Small and Large Intestinal pathology, part 1

DR. OMAR HAMDAN

GASTROINTESTINAL AND LIVER PATHOLOGIST
MUTAH UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE-PATHOLOGY DEPARTMENT
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Diseases of the intestines

- Intestinal obstruction
- Vascular disorders
- Malabsorptive diseases and infections
- Inflammatory bowel disease.
- Polyps and neoplastic diseases

Intestinal obstruction

- Mechanical obstruction:

- Intussusception
- Hernias.
- Adhesions.
- Volvulus

- Tumors.
- Diverticulitis
- Infarction

- **Non-mechanical obstruction**

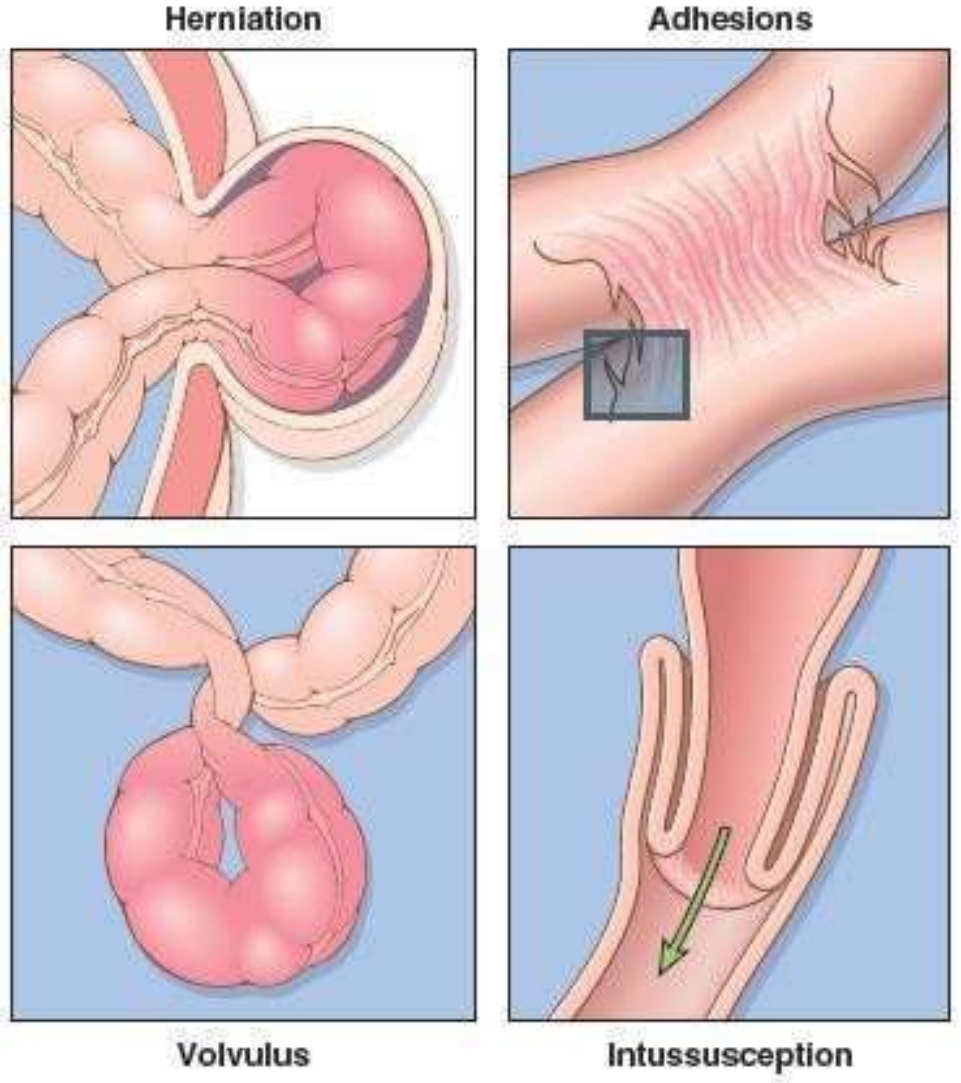
- Hurschsprung disease
- Neurological disorders.
- Drugs….etc

Clinical picture of intestinal obstruction.

