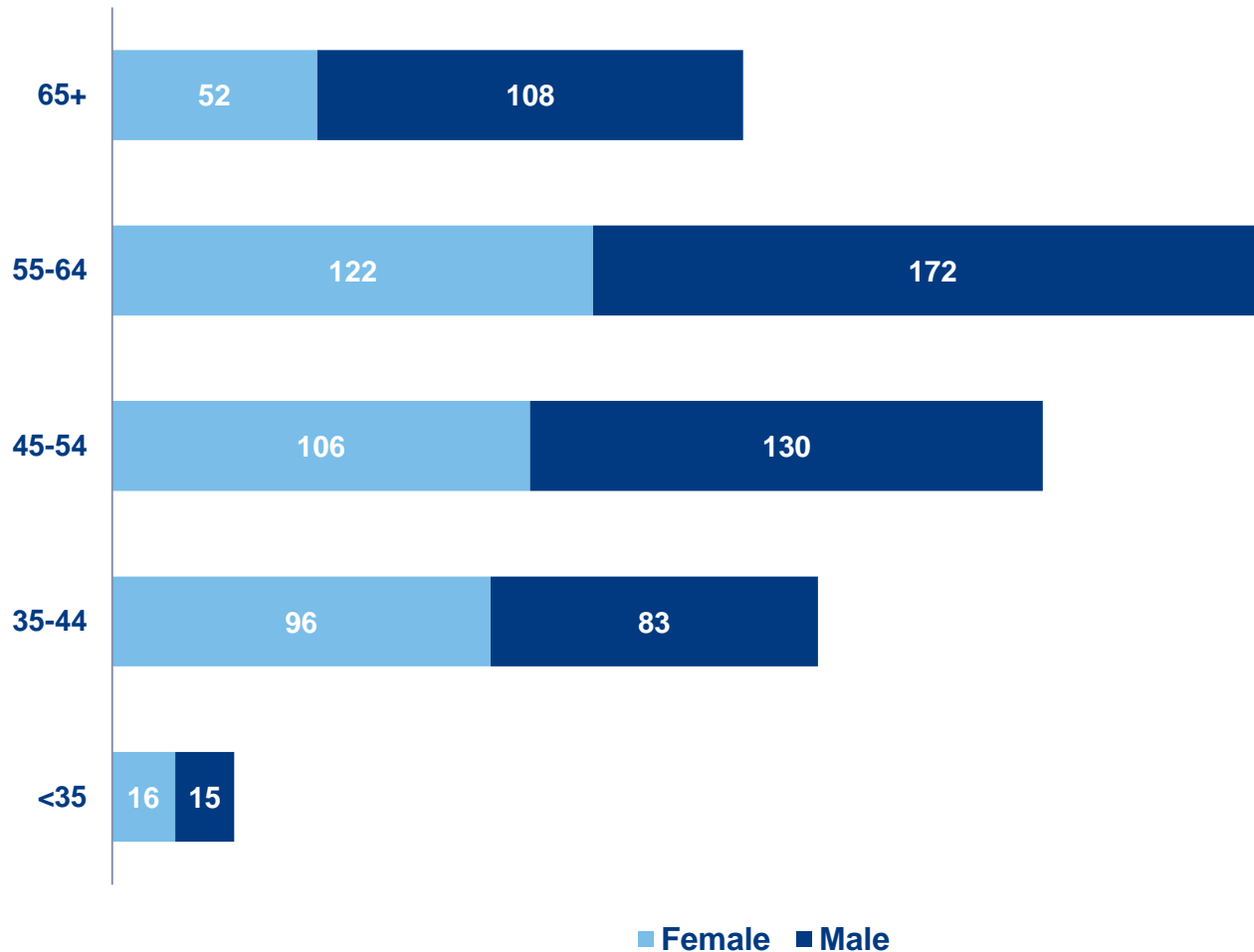


Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile



