

NTP Nonneoplastic Lesion Atlas

Nose, Epithelium – Fibrosis

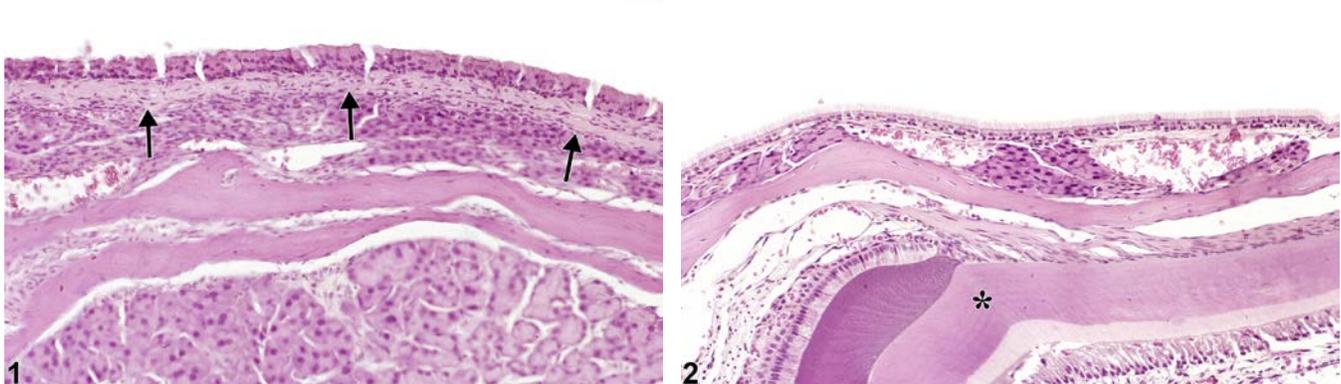


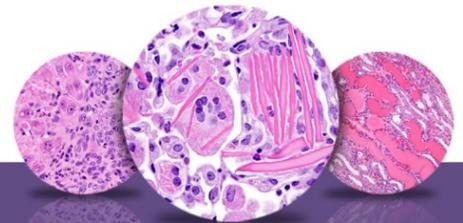
Figure Legend: **Figure 1** Nose, Transitional epithelium - Fibrosis in a female B6C3F1/N mouse from a chronic study. Eosinophilic fibrillar material expands the lamina propria, separating the epithelium from the glands in the lamina propria. **Figure 2** Nose, Transitional epithelium - Normal in a male B6C3F1/N mouse from a chronic study. This normal lateral wall in the nose is presented for comparison with Figure 2. A tooth (asterisk) is visible in the section.

Comment: Fibrosis appears microscopically as an increase in the amount of fibrous connective tissue that either replaces or expands normal structures. Because it is often a response to severe tissue damage, fibrosis is often associated with inflammation and/or necrosis. Fibrosis in the lamina propria of the nose (Figure 1; compare with control shown in Figure 2) is uncommon.

Recommendation: Fibrosis is an uncommon lesion in the nasal cavity and should be diagnosed and assigned a severity grade whenever it is observed. As with inflammation, the epithelial cell type associated with the fibrosis should be recorded as a site modifier. Other lesions, such as the inflammation and hyperplasia noted above, should be diagnosed separately.

References:

None



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