

SPECTRUM OF LESIONS IN URINARY BLADDER- A HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

The lesions of urinary bladder both non-neoplastic and neoplastic pose a common source of both morbidity and mortality. An accurate diagnosis of these lesions requires cystoscopy which allows a direct visualization of the bladder mucosa and biopsies of suspected lesions. Urinary bladder cancer is sixth most common cancer worldwide and represents a heterogeneous group of neoplasms. The current study aimed to study the different bladder lesions and its clinical features to detect it in early stage and as a mainstay option in the diagnosis and follow up.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This was a retrospective analysis of biopsies of urinary bladder submitted to the department of pathology over a period of 12 months. The study was approved by the institutional review board of the Universal College of Medical Sciences (UCMS-TH). All the urinary bladder biopsies received in the department were included in the study whereas autolysis of specimen and inadequate biopsies were excluded.

RESULTS

Among the 36 cases of urinary bladder lesions, the majority (35.36%) were in age group 61-70 years (22.33%). The patients had combination of lower urinary tract symptoms, the commonest being hematuria. 30.55% had non-neoplastic lesions and 69.55% had neoplastic lesion. Among non- neoplastic cases, 5.55% had chronic granulomatous inflammation. Most common neoplastic lesions was infiltrating urothelial carcinoma (n=6) followed by non- invasive urothelial neoplasia (n=5).

CONCLUSION

A variety of lesions occur in urinary bladder and is commonly encountered by pathologist. Hematuria was commonest symptom and the clinicians investigated these patients further, which led to discovery of the urothelial tumors. Identification of these patients has an important impact on prognosis as well as on therapeutic approach.

KEYWORDS Histopathology, infiltrating urothelial carcinoma, urinary bladder

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INTRODUCTION

The lesions of urinary bladder including both non neoplastic and neoplastic pose a common disease in the general population and are often disabling. Tumors of the bladder are an important source of both morbidity and mortality.¹ Amongst bladder tumors, urothelial carcinoma is a common malignant tumor of urinary bladder and comprises of 90% of primary tumor.² These neoplasms of bladder create biologic, clinical, diagnostic and therapeutic challenges to both urologist and pathologist.^{2,3} Urinary bladder cancer is the sixth most common cancer worldwide and the second most common malignancy of the genitourinary tract after prostate cancer and represents a heterogeneous group of neoplasms.⁴ Bladder neoplasms account for 6% and 2% of the cancer incidences in men and women respectively. They are the second most common malignancy which is seen by urologists.⁵ An accurate diagnosis of urinary bladder lesions requires simultaneous data from urology, radiology and surgical pathology labs. Cystoscopy is the primary diagnostic tool for patients who are suspected of having bladder tumors which allows a direct visualization of the bladder mucosa and biopsies of the suspected lesions.⁶ Progress has been made in the field of non-invasive imaging and scientists continue to identify and characterize potential markers or surrogate end points for bladder tumor. Physical examination, cystoscopic evaluation and histopathological analysis of biopsy material are the mainstays of contemporary bladder cancer diagnosis and treatment.⁷

Therefore, we aim to study the different types of bladder lesions and compare them with its clinical features, so as to detect it in early stage and as a mainstay option in the diagnosis and follow up.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was a retrospective analysis of biopsies of urinary bladder approved by the institutional review board of the Universal College of Medical Sciences (UCMS-TH). The study was carried out in the Department of Pathology, Universal College of Medical Sciences and included all the patients with urinary bladder lesions diagnosed on biopsy who attended the hospital. The study period was 1st of January to 31st of December of the year 2017. Data were collected from pathology archive. Clinical and cystoscopic findings with the clinical diagnoses of all cases of urinary bladder lesion sent to the laboratory were noted. The material for the study comprised of biopsy from Transurethral Resection of Bladder Tumor (TURBT)/ Bladder biopsy. Inclusion Criteria: All the TURBT biopsies received in the Department of Pathology, Universal College of Medical Sciences. Exclusion Criteria: Autolysed specimen, inadequate biopsies and those with no

