



CMHD Pathology Report



CMHD Pathology Core

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ReportID: Report Date: March 18, 2014
Pathologist: Dr. H. Adissu

Mouse Genetics Project

Wellcome Trust Sanger
Institute
Wellcome Trust Genome
Campus
Hinxton, Cambridge
CB10 1SA
UK

CMHD LabID: N13-1270

Relevant History:

Phenotype:

None (no hit)

AnimalID: M01152252 (Male)

Histopathology Findings:

lymph node (MA:0000139)

Histopath Description:

The mesenteric lymph node is markedly enlarged (greater than five-fold). The medulla is expanded by chords and sheets of plasmotoid cells.

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: Diffuse; **Severity:** extreme; **MPATH Diagnosis:** hyperplasia MPATH:134; **MPATH Process Term:** hyperplasia MPATH:134

Definitive Diagnosis:

Lymphoid hyperplasia with medullary plasmacytosis.

Histopathology Comments:

The changes in the mesenteric lymph node are suggestive of draining of a regional inflammatory process. However, such a process was not observed in the tissues examined.

Organ/Tissue Analyzed:

Histopathology examination included the following organs and tissues: brain, trigeminal ganglion, eyes, salivary glands, trachea, lungs, heart, thymus, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, exocrine and endocrine pancreas, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, liver, gall bladder, spleen, kidneys, adrenal gland, lymph nodes, spinal cord, bone marrow, sternum, femur and tibia with associated skeletal muscles, brown fat, pinna, skin, testis, epididymis, seminal vesicle, and prostate.

AnimalID: M01152294 (Male)

Histopathology Findings:

sternum (MA:0001331)

Histopath Description:

There is a sternal dislocation between the 4th and 5th sternal bodies. This is encased by a large nodular cartilaginous proliferation that extends to the outer aspect of the body wall and into the thoracic cavity (reactive reparative chondroid hyperplasia)

Morphological Diagnosis:

Duration: chronic; **Distribution:** focally extensive; **MPATH Process Term:** degenerative change MPATH:14

Definitive Diagnosis:

Sternal dislocation and reactive and reparative chondroid hyperplasia ('calus')

Histopathology Comments:

The cause of this lesion is not certain.

lymph node (MA:0000139)**Histopath Description:**

The mesenteric lymph node is markedly enlarged (greater than five-fold). The medulla is expanded by chords and sheets of plasmacytoid cells.

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: Diffuse; **Severity:** extreme; **MPATH Diagnosis:** hyperplasia MPATH:134; **MPATH Process Term:** hyperplasia MPATH:134

Definitive Diagnosis:

Lymphoid hyperplasia with medullary plasmacytosis.

Histopathology Comments:

The changes in the mesenteric lymph node are suggestive of draining of a regional inflammatory process. However, such a process was not observed in the tissues examined.

brain (MA:0000168)**Histopath Description:**

There is marked dilation of the lateral ventricles

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: diffuse; **Severity:** severe; **MPATH Process Term:** degenerative change MPATH:14

Definitive Diagnosis:

Dilation of the brain ventricles

Histopathology Comments:

Mild to moderate dilation of the ventricles is a background condition in mice of C57BL/6N background

eye (MA:0000261)**Histopath Description:**

A 100 stalk of fibrous connective tissue containing a small artery in the center extends from the area of the optic disc towards the posterior vitreous. A small fragment of fibrous tissue is freely present within the vitreous anterior to this stalk (assumed to be extension of the stalk).

Morphological Diagnosis:

MPATH Diagnosis: developmental and structural abnormality MPATH:55; **MPATH Process Term:** developmental and structural abnormality MPATH:55

Definitive Diagnosis:

Persistent hyaloid artery

Histopathology Comments:

hyaloid artery remnant is a rare condition in which there remain some parts of the hyaloid artery. The posterior hyaloid vascular system of mice usually undergoes involution in the first month of life (Richard et al., 2000).

Organ/Tissue Analyzed:

Histopathology examination included the following organs and tissues: brain, trigeminal ganglion, eyes, salivary glands, trachea, lungs, heart, thymus, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, exocrine and endocrine pancreas, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, liver, gall bladder, spleen, kidneys, adrenal gland, lymph nodes, spinal cord, bone marrow, sternum, femur and tibia with associated skeletal muscles, brown fat, pinna, skin, testis, epididymis, seminal vesicle, and prostate.

AnimalID: M01152296 (Female)**Histopathology Findings:****sternum (MA:0001331)****Histopath Description:**

There is a sternal dislocation between the 4th and 5th sternal bodies. This is encased by a large nodular cartilaginous proliferation that extends to the outer aspect of the body wall and into the thoracic cavity (reactive reparative chondroid hyperplasia)

Morphological Diagnosis:

Duration: chronic; **Distribution:** focally extensive; **MPATH Process Term:** degenerative change MPATH:14

Definitive Diagnosis:

Sternal dislocation and reactive and reparative chondroid hyperplasia ('calus')

Histopathology Comments:

The cause of this lesion is not certain.

brain (MA:0000168)

Histopath Description:

There is marked dilation of the lateral ventricles

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: diffuse; **Severity:** severe; **MPATH Process Term:** degenerative change
MPATH:14

Definitive Diagnosis:

Dilation of the brain ventricles

Histopathology Comments:

Mild to moderate dilation of the ventricles is a background condition in mice of C57BL/6N background

ovary (MA:0000384)

Histopath Description:

There is stromal hyperplasia with cystic focus on the fallopian tube

Morphological Diagnosis:

MPATH Process Term: hyperplasia MPATH:134

Definitive Diagnosis:

Ovarian stromal hyperplasia

Organ/Tissue Analyzed:

Histopathology examination included the following organs and tissues: brain, trigeminal ganglion, eyes, salivary glands, trachea, lungs, heart, thymus, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, exocrine and endocrine pancreas, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, liver, gall bladder, spleen, kidneys, adrenal gland, lymph nodes, spinal cord, bone marrow, sternum, femur and tibia with associated skeletal muscles, brown fat, pinna, skin, uterus, oviduct, and ovary, and mammary gland.

AnimalID: M01152295 (Female)

Histopathology Findings:**sternum (MA:0001331)****Histopath Description:**

There is a sternal dislocation between the 4th and 5th sternal bodies. This is encased by a large nodular cartilaginous proliferation that extends to the outer aspect of the body wall and into the thoracic cavity (reactive reparative chondroid hyperplasia)

Morphological Diagnosis:

Duration: chronic; **Distribution:** focally extensive; **MPATH Process Term:** degenerative change MPATH:14

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salivary glands, trachea, lungs, heart, thymus, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, exocrine and endocrine pancreas, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, liver, gall bladder, spleen, kidneys, adrenal gland, lymph nodes, spinal cord, bone marrow, sternum, femur and tibia with associated skeletal muscles, brown fat, pinna, skin, uterus, oviduct, and ovary, and mammary gland.

Report Summary and Recommendation:

Lesions in this line are incidental or attributable to strain background.

Line summary: None