- Abdominal pain
- Distention
- Vomiting
- Constipation.

- Acute or chronic.

80% of mechanical obstructions



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Intussusception

- Segment of the intestine constricted by a wave of peristalsis, telescopes into the immediately distal segment.
- Once trapped, invaginated segment is propelled by peristalsis, and pulls mesentery with it.
- **Most common cause of intestinal obstruction in children younger than 2 years of age.**
- Untreated progresses to infarction.

Causes of intussusception

- < 2years : **Idiopathic in most cases.**
- Peyer patches hyperplasia (rotavirus vaccine, viral infections)
- Meckles diverticulum (ileum)
- Old children & adults: Intraluminal mass or tumors

Clinical features:

- **Abdominal** swelling
- **Vomiting**
- Passing stools mixed with blood and **mucus (currant jelly stool)**
- **Pain.**

Management

- Contrast enemas in uncomplicated idiopathic cases.
- Surgery if complicated or if masses are the leading point.

Hirschsprung Disease

- Congenital defect in colonic innervations
- Congenital aganglionic megacolon
- More common in males
- More severe in females
- Risk increase in siblings.

- **Typical presentation:**

- Neonatal failure to pass meconium
- Obstructive constipation.

Pathogenesis

- During embryogenesis

  Disrupted migration of neural crest cells from cecum to rectum.

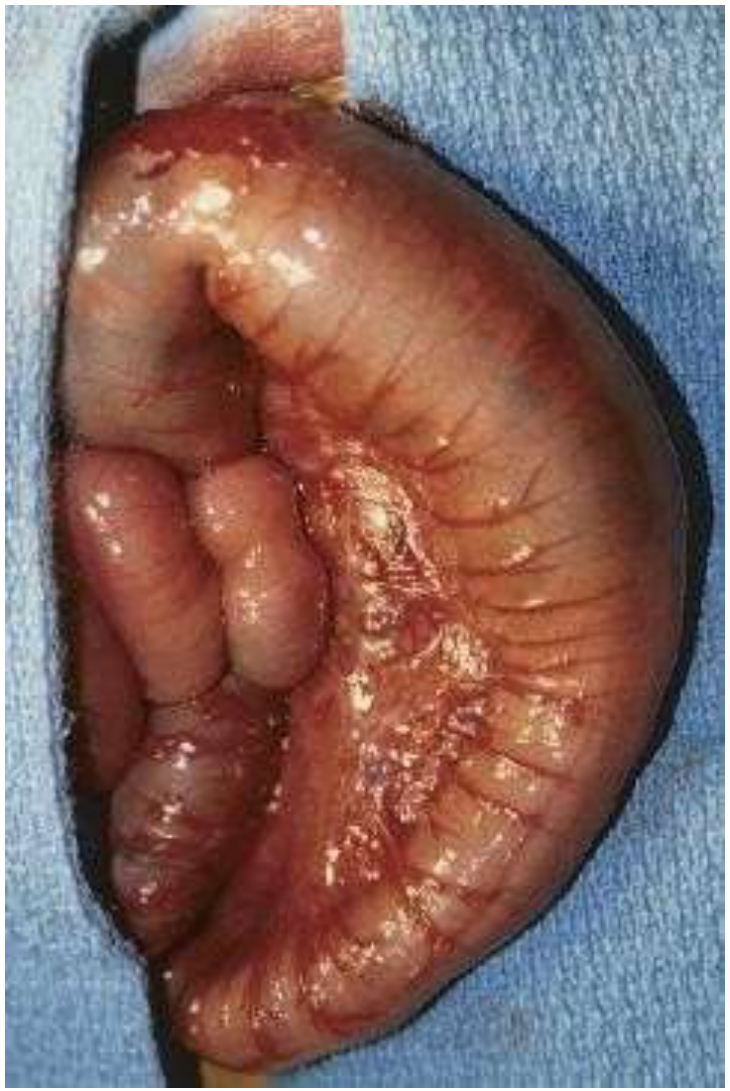
- Lack of Meissner submucosal plexus and the Auerbach myenteric plexus.
- Failure of coordinated peristaltic contractions.
- Mutations in RET: in familial cases and 15% of sporadic
- Other genes and environmental factors play role.

