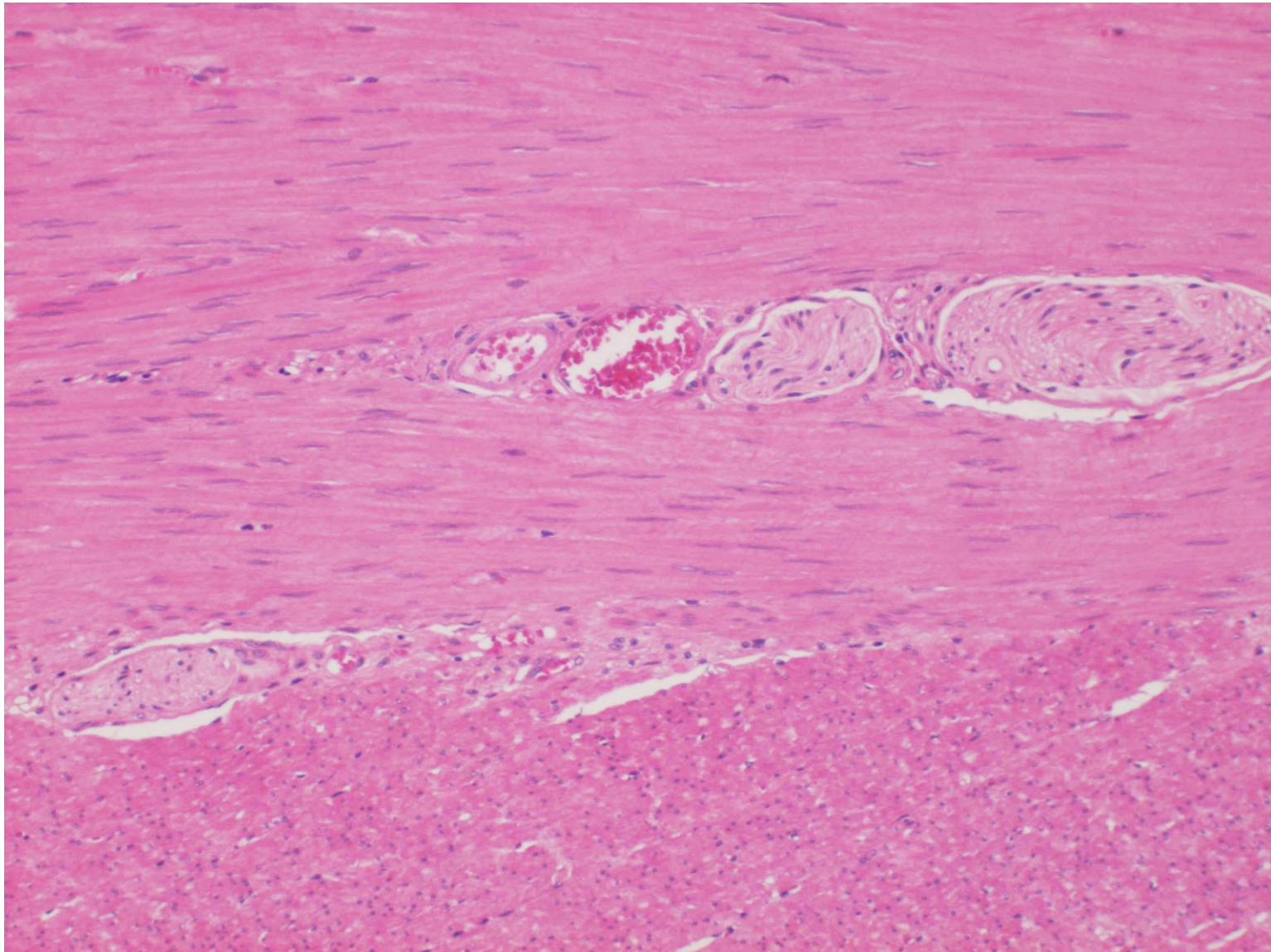


Acquired segmental hypoganglionosis of the sigmoid colon

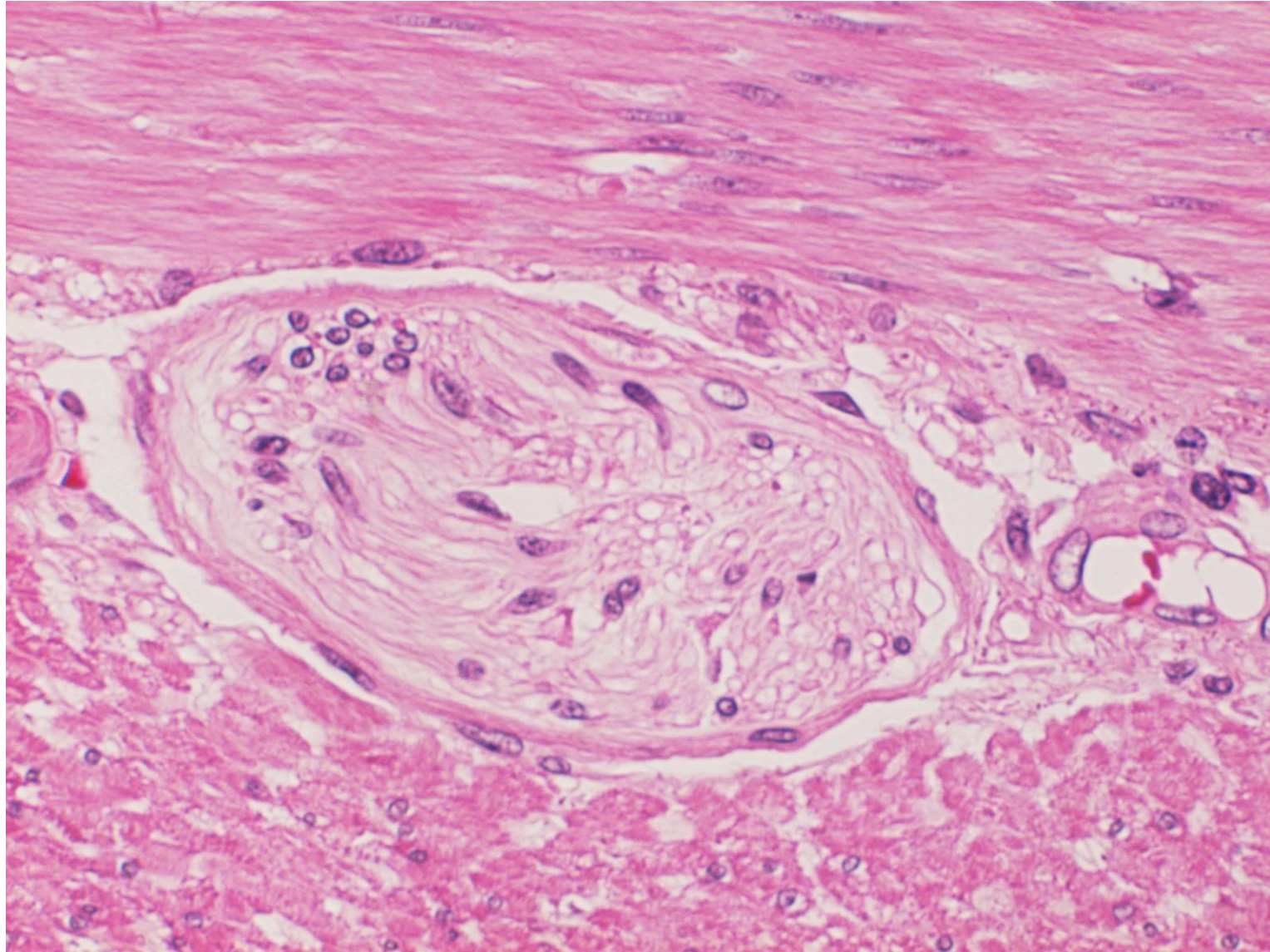
Acquired segmental colonic hypoganglionosis of the adult shows localized/segmental dilatation of the colonic lumen, probably as a result of chronic inflammation. There is an evident reduction in ganglion cells in the colonic myenteric plexus.

A male patient aged 40's manifested recurrent abdominal pain and vomiting for months. Abdominal CT scans demonstrated localized/segmental luminal dilatation with wall thickening, affecting the sigmoid colon. Sigmoidectomy was performed. Microscopic evaluation revealed segmental hypoganglionosis. After surgery, there was no recurrence of the symptoms. Allergic or autoimmune mechanisms are suspected, because of the association of the inflammatory reactions with eosinophils and the detection of autoantibodies against the myenteric ganglion cells. Indirect immunoperoxidase staining using 1:20 diluted patient's own serum decorates the ganglion cells.

