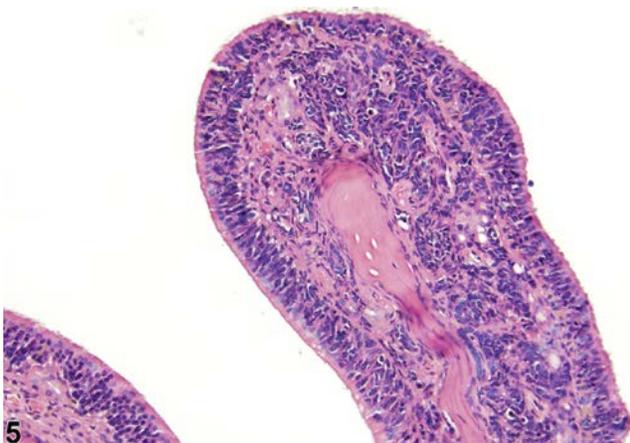
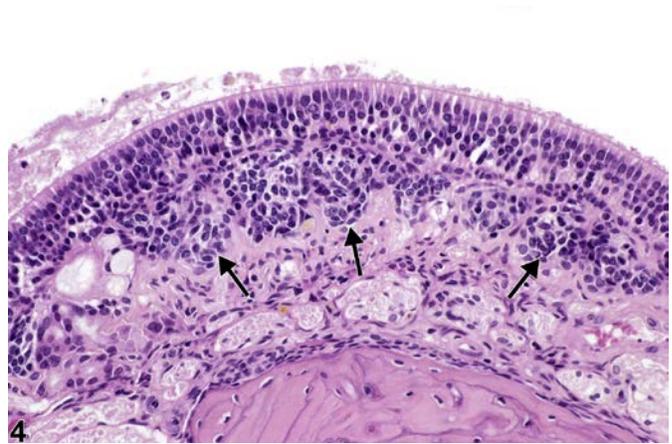
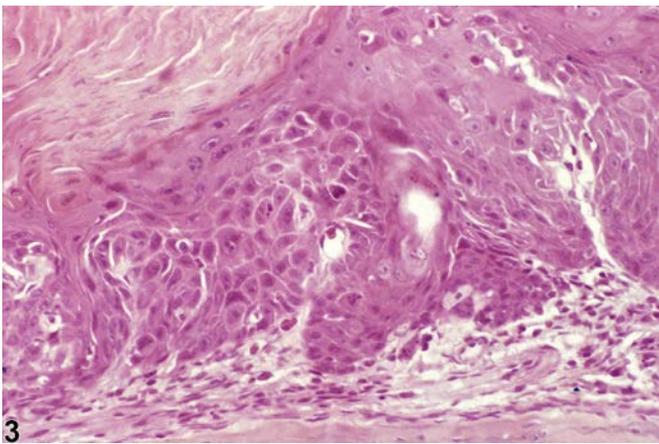
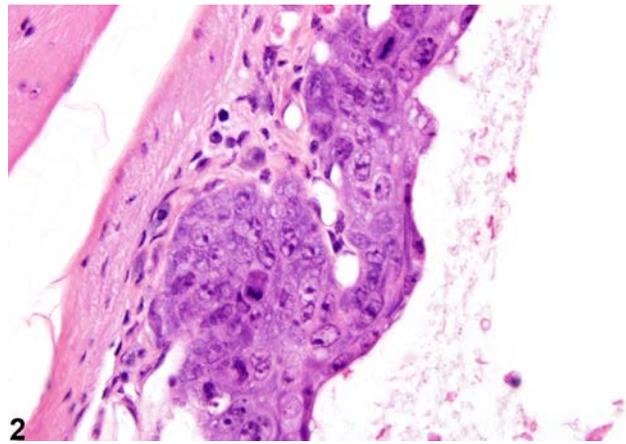
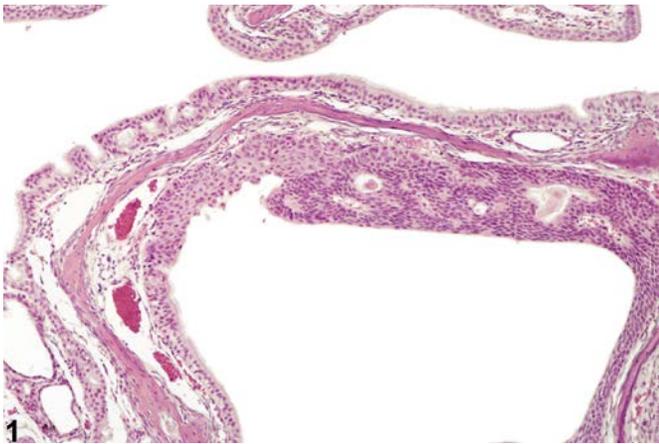
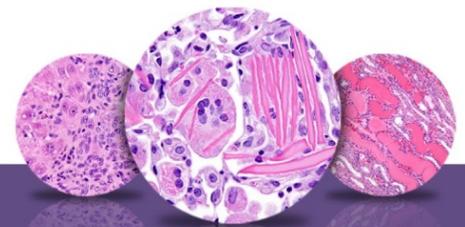


