

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY REPORT [SYNTHETIC]

ACCESSION #: UC-2025-27638

DATE OF PROCEDURE: 04/17/2025

DATE OF REPORT: 04/20/2025

REQUESTING PHYSICIAN: Dr. Anna Cruz, Gastroenterology

PATHOLOGIST: Dr. Rachel Hutchinson, Anatomic Pathology

CLINICAL HISTORY:

61 year old female with 1 month history of bloody diarrhea, abdominal pain, and urgency. Colonoscopy showed diffuse erythema, loss of vascular pattern, and contact bleeding from rectum to hepatic flexure. Clinical suspicion for ulcerative colitis.

SPECIMEN RECEIVED:

- A. Rectum, biopsy
- B. Sigmoid colon, biopsy
- C. Descending colon, biopsy
- D. Transverse colon, biopsy
- E. Ascending colon, biopsy
- F. Terminal ileum, biopsy

GROSS DESCRIPTION:

- A. Received in formalin labeled "rectum" are 3 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 3 mm in aggregate.
- B. Received in formalin labeled "sigmoid colon" are 2 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 6 mm in aggregate.
- C. Received in formalin labeled "descending colon" are 3 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 7 mm in aggregate.
- D. Received in formalin labeled "transverse colon" are 4 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 7 mm in aggregate.
- E. Received in formalin labeled "ascending colon" are 5 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 4 mm in aggregate.

F. Received in formalin labeled "terminal ileum" are 5 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 8 mm in aggregate.

All specimens are entirely submitted in 6 cassette(s).

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

A. Rectal mucosa shows severe active chronic inflammation with severe cryptitis, crypt architectural distortion, and Paneth cell metaplasia. The inflammatory process is limited to the mucosa without evidence of granulomas. Surface epithelium shows reactive changes.

B. Sigmoid colonic mucosa shows mild to moderate active chronic inflammation with marked crypt architectural distortion, numerous crypt abscesses, and complete goblet cell depletion. The inflammatory process is limited to the mucosa without evidence of granulomas. Surface epithelium shows reactive changes.

C. Descending colonic mucosa shows moderate to severe active chronic inflammation with crypt branching, crypt atrophy, and focal crypt abscesses. The inflammatory process is limited to the mucosa without evidence of granulomas. No evidence of dysplasia is identified.

D. Transverse colonic mucosa shows moderate active chronic inflammation with crypt branching, crypt atrophy, and focal crypt abscesses. Basal plasmacytosis is prominent.

E. Ascending colonic mucosa shows mild active chronic inflammation with diffuse crypt architectural distortion, crypt abscesses, and goblet cell depletion. Lamina propria shows increased plasma cells and lymphocytes.

F. Terminal ileal mucosa shows normal small intestinal mucosa with preserved villous architecture. No evidence of chronic inflammatory bowel disease identified in this section.

DIAGNOSIS:

A. Rectum, biopsy:

- severe active chronic colitis with crypt architectural distortion and goblet cell depletion
- severe consistent with ulcerative colitis
- No dysplasia identified
- No evidence of cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection

B. Sigmoid colon, biopsy:

- mild to moderate active chronic colitis with crypt architectural distortion and goblet cell depletion
- mild to moderate consistent with ulcerative colitis
- No dysplasia identified

C-E. Descending, transverse, and ascending colon, biopsies:

- moderate to severe active chronic colitis with crypt architectural distortion
- Features consistent with ulcerative colitis
- No dysplasia identified

F. Terminal ileum, biopsy:

- Mild non-specific inflammation
- No evidence of inflammatory bowel disease

COMMENT:

The histologic findings show a pattern of continuous chronic active colitis with greatest severity in the distal colon and rectum, with relative sparing of the proximal colon. The absence of granulomas, transmural inflammation, and terminal ileal involvement are features favoring ulcerative colitis over Crohn's disease. Correlation with clinical, endoscopic, and radiologic findings is recommended for definitive classification. The histologic findings show classic features of ulcerative colitis with diffuse crypt architectural distortion and diffuse mucosal inflammation.

SPECIAL STUDIES:

Immunohistochemical stain for p53 shows no evidence of dysplasia-associated molecular alterations.