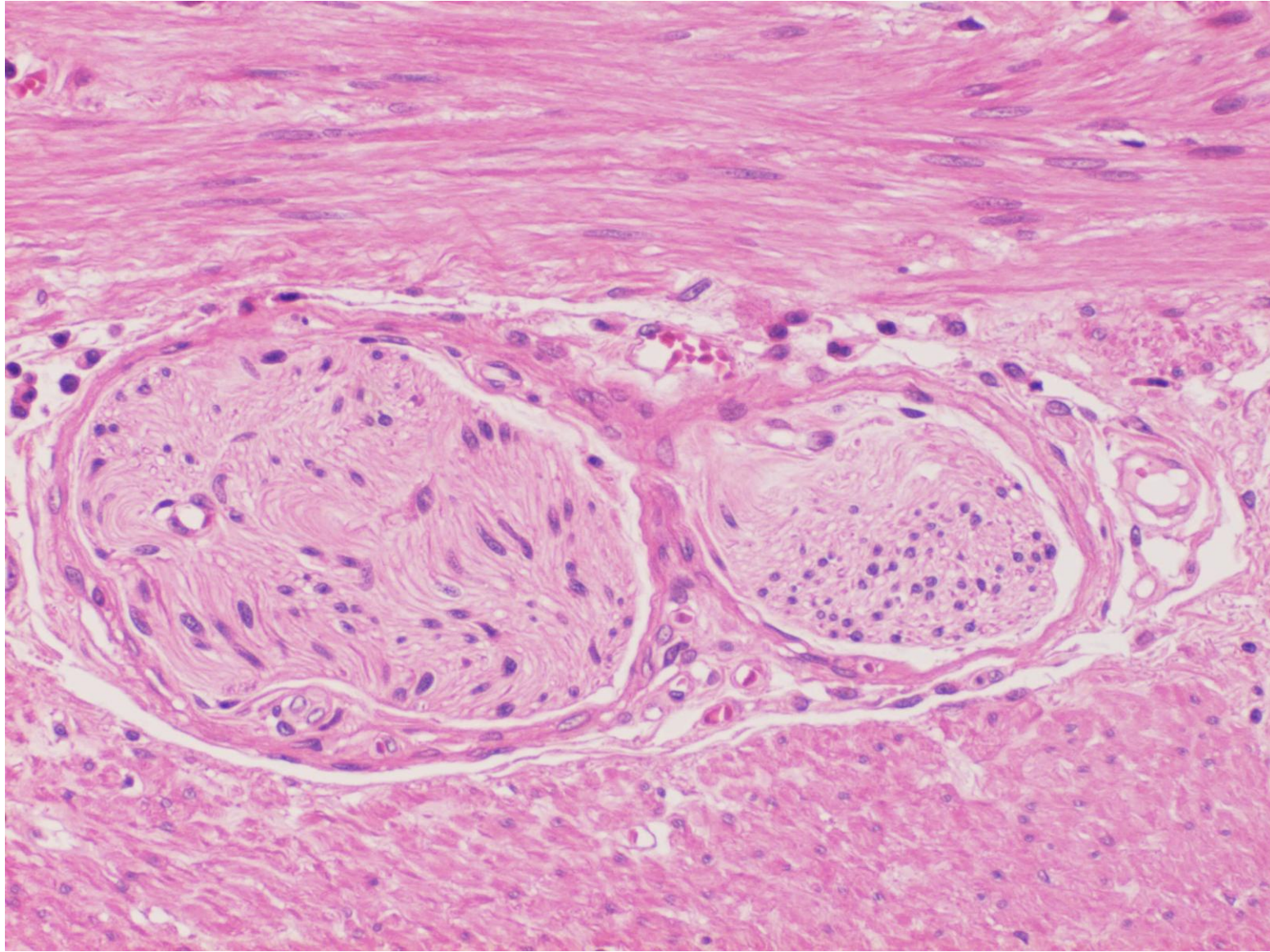
Ref.: Kwok AM, et al. Acquired segmental colonic hypoganglionosis in an adult Caucasian male: a case report. World J Gastrointest Surg 2019; 11(2): 101-111. doi: 10.4240/wjgs.v11.i2.101



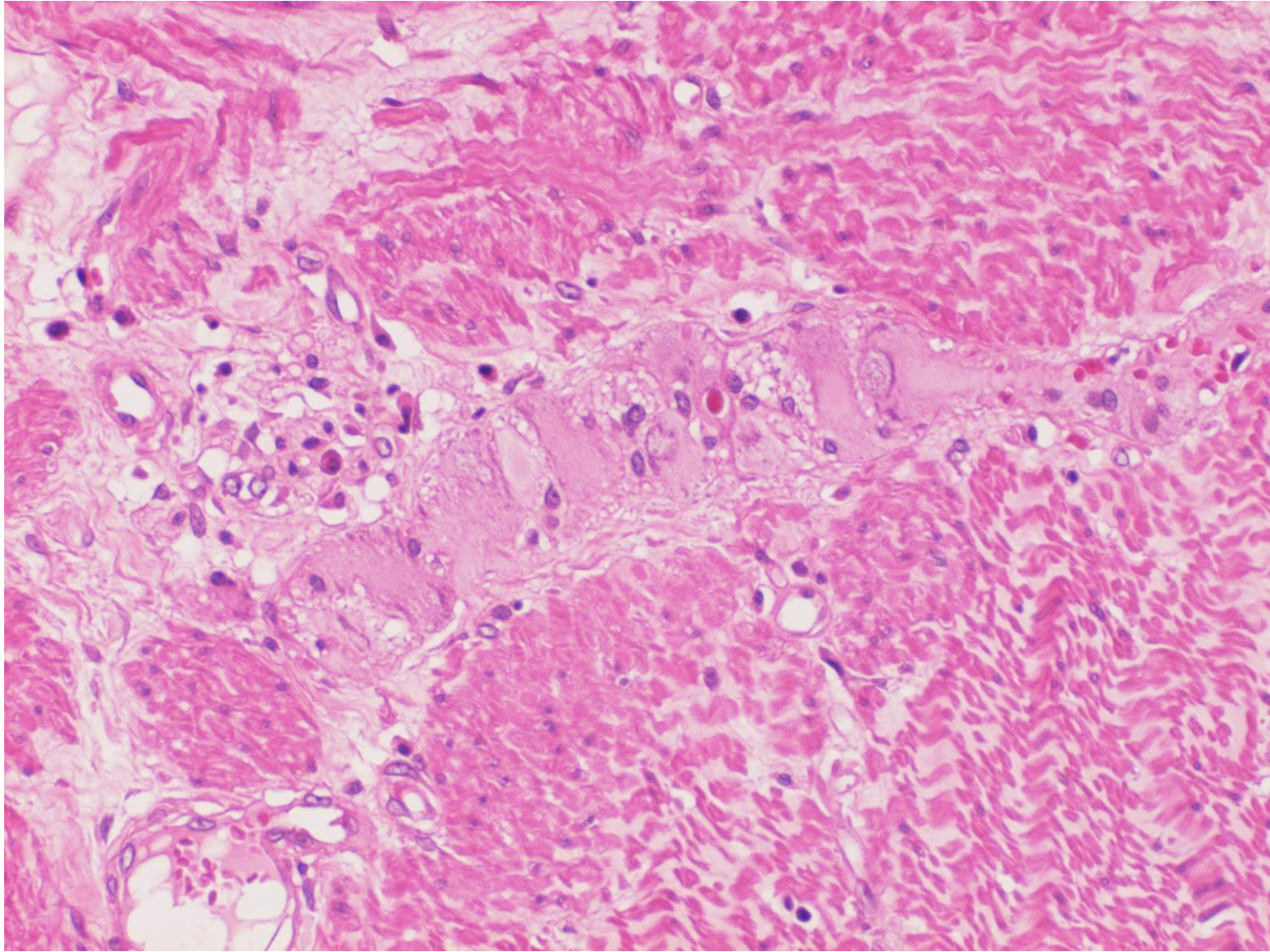
The myenteric plexus of the surgically resected sigmoid colon of a male patient aged 40's reveals aganglionosis. H&E-1



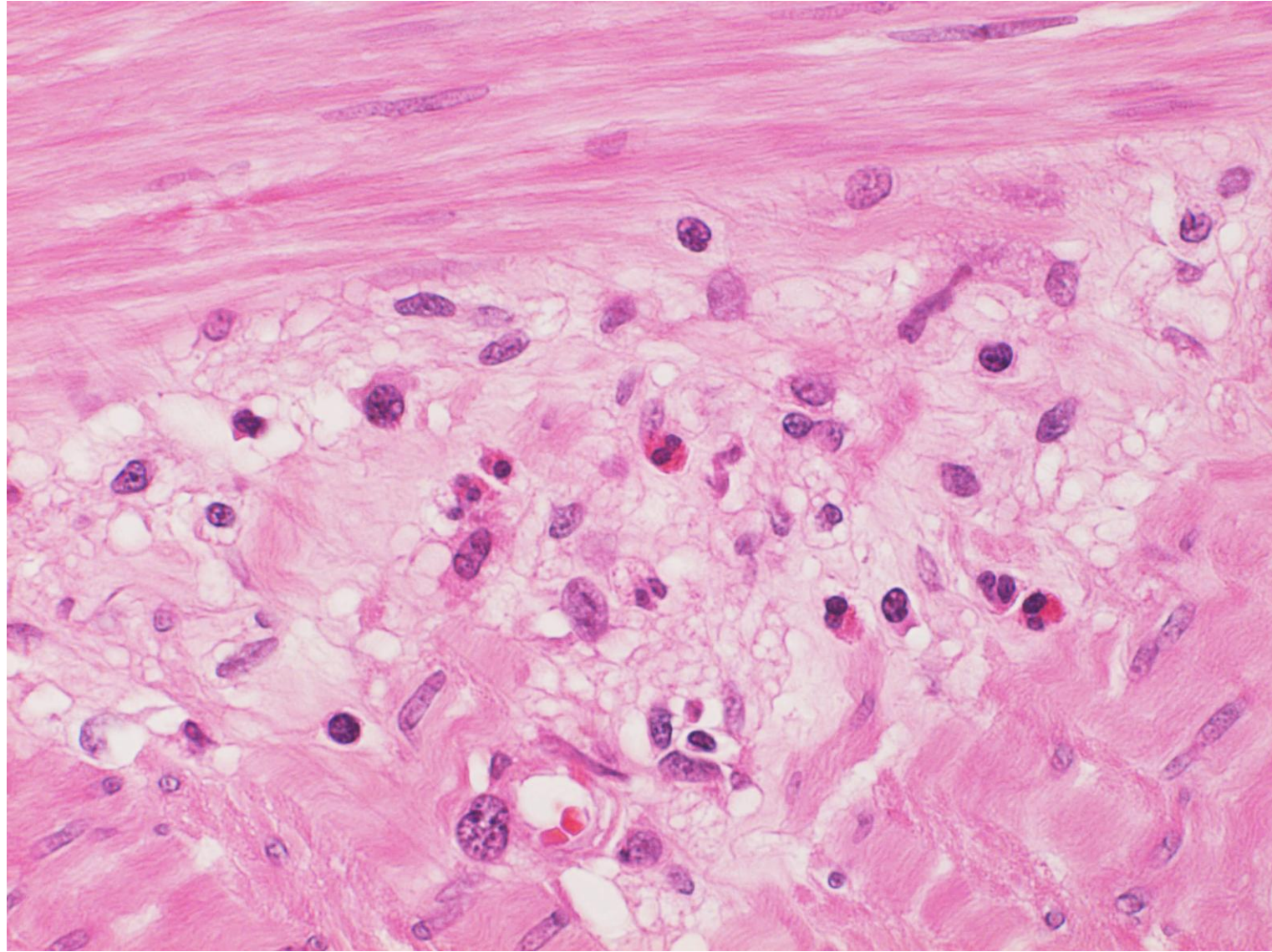
