

# **SURGICAL PATHOLOGY REPORT [SYNTHETIC]**

**ACCESSION #:** UC-2025-50891

**DATE OF PROCEDURE:** 05/01/2025

**DATE OF REPORT:** 05/05/2025

**REQUESTING PHYSICIAN:** Dr. Brittany Ferguson, Gastroenterology

**PATHOLOGIST:** Dr. Bryan Cochran, Anatomic Pathology

## **CLINICAL HISTORY:**

54 year old female with 2 month history of bloody diarrhea, abdominal pain, and urgency. Colonoscopy showed severe friability, superficial ulcerations, and pseudopolyps throughout the 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 2 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 6 mm in aggregate.
- B. Received in formalin labeled "sigmoid colon" are 2 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 7 mm in aggregate.
- C. Received in formalin labeled "descending colon" are 2 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 2 mm in aggregate.
- D. Received in formalin labeled "transverse colon" are 5 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 6 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 3 tan-pink tissue fragments measuring 7 mm in aggregate.

All specimens are entirely submitted in 5 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. Rare cells with intranuclear and cytoplasmic inclusions suspicious for cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection are identified.

B. Sigmoid colonic 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. Reactive epithelial changes are seen adjacent to areas of active inflammation.

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. Mucosal edema and congestion are present.

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 to moderate active chronic inflammation with crypt architectural distortion and crypt abscesses. Occasional apoptotic bodies are present in crypts.

F. Terminal ileal mucosa shows no significant pathologic abnormality. 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:***

- 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
- Viral cytopathic changes suspicious for cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection
- 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. Clinical correlation and follow-up biopsies are recommended to monitor disease activity and treatment response. Immunohistochemical staining for CMV is positive, confirming the presence of CMV infection. This may contribute to the severity of colitis and should be considered in treatment planning.

## **SPECIAL STUDIES:**

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) immunohistochemistry is negative for viral inclusions. Cytomegalovirus (CMV) immunohistochemistry reveals scattered positive cells confirming viral infection.

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