

GASTROINTESTINAL PATHOLOGY GROSSING GUIDELINES

Specimen Type: INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE- Crohn's Disease

Procedure:

1. Measure the length and range of diameter or circumference.
2. Measure the terminal ileum and right colon separately for right hemicolectomy specimens.
3. Describe the presence or absence of the appendix for right hemicolectomy and total colectomy specimens. Measure the length and diameter of the appendix if present.
4. Describe the serosal surface of the bowel, noting color, granularity, indurated areas, perforations, stricture, fistula, anastomoses, distribution of fat, adhesions.
5. Open the specimen longitudinally along the antimesenteric border, and make sure to identify the terminal ileum for total colectomy specimen, which is usually 1-2 cm in length and stapled.
6. Measure thickness of the bowel wall.
7. Describe mucosal surface, noting color, ulcers, pseudopolyps, velvety or indurated areas, cobblestoning.
8. Measure the length, diameter or circumference, wall thickness, location (distance from the closest margin or ileocecal valve) and appearance of any stenosis/stricture.
9. Describe the length, diameter, location and appearance of fistula.
10. Indicate extent of disease involvement, and whether it is diffuse, patchy, focal or multifocal. Measure the length or area if focal disease, and document the location (distance to closest margin or ileocecal valve).
11. Describe appearance of the mucosa at the resection margins.
12. Examine mesenteric tissue for lymph nodes, noting size and appearance of representative nodes.

Gross Template:

MMODAL COMMAND: INSERT COLON I B D

It consists of a segment of [*oriented-provide orientation/un-oriented****] bowel with two stapled ends. The colon measures [***] cm in length x [***] cm in open circumference. [*list any additional organs present, small bowel, appendix, etc.****] The fibroadipose tissue extends [***] cm from the bowel wall.

The serosal surface is [*pink-tan, smooth, unremarkable/remarkable for describe presence of fat wrapping, fistulas, or perforations****]. [*Describe presence of strictures- length, location, luminal circumference, mucosa in this region, and distance to nearest margin****] The mucosal surface [*describe presence and location of cobblestoning, ulcerations, pseudopolyps(give range in size), lesions, etc****]. Sectioning reveals [*no gross evidence of perforation or abscess formation/ a perforation and/or abscess formation (describe location, size, and distance to nearest margin)****]. The bowel wall has an average thickness of [***] cm.

The remaining colonic mucosa is grossly unremarkable. [*No stricture/fistula/lesions are identified****]
Gross photographs are taken. Representative sections are submitted.

[*insert cassette summary****]

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Cassette Submission: 10-12 cassettes

- Proximal resection margin, shave
- Distal resection margin, shave
- For diffuse mucosal disease (ulcerative colitis) take 1-2 representative sections (in one cassette) every 10 cm sequentially (either from proximal to distal or vice versa).
 - o Include transition zone(s)
- Representative sections from diseased areas such as ulceration, stricture, adhesion and fistulae. This is usually for Crohn's disease. In that case, there is no need to take sections every 10 cm.
 - o Include transition zones of normal and involved areas
- Sections of pseudopolyps/polyps. Submit representative polyps (such as the larger ones) if too many.
- A representative section(s) from anastomosis if present. The location and appearance of anastomosis should be described.
- Look carefully for possible dysplasia or carcinoma (e.g. areas of induration, polyps).
- Representative areas of relatively normal mucosa and transitional areas between relatively normal and dissected bowel.
- Standard sections of the appendix in one cassette, if present
- Representative section(s) of the terminal ileum in one cassette if it is long enough (such as that in a right hemicolectomy specimen); otherwise, a shave of the proximal (ileal) margin will be adequate. However, if the resection is for Crohn's disease in the terminal ileum, sections should be taken for diseased areas as described above
- Representative lymph nodes
 - o In an ulcerative colitis case, lymph nodes are generally inflamed and easy to identify grossly. Avoid the temptation to submit all of the grossly identified lymph nodes.
 - o No more than 5 lymph nodes need to be submitted, if there is no cancer.