

Pathological Diagnosis of Small Intestinal Ischemic Lesions: An Analysis of 194 Surgically Resected Cases

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Abstract

We analyzed pathomorphological appearances of surgically resected specimens in 194 cases of small intestinal ischemic lesions (number of disease types at the final diagnoses was as follows: 148 cases of strangulation, 17 of mesenteric arterial thrombosis, 3 of mesenteric venous thrombosis, 10 of idiopathic ischemic enteritis, and 16 of other causes). Most of small intestinal ischemic lesions had almost the same pathomorphological findings, irrespective of disease type. Therefore, among the 194 cases, the disease types of 137 cases (70.6%) were finally diagnosed by referring to the descriptions in the medical record or by increasing the number of tissue sections examined. Disease types in remaining 57 (29.4%) cases (35 cases of strangulation, 8 of mesenteric arterial thrombosis, 3 of mesenteric venous thrombosis, 8 of idiopathic ischemic enteritis in chronic stage, and 3 of disseminated intravascular coagulation) were diagnosed only by pathomorphological findings. In conclusion, not only pathomorphological findings but also clinical information is essential when searching for and identifying the origin and cause of small intestinal ischemic lesions.

Key words: Small intestinal ischemic lesions, Strangulation, Mesenteric arterial thrombosis, Mesenteric venous thrombosis, Idiopathic ischemic enteritis, Pathological diagnosis