

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY REPORT [SYNTHETIC]

ACCESSION #: UC-2025-32046

DATE OF PROCEDURE: 04/17/2025

DATE OF REPORT: 04/21/2025

REQUESTING PHYSICIAN: Dr. Bryan Cox, Gastroenterology

PATHOLOGIST: Dr. Elizabeth Hull, Anatomic Pathology

CLINICAL HISTORY:

22 year old female with 1 month history of bloody diarrhea, abdominal pain, and urgency. Colonoscopy showed mild erythema and granularity limited to rectum and sigmoid colon. 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 5 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 2 mm in aggregate.
- B. Received in formalin labeled "sigmoid colon" are 3 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 6 mm in aggregate.
- C. Received in formalin labeled "descending colon" are 4 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 8 mm in aggregate.
- D. Received in formalin labeled "transverse colon" are 5 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 3 mm in aggregate.
- E. Received in formalin labeled "ascending colon" are 6 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 2 mm in aggregate.

F. Received in formalin labeled "terminal ileum" are 4 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 4 mm in aggregate.

All specimens are entirely submitted in 4 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. Mucosal edema and congestion are present.

B. Sigmoid colonic mucosa shows moderate to severe active chronic inflammation with crypt architectural distortion, lamina propria plasma cells, and basal plasmacytosis. The inflammatory process is limited to the mucosa without evidence of granulomas. Occasional apoptotic bodies are present in crypts.

C. Descending colonic mucosa shows 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.

D. Transverse colonic mucosa shows moderate active chronic inflammation with diffuse crypt architectural distortion, crypt abscesses, and goblet cell depletion. Basal plasmacytosis is prominent.

E. Ascending colonic mucosa shows mild to moderate active chronic inflammation with crypt architectural distortion and crypt abscesses. Marked decrease in goblet cell population.

F. Terminal ileal mucosa shows mild reactive lymphoid hyperplasia without evidence of chronic inflammatory bowel disease. 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:

- moderate to severe active chronic colitis with crypt architectural distortion and goblet cell depletion
- moderate to severe 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 presence of diffuse crypt architectural distortion, basal plasmacytosis, and continuous inflammatory pattern strongly supports the diagnosis of ulcerative colitis.

SPECIAL STUDIES:

No special stains were performed.