

NTP Nonneoplastic Lesion Atlas

Stomach, Glandular Stomach – Metaplasia, Intestinal

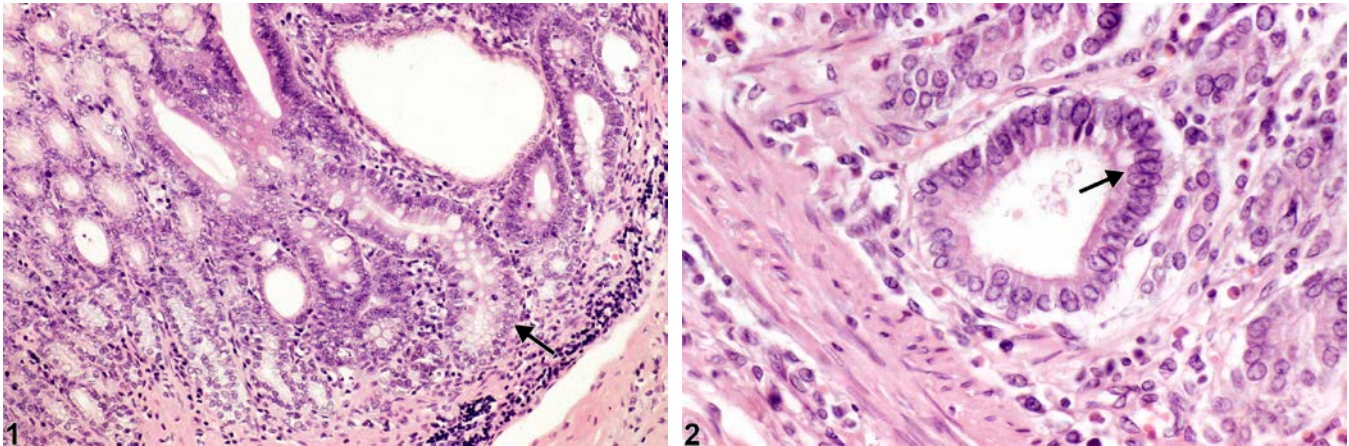


Figure Legend: **Figure 1** Stomach, Glandular stomach - Metaplasia, Intestinal in a male F344/N rat from a chronic study. Metaplasia of fundic glands to intestinal glands (arrow). **Figure 2** Stomach, Glandular stomach - Metaplasia, Intestinal in a male F344/N rat from a chronic study. Metaplasia of fundic glands to intestinal glands (arrow).

Comment: Intestinal metaplasia consists of areas of gastric mucosa morphologically similar to the intestine (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The metaplastic mucosal lining may have crypts, variably developed villi, goblet cells, paneth cells, and absorptive cells and may be enzymatically similar to the intestine. Chronic inflammation can result in metaplasia of the gastric pitsto a mucus-type hyperplastic epithelium, similar to that of the intestine. Notice the microvilli on surface of epithelial cells in Figure 2. In some cases, intestinal metaplasia may be associated with gastric neoplasia.

Recommendation: Whenever present, intestinal metaplasia should be diagnosed and graded based on the number of metaplastic glands present.

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