Number by gender & age, 2018

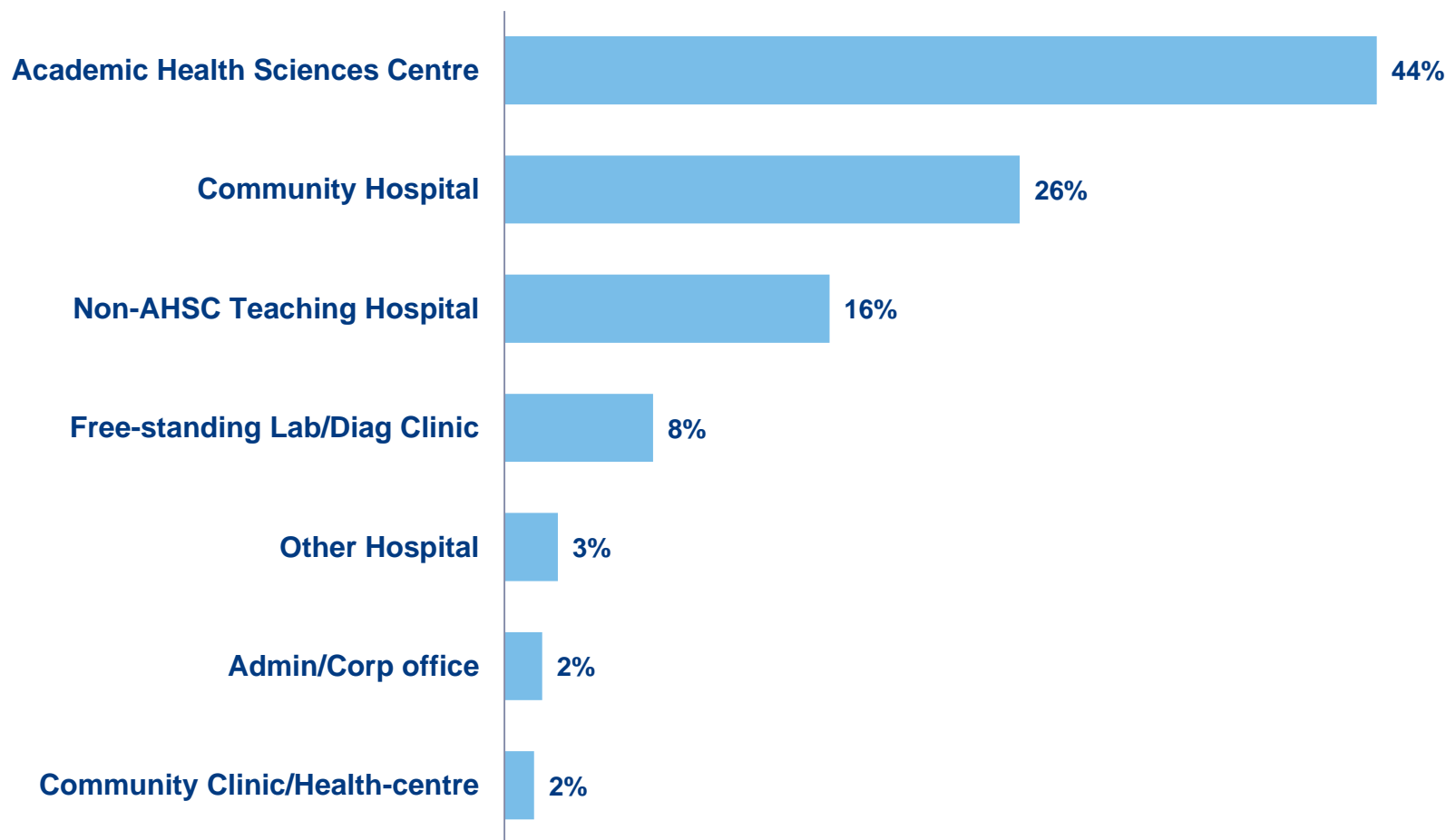


Excludes those where gender or age is unknown.

