

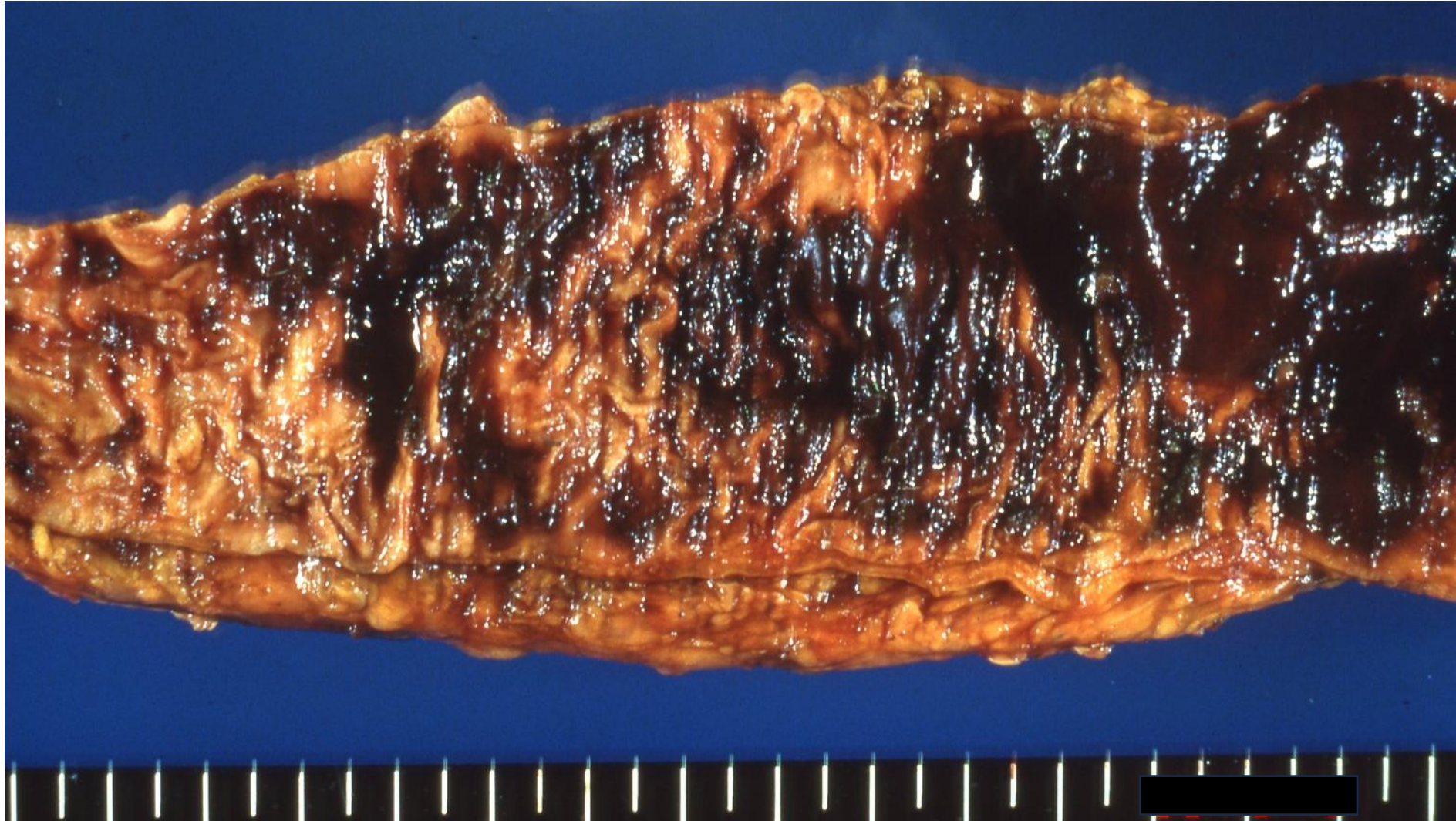
Uremic colitis

Patients with advanced chronic kidney disease often have a variety of gastrointestinal symptoms, including anorexia, nausea, and vomiting. In the colon, pseudomembranous colitis with hyperemia may be seen with inflammatory, infectious and ischemic changes.