Morphology

- Rectum always involved.
- Extent is variable.
- Most cases in rectosigmoid.

- **Macroscopic**
- Aganglionic region normal or contracted
- Proximal normal segment progressively dilated.

- **Diagnostic workup: barium enema and BIOPSY.**



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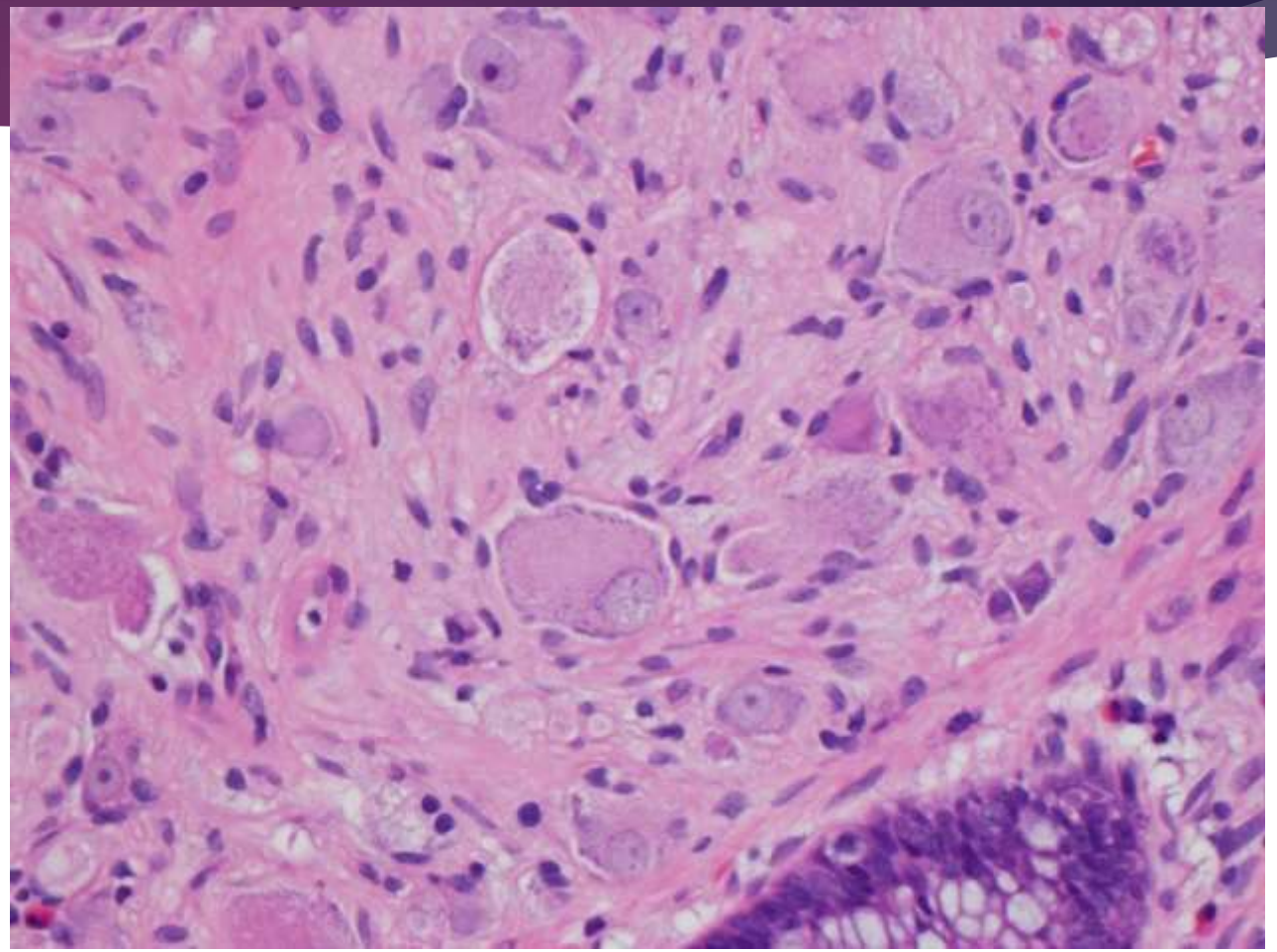
ganglion cells