Source: 2018 CMA Masterfile



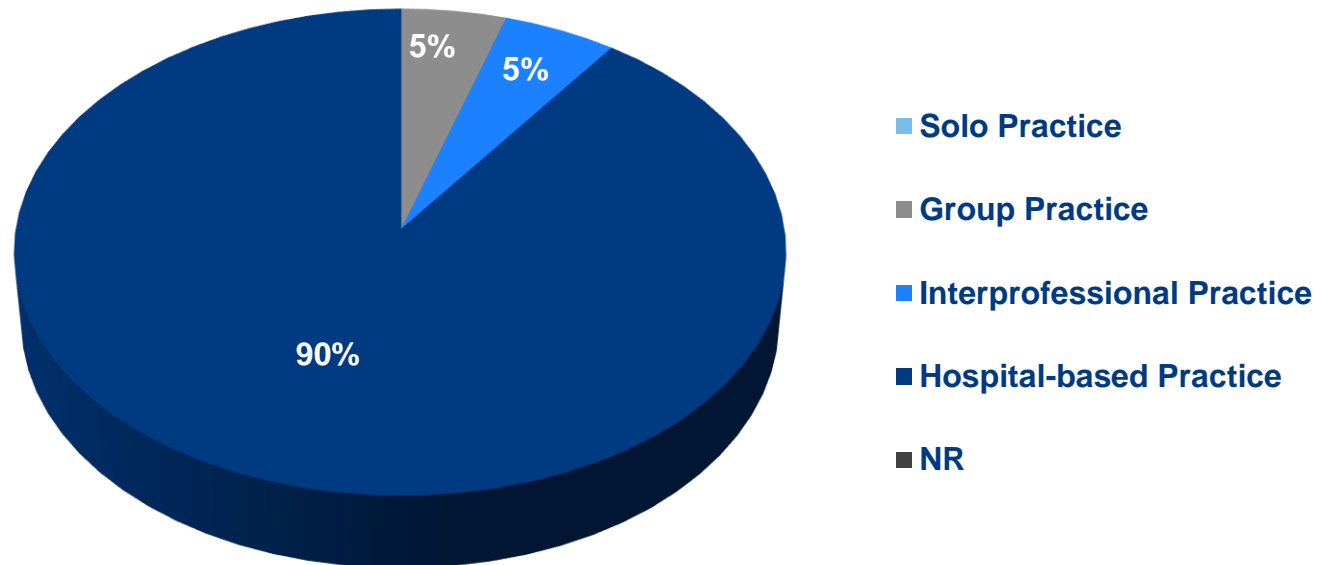
Percentage by main work setting, 2017



Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association



Percentage by practice organization, 2017





Hours worked per week (excluding on-call), 2017

Activity	Hours worked per week
Direct patient care without teaching component	21.3
Direct patient care with teaching component	4.6
Teaching without patient care	2.5
Indirect patient care	11.3
Health facility committees	1.0
Administration	3.4
Research	1.4
Managing practice	1.1
Continued professional development	2.3
Other	2.2
TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK	51.0



