NTP Nonneoplastic Lesion Atlas

Eye, Retina – Gliosis

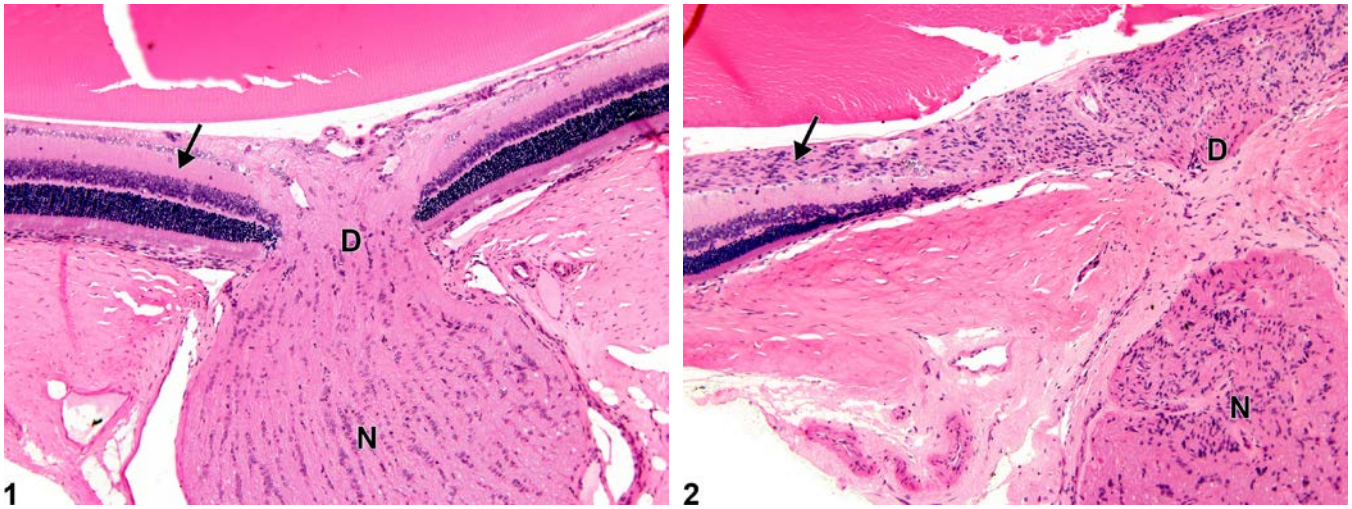

Figure Legend: **Figure 1** Eye, Retina - Normal in a female F344/N rat from a chronic study. Normal retina (arrow), optic disc (D), and optic nerve (N) for comparison to Figure 2. **Figure 2** Eye, Retina - Gliosis in a female F344/N rat from a chronic study. There are increased numbers of glial cells in the nerve fiber layer (arrow), optic disc (D), and optic nerve (N).

Comment: Retinal gliosis (Figure 2, compare to normal in Figure 1), the proliferation of astrocytes, Müller cells, and/or microglia, can occur in various retinal layers with focal to diffuse distribution. It is characterized by increased numbers of glial cells in the retina. Retinal gliosis can occur as a primary change (generally of uncertain etiology) or as a feature to other retinal lesions (e.g., degeneration).

Recommendation: When occurring as a primary change, retinal gliosis should be diagnosed and assigned a severity grade. When retinal gliosis occurs as a morphologic feature or reactive sequela of another pathologic process (e.g., retinal degeneration), it should not be diagnosed separately (unless warranted by severity), but should be described in the pathology narrative.

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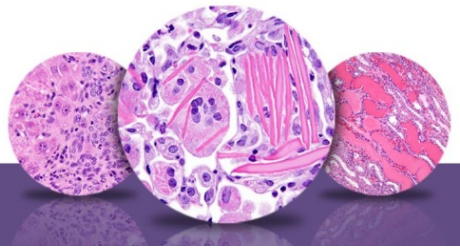

Eye, Retina – Gliosis

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