

Gross appearance of diverticulosis of the small intestine

Diverticula of the duodenum, jejunum and ileum are an acquired disease in adults, and multiple diverticula are formed along the attachment of the mesentery. They may lead to diverticulitis, abscess, obstruction, bleeding and perforation.

Juxtapapillary duodenal diverticula can be a risk factor for gallstones of the gallbladder and bile duct. In contrast, Meckel's diverticulum is a congenital and solitary diverticulum formed at the anti-mesenteric side of the ileum, and may provoke bleeding and perforation even in young adults. Gross appearance of the small bowel diverticula is demonstrated herein.

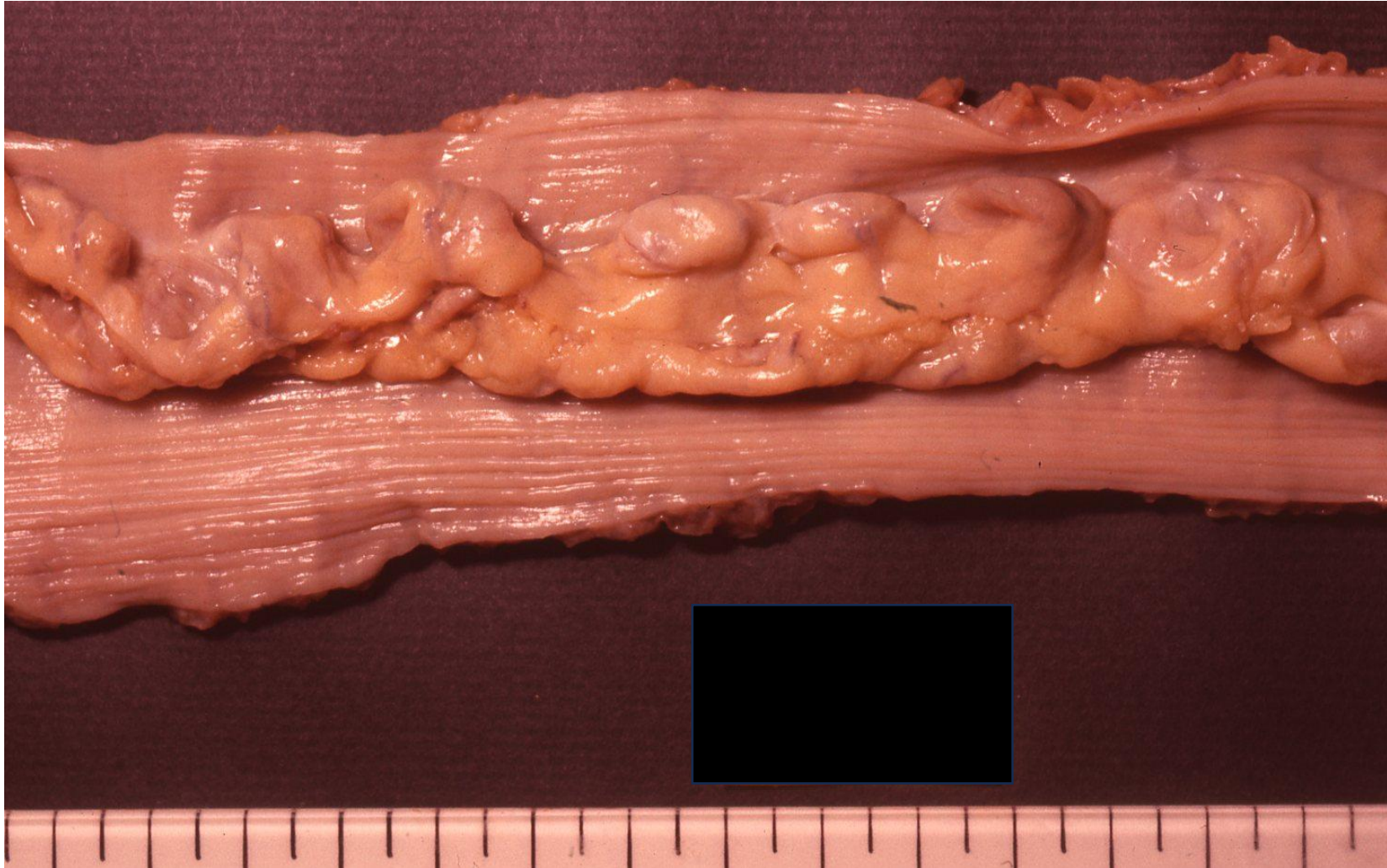
Ref.: Albert JG, et al. Die Divertikelkrankheit des Dünndarms im Zeitalter der Dünndarmendoskopie [Small bowel diverticula - unknown disease]. Z Gastroenterol 2009; 47(7): 674-81 (in German). doi: 10.1055/s-0028-1109384



