Figure Legend: Figure 1 Epithelial hyperplasia in a male B6C3F1 mouse from a chronic study. Figure 2 Epithelial hyperplasia in a male B6C3F1 mouse from a chronic study (higher magnification of Figure 1). Figure 3 Epithelial hyperplasia–arrows indicate papillary hyperplasia in a male B6C3F1 mouse from a chronic study. Figure 4 Epithelial hyperplasia–arrows indicate papillary hyperplasia in a male B6C3F1 mouse from a chronic study.

Comment: Figure 1 and Figure 2 are from a partially collapsed normal gallbladder. Note the thickness of the muscular wall. Gallbladder hyperplasia varies from a few cells on papillary folds to generalized papillary projections involving most of the mucosa (Figures 3 and 4, arrows). Hyaline droplets may be present in the lining epithelium.
**Recommendation:** Mucosal or epithelial hyperplasia of the gallbladder is uncommon in NTP studies and should be recorded whenever present and given a severity grade. Severe associated lesions such as inflammation or hyaline droplet accumulation should be diagnosed separately. The pathology narrative should define any unusual features of the case(s) being diagnosed.

**References:**


Abstract: [http://www.cacheriverpress.com/books/pathmouse.htm](http://www.cacheriverpress.com/books/pathmouse.htm)

Full-Text: [http://tpx.sagepub.com/content/38/7_suppl/5S.full](http://tpx.sagepub.com/content/38/7_suppl/5S.full)

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