Pathology of Gastrointestinal Tract: Small and Large Intestines Part I

Reading Assignment:
Robbins Basic Pathology, 10th edition
pp 750 Gastroschisis and Omphalocele
pp 751 Meckel Diverticulum
pp 751-752 Hirschsprung Disease
pp 459-460, 780 Necrotizing Enterocolitis
pp 782-783 Celiac Disease
pp 783-784 Tropical Sprue
pp 791 Pseudomembranous Colitis
pp 791-792 Whipple Disease
pp 796-801 Inflammatory Bowel Disease

Lecture Learning Objectives

- Review the gross anatomy and histology of the small intestine and colon and correlate with the organ’s function

- Compare and contrast Gastroschisis and Omphalocele.

- Explain what a Meckel Diverticulum is (results from failed involution of the vitelline duct and whether it represents a true or a false diverticulum), the types of ectopic tissue that can be present, the disease of '2's', and possible complications.

- Summarize Hirschsprung’s disease with respect to clinical presentation, possible mutation, associations, and histopathology.

- Summarize Necrotizing enterocolitis with respect to clinical findings, the typical sites of intestinal involvement, and pathology.

- Summarize Celiac Disease with respect to clinical findings, etiology, HLA associations, pathogenesis, laboratory testing, histopathology, disease associations, cancer risks, and treatment.

- Summarize Pseudomembranous colitis (antibiotic associated colitis) with respect to clinical findings, etiology, pathogenesis, and pathology.

- Summarize Whipple Disease with respect to its clinical findings, causative organism, and histopathologic findings.

- Compare and contrast Crohn Disease and Ulcerative Colitis with respect to -locations most commonly affected and segmental versus continuous disease
- symptoms
- gross pathology
- histopathology
- complications
- prototypic extra-intestinal manifestations