

NTP Nonneoplastic Lesion Atlas

Stomach, Glandular Stomach, Glands – Cyst

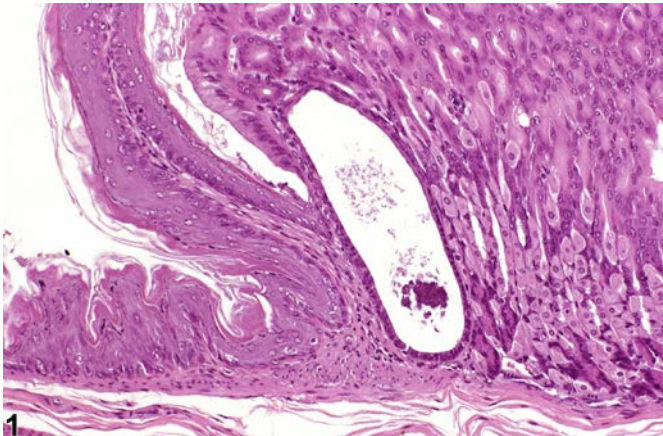


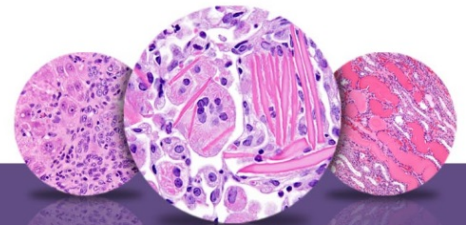
Figure Legend: Figure 1 Stomach, Glandular stomach, Glands - Cyst in a male B6C3F1 mouse from a subchronic study. This cystic gland is lined by slightly flattened epithelium.

Comment: Cysts in the glandular stomach are usually found in the pyloric antrum, extend into the submucosa, and are lined by well-differentiated epithelial cells. Glandular cysts in the fundus occur with increased frequency as the animal ages and are present in virtually all rats older than 15 months. The cysts are lined by cuboidal to flattened chief, parietal, or mucous cells. The lumen contains mucus or mixed inflammatory exudates. Occasionally cysts are surrounded by fibrosis and chronic inflammatory infiltrates. Glandular cysts are frequently associated with mineralized deposits in aged rats. Glandular cysts are differentiated from glandular dilation, as the cysts are usually solitary, larger, and lined by attenuated epithelium, whereas glandular dilation usually involves multiple glands and the dilatation is often irregular in profile, that is, does not have a well-circumscribed circular structure (see Stomach, Glandular stomach, Glands - Dilation). Cysts are less likely to be associated with treatment than is glandular dilation.

Recommendation: Cysts should be diagnosed but typically are not graded.

References:

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Full-text: <https://www.toxpath.org/ssdnc/GINonproliferativeRat.pdf>



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