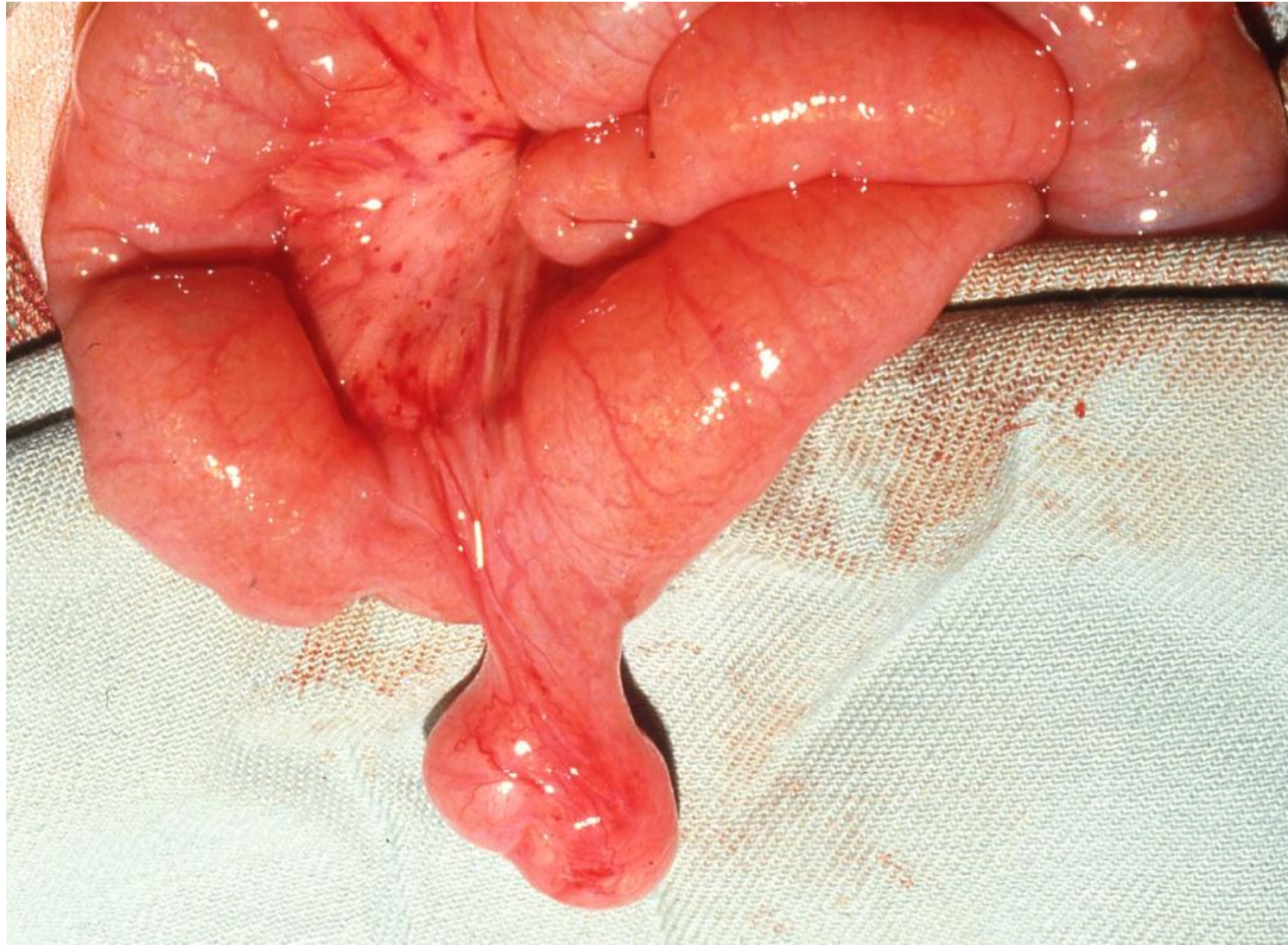
Gross appearance of jejunal diverticulosis seen in an autopsied 78 y-o male patient (after formalin fixation). Multiple diverticula are lined along the site of mesenteric attachment.



Gross appearance of jejunal diverticulosis seen in an autopsied 78 y-o male patient (after formalin fixation). Multiple diverticula are lined along the site of mesenteric attachment.



Gross appearance of jejunal diverticulosis seen in an autopsied 78 y-o male patient (after formalin fixation). The view on the serosal side clearly reveals multiple diverticula lined along the site of mesenteric attachment.



Meckel's diverticulum seen in a 1 year and 5 months-old female infant. A solitary diverticulum is seen at the anti-mesenteric side of the ileum.



Meckel's diverticulum incidentally found at autopsy of a 63 y-o male patient (after formalin fixation). A solitary diverticulum is seen at the anti-mesenteric side of the ileum.



Meckel's diverticulum incidentally found at autopsy of a 73 y-o male patient (after formalin fixation). A solitary diverticulum is seen at the anti-mesenteric side of the ileum.

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Meckel's diverticulum incidentally found at autopsy of an 83 y-o male patient (after formalin fixation). A solitary diverticulum is seen at the anti-mesenteric side of the ileum.