

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY REPORT [SYNTHETIC]

ACCESSION #: UC-2025-37924

DATE OF PROCEDURE: 05/06/2025

DATE OF REPORT: 05/10/2025

REQUESTING PHYSICIAN: Dr. Steven Mitchell, Gastroenterology

PATHOLOGIST: Dr. Tanya Jones, Anatomic Pathology

CLINICAL HISTORY:

28 year old male with 3 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 8 mm in aggregate.
- B. Received in formalin labeled "sigmoid colon" are 6 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 8 mm in aggregate.
- C. Received in formalin labeled "descending colon" are 6 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 8 mm in aggregate.
- D. Received in formalin labeled "transverse colon" are 5 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 2 mm in aggregate.
- E. Received in formalin labeled "ascending colon" are 2 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 4 mm in aggregate.

F. Received in formalin labeled "terminal ileum" are 5 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 7 mm in aggregate.

All specimens are entirely submitted in 2 cassette(s).

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

A. Rectal mucosa shows fulminant 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 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.

C. Descending colonic mucosa shows moderate 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. Reactive epithelial changes are seen adjacent to areas of active inflammation.

D. Transverse colonic mucosa shows mild to moderate active chronic inflammation with crypt branching, crypt atrophy, and focal crypt abscesses. Occasional Paneth cell metaplasia is noted.

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

F. Terminal ileal mucosa shows minimal increase in lamina propria lymphoplasmacytic infiltrates, likely reactive. No evidence of chronic inflammatory bowel disease identified in this section.

DIAGNOSIS:

A. Rectum, biopsy:

- fulminant active chronic colitis with crypt architectural distortion and goblet cell depletion
- fulminant 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 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:

Acid-fast bacilli (AFB) stain is negative for mycobacterial organisms.

This is a synthetic educational pathology report created for AI training purposes. It does not represent a real patient case.