A 62-year-old man with a long history of ulcerative colitis and who was taking 2250 mg of mesalazine and 50 mg of aza-thioprine daily, developed intermittent abdominal pain and prolonged diarrhea. He was referred to our hospital with a suspicion of exacerbated ulcerative colitis. A physical examination revealed a man in acute distress with mild tenderness to palpation in the mid abdomen. Oral prednisolone was prescribed at a dose that was to be gradually decreased from 80 mg. After 5 weeks, when the dose of prednisolone had decreased to 30 mg, he developed high fever and abdominal colic pain. In his abdomen was prescribed at a dose that was to be gradually decreased from 80 mg. After 5 weeks, when the dose of prednisolone had decreased to 30 mg, he developed high fever and abdominal colic pain. In his

A 62-year-old man with a long history of ulcerative colitis developed intermittent abdominal pain and prolonged diarrhea. After 5 weeks of treatment with prednisolone, he developed high fever and abdominal colic pain. In his

Cotton wool-like plaques due to *Candida* in ulcerative colitis

Fig. 1 A 62-year-old man with a long history of ulcerative colitis developed intermittent abdominal pain and prolonged diarrhea. After 5 weeks of treatment with prednisolone, he developed high fever and abdominal colic pain. a Colonoscopic imaging in the transverse colon revealed cotton wool-like plaques on a background of inflamed mucosa. b The lesions seemed to be an aggregation of filaments when magnified (under narrow-band imaging).

Fig. 2 On microscopic imaging, numerous *Candida* fungi were seen in the sample.

References


Competing interests: None

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