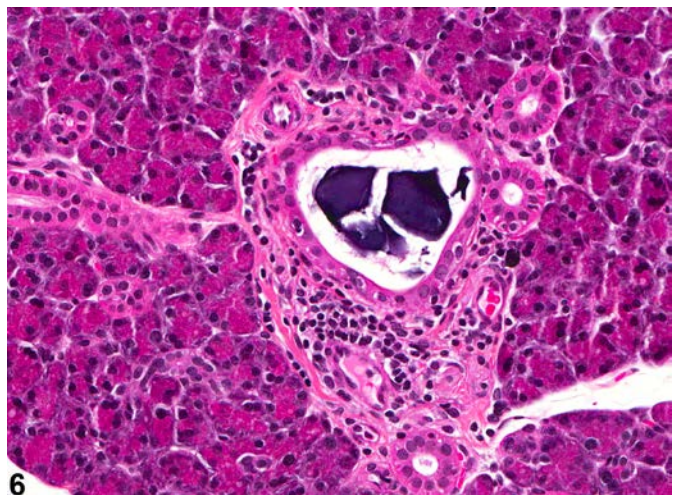
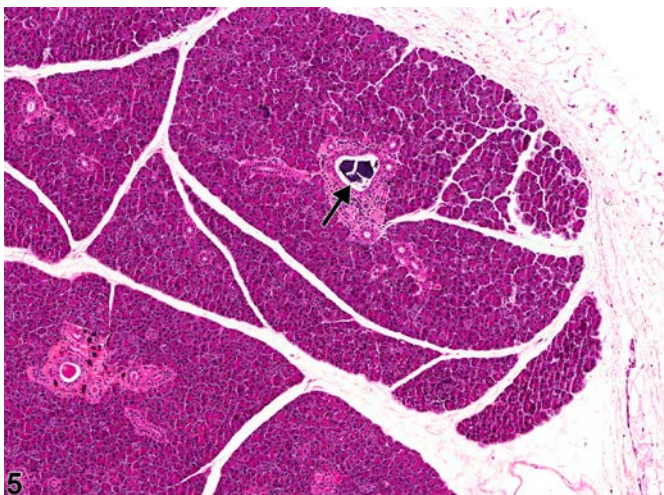
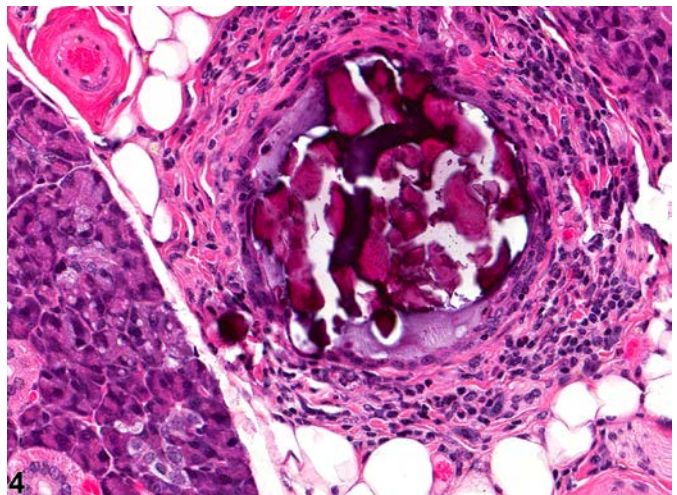
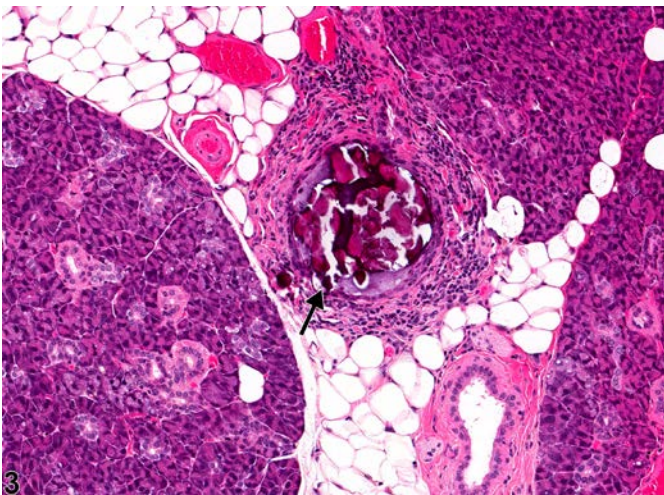
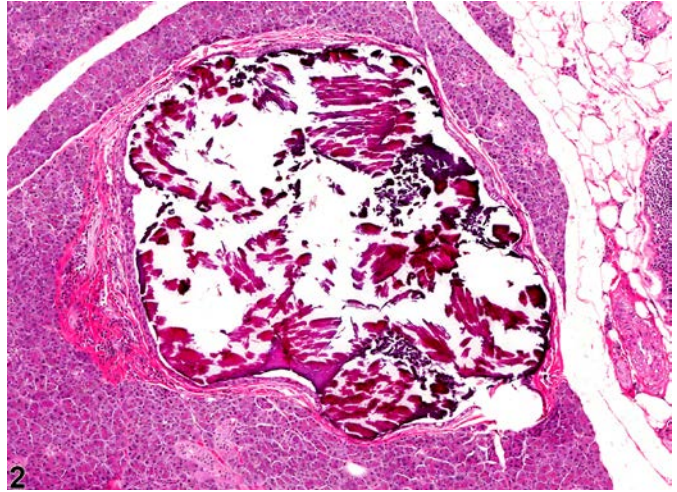
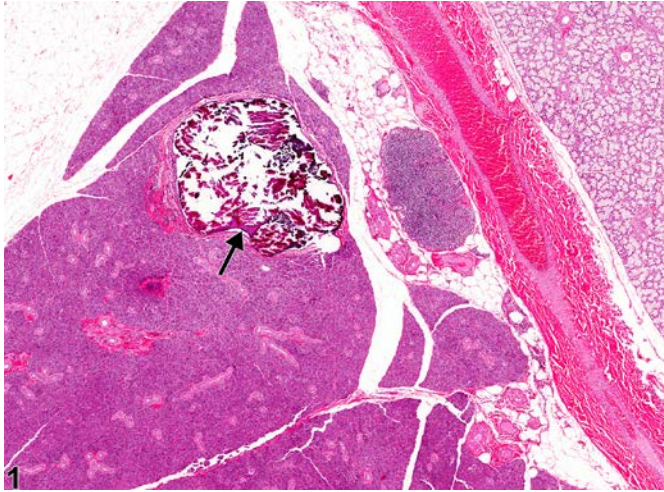
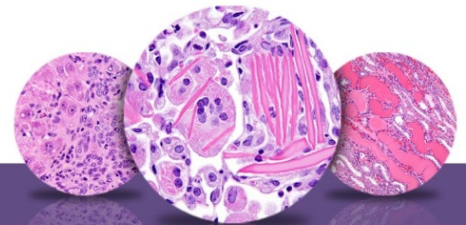