The myenteric plexus of the surgically resected sigmoid colon of a male patient aged 40's reveals aganglionosis. Mild lymphoid infiltration is observed around the plexus. H&E-2



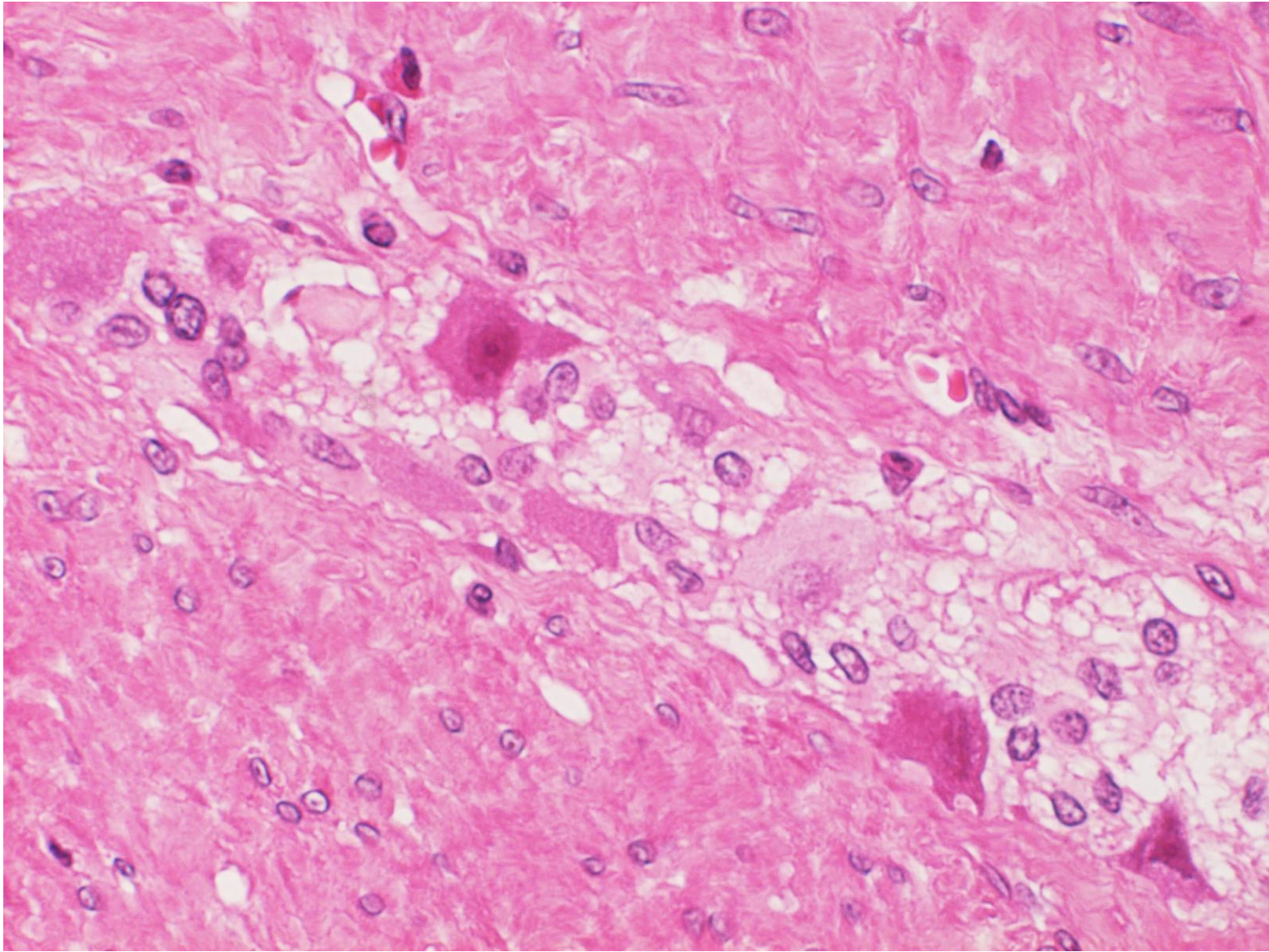
The myenteric plexus of the surgically resected sigmoid colon of a male patient aged 40's reveals aganglionosis. Mild lymphoplasmacytic infiltration is observed around the plexus. H&E-3



