Figure Legend: Figure 1 Kidney - Glomerulosclerosis in a male Wistar Han rat from a chronic study. Several glomeruli (arrows) associated with chronic progressive nephropathy have an increase in eosinophilic matrix and contraction of the glomerular tuft. Figure 2 Kidney - Glomerulosclerosis in a male Wistar Han rat from a chronic study. Affected glomeruli often have adhesions (arrow) between the glomerular tuft and Bowman’s capsule.

Comment: Glomerulosclerosis is a consequence of chronic degenerative changes in the glomerulus and is rarely observed as a primary lesion in NTP studies. Characteristic features include shrinkage and contraction of the glomerular tuft and replacement of the mesangium by fibrosis (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The presence of amyloid deposits must be ruled out because of similar morphologic features. Glomerulosclerosis may be focal, segmental, or global.

Recommendation: Primary glomerulosclerosis should be diagnosed and given a severity grade. When a component of the spectrum of changes associated with chronic progressive nephropathy or part of a secondary response to some other primary renal disease, glomerulosclerosis should not be diagnosed separately but should be described in the pathology narrative.
Kidney – Glomerulosclerosis

References:

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