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A Mouse Model of Severe Halothane Hepatitis Based on Human Risk factors

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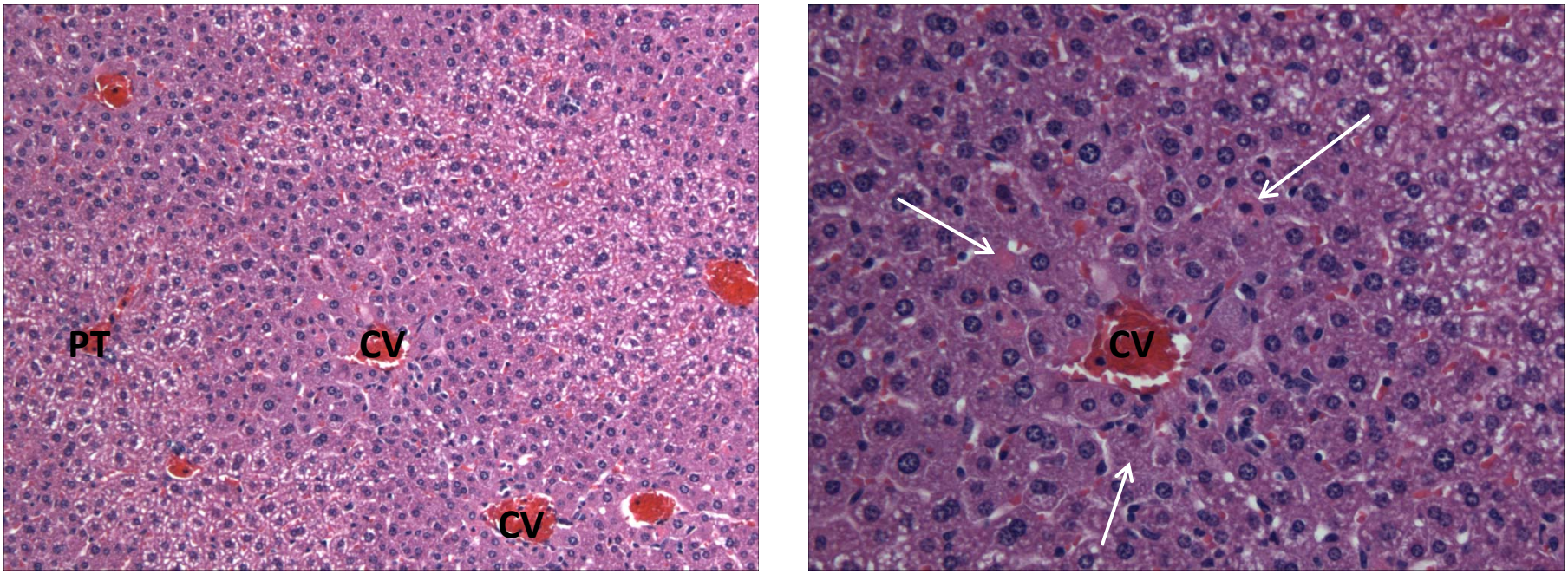

Figure A. Mild halothane-induced liver injury. Female mice fed *ad libitum* were treated with halothane (15 mmol/kg; ip), and 24 hrs later liver injury was assessed. H&E-stained section from a mouse with plasma ALT activity of 1,038 U/L demonstrating mild liver damage with centrilobular loss of glycogen and few, scattered necrotic cells (arrows). Panel on left was taken at 100X; panel on right is a portion of the same section taken at 200X. CV, central vein; PT, portal triad.

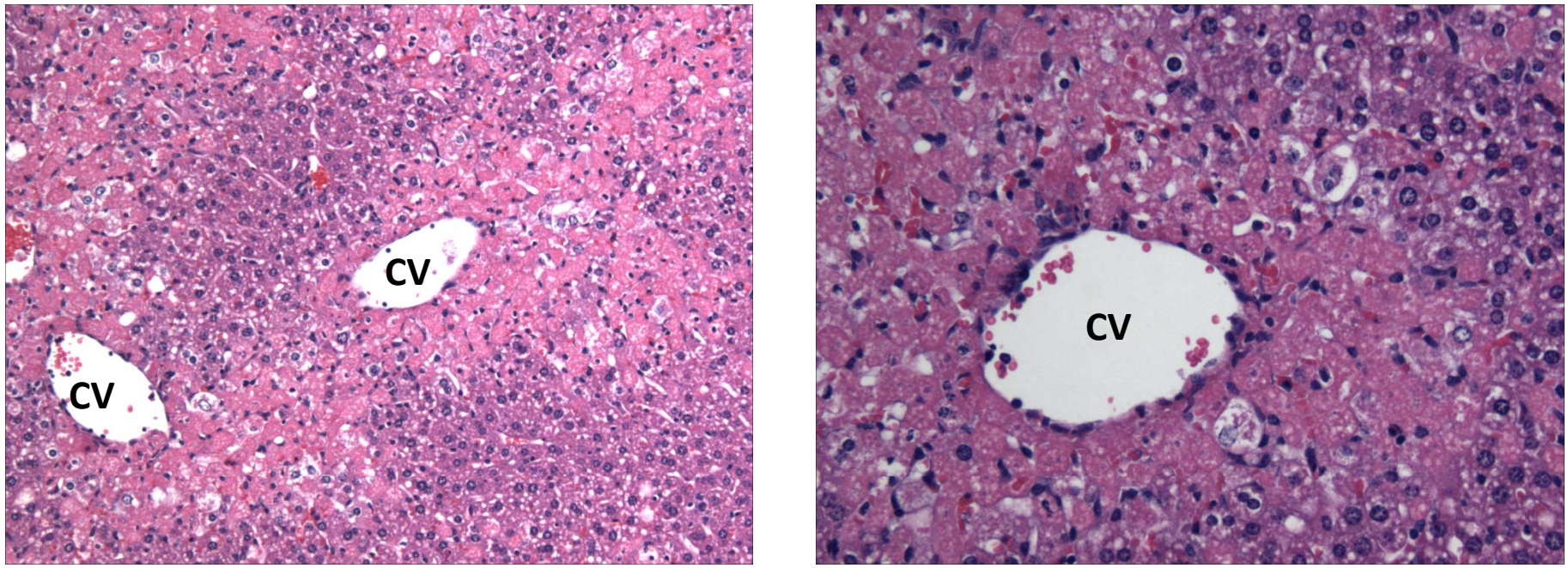

Figure B. Severe halothane-induced liver injury. Female mice fed *ad libitum* were treated with halothane (30 mmol/kg; ip), and 24 hrs later liver injury was assessed. H&E-stained section from a mouse with plasma ALT activity of 11,663 U/L demonstrating large areas of bridging necrosis. Panel on left was taken at 100X; panel on right is a portion of the same section taken at 200X. CV, central vein; PT, portal triad.