



NTP Nonneoplastic Lesion Atlas

Urinary bladder – Pigment

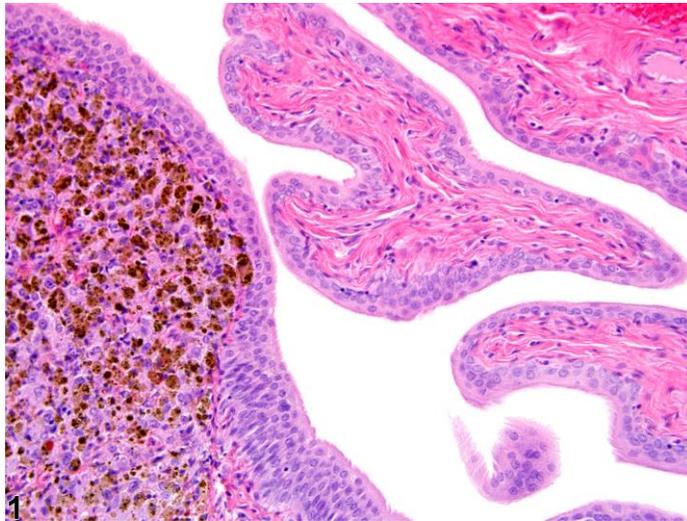


Figure Legend: **Figure 1** Pigment. A focal area of hemosiderin from a female F344/N rat in a chronic study.

Comment: Pigment is rarely reported in urinary bladders of rodents. The most common pigment is hemosiderin (Figure 1). Pigmentation of urothelium has been observed with administered dye compounds.

Recommendation: Pigment should be diagnosed and given a severity grade. With the exception of Prussian blue staining for hemosiderin, definitive pigment identification is often difficult in histologic sections, even with a battery of special stains. Therefore, it is recommended that a diagnosis of “pigment” (as opposed to diagnosing the type of pigment, e.g., hemosiderin or lipofuscin) is more appropriate. The pathology narrative should describe the morphologic features of the pigment.

Reference:

Jokinen MP. 1990. Urinary bladder, ureter, and urethra. In: Pathology of the Fischer Rat: Reference and Atlas (Boorman GA, Eustis SL, Elwell MR, Montgomery CA, MacKenzie WF, eds). Academic Press, San Diego, 109–126.

Abstract: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/9002563>



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