

A65-6

PATHOLOGICAL REPORT

DATE 1-21-65

REFERRING M.D. Sam Kaplan

Alan Freed

AGE _____

AUTOPSY

SPECIMEN _____

FINAL DIAGNOSES

1. Massive, terminal, gastro-intestinal hemorrhage (cause of death) due to
2. Bleeding esophageal varices, due to
3. Moderately far-advanced portal (Laennec's) cirrhosis
4. Ascites, due to above
5. Jaundice (4 plus) due to above
6. Terminal acute renal failure, due to above

DESERT HOSPITAL

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Pathologist

C. J. McCAMMON, M.D.
RUTH McCAMMON, M.D.

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This autopsy was performed at the Palm Springs Mortuary, Palm Springs, California on January 21, 1965.

ANATOMICAL SUMMARY

External Examination: The body is that of a large, somewhat emaciated, embalmed, Caucasian male. There is four plus icterus of all of the external surfaces of the body. The organs to be described below and the remainder of this description also exhibit four plus icteric changes. The abdomen is markedly protuberant and tense. In the midline, midway between the umbilicus and the symphysis pubis there are two recent needle marks made at the site at which peritoneal dialysis was performed. There is bilateral 2 plus pitting ankle edema. The hair covering the external surfaces follows the normal male distribution with hair in both axillary regions and moderate amounts of hair over the chest and upper abdomen. Hair surrounds the external genital organs.

Skull and Central Nervous System: Not examined.

Neck Organs: Not remarkable.

Cardiovascular System: The pericardial surfaces are free, smooth and glistening. The heart weighs approximately 350 grams and the apex is located 10 cm. to the left of the midsternal line in the 5th left interspace. 85% of the anterior surface is right ventricle and 15% is left ventricle. The valves measure: Mitral - 10; Tricuspid - 13; Aortic - 6 and Pulmonic - 7 cm. in circumference. The valve leaflets are free, smooth and pliable. The coronary arteries are widely patent thruout and contain scattered arteriosclerotic deposits which are not calcified. The myocardium measures: Left Ventricle - 12 mm. and Right Ventricle - 2 mm. in thickness. On cut surface the myocardium is greenish-brown and contains no evidence of either recent or healed infarctions. The blood vessels thruout the body are normally disposed. Within the abdominal portion of the aorta scattered arteriosclerotic plaques are present, some of which contain calcifications.

Respiratory System: The pleural surfaces are free, smooth and glistening. The pleural spaces each contain a small amount of thin clear greenish fluid which measures less than 10 cc. in each pleural space. The lungs each weigh approximately 400 gms. Both lungs are expanded with air and the dependent portions of the lower lobes are dark-reddish-purple. In other portions of the lung, the external surfaces are greyish-white with moderate anthracotic pigmentation. The cut surfaces vary in color from greyish-white to dark-reddish-purple. Grossly, no areas of pneumonic consolidation are noted. The tracheo-bronchial tree is filled with extravasated blood altho the bronchi appear to be patent. The pulmonary vessels are not grossly remarkable. The tracheo-bronchial lymph nodes are slightly enlarged and anthracotic in appearance.

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Digestive System: The peritoneal surfaces are free, smooth, glistening, bile tinged and within the peritoneal cavity approximately 1000 cc. of thin, slightly blood-tinged bile-stained fluid is present. The gastro-intestinal tract: The esophagus is slightly dilated and its lumen is filled with recently extravasated blood. The mucosal surfaces are intact and within the submucosal regions dilated tortuous venous spaces are noted. At the esophago-gastric junction the mucosal surfaces are somewhat granular in appearance. The stomach is tremendously dilated to measure 30 x 20 x 18 cm. On cut surface the lumen is distended with approximately 1½ liters of clotted blood. The mucosal surfaces are hemorrhagic and no gross dilated veins are noted within the stomach. The mucosal surfaces of the duodenum are intact and its lumen is distended with extravasated blood. The entire small bowel is dilated thruout its entire course to measure up to 6 cm. in diameter. On cut surface the lumen of the small bowel is filled with gas and dark-reddish-black fluid. The appendix is present. The large bowel is greatly dilated with gas to measure up to 11 cm. indiameter. On cut surface, the lumen of the large bowel also contains a great amount of tarry-black liquid stool. The pancreas weighs approximately 100 grams and its external and cut surfaces are tan-brown. Multiple cut surfaces taken across it reveal no significant gross abnormalities.

