**Figure Legend:** **Figure 1** Eye, Vitreous – Hemorrhage in a male F344/N rat from a chronic study. There are intravitreal accumulations of extravasated blood cells (arrow) with retinal detachment and degeneration (R). **Figure 2** Eye, Vitreous - Hemorrhage in a male F344/N rat from a chronic study (higher magnification of Figure 1). This higher magnification image shows the intravitreal hemorrhage (arrow) and retinal detachment and degeneration (R) in more detail. **Figure 3** Eye, Vitreous - Hemorrhage in a female F344/N rat from a chronic study. There is vitreal hemorrhage (asterisk) with retinal detachment and degeneration (arrow). **Figure 4** Eye, Vitreous - Hemorrhage in a female F344/N rat from a chronic study. Higher magnification of Figure 3. There is vitreal hemorrhage (asterisk)
consisting of intravitreal accumulations of extravasated blood cells with retinal detachment and degeneration (arrow).

**Comment:** Vitreous hemorrhage (Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, and Figure 4) is characterized by accumulations of extravasated blood in the vitreous. Retinal detachment and/or degeneration are often present concurrently. Vitreous hemorrhage can be due to leakage from persistent fetal (hyaloid) vessels or from retinal vessels, can follow trauma from intravitreal injections or retro-orbital bleeding procedures, or can be secondary to inflammation.

**Recommendation:** Vitreous hemorrhage should be diagnosed and assigned a severity grade. If vitreal hemorrhage is secondary to other lesions (e.g., inflammation), it should not be diagnosed separately unless warranted by severity, but should be described in the pathology narrative.

**References:**


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