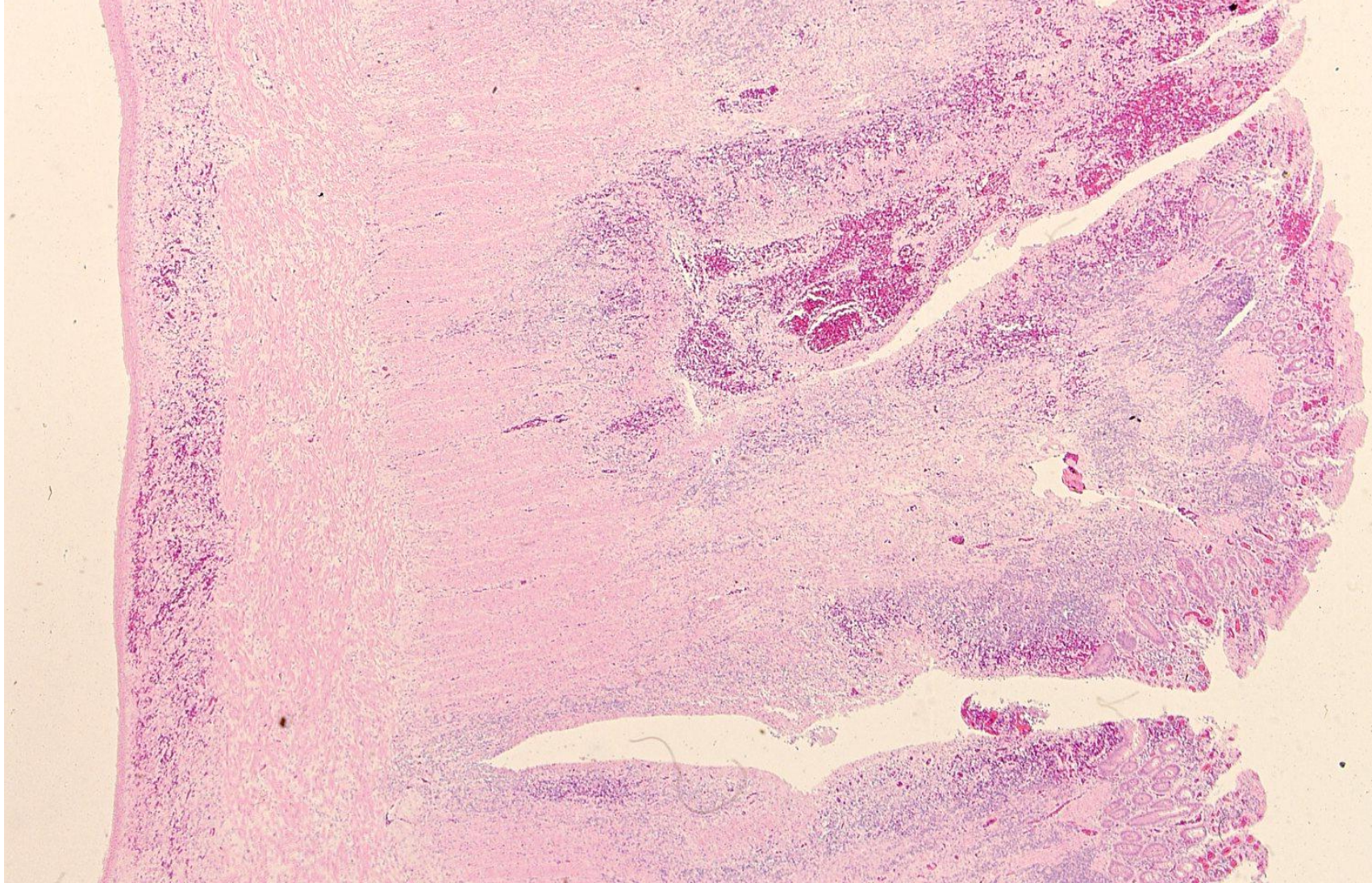


# Ileal perforation associated with cecal adenocarcinoma

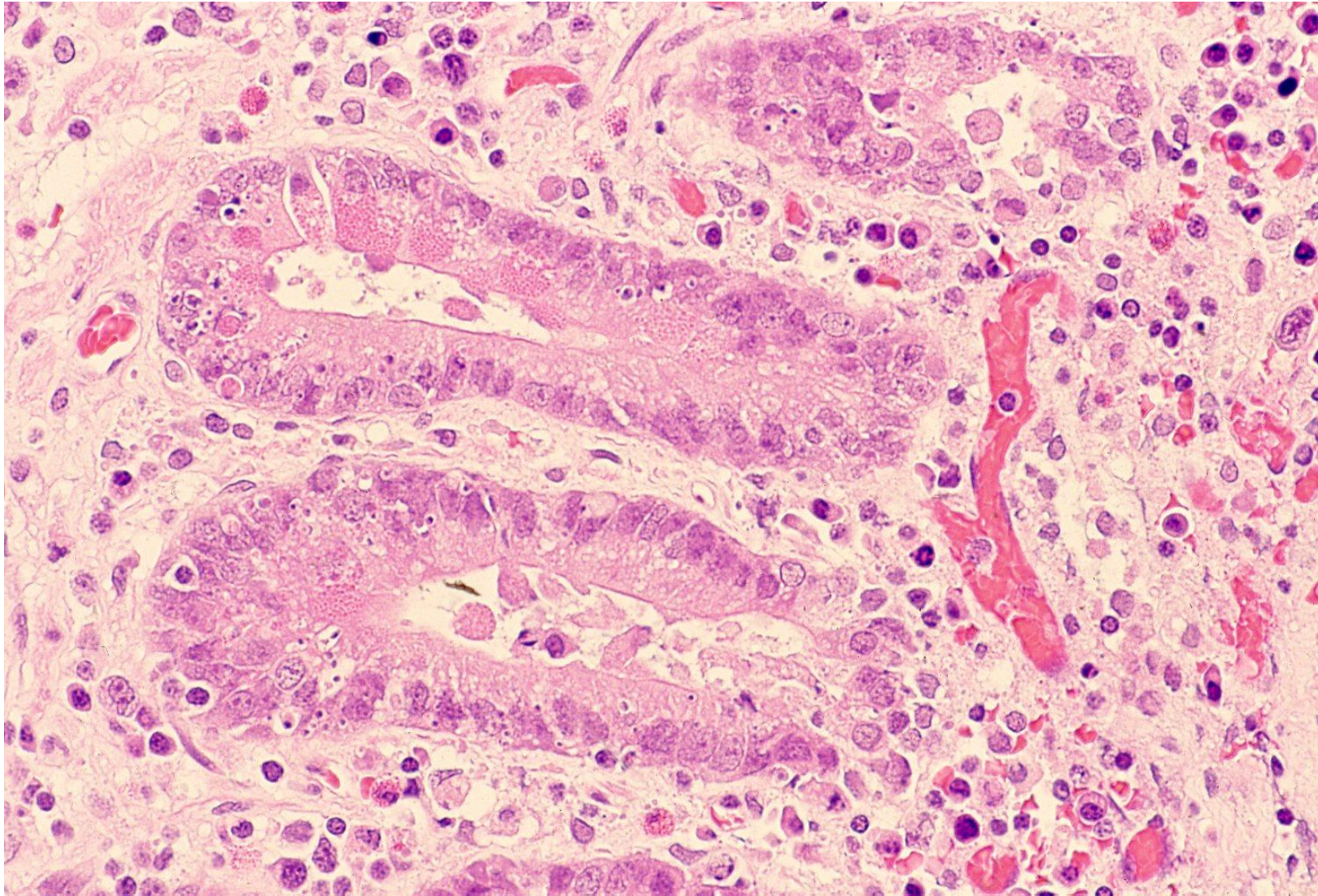
Idiopathic ileal perforation may happen in adults. Reportedly, the cause of perforation was unable to be specified. A 66 y-o male patient with cecal adenocarcinoma manifested ileal perforation unrelated to metastasis. Increased intraluminal pressure might have caused slit-like fissuring ulceration, resulting in ileal perforation. Microscopically, accelerated apoptosis is seen in the ileal crypt epithelial cells. Apoptosis of Paneth cells is particularly characteristic.