Hepatic System: The liver is greatly enlarged to weigh approximately 3000 grams. Its lower border is located 10 cm. below the right costal margin in the region of the midclavicular line. The external surfaces are coarsely nodular thruout and covered with smooth mesothelium. The cut surfaces are replaced by discrete yellow to greenish-brown nodules. These nodules vary in size from less than .1 to 1 cm. in diameter. The nodules are bulging and surrounded by fibrous-appearing bile-stained tissue. The gallbladder is normally disposed and filled with dark viscid brown bile. No gallstones are present. The bile ducts are patent thruout. The portal vein is not grossly dilated and its lumen is patent.

Spleen and Lymphatic System: The spleen is greatly enlarged to weigh approximately 700 grams. Its external surfaces are dark-reddish-purple and somewhat soft. The cut surfaces are dark-reddish-purple, slightly soft and the malpighian bodies are not distinct. The lymph nodes thruout the body are not grossly enlarged.

Urinary Tract: The kidneys each weigh approximately 175 grams each. Their capsules strip with ease and the external surfaces are smooth, glistening and dark-greenish-brown. On cut surface, the cortico-medullary junctions are distinct. The cortical areas measure .7 cm. in thickness and are pale-greenish-yellow. The medullary portions are dark-greenish-brown. The pelves, ureters and the urinary bladder are not grossly remarkable.

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Genital System: The prostate gland is not grossly enlarged and measures 3.5 cm. in diameter. The cut surfaces are not grossly remarkable. The testicles are in the scrotal sac. They each measure 4 x 3 x 2.5 cm. On cut surface the seminiferous tubular tissue is somewhat softened in appearance and tan-brown.

Endocrine System: The pituitary gland is not examined. The thyroid gland is not grossly remarkable. The parathyroid glands are not grossly remarkable. The adrenal glands reveal no significant gross abnormalities.

Skeletal and Muscular Systems: Not grossly remarkable.

MICROSCOPIC SUMMARY

Liver: Multiple sections taken thru the liver reveal the presence of far-advanced portal (Laenneo's) cirrhosis. Thruout each of the sections there are numerous regenerative nodules of liver cells which vary moderately in size and shape. Some fatty vacuolization of the liver cells is present. The peri-portal spaces are greatly increased in size and extensively infiltrated with dense bands of hyalinized fibrous tissue scattered thruout which are great numbers of small bile ducts along with numerous chronic inflammatory cells. Many of the liver cells are bile stained and, in some areas, the bile canaliculi contain bile.

Esophagus: Sections taken thru the esophagus reveal it to contain numerous large dilated submucosal venous spaces (esophageal varices). In the region of the esophago-gastric junction the mucosal surfaces are denuded of epithelium and several large varices are exposed to the denuded surface.

Kidneys: Sections taken thru the kidneys reveal the presence of extensive bile nephrosis. The glomeruli are edematous in appearance. The surrounding convoluted tubules are filled with inspissated bile particles and the collecting tubules are filled with bile casts. Changes diagnostic of acute renal failure are not identified.

Spleen: Sections taken thru the spleen reveal the presence of increased amounts of fibrous tissue thruout the splenic pulp. The pulp spaces are packed with red blood cells.

Testicle: Sections taken thru the testicle reveal the presence of markedly decreased spermatogenesis.

Lungs: Marked congestion of the alveolar capillaries is present. Many of the alveolar spaces are filled with pigmented macrophages.

Prostate Gland, Adrenal Gland, Pancreas, Thyroid Gland and Heart: No significant microscopic pathological changes are identified in these organs.