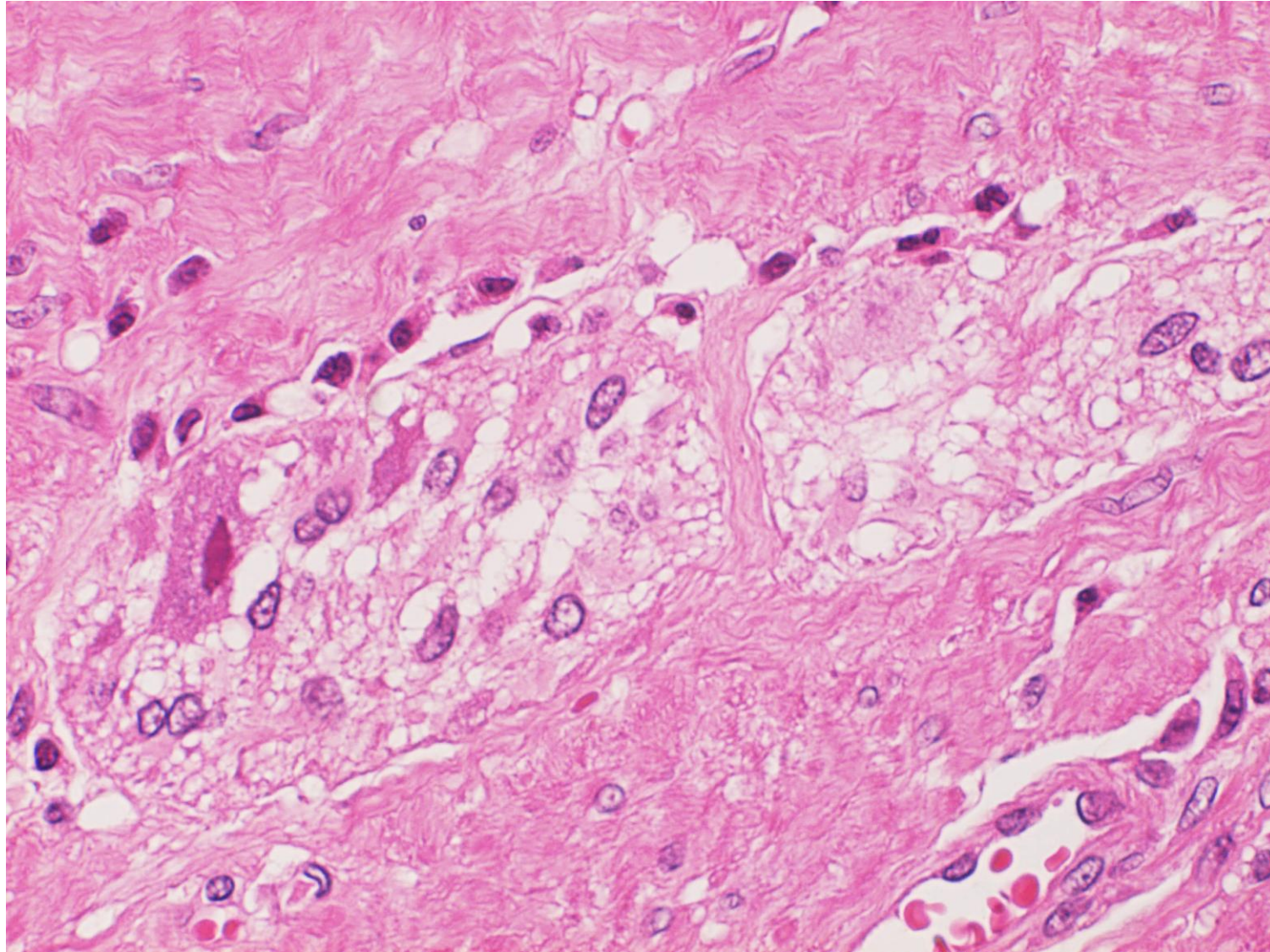
The myenteric plexus of the surgically resected sigmoid colon of a male patient aged 40's reveals hypoganglionosis. Mild lymphoplasmacytic infiltration is observed around the plexus. H&E-4



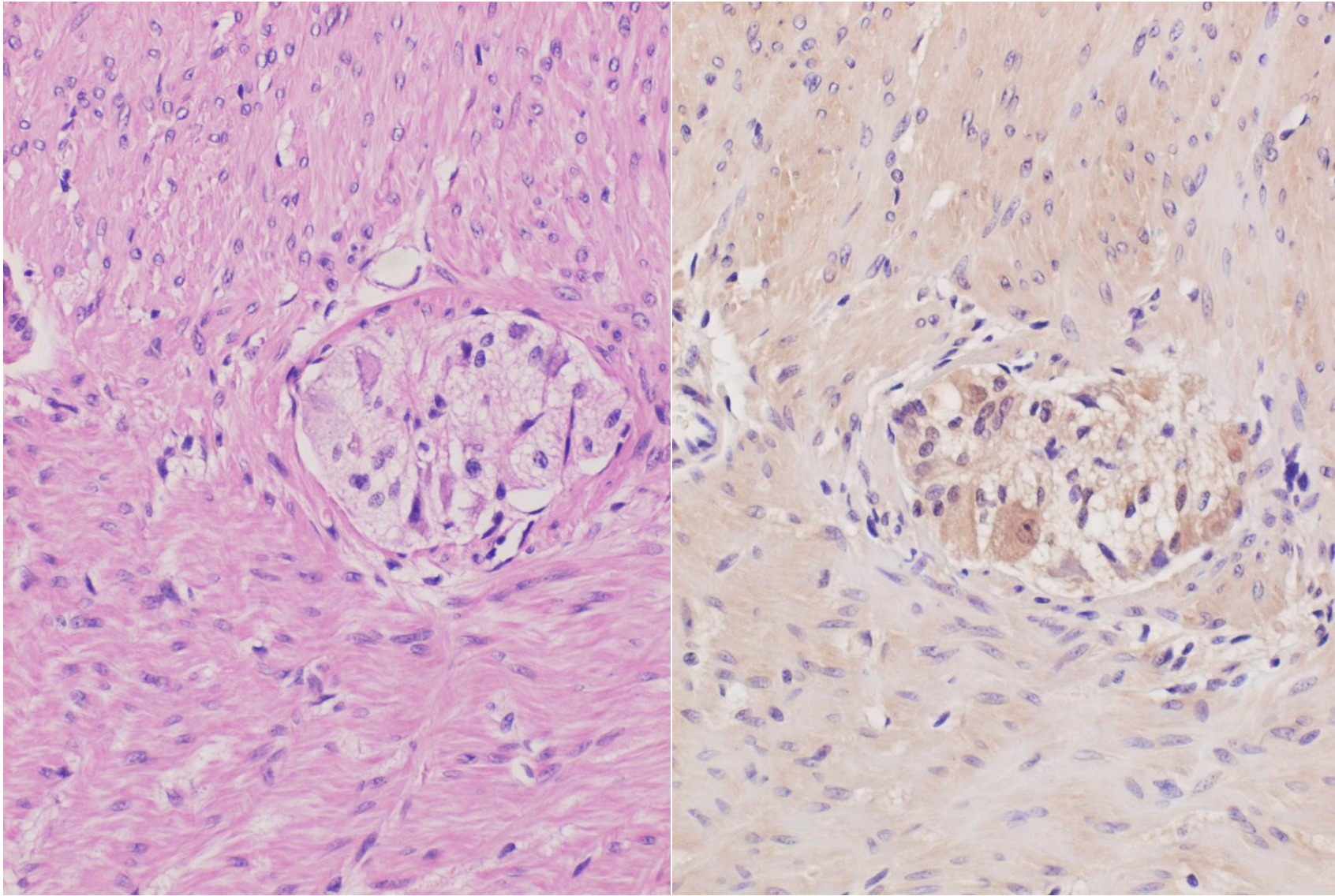
The myenteric plexus of the surgically resected sigmoid colon of a male patient aged 40's reveals hypoganglionosis. Eosinophilic reaction