NTP Nonneoplastic Lesion Atlas

Salivary Gland, Duct – Concretion





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Figure Legend: **Figure 1** Salivary gland, Duct - Concretion in a female F344/N rat from a subchronic study. The relatively large concretion (arrow) is obstructing and expanding a salivary duct. **Figure 2** Salivary gland, Duct - Concretion in a female F344/N rat from a subchronic study (higher magnification of Figure 1). The concretion became fragmented during processing. **Figure 3** Salivary gland, Duct - Concretion in a male B6C3F1 mouse from a subchronic study. There is a basophilic concretion (arrow) in a salivary duct. **Figure 4** Salivary gland, Duct - Concretion in a male B6C3F1 mouse from a subchronic study (higher magnification of Figure 3). The concretion is eliciting a chronic inflammatory response around the duct with fibrosis. **Figure 5** Salivary gland, Duct - Concretion in a female F344/N rat from an acute study. There is a basophilic concretion (arrow) in a salivary duct. **Figure 6** Salivary gland, Duct - Concretion in a female F344/N rat from an acute study (higher magnification of Figure 5). The concretion is eliciting a chronic inflammatory response around the duct with fibrosis.

Comment: Concretions (mineralization of material in the ductular lumen) occur infrequently but are most commonly seen in older animals as a background lesion. They may be seen with atrophy. Concretions or foreign bodies can lead to duct dilation, inflammation, and fibrosis.

Recommendation: A concretion in a salivary duct should be diagnosed whenever present. They need not be graded unless grading would divulge a treatment effect. Secondary lesions, such as dilation, inflammation, and fibrosis, need not be diagnosed separately unless warranted by severity.

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Salivary Gland, Duct – Concretion

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