adequate information were excluded from the study. Inadequate bladder biopsy was defined as that biopsy which could not be interpreted by the pathologist due to an inadequate tissue content or poor preservation.⁸ All the specimen were then fixed in 10% formalin. The specimens were subjected to standard paraffin embedding and hematoxylin and eosin staining. The specimen was examined in its entirety and the detailed histomorphological examination was done. In each specimen revealing neoplastic pathology, at least 20 fields were examined and grading was done. Then, bladder tumors were studied according to WHO/ISUP (2016) classification. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 21. The main purpose of this study was to determine the clinical features in correlation with histological diagnosis along with frequency of different types of lesions of the urinary bladder.

RESULTS

A total 1913 biopsies were received in histopathology department of our institution during the study period. Among these, 36 cases were from urinary bladder lesions. A detailed history of each patient regarding age, sex, chief complaints and other relevant findings were obtained from archives of the Department of Pathology - Universal College of Medical Sciences. In our study, the most common age group was 61-70 years which constituted 35.36% of total patients followed by 51-60 years (22.33%). The mean age was 52.7 years with male to female ratio of 2.2:1 (Table 1).

Table 1. Distribution of study patients according to Age and gender

Age	Male n (%)	Female n (%)	Total
<40	4 (11.11)	6 (16.7)	10
41-50	1 (2.78)	2 (5.55)	03
51-60	7 (19.55)	1 (2.78)	08
61-70	11 (30.56)	1 (2.78)	12
71-80	1 (2.78)	1 (2.78)	02
>80	1 (2.78)	0	01
Total	69.54	30.46	100

Most of the patient presented with combination of lower urinary tract symptoms, the commonest being hematuria that was seen in 88.66% patients (Table 2).

Table 2. Distribution of study patients according to clinical features

Clinical Features	Frequency	Percent(%)
Bladder exstrophy	1	2.78
Dysuria	10	27.77
Frequency	16	44.44
Hematuria	32	88.66
Urgency	02	5.5

Out of 36 cases included in the study, 30.55% (n=11) was non

neoplastic (Figure 1). Among these, most common diagnosis was chronic granulomatous inflammation comprising of 8.34% (n=3) population (Figure 2).

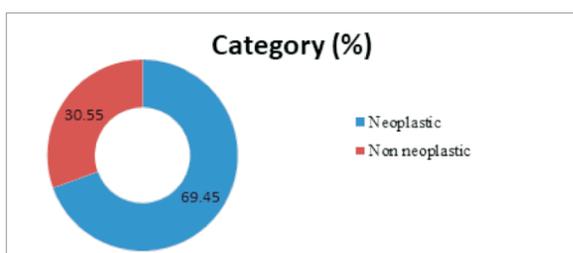


Figure 1. Distribution of study patients according to histologic category

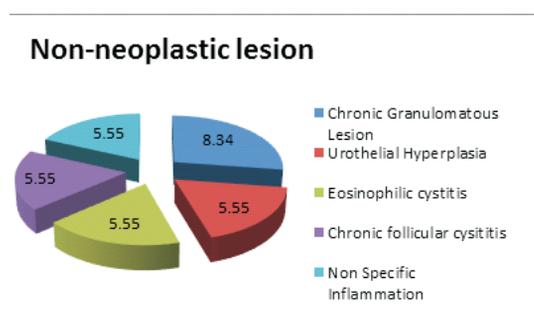


Figure 2. Distribution of study patients according to histopathologic diagnosis of non-neoplastic lesion

Among the neoplastic lesions (n=25; 65.95%), most common was urothelial tumors comprising of 6 cases of infiltrating urothelial carcinoma followed by 5 cases of non-invasive urothelial neoplasia. The least common amongst the neoplastic lesions was glandular neoplasms comprising of one (2.78%) case of papillary adenoma and one case of villous adenoma only (Table 3).