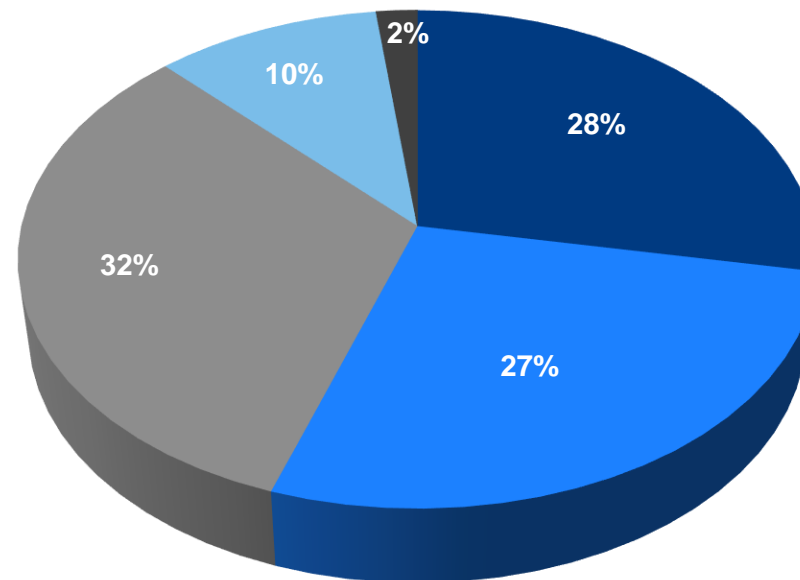
On-call duty hours per month, 2017

- 72% provide on-call services
- On-call hours = 75hours/month
- On-call hours spent in direct patient care = 11 hours/month