NTP Nonneoplastic Lesion Atlas

Nose, Epithelium – Hyperplasia, Atypical





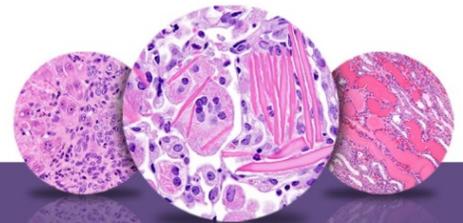
NTP Nonneoplastic Lesion Atlas

Nose, Epithelium – Hyperplasia, Atypical

Figure Legend: **Figure 1** Nose, Respiratory epithelium - Hyperplasia, Atypical in a male B6C3F1/N mouse from a chronic study. An abnormal proliferation of basal cells has replaced respiratory epithelium on the turbinate. **Figure 2** Nose, Respiratory epithelium - Hyperplasia, Atypical in a female B6C3F1/N mouse from a chronic study. Proliferation of atypical and poorly organized epithelium is present on the turbinate. **Figure 3** Nose, Squamous epithelium - Hyperplasia, Atypical in a female Osborne Mendel rat from a chronic study. There is some disorganization of the squamous cells and rete peg-like structures. **Figure 4** Nose, Olfactory epithelium - Hyperplasia, Atypical in a male F344/N rat from a chronic study. Nests of proliferative cells (arrows) have extended beneath the basement membrane. **Figure 5** Nose, Olfactory epithelium - Hyperplasia, Atypical in a male F344/N rat from a chronic study. A proliferative band of neuronal-like cells is present beneath the basement membrane, and the overlying olfactory epithelium is disorganized.

Comment: Atypical hyperplasia (Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, and Figure 5) is a focal or multifocal hyperplastic change (i.e., increased numbers of cells) with features of cellular atypia, which suggests a more aggressive behavior. “Cellular atypia” refers to the presence of morphologic features that are consistent with altered differentiation (cellular pleomorphism, anaplasia) or growth (disorganization of cells, dyskeratosis, abnormal mitotic figures). Atypical hyperplasia can occur in any of the epithelial cell types found in the nasal cavity or in the glands (septal, Bowman’s, or Steno’s glands) but is most commonly seen in the transitional or respiratory epithelium. Atypical hyperplasia of the olfactory epithelium often manifests as proliferation of basal epithelial cells that extends below the basement membrane. Atypical hyperplasia is thought to represent a preneoplastic change.

Recommendation: Atypical hyperplasia is an important finding that should be diagnosed whenever present and assigned a severity grade. When atypia occurs within a metaplastic lesion, the metaplasia should be diagnosed, but the modifier “atypical” should be added to the diagnosis (e.g., Nose, Olfactory epithelium – Metaplasia, Respiratory, Atypical). The type of epithelium affected should be included in the diagnosis as a site modifier (i.e., squamous, transitional, respiratory, or olfactory epithelium).



NTP Nonneoplastic Lesion Atlas

Nose, Epithelium – Hyperplasia, Atypical

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