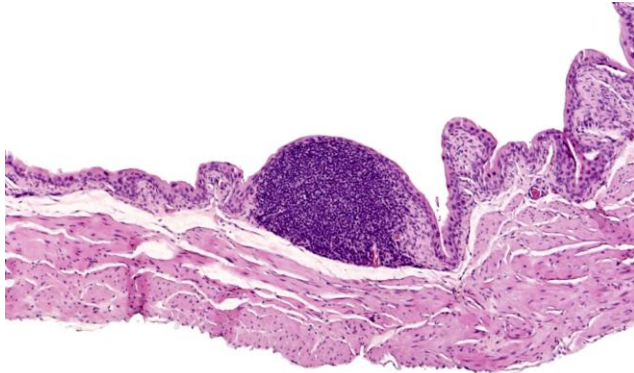


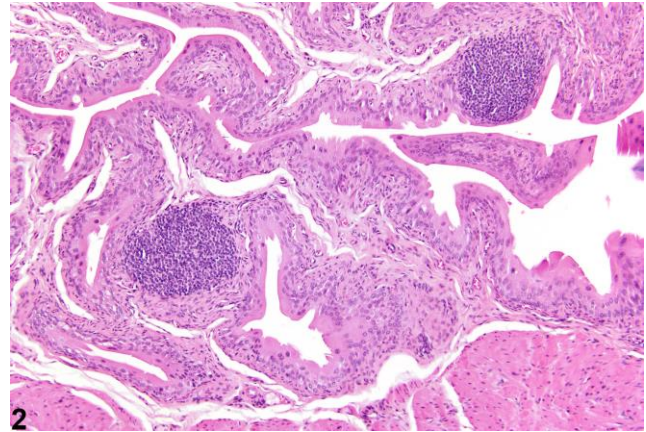


NTP Nonneoplastic Lesion Atlas

Urinary bladder – Infiltration cellular, lymphocyte



1



2

Figure Legend: **Figure 1** Infiltration cellular, lymphocyte-focal lymphoid aggregate underlying the urothelium in a female B6C3F1 mouse from a chronic study. **Figure 2** Infiltration cellular, lymphocyte-focal lymphoid aggregates underlying the urothelium in a female B6C3F1 mouse from a chronic study.

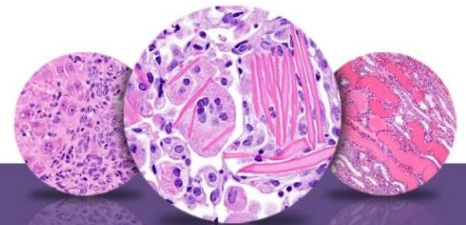
Comment: Infiltration cellular, lymphocyte usually involves a focal to multifocal, well-defined, suburothelial infiltration of predominantly lymphocytes (Figures 1 and 2). Infiltrates can also be seen around vessels. Most cellular infiltrates tend to be spontaneous, in an otherwise normal bladder, and with little or no pathologic significance.

Recommendation: Since smaller infiltrates are common in rodent bladders, it is not uncommon for pathologists to have a diagnostic threshold for diagnosing these infiltrates. It is the responsibility of the pathologist to determine the threshold and to consistently maintain that threshold throughout the study. When diagnosed, lymphoid infiltrates should be given a severity score.

Reference:

Frazier KS, Seely JC, Hard GC, Betton G, Burnett R, Nakatsuji S, Nishikawa A, Durchfeld-Meyer B, Bube A. 2012. Proliferative and non-proliferative lesions in the rat and mouse urinary system. *Toxicol Pathol* 40:14S–86S.

Abstract: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22637735>



NTP Nonneoplastic Lesion Atlas

Urinary bladder – Infiltration cellular, lymphocyte

Authors:

John Curtis Seely, DVM, DACVP
Senior Pathologist
Experimental Pathology Laboratories, Inc.
Research Triangle Park, NC

Abraham Nyska, DVM, Diplomate ECVF, Fellow IATP
Expert in Toxicologic Pathology
Visiting Full Professor of Pathology
Sackler School of Medicine, Tel Aviv University
Timrat Israel