

## ISCHAEMIC COLITIS SECONDARY TO FUNGAL INFECTION

**Microscopy:** Colonic mucosa shows surface necro-inflammatory slough and ulceration along with vascular congestion, edema, hemorrhage and necrosis. Broad aseptate fungal organisms are noted. No evidence of malignancy seen.

**Diagnosis:**

Ischaemic colitis secondary to fungal infection.

**Further work:**

Stain - PAS, GMS.

Is the patient immunocompromised (check clinical information).

PHONE the clinician

**Comment:**

1. Seen in elderly patients more commonly.
2. Splenic flexure is most common site.
3. Radiology shows thumbprint appearance.