http://www.pathologyoutlines.com

Complications

- Enterocolitis
- Fluid and electrolyte disturbances
- Perforation
- Peritonitis

- **Treatment:**
- Surgical resection of aganglionic segment and anastomosis of normal segments.

VASCULAR DISORDERS OF BOWEL

- **Ischemic Bowel Disease**
- **Hemorrhoids**

Hemorrhoids

- Dilated anal and perianal collateral vessels that connect the portal and caval venous systems.

Predisposing factors:

- Constipation and straining
- Venous stasis of pregnancy,
- Portal hypertension.

- External and internal hemorrhoids

- Thin -walled, dilated, submucosal vessels beneath anal or rectal mucosa.

- **Symptoms:** Bleeding, pain, thrombosis and inflammation

DIARRHEAL DISEASE

- Diarrhea: increase in stool mass, frequency or fluidity.
- Dysentery: painful , bloody, small volume diarrhea.

- **Malabsorptive Diarrhea**

Pancreatic insuffciency.

Celiac disease

Crohn disease

Cystic Fibrosis

Lactase (Disaccharidase) Deficiency

Abetalipoproteinemia

- **Infectious Enterocolitis**
- **Inflammatory bowel diseases…..**

Malabsorptive Diarrhea

- **Chronic.**
- Defective absorption of fats, fat- and water-soluble vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates, electrolytes, minerals and water
- **Hallmark is** : steatorrhea.

Malabsorptive diarrhea Defect in one of the following:

- **Intraluminal digestion.**
- **Terminal digestion.**
- **Transepithelial transport.**
- **Lymphatic transport.**

Manifestations:

- Weight loss, anorexia,
- Flatus, abdominal distention,
- Borborygmi, Muscle wasting
- Anemia and mucositis (iron, pyridoxine (VB6), folate, or vitamin B12 deficiency)
- Bleeding (vitamin K deficiency)
- Osteopenia and tetany (calcium, magnesium, or vitamin D deficiency)
- Neuropathy (vitamin A or B12 deficiency)
- Skin and endocrine disorders.

Cystic Fibrosis

- Mutations in cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR)
- Defects in ion transport across intestinal and pancreatic epithelium.
- Thick viscous secretions.
- Mucus plugs in pancreatic ducts >>> pancreatic insufficiency (80% of patients).
- Defect in intraluminal digestion.

Celiac Disease

- *Gluten sensitive enteropathy*
- Immune mediated enteropathy
- Wheat, rye or barley.
- Genetically predisposition, HLA-DQ2 or HLA-DQ8.
- Treatment: gluten free diet.

