

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY REPORT [SYNTHETIC]

ACCESSION #: UC-2025-10538

DATE OF PROCEDURE: 04/19/2025

DATE OF REPORT: 04/22/2025

REQUESTING PHYSICIAN: Dr. Jessica Cox, Gastroenterology

PATHOLOGIST: Dr. Dr. Madeline Cortez, Anatomic Pathology

CLINICAL HISTORY:

34 year old male with 3 week history of bloody diarrhea, abdominal pain, and urgency. Colonoscopy showed moderate erythema and loss of vascular pattern from rectum to descending 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 4 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 7 mm in aggregate.
- B. Received in formalin labeled "sigmoid colon" are 6 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 7 mm in aggregate.
- C. Received in formalin labeled "descending colon" are 5 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 7 mm in aggregate.
- D. Received in formalin labeled "transverse colon" are 3 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 5 mm in aggregate.
- E. Received in formalin labeled "ascending colon" are 2 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 3 mm in aggregate.

F. Received in formalin labeled "terminal ileum" are 3 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 2 mm in aggregate.

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

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

A. Rectal 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. Marked decrease in goblet cell population.

B. Sigmoid colonic 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. Surface epithelium shows reactive changes.

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

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:

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

B. Sigmoid colon, biopsy:

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

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

- mild to 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 histologic findings show classic features of ulcerative colitis with diffuse crypt architectural distortion and diffuse mucosal inflammation.

SPECIAL STUDIES:

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) immunohistochemistry is negative for viral inclusions.