**Vagina – Fibrosis**

**Figure Legend:** Figure 1 Vagina - Fibrosis in a female B6C3F1/N mouse from a chronic study. Increased fibrous tissue is present in the vagina wall. Figure 2 Vagina - Fibrosis in a female B6C3F1/N mouse from a chronic study (higher magnification of Figure 1). There is fibroplasia and mature collagen fibers with associated chronic inflammatory cells.

**Comment:** Vaginal fibrosis (Figure 1 and Figure 2), deposition of fibrous connective tissue or collagen with a few interspersed cells, has been observed in older rats and is often accompanied by some chronic inflammation. Fibrosis needs to be differentiated from neoplasia (fibroma or fibrosarcoma), which is a space-occupying change; in contrast, fibrosis is generally a contracting lesion.

**Recommendation:** Vagina - Fibrosis should be diagnosed whenever it occurs in the absence of other lesions. Fibrosis present accompanying chronic or chronic active inflammation should be diagnosed only when the degree of inflammation is not commensurate to that of fibrosis (i.e., the fibrosis is more severe than would be expected given the severity of the inflammation). If fibrosis is not diagnosed separately, it should be described in the pathology narrative. Whenever it is diagnosed, fibrosis should be assigned a severity grade.

**References:**
Vagina – Fibrosis

References:
National Toxicology Program. 1998. NTP TR-477. Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of 1-Chloro-2-propanol (Technical Grade) (CAS No. 127-00-4) in F344/N Rats and B6C3F1 Mice (Drinking Water Studies). NTP, Research Triangle Park, NC.
Abstract: http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/9756

Authors:
Gabrielle Willson, BVMS, DipRCPath, FRCPath, MRCVS
Senior Pathologist
Experimental Pathology Laboratories, Inc.
Research Triangle Park, NC

Karen Y. Cimon, DVM, MS
Senior Pathologist
Experimental Pathology Laboratories, Inc.
Research Triangle Park, NC