- Association with: type 1 diabetes, thyroiditis, and Sjogren syndrome

Pathogenesis

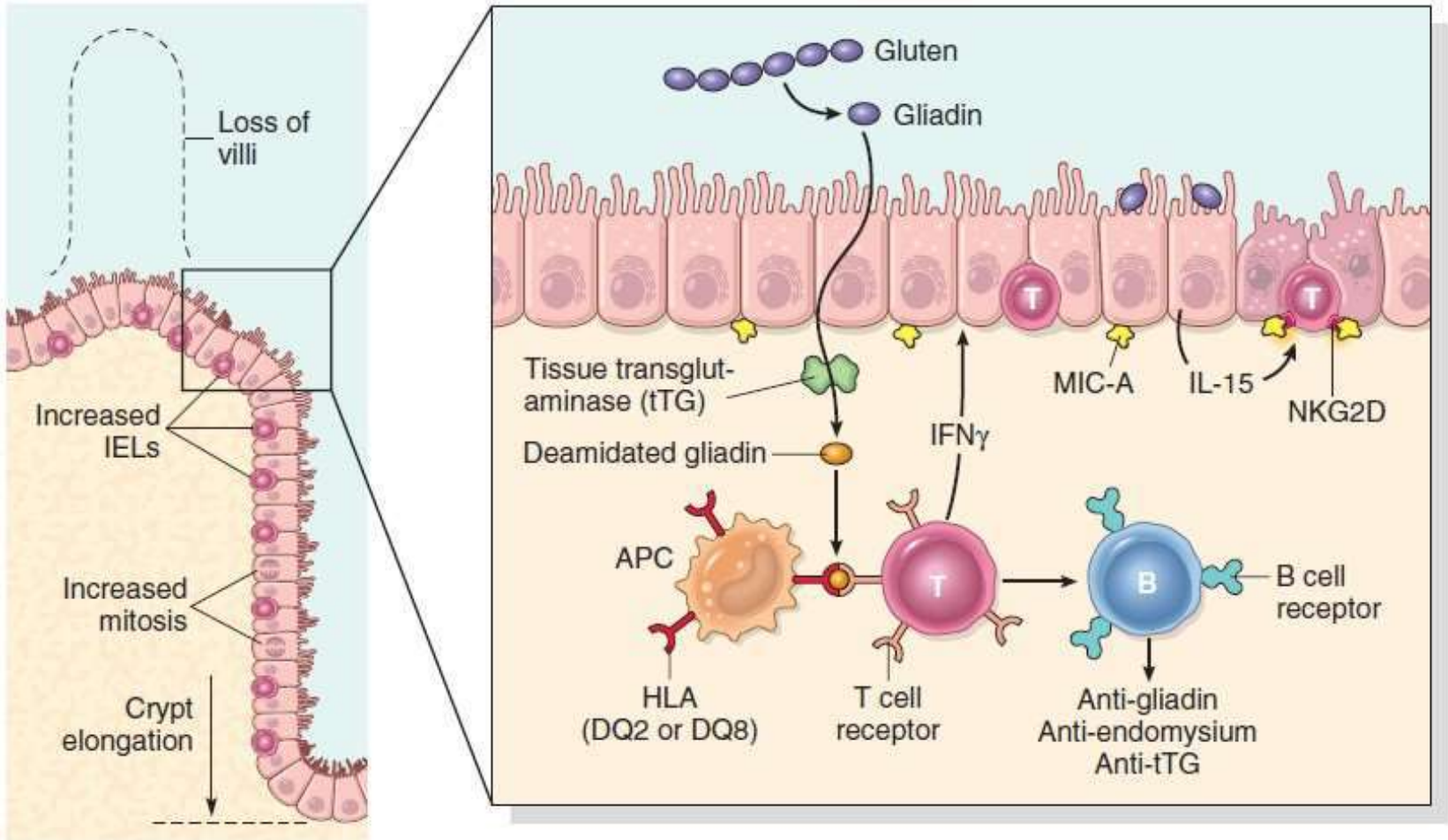
- Gluten >>> gliadin >>> react with HLA-DQ2 or HLA-DQ8 on antigen-presenting cells >>> CD4+ T cells activation >>> cytokines >>> tissue damage.

- Serology:

Anti- tissue transglutaminase antibodies

Anti-gliadin antibodies.

