

NTP Nonneoplastic Lesion Atlas

Urinary bladder – Mineralization

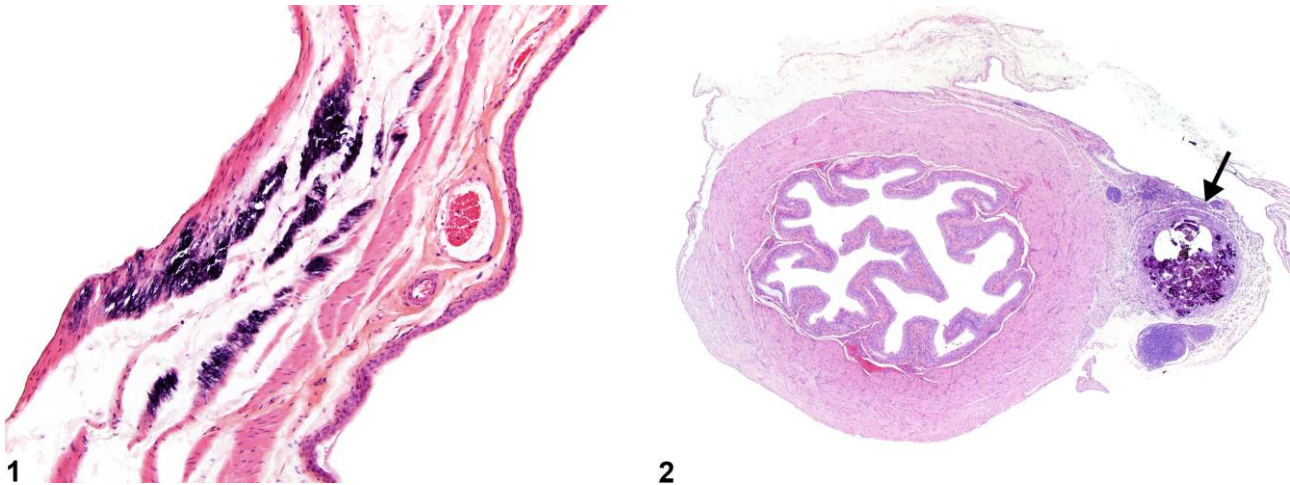


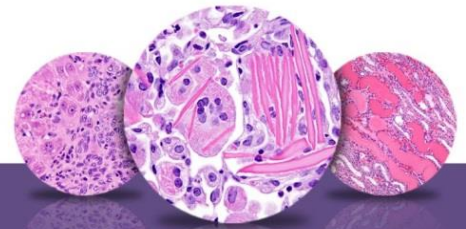
Figure Legend: **Figure 1** Focal basophilic deposits of serosal mineralization in a male F344/N rat from a chronic study. **Figure 2** Focal mineralization (arrow) of the bladder wall in a female B6C3F1 mouse from a subchronic study.

Comment: Mineralization occurs as densely basophilic, granular material (Figure 1 and Figure 2). It usually involves the muscle wall of the urinary bladder. Dystrophic mineralization may be seen secondary to a variety of causes, especially in areas of necrosis. Metastatic mineralization is uncommon in the rodent bladder.

Recommendation: Mineralization should be diagnosed and given a severity grade when seen in the absence of other lesions (e.g., metastatic mineralization) or, if it is secondary to another process (e.g., dystrophic mineralization), when it is a significant component of the lesion.

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>



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