



CMHD Pathology Report



CMHD Pathology Core

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ReportID: Report Date: March 19, 2014
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Mouse Genetics Project

Wellcome Trust Sanger
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Wellcome Trust Genome
Campus
Hinxton, Cambridge
CB10 1SA
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CMHD LabID: N13-1255

Relevant History:

Phenotype:

None (no hit)

AnimalID: M01317972 (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.

eye (MA:0000261)

Histopath Description:

focal retinal fold

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: focal; **Severity:** mild; **MPATH Process Term:** developmental dysplasia MPATH:64

Definitive Diagnosis:

Focal retinal fold/dysplasia

brain (MA:0000168)

Histopath Description:

There is moderate dilation of the cerebral aqueduct

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

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: M01317978 (Male)**Histopathology Findings:****brain (MA:0000168)****Histopath Description:**

There is moderate dilation of the cerebral aqueduct

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

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: M01480440 (Female)**Histopathology Findings:****brain (MA:0000168)****Histopath Description:**

There is moderate dilation of the cerebral aqueduct

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

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: M01480518 (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.

mesenteric lymph node (MA:0002829)**Histopath Description:**

The mesenteric lymph node is markedly enlarged (greater than four-fold). The medulla is expanded by chords and sheets of lymphocytes. There are multiple germinal centers.

Morphological Diagnosis:

Distribution: Diffuse; **Severity:** moderate; **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, 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