Table 3. Distribution of study patients according to histologic category

Histopathological Diagnosis	Frequency	Percent (%)
Infiltrating Urothelial Carcinoma, High grade	05	13.9
Infiltrating Urothelial Carcinoma, Low grade	01	2.78
Non Invasive Urothelial Carcinoma, High grade	02	5.55
Non Invasive Urothelial Carcinoma, Low grade	03	8.34
Urothelial Carcinoma- Cannot exclude Invasion	01	2.78
Carcinoma In Situ	01	2.78
PUNLMP	02	5.55
High Grade Dysplasia	02	5.55
Urothelial Dysplasia	02	5.55
Urothelial Proliferation of Uncertain Malignant Potential	01	2.78
Inverted Papilloma	01	2.78
Urothelial Atypia	01	2.78
Urothelial Papilloma	01	2.78
Villous Adenoma	01	2.78
Papillary Adenoma	01	2.78
Total	25	

DISCUSSION

The present study is undertaken mainly to highlight the importance of histopathological examination in the diagnosis of bladder lesions. In recent days, the diagnosis and monitoring of bladder lesions are made by combination of cystoscopy, histopathology and urine cytology.⁹ All these diagnostic methods have their own limitations and cannot diagnose the presence of bladder tumours at every point of time.¹⁰

Bladder cancer is the commonest malignancy of the urinary tract, with the incidence being more than two times higher in men than in women (2.2:1). Similar ratio was observed in study done by Hasan et al (2.58:1).¹¹ Similar findings were observed by Ploeg et al,¹² Goyal et al¹³ and Vaidya et al¹⁴ where the incidence was more in males in comparison to females; however the ratio was slightly higher and was 4:1, 5.25:1 and 5:1 respectively.

Most common age group in the present study was 61-70 years with 33% cases which was correlated with Vaidya et al¹⁴ of 33.73% cases of 61-70 years while mean age of presentation was 52.7 years which was correlated with study done by Matalka et al⁵ in which mean age of the patients was 60.6 years. Most of the patients in the present study had constellation of clinical features and most common one was hematuria followed by increased urinary frequency.

Our study showed increased prevalence of invasive urothelial carcinoma than non-invasive urothelial carcinoma which correlated with Vaidya et al¹⁴ and Christopher et al.¹⁵ This increased prevalence of high grade urothelial carcinoma in our study may be due to lack of awareness among the people, low socio-economic status and poor hygienic practices among the patients.

Carcinoma in situ is a neoplastic change of the urothelium considered to be a high-grade neoplasm and is an indicator of progression of urothelial neoplasm that requires specific treatment.¹⁴ In this study, incidence of carcinoma in situ was 2.78%. In contrary, the incidence was 0.62% in a study done by Vaidya et al.¹⁴

Papillary urothelial neoplasm of low malignant potential (PUNLMP) was seen in 5.55%. In the study conducted by Shim et al¹⁶ and Baidya et al,¹⁷ PUNLMP cases constituted of 27.3% and 4.01% respectively. PUNLMP is a urothelial lesion that biologically carries a low risk of progression according to some studies. Many of these patients had tumor recurrence (upto 60%) and they often presented with higher grade tumor recurrence.^{16,18,19} Therefore, it is important to recognize these tumors and alert the clinician for timely treatment.

CONCLUSION

A wide variety of interesting lesions are commonly encountered by the general surgical pathologist. Urinary bladder biopsy is one of the most common biopsies in urology practice. In our study, bladder tumors were the commonest lesions seen in cystoscopic biopsies and urothelial carcinoma was the predominant tumor type. Hematuria was a common symptom in our series and the clinicians showed a keen awareness to the dangers of this symptom and investigated these patients further which led to discovery of the urothelial tumors. Identification of these patients has an important impact on prognosis as well as on therapeutic approach.

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