Score	Mucosal Folds (MF)	Lamina Propria (LP)	Connective Tissue (between base of folds and stratum compactum)	Supranuclear Vacuolation (SNV) of Enterocytes	Goblet Cells (GC)	Eosinophilic Granulocytes (EG)	Sub-epithelial Mucosa (SM)
1	Basal length, Simple and complex folds (CF) appear long and thin. Thin side branches on the CF.	There is a very thin and delicate core of connective tissue in all simple folds. Normal size LP	There is a very thin layer of connective tissue between the base of folds and the stratum compactum.	Basal SNV size	Scattered mucous cells	Few in SM basal small quantity	Normal SM
2	Some shrinkage and expansion, Simple mucosal folds have medium length. CFs are still long but appear wider.	The lamina propria appears slightly more prminent in some of the folds. Increased size of LP	There is a slightly increased amount of connective tissue beneath some of the mucosal folds.	Some size reduction	Increased number and sparsely distributed	Increased number in SM and some migration into LP	Slightly Increased SM
3	Diffuse reduction and onset of tissue archiectural disruption, Simple folds have short to medium length. Side branches on CF are blunted.	There is a clear increase of lamina propria in most of the simple folds. Medium size LP	There is a clear increase of connective tissue beneath most of the mucosal folds.	Diffuse size reduction	Increased numberand diffusely distributed	Increased migration into LP	Medium SM
4	Diffuse tissue architectural disruption, Wide CFs are prevalent. Simple folds are short/reduced. Almost no side branches are on the CF.	There is a wide lamina propria in many folds. Large LP	A wide layer of connective tissue is beneath many folds.	Some absence of SNV	Tightly clustered mucus cells	Diffuse and numerous in LP and SM	Large SM
5	Total tissue architectural disruption, Both complex and simple folds appear very blunted.	There is a very wide lamina propria in many folds. Largest LP	An extremely wide layer of connective tissue is beneath some folds.	No SNV	Numrous and tightly-clustered mucous cells	Densely aggregated EG in LP and SM	Largest SM

Mononuclear Immune Cells Infiltration (lymphocytes and macrophages)	Villi Width	Villi Length	Enteritis
Minimal Infiltration; Minimal lymphocyte presence, scattered sparsely with no clustering, considered within normal limits for healthy tissue.			
Mild Infiltration; Slight increase in lymphocytes, with small focal aggregates forming in the lamina propria, indicating mild immune activity.			Yes
Moderate Infiltration; Noticeable aggregates of lymphocytes, extending beyond the lamina propria, indicating moderate immune response and inflammation.	Quantitative measure of villus width. Widths taken from the maximal width of three intact villi per section of intestine. Scored vilii evenly spaced along the section (12, 4, and 8 o'clock).	Quantitative measure of villus length. Length taken from the base of villi to apical tip of three intact and preferrably linear villi per section fof intestine per slide. Scored vilii evenly spaced along the section (12, 4, and 8 o'clock).	
Marked Infiltration; Dense aggregates of lymphocytes throughout the lamina propria and submucosa, showing marked immune response with significant tissue involvement.			No
Severe Infiltration; Diffuse lymphocyte infiltration across all intestinal layers, extensively disrupting normal tissue structure with overwhelming immune presence.			