is seen in the plexus, in addition to mild lymphoplasmacytic infiltration. H&E-5



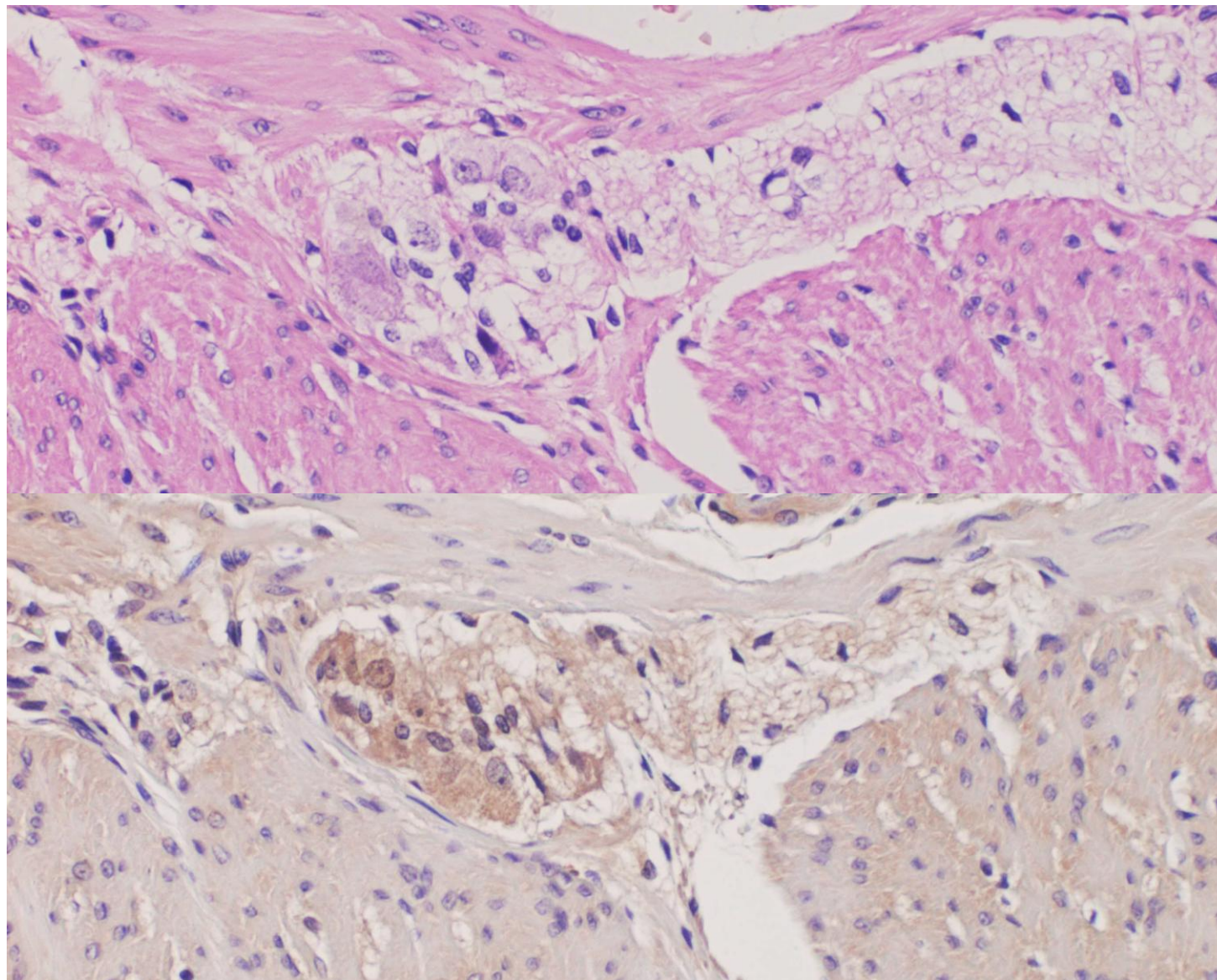
The myenteric plexus of the surgically resected sigmoid colon of a male patient aged 40's reveals degenerative change of the ganglion cells. Mild infiltration of eosinophils and lymphoplasmacytic cells is observed in the plexus. H&E-6



The myenteric plexus of the surgically resected sigmoid colon of a male patient aged 40's reveals degenerative change of the ganglion cells. Mild infiltration of eosinophils and lymphoplasmacytic cells is observed around the plexus. H&E-7



The myenteric plexus of the surgically resected sigmoid colon of a male patient aged 40's reveals degenerative change of the ganglion cells. Immunostaining using 1:20 diluted patient's own serum decorates the ganglion cells, indicating the presence of autoantibodies against the myenteric ganglion cells. H&E/immunostaining-a



The myenteric plexus of the surgically resected sigmoid colon of a male patient aged 40's reveals degenerative change of the ganglion cells. Immunostaining using 1:20 diluted patient's own serum decorates the ganglion cells, indicating the presence of autoantibodies against the myenteric ganglion cells. H&E/immunostaining-b