Ref.: Seo Y, Arichi S. A case of idiopathic perforation of the small intestine. J Jpn Pract Surgeon Soc 1994; 55(7): 1809-1813. doi: 10.3919/ringe1963.55.1809



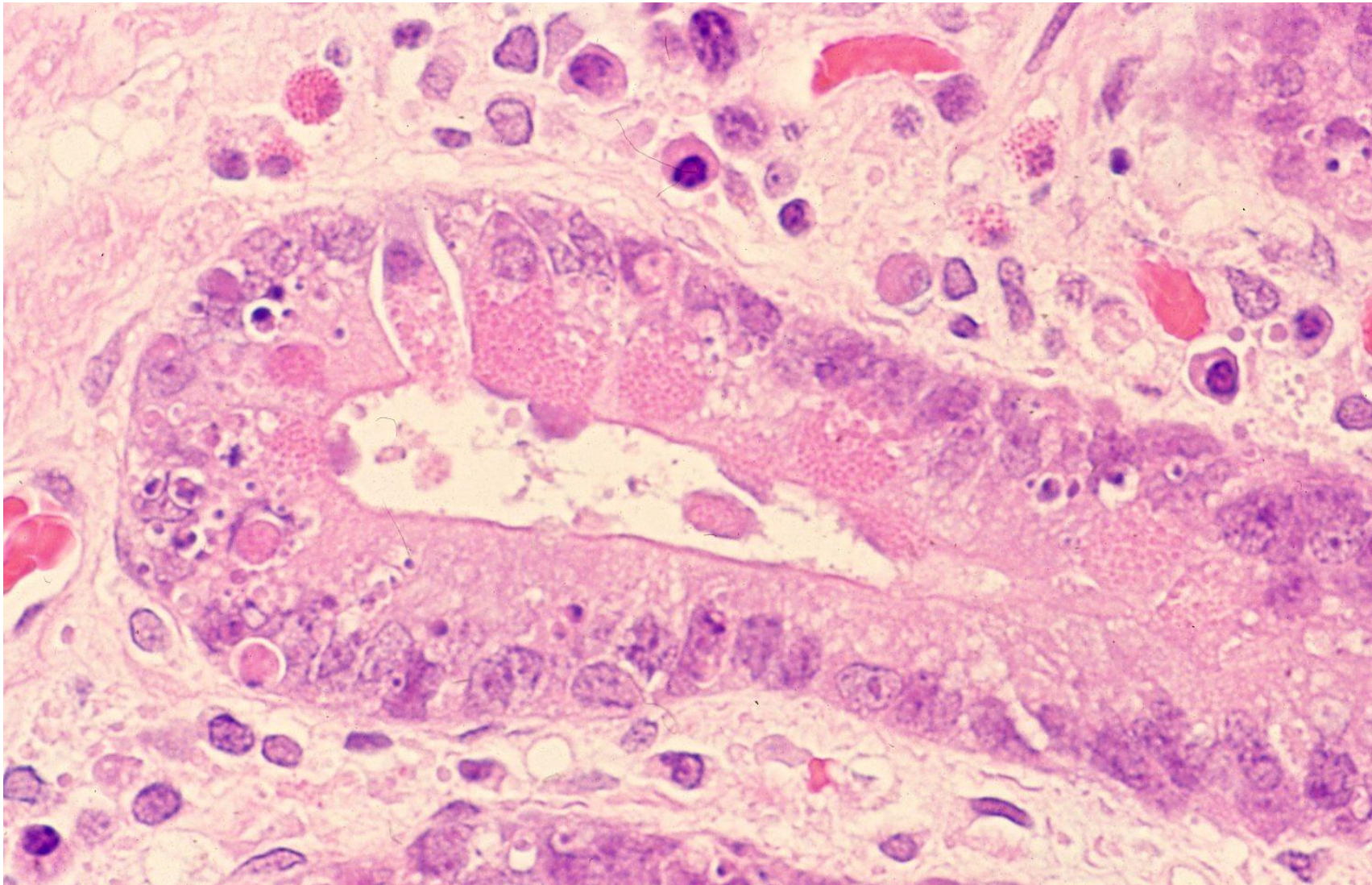
Ileal perforation seen in a 66 y-o male patient with cecal adenocarcinoma. The ileal wall shows slit-like fissuring ulceration, resulting in ileal perforation. The presence of advanced cecal adenocarcinoma might have caused increased intraluminal pressure. At the site of ulceration, no cancer cells are involved (H&E-1).





