

E-Poster

Üropatoloji

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Urothelial carcinoma in radical nephroureterectomy: a clinicopathologic study of 53 cases.

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OBJECTIVES

The aim is to investigate the clinicopathological features of patients with urothelial carcinoma of the upper urinary tract.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fiftythree patients undergoing radