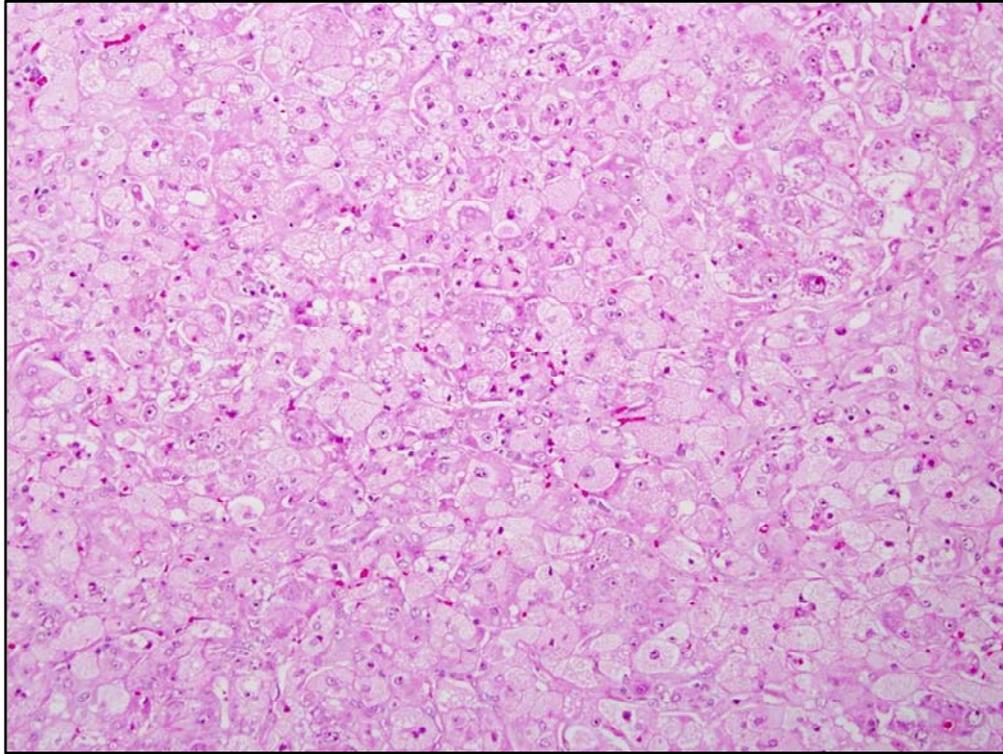
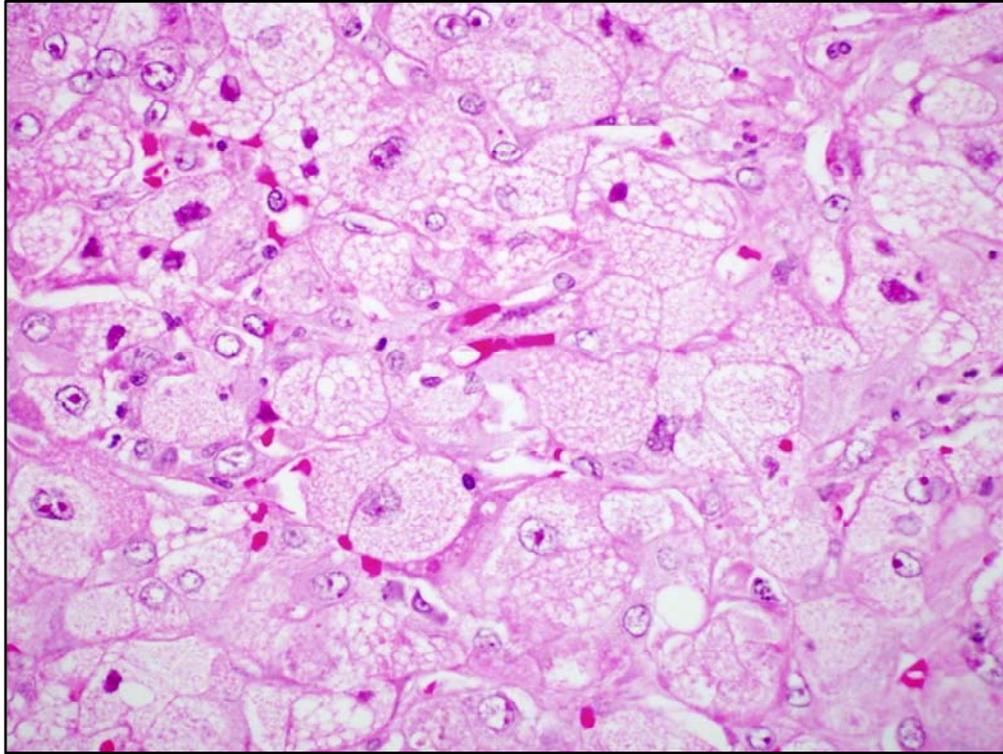


Microvesicular Steatosis For LiverTox

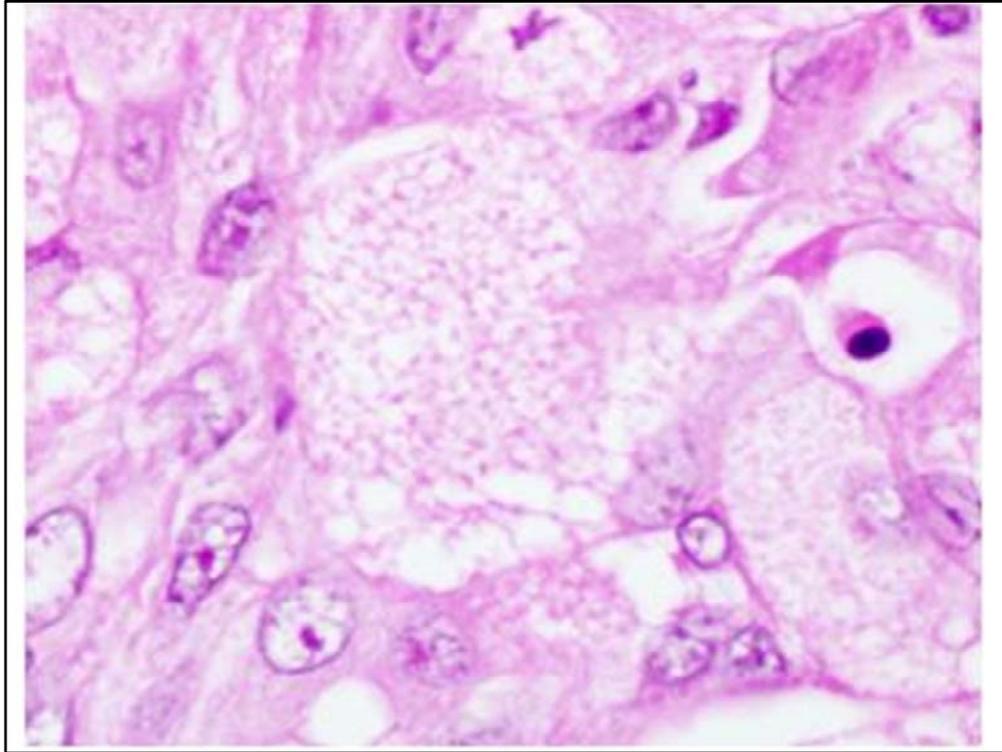
Prepared by
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Laboratory of Pathology/NCI



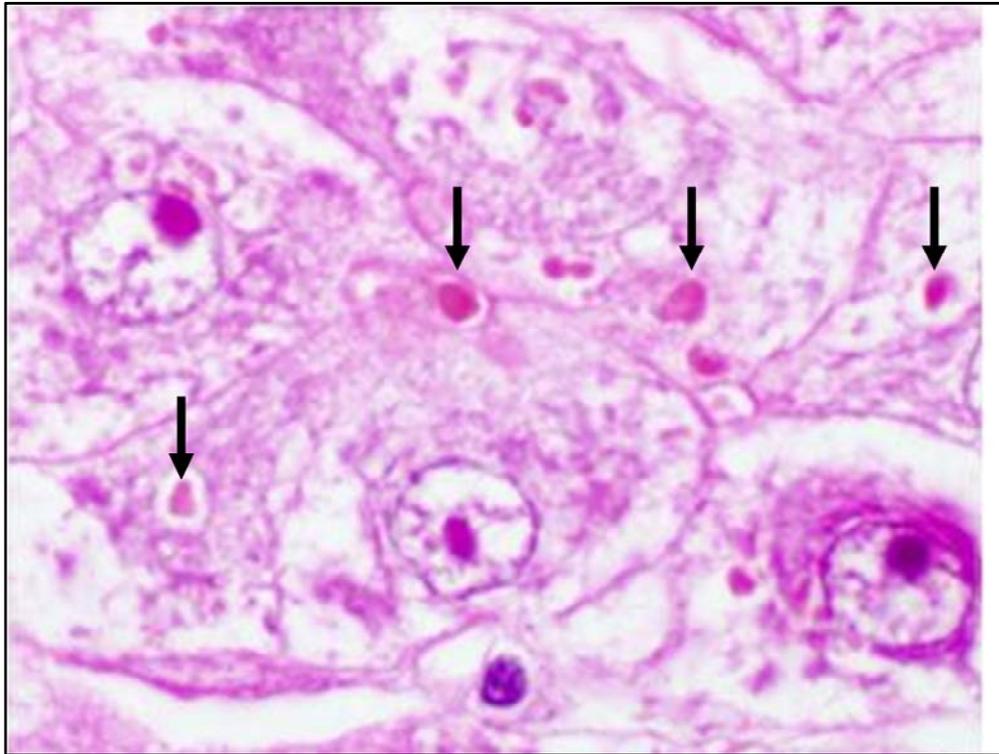
Microvesicular steatosis due to fialuridine toxicity: The hepatocytes are swollen and pale. At this magnification the individual vacuoles cannot be seen. There are no confluent areas of necrosis and very little inflammation.



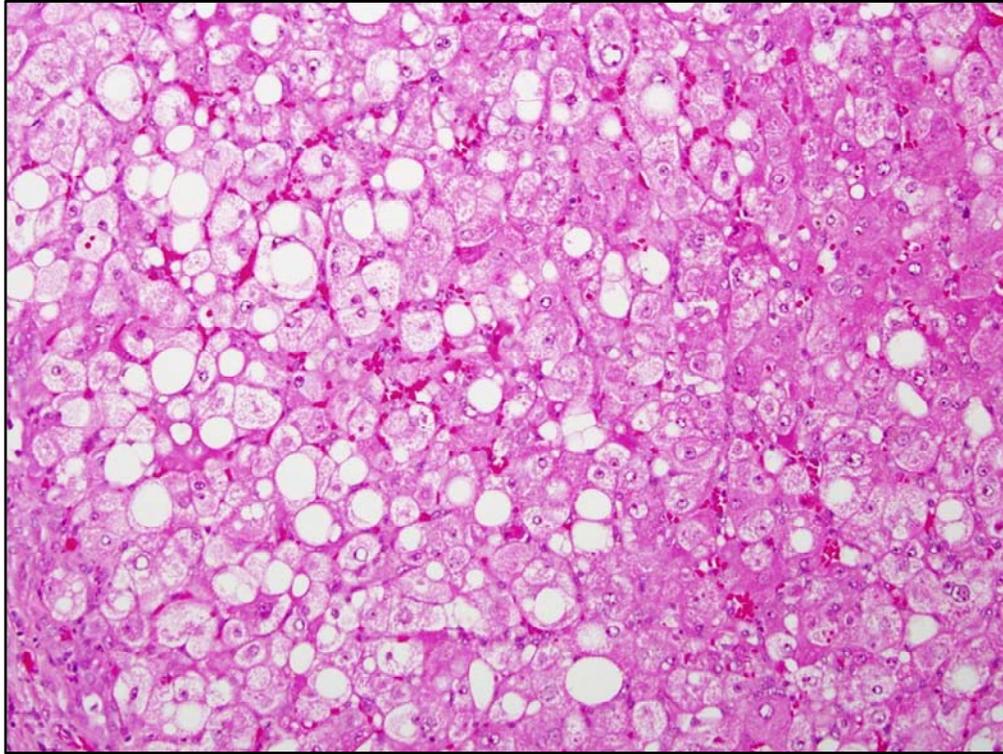
Microvesicular steatosis due to fialuridine toxicity: Under high magnification, some of the hepatocytes clearly have a foamy appearance due to the numerous tiny vacuoles filling the cytoplasm. In some cells, the vacuoles are so tiny that the cytoplasm has a pale granular appearance.



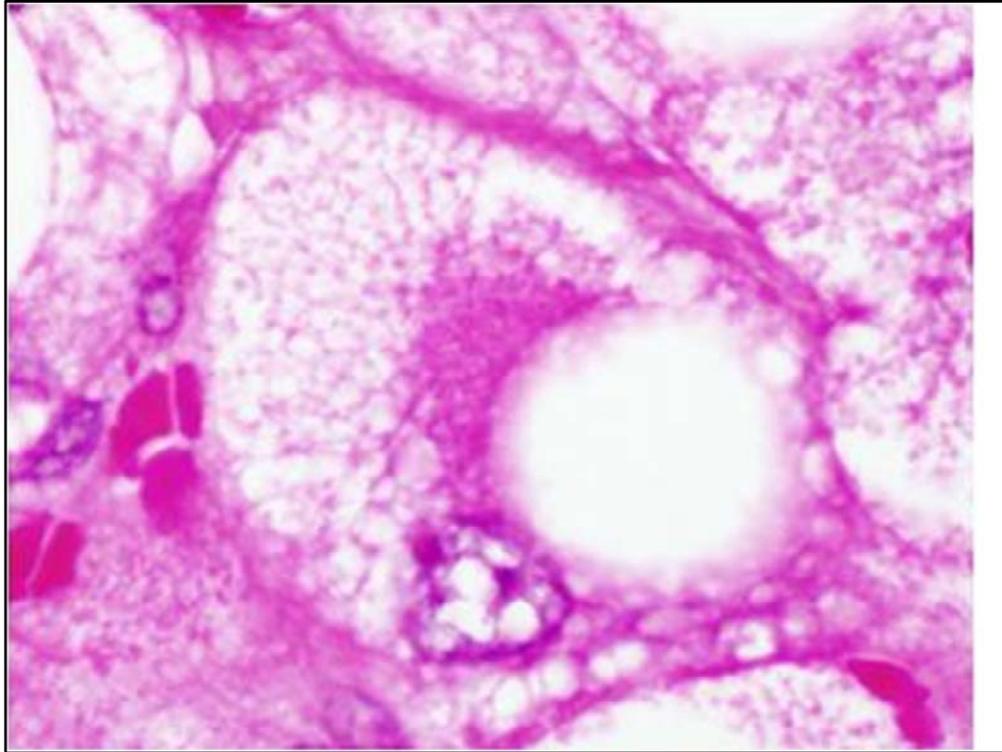
Microvesicular steatosis due to fialuridine toxicity: A digitally enlarged micrograph demonstrating the fine vacuolation seen in microvesicular steatosis.



Microvesicular steatosis due to fialuridine toxicity: In addition to microvesicular steatosis, hepatocellular and canalicular cholestasis was seen (arrows). Depending on the amount of bile pigment present, the color of bile may vary from dark green-brown to pink or red, as in this example.



Microvesicular steatosis due to fialuridine toxicity: In another case of fialuridine toxicity, the steatosis was mixed, with scattered cells showing large fat vacuoles characteristic of macrovesicular steatosis.



Microvesicular steatosis due to fialuridine toxicity: In this digitally magnified photo, the cell in the center has both a single large vacuole and numerous tiny vacuoles. Other cells in this case showed pure microvesicular steatosis.