Percentage by remuneration method

Primary payment method in 2017

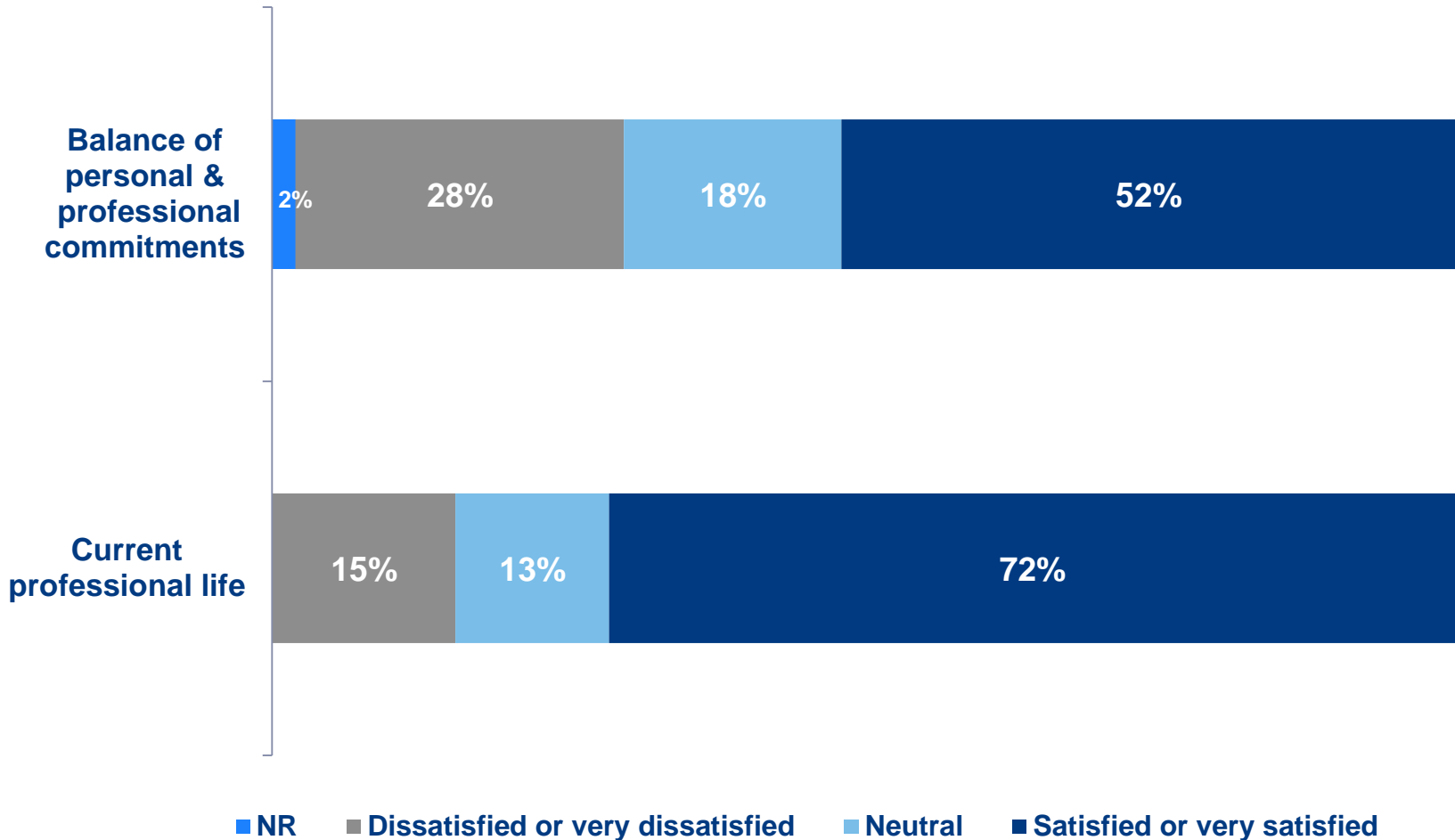


■ 90% + fee-for-service ■ 90% + salary ■ 90% + other* ■ Blended ■ NR

* Other includes capitation, sessional, contract or other methods



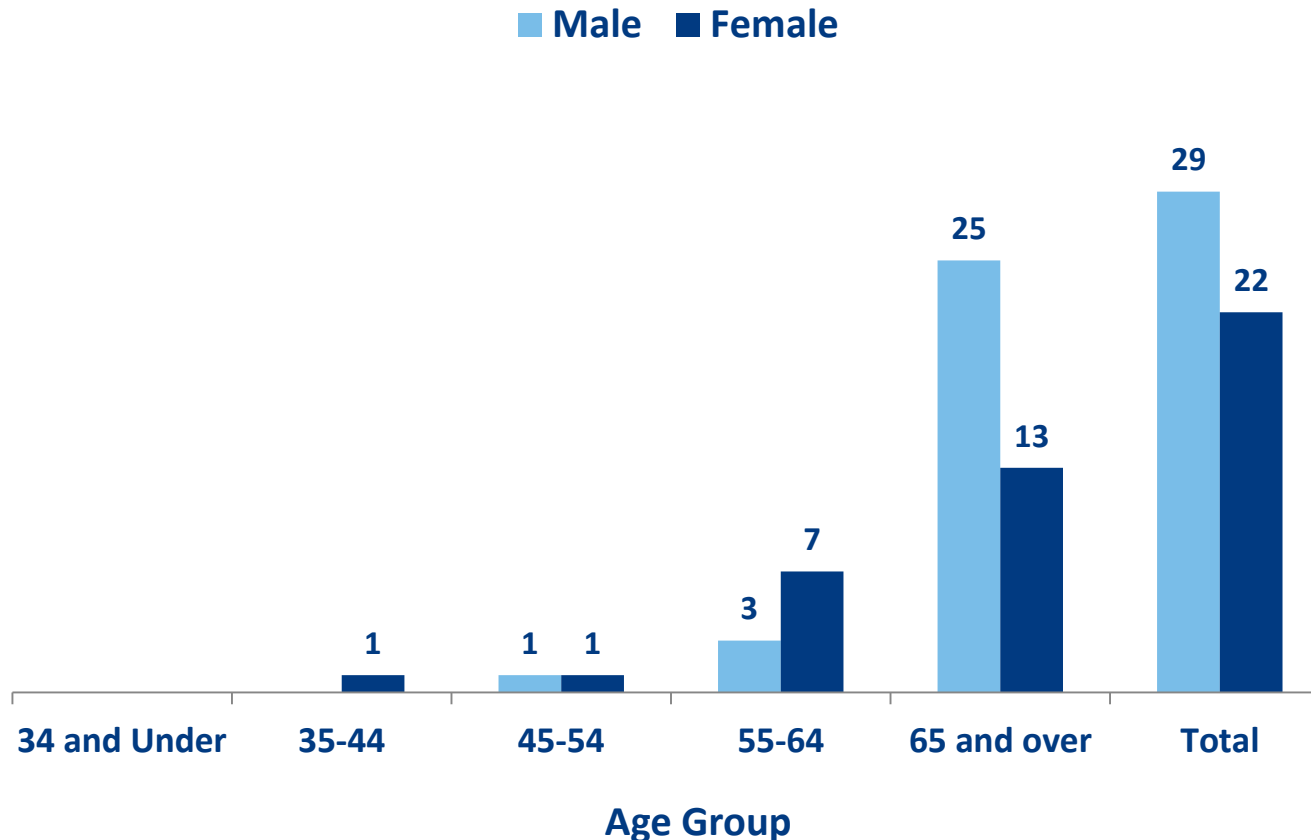
Professional & work-life balance satisfaction, 2017