Anti -endomysial antibodies



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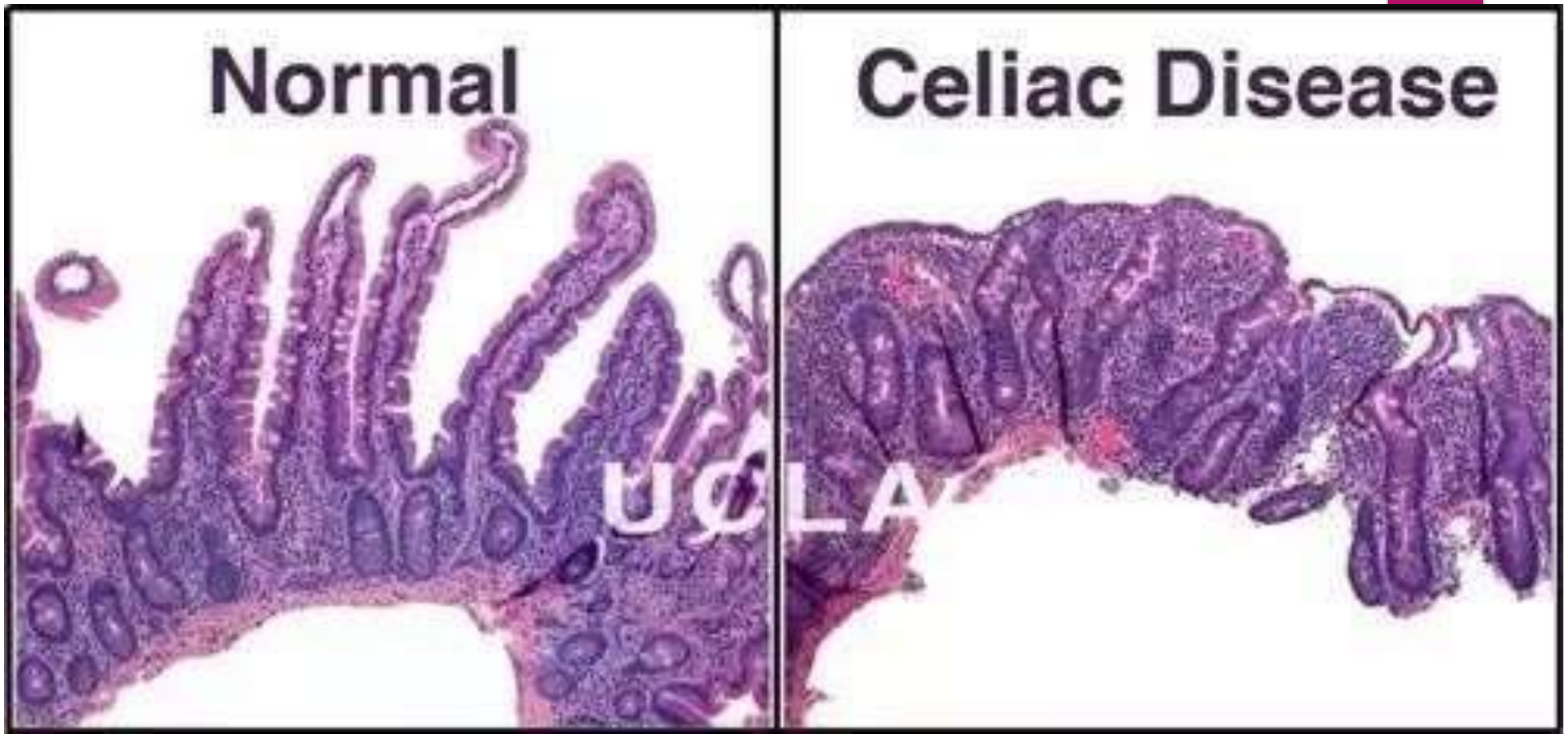
MORPHOLOGY

- Second portion of the duodenum or proximal jejunum.
- **Triad**: intraepithelial lymphocytosis (CD8+ T cells), crypt hyperplasia, and villous atrophy.
- Lamina propria: lymphocytes, plasma cells, eosinophils…….
- IEL & villous atrophy are not pathognomonic, seen in viral enteritis.