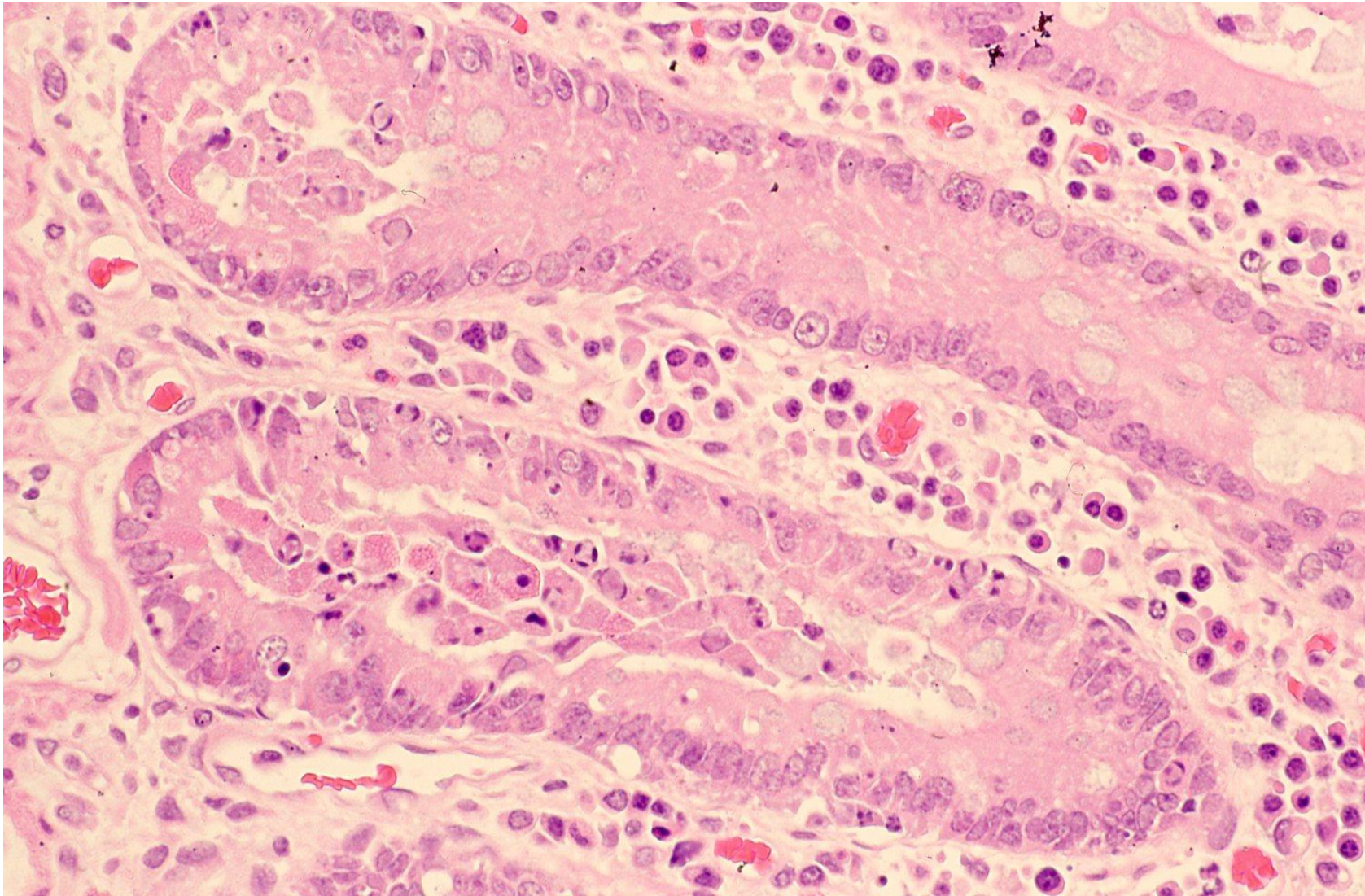
Ileal perforation seen in a 66 y-o male patient with cecal adenocarcinoma. The ileal mucosa at the site of perforation shows accelerated apoptosis of the crypt epithelial cells. Apoptotic bodies are clustered, particularly at the base of the crypt (H&E-2).





