

NTP Nonneoplastic Lesion Atlas

Urinary bladder – Angiectasis

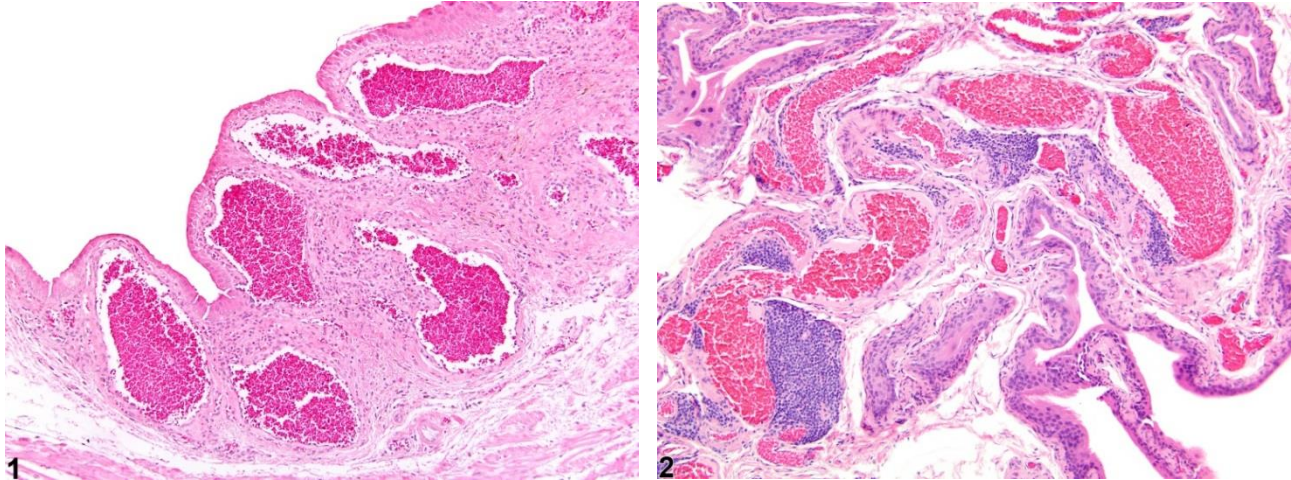


Figure Legend: **Figure 1** Angiectasis—dilated blood vessels with fibrous stroma in the urinary bladder submucosa in a female B6C3F1 mouse from a chronic study. **Figure 2** Angiectasis—dilated blood vessels in the urinary bladder submucosa in a female B6C3F1 mouse from a chronic study.

Comment: Focal blood vessel dilation in the urinary bladder may be diagnosed as angiectasis (Figure 1 and Figure 2). These lesions are typically reported as spontaneous lesions but have been reported with vasodilating chemicals. Angiectasis is commonly noted in the submucosa as a focal or multifocal finding that tends to be irregular and not well circumscribed.

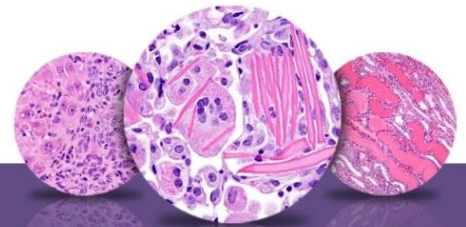
Angiectasis must be differentiated from hemangioma. The distinction is not always obvious: hemangiomas tend to be well circumscribed, unencapsulated masses composed of tightly packed dilated vascular spaces, each enclosed and lined by a single layer of normal-appearing endothelial cells aligned on a thin collagenous stroma.

Recommendation: Angiectasis should be diagnosed and given a severity grade.

Reference:

Gaillard ET. 1999. Ureter, urinary bladder and urethra. In: Pathology of the Mouse: Reference and Atlas (Maronpot RR, Boorman GA, Gaul BW, eds). Cache River Press, Vienna, IL, 235–258.

Abstract: <http://www.cacheriverpress.com/books/pathmouse.htm>



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