

NTP Nonneoplastic Lesion Atlas

Prostate, Epithelium – Degeneration

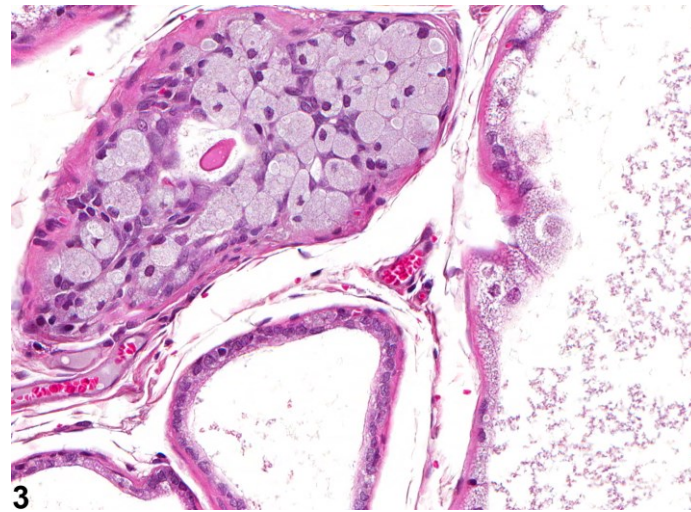
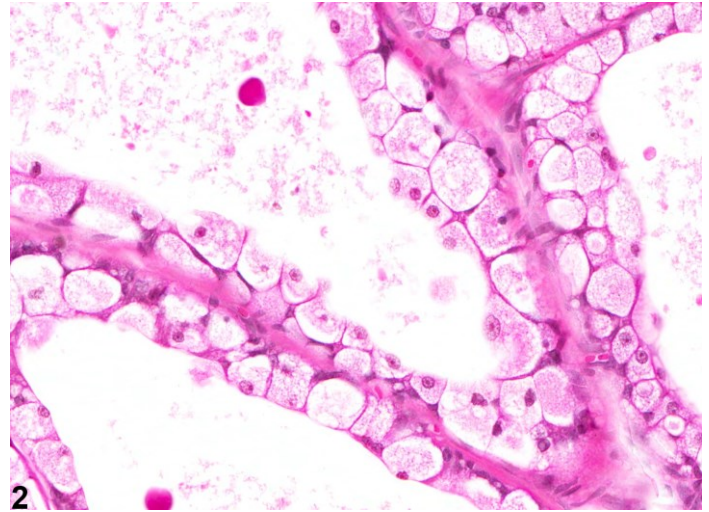
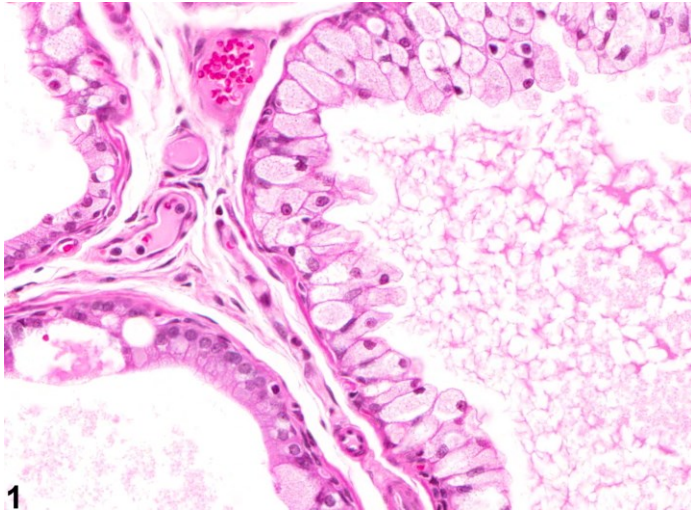
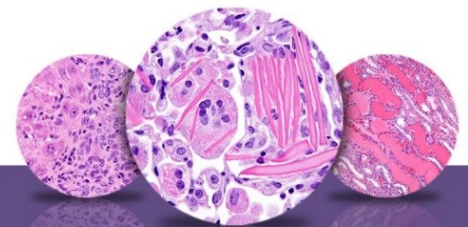


Figure Legend: **Figure 1** Prostate, Epithelium - Degeneration. Degeneration of the epithelium in the prostate in a male F344/N rat from a chronic study. **Figure 2** Prostate, Epithelium - Degeneration. Degeneration of the epithelium in the prostate in a male F344/N rat from a chronic study. **Figure 3** Prostate, Epithelium - Degeneration. Degeneration of the epithelium in the prostate in a male F344/N rat from a chronic study.

Comment: Epithelial degeneration is characterized by granular to foamy cytoplasm alteration of enlarged acinar epithelial cells that form a single lining layer (Figure 1 and Figure 2) or exfoliate and occlude the lumen of acini (Figure 3). Affected cells are enlarged with abundant finely granular cytoplasm and may rupture and disintegrate. Epithelial degeneration can be focal or multifocal. The



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lesion can be observed in any lobe, but is most commonly found in the ventral lobe. Epithelial degeneration is a fairly common observation in the aging prostate. The lesion may be accompanied by inflammatory infiltrates.

Recommendation: When present, this lesion should be diagnosed and graded. Exacerbation by chemical agents warrants documentation in the pathology narrative. The affected lobe(s) should be identified if possible and indicated in the tissue identification. If paired lobes are involved, the diagnosis should indicate that the change is bilateral, with severity based on the more severely affected lobe.

References:

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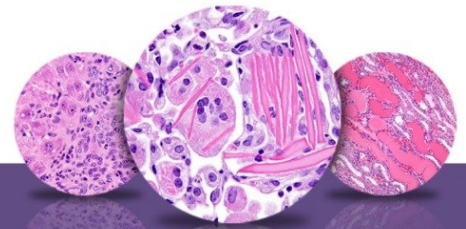
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