

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY REPORT [SYNTHETIC]

ACCESSION #: UC-2025-11357

DATE OF PROCEDURE: 05/06/2025

DATE OF REPORT: 05/08/2025

REQUESTING PHYSICIAN: Dr. Barbara Rivera, Gastroenterology

PATHOLOGIST: Dr. Bryan Ritter, Anatomic Pathology

CLINICAL HISTORY:

39 year old male with 6 month history of bloody diarrhea, abdominal pain, and urgency. Colonoscopy showed pancolitis with diffuse ulceration and spontaneous bleeding. 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 4 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 5 mm in aggregate.
- B. Received in formalin labeled "sigmoid colon" are 4 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 5 mm in aggregate.
- C. Received in formalin labeled "descending colon" are 6 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 3 mm in aggregate.
- D. Received in formalin labeled "transverse colon" are 3 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 8 mm in aggregate.
- E. Received in formalin labeled "ascending colon" are 5 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 8 mm in aggregate.

F. Received in formalin labeled "terminal ileum" are 6 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 3 mm in aggregate.

All specimens are entirely submitted in 1 cassette(s).

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

A. Rectal mucosa shows severe active chronic inflammation with diffuse neutrophilic cryptitis, crypt abscesses, and epithelial injury. The inflammatory process is limited to the mucosa without evidence of granulomas. Lamina propria shows increased plasma cells and lymphocytes.

B. Sigmoid colonic mucosa shows mild to moderate active chronic inflammation with diffuse neutrophilic cryptitis, crypt abscesses, and epithelial injury. The inflammatory process is limited to the mucosa without evidence of granulomas. Basal plasmacytosis is prominent.

C. Descending colonic mucosa shows moderate to severe active chronic inflammation with diffuse crypt architectural distortion, crypt abscesses, and goblet cell depletion. The inflammatory process is limited to the mucosa without evidence of granulomas. No evidence of dysplasia is identified.

D. Transverse colonic mucosa shows mild active chronic inflammation with marked crypt architectural distortion, numerous crypt abscesses, and complete goblet cell depletion. Mucosal edema and congestion are present.

E. Ascending colonic mucosa shows mild to moderate active chronic inflammation with crypt architectural distortion and crypt abscesses. Reactive epithelial changes are seen adjacent to areas of active inflammation.

F. Terminal ileal mucosa shows normal small intestinal mucosa with appropriate crypt to villous ratio. 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 lack of granulomas, ileal involvement, and transmural inflammation favors ulcerative colitis over Crohn's disease.

SPECIAL STUDIES:

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) immunohistochemistry is negative for viral inclusions.