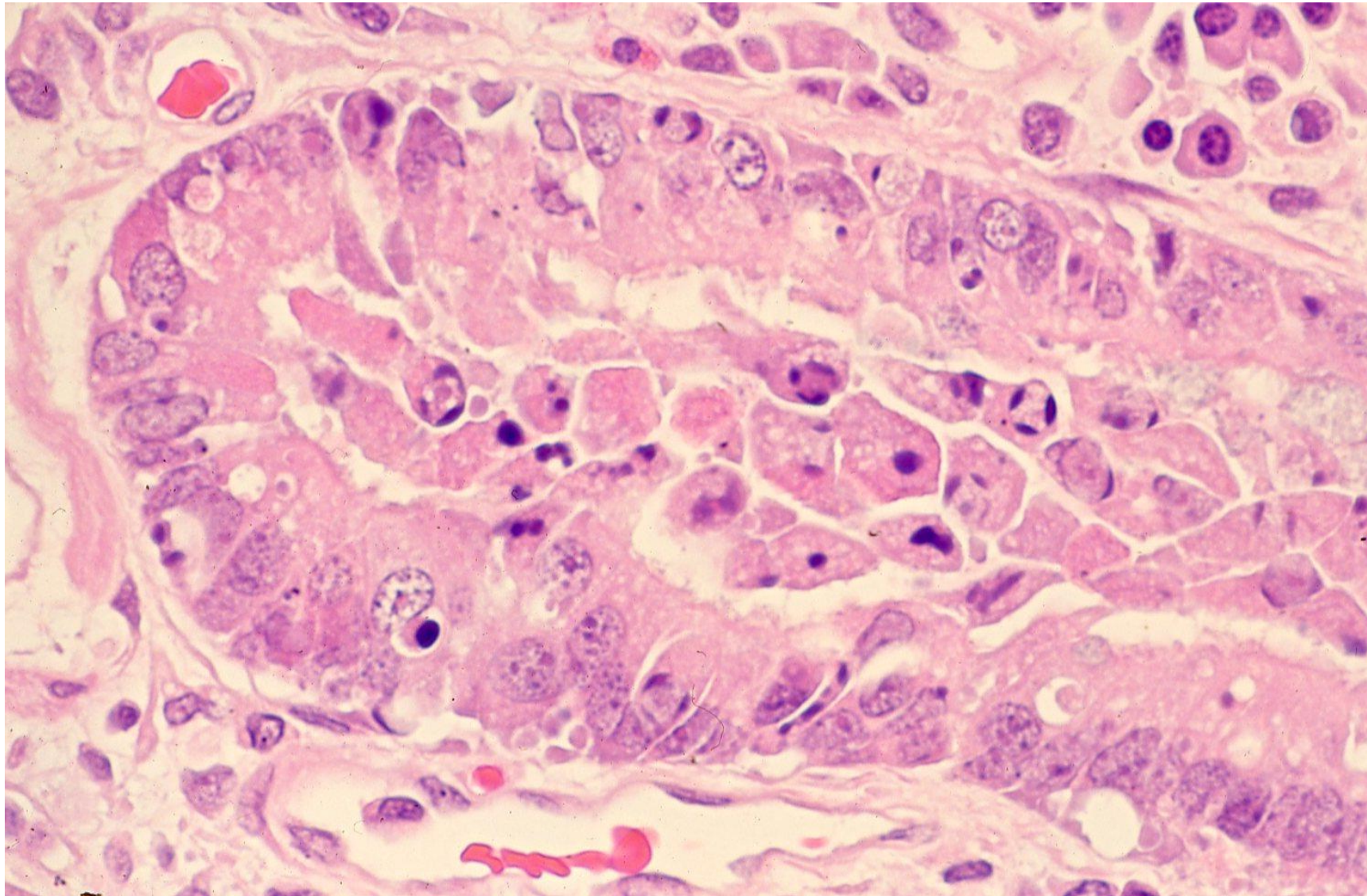
Ileal perforation seen in a 66 y-o male patient with cecal adenocarcinoma. The ileal mucosa at the site of perforation shows accelerated apoptosis of the crypt epithelial cells. Apoptotic bodies are clustered, particularly at the base of the crypt. Paneth cells are apoptotic (H&E-3).