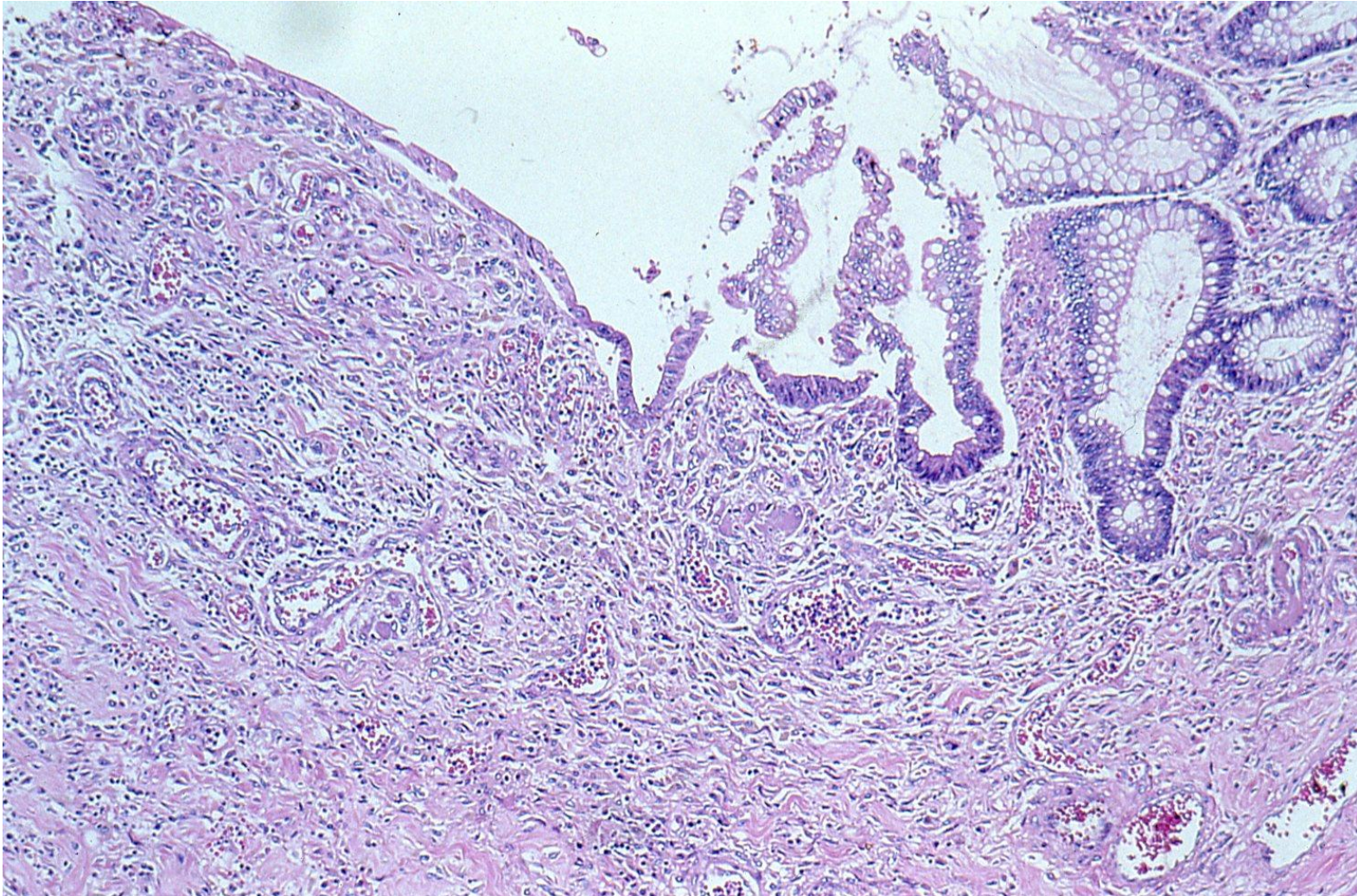
A male case aged 50's with uremic colitis is shown. The patient with severe uremia due to advanced glomerulonephritis complained of abdominal pain and hemorrhagic diarrhea. At autopsy, hemorrhagic colitis is diffusely observed in the colon and rectum, in addition to end-stage kidneys. Microscopically, erosive change with regenerative mucosa is observed in the colon.

Ref.-1: Bnaya A, et al. An unexpected cause of colitis. Hemodial Int 2022; 26(4): E41-E43. doi: 10.1111/hdi.13038

Ref.-2: Shirazian S, Radhakrishnan J. Gastrointestinal disorders and renal failure: exploring the connection. Nat Rev Nephrol 2010; 6: 480-492. doi: 10.1038/nrneph.2010.84



Uremic colitis in an autopsy male case aged 50's. Advanced glomerulonephritis has provoked a severe uremic state. Grossly, the colonic mucosa shows diffuse hemorrhagic changes.



Uremic colitis in an autopsy male case aged 50's. Advanced glomerulonephritis has provoked a severe uremic state. Microscopically, the colonic mucosa is eroded with granulation tissue reaction. The crypt epithelial cells are regenerative. H&E