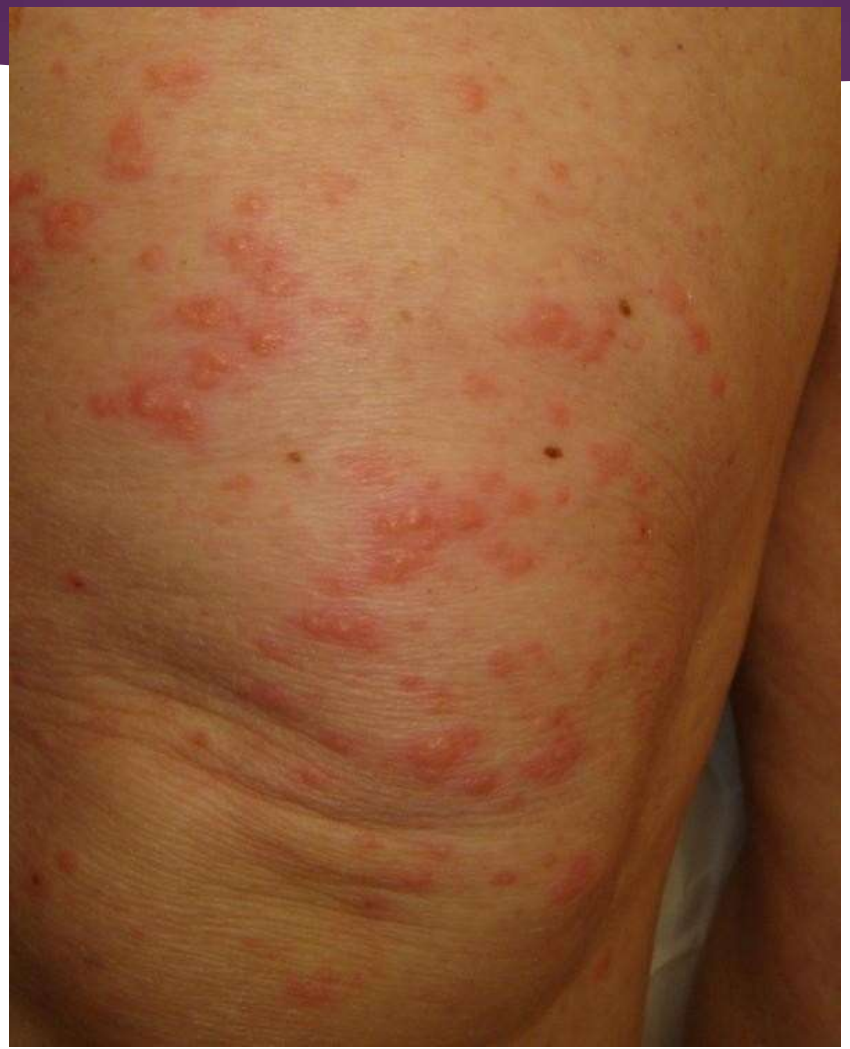
- Diagnosis: Clinical, histologic and serologic correlation.


Normal
Celiac Disease
UCLA

Clinical Features

- Children 6-24 months : classical or non classical symptoms
- Classical: Irritability, abdominal distention, anorexia, diarrhea, failure to thrive, weight loss, or muscle wasting
- Non-classical: abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, bloating, or constipation.
- Blistering skin lesion, dermatitis herpetiformis, in 10% of Pnts.

Dermatitis herpetiformis.



- Adults (30-60 years)
- Anemia: iron deficiency
- B12 and folate deficiency: less common.
- Diarrhea , bloating, and fatigue.
- Missed diagnosis: Silent celiac or latent celiac.

- Increased risk of enteropathy associated T cell lymphoma & Small intestinal adenocarcinoma

Diagnosis:

1. **Non invasive serologic tests:**

- **Most sensitive:**

Anti tissue transglutaminase antibody, IgA

Anti deamidated gliadin antibodies, IgA & IgG

- **Most specific, but less sensitive**

Antiendomysial antibody.

2. **Invasive tests: small bowel biopsy.**

Lactase (Disaccharidase) Deficiency

- Osmotic diarrhea
- Lactose remains in the gut lumen.
- Lactase found at apical brush border membrane
- Normal biopsy findings.
- Two types:

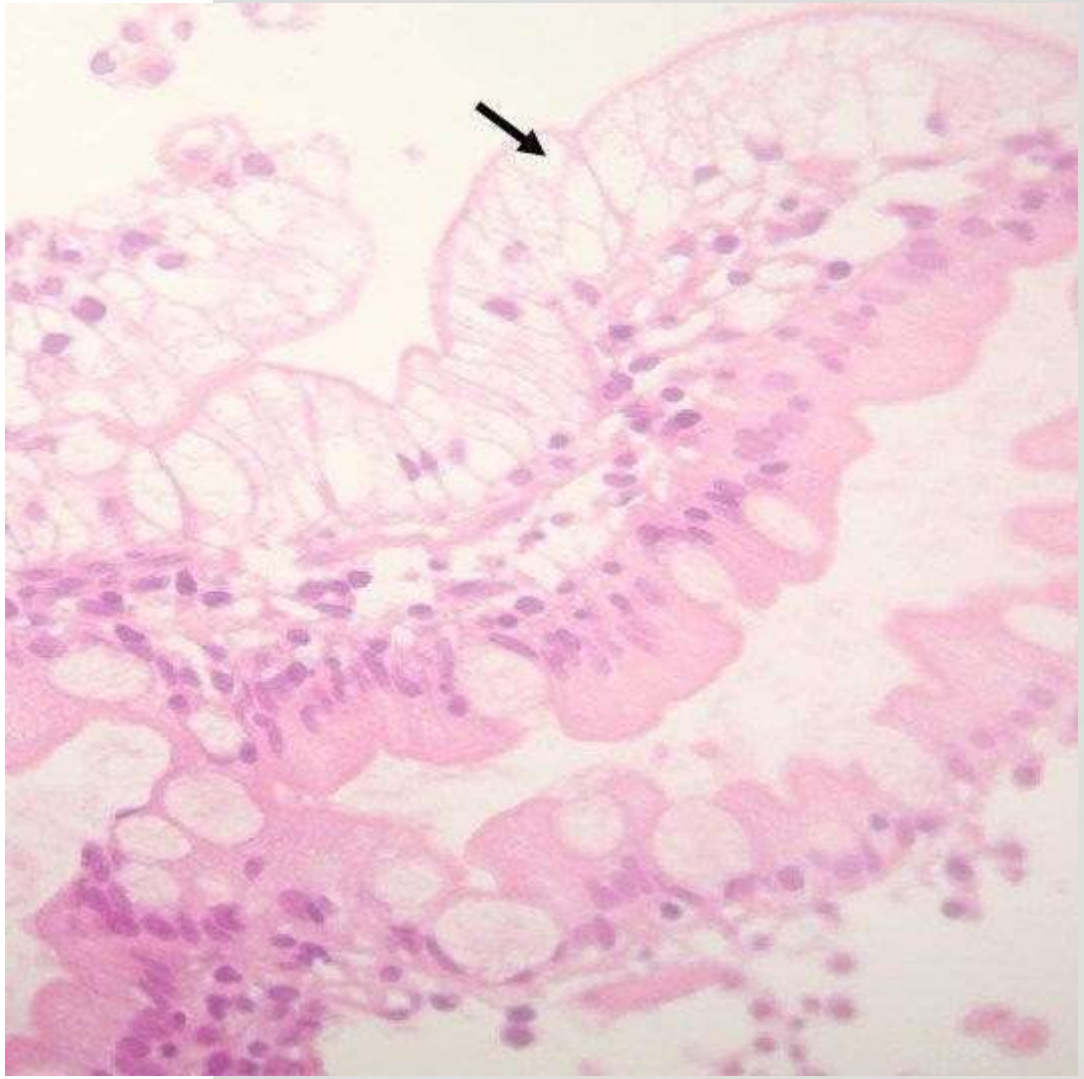
Congenital *: AR, genetic mutation, rare,* explosive diarrhea, watery, frothy stools & abdominal distention, after milk ingestion

Acquired *: follow* viral or bacterial enteritis, after childhood.

Abetalipoproteinemia

- Autosomal recessive, rare.
- Infants w/ failure to thrive, diarrhea, and steatorrhea
- Lack of absorption of fat and fat soluble vitamins

- Inability to synthesize triglyceride-rich lipoproteins.
- Transepithelial transport defect of TG and FAs.
- Monoglycerides and triglycerides accumulate in epithelial cells.



Micrograph showing enterocytes with a clear cytoplasm (due to lipid accumulation) characteristic of abetalipoproteinemia.