Source: 2017 CMA Workforce Survey. Canadian Medical Association



Number of retirees during the three year period of 2014-2016

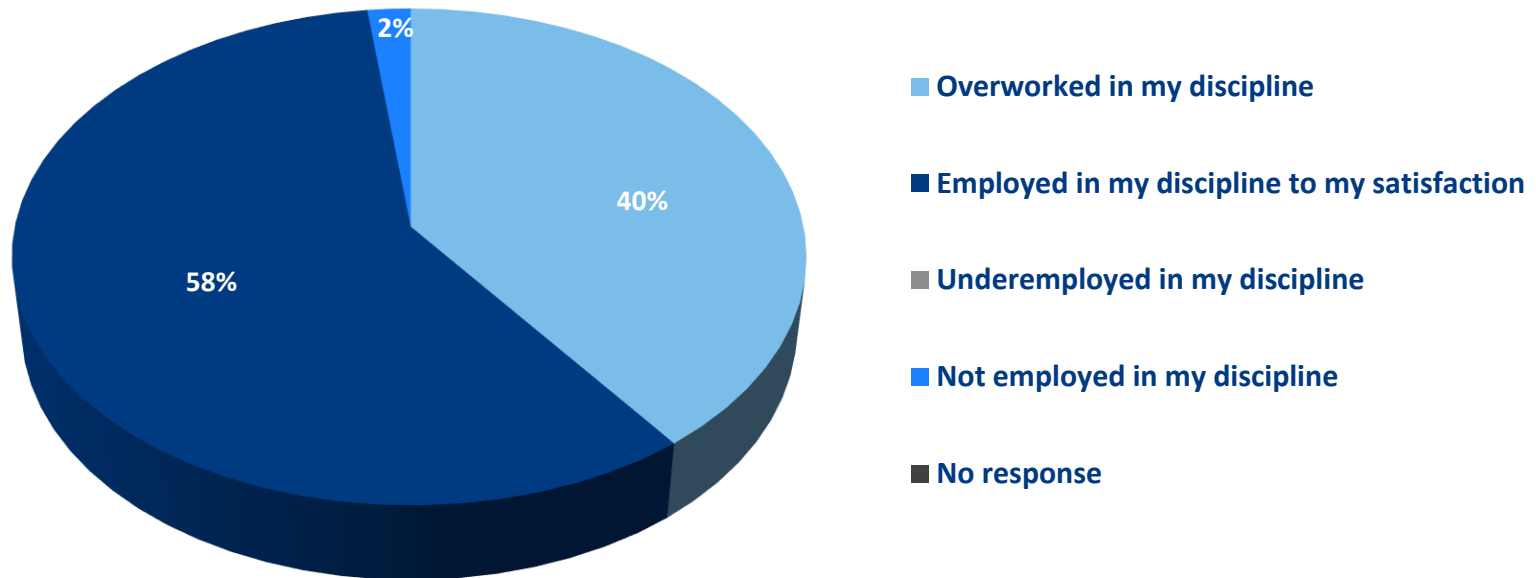


Source: CMA Masterfile – year over year comparisons

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.



Employment situation, 2017





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](#)