**Uterus – Thrombus**

**Figure Legend:** Figure 1 Uterus - Thrombus in a female B6C3F1/N mouse from a chronic study. A large thrombus is evident in the myometrium. Figure 2 Uterus - Thrombus in a female B6C3F1/N mouse from a chronic study (higher magnification of Figure 1). Flattened endothelial cells are evident lining the vascular spaces.

**Comment:** Large or small thrombi may occlude uterine blood vessels in mice (Figure 1 and Figure 2). A distinct endothelial lining may not be observed due to necrosis or obscuring by detritus. This may be associated with prominence and dilation of the surrounding blood vessels (angiectasis). Thrombi must be differentiated from hemangioma and hemangiosarcoma. Angiectasis is characterized by blood vessels lined by a simple nonhypertrophic endothelial lining and is frequently seen with thrombosis. Hemangioma and hemangiosarcoma have plump lining endothelial cells. The endothelial cells of hemangiosarcoma exhibit anaplasia and an increased rate of mitoses.

**Recommendation:** Uterus - Thrombosis should be diagnosed but need not be graded. Thrombi that are secondary to another process (a neoplasm) should not be diagnosed. Necrosis that is caused by a thrombus should be diagnosed and graded separately.

**References:**
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References:


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