

AMOEBIASIS

DESCRIPTION: Colonic mucosa shows surface ulcer and fibrinopurulent exudate. Scattered organisms containing ingested red blood cells are noted. No evidence of dysplasia / malignancy.

DIAGNOSIS: Consistent with Amoebic Colitis

WORK UP:

- (1) PAS ⊕ is seen in macrophages with less intensity of staining than amoebae.
- (2) Heidenhain stain ⊕ in amoebae.

COMMENT:

- (1) Transmission by feco-oral or sexual route
- (2) Complications include bowel perforation or spread to liver causing amoebic liver abscess.