Figure Legend: Figure 1 Harderian gland - Atrophy in a female B6C3F1 mouse from a chronic study. The alveoli are shrunken, tortuous and lined by variably flattened epithelial cells (arrow), and there is concurrent interstitial fibrosis (arrowhead). Figure 2 Harderian gland - Atrophy in a female B6C3F1 mouse from a chronic study. Higher magnification showing the shrunken, tortuous acini with the variably flattened epithelial cells (arrow) and the interstitial fibrosis in more detail.

Comment: Harderian gland atrophy (with or without concurrent fibrosis) results from various causes, including trauma from retro-bulbar bleeding procedures; genetic mutations; nutritional deficiencies; as a reaction to foreign bodies or accretions of excess porphyrin secretory material; or as a sequel to degeneration or inflammation from various causes. The lesion is characterized by alveoli that are shrunken to slightly widened, tortuous, and lined by variably flattened epithelial cells (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Atrophy is often accompanied by interstitial fibrosis.

Recommendation: Harderian gland atrophy should be diagnosed and assigned a severity grade whenever present. Any associated reactive fibrosis should not be diagnosed separately unless warranted by severity, but should be described in the pathology narrative. Other associated lesions (such as inflammation) should be diagnosed separately. If atrophy is a main component of another lesion (such as inflammation or fibrosis), it need not be diagnosed separately (unless warranted by severity), but should be described in the pathology narrative.
Harderian Gland – Atrophy

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