

# PATHOLOGY SHEET

DOW - TOXICOLOGY

PATH NUMBER

79-9183

REQUESTED BY

*H. H. H. H.*

CHARGE NUMBER

917-0000273

FILE NUMBER

HET-K-1711-(29)

AN. IDENT. OR NUMBER

E-145

SEX

☒ M ☐ F

SPECIES

MOUSE

SAVE TISSUES

☒ YES ☐ NO

ROOM

221

RACK

CAGE

MATERIAL AND ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

VINYL CHLORIDE - 5 DAY INHALATION STUDY

DOSE OR CONCENTRATION

5000ppm

COMMENTS

DATE OF NECROPSY

30 Nov 79

MODE OF DEATH

MF DECAP

DATE TYPED AND CASSETTE NUMBER

12-7-79 G571Am

## GROSS PATHOLOGY REPORT\*

externally

The animal appeared slightly clinically depressed.

The abdomen <sup>is</sup> slightly distended.

internally

The abdomen contains 1 to 2 cc's of clear fluid.

There is decreased abdominal adipose tissue.

The liver is moderately enlarged and has an accentuated lobular pattern. The edges of the liver are blanched and the central portion appears darker than normal. In the central portion are some slightly red ill-defined areas up to 2 mm in diameter.

Stomach - There are 2 or 3 pinpoint dark brown foci seen on the glandular mucosa.

The urinary bladder is slightly distended.

K. A. Johnson, D.V.M., Ph.D.

*K. A. Johnson 10 Dec 79*

R&S 035100

\*Unless noted, no visible Lesions (NVL) were observed. For specific procedures followed during pathologic examinations refer to protocol and/or "Pathology Procedures Manual."

PATHOLOGIST/DATE

HISTOLOGIST/DATE

*1000000 14 Jan 80*

PATH FILE NUMBER

46 PR

(FRONT)

## PATHOLOGY NUMBER

5000 PPM DOSE LEVEL. FIVE (5) EXPOSURES. MORIBUND WHEN KILLED BY DECAPITATION.

Liver (Three sections) There is multifocal acute hepatic necrosis involving all lobes of the liver, and comprising approximately 40% overall of the liver examined. This varies from about 20% to about 80%. These necrotic areas involve primarily the centrilobular area but are seen to consist of several confluent lobules. In some areas, there is marked hepatic congestion in and adjacent to the necrotic areas. In addition, the other areas, there are markedly distended blood vessels which appear to be central veins. There is compression of adjacent hepatic parenchyma. In the necrotic areas, there is minimal inflammatory cell reaction. Some of the adjacent hepatocytes have basophilic granular material within their cytoplasm. There is slight swelling of the centrilobular cells in some of the areas not involved by necrosis.

Gallbladder Not examined.

Kidneys The convoluted tubules of the renal cortex have slight multivacuolar change.

Thymus There is marked decrease number of lymphoid cells in the cortical portions of the thymus with a very low number of karyorrhexic nuclei as well as a very low number of inflammatory cells.

K. A. Johnson, D.V.M., Ph.D. *KA Johnson 7 March 80*

R&amp;S 035101