

## TRANSANAL SURGERY

1. A transanal resection specimen designated as X is received, measuring XXX cm, oriented with X at the X margin.
2. Externally, a neoplastic lesion measuring XXX cm is identified, located X cm from the X margin.
3. The lesion shows an exophytic / flat / ulceroinfiltrative / polypoid morphology, with a firm consistency / X features.
4. The X surgical margins are inked with X colour.
5. On sectioning, the lesion measures X cm in thickness and is located X cm from the deep margin, with well-defined / poorly defined borders.
6. On inspection, the lesion appears to infiltrate the muscular layer / adipose tissue / serosa // appears confined to the mucosa.
7. Representative / complete sections of the specimen are submitted as follows:

### **1st Example (Transanal resection I)**

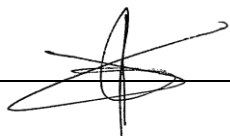
- A1 - A2: one central section of the specimen.
- A3 - A4: lateral margin, cruciate sections.
- A5 - A6: contralateral margin, cruciate sections.

### **2nd Example (Transanal resection II)**

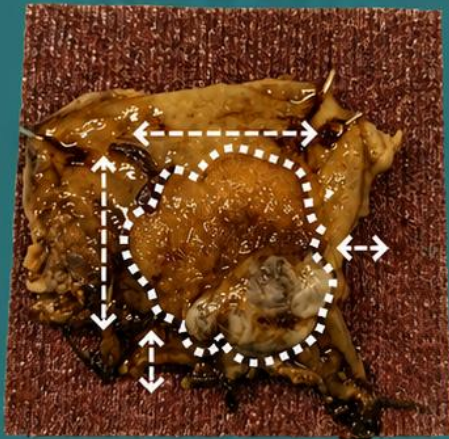
- A1: one complete section.
- A2: lateral margin.
- A3: contralateral margin.

## TO CONSIDER

- Tumour specimens presumed to have a low level of infiltration but not amenable to colonoscopic resection.
- These specimens are usually received spatially oriented and with minimal clearance from the resection margins.
- Correctly orient and measure the specimen.
- Identify and describe the superficial lesion, including measurement of the distance to the margins.
- Plan the sectioning strategy and ink the deep margin. The use of more than one ink colour is recommended.
- Section the specimen and measure the distance to the deep margin, indicating the level of neoplastic infiltration.
- Submit representative sections:
  - Represent all spatial margins (proximal, distal, deep, and both lateral margins).
  - Submit the lesion subtotally / entirely.

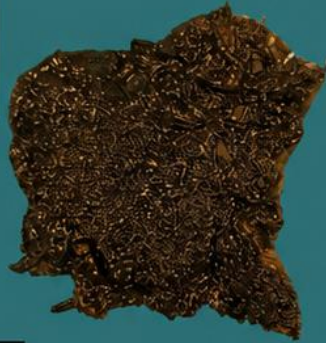


Proximal margin



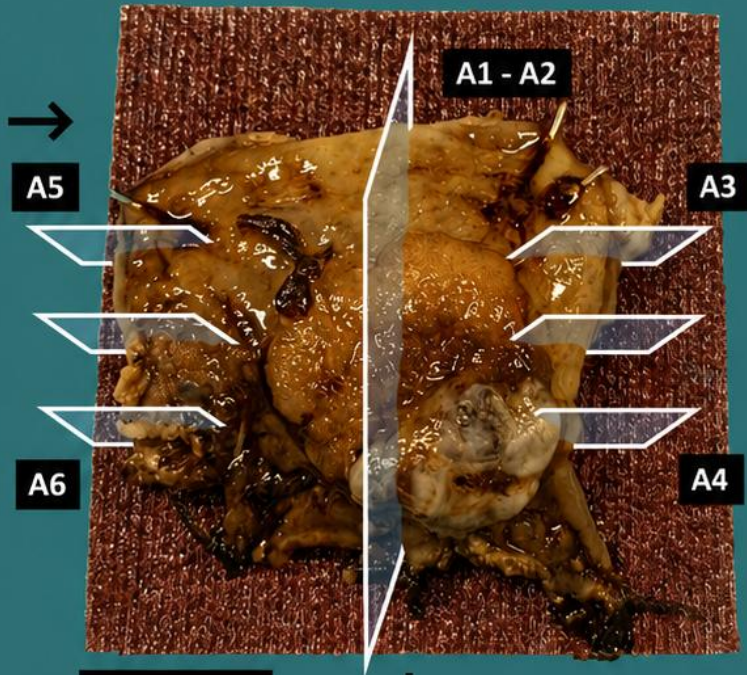
Distal margin

Local transanal excision specimen



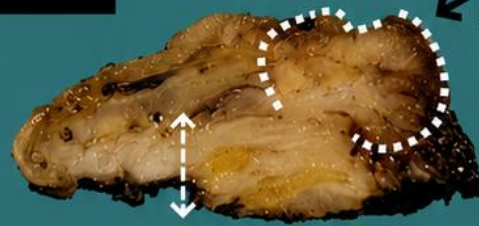
Ensure surgical margin

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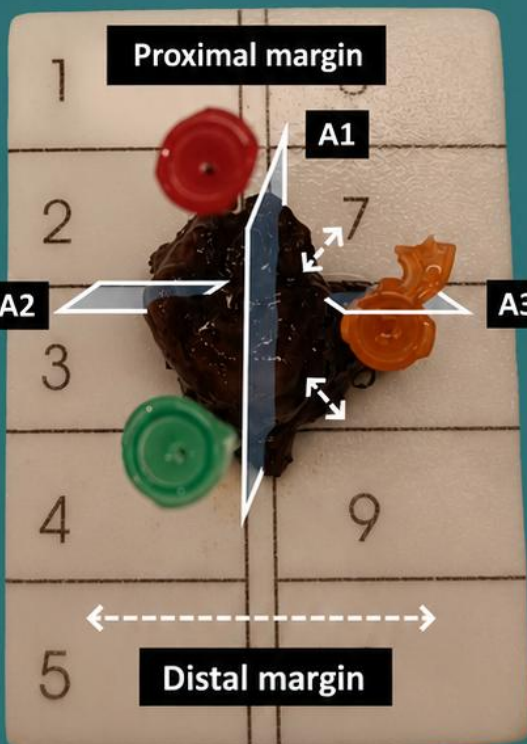


Complete section

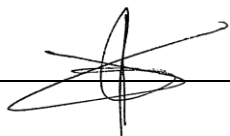
Lesion



Deep margin



1. Measure and orientate the specimen
2. Locate and measure the specimen, as well as its distance to surgical margins
3. Describe the lesion morphologically
4. Ensure surgical margin
5. Serially section the specimen; measure thickness and distance to deep margin
6. Describe the cut surface
7. Submit representative sections



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## DISCLAIMER

The image and text are provided for illustrative purposes only. The tissue sections submitted and the description provided will depend on the individual specimen characteristics, the clinical diagnostic suspicion, the experience of the dissector, and the institutional guidelines of the laboratory.

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