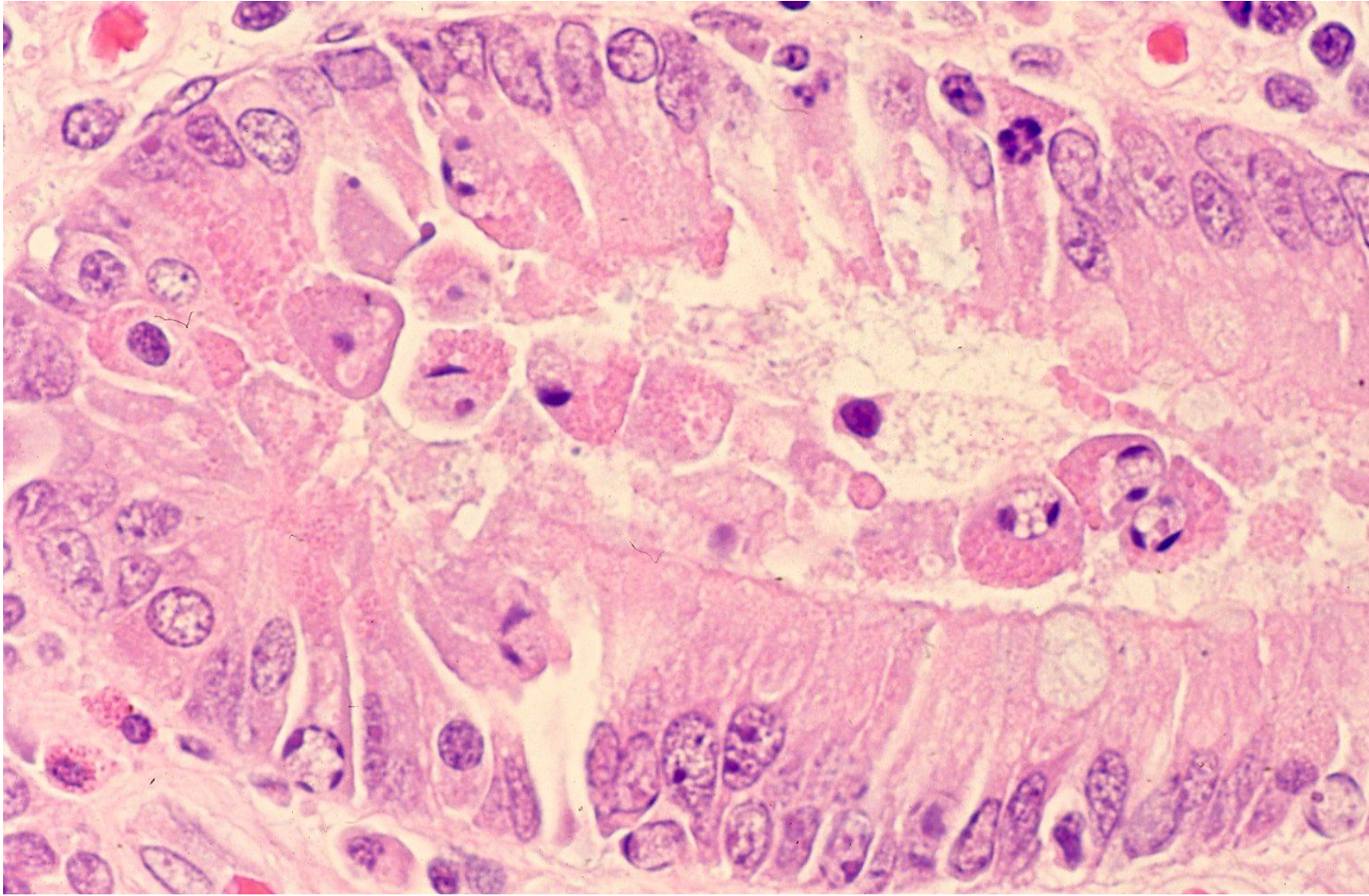
Ileal perforation seen in a 66 y-o male patient with cecal adenocarcinoma. The ileal mucosa at the site of perforation shows accelerated apoptosis of the crypt epithelial cells. Apoptotic epithelial cells are exfoliated into the crypt (H&E-4).





Ileal perforation seen in a 66 y-o male patient with cecal adenocarcinoma. The ileal mucosa at the site of perforation shows accelerated apoptosis of the crypt epithelial cells. Note that the exfoliated Paneth cells reveal apoptotic changes (H&E-5).





Ileal perforation seen in a 66 y-o male patient with cecal adenocarcinoma. The ileal mucosa at the site of perforation shows accelerated apoptosis of the crypt epithelial cells. Note that the exfoliated Paneth cells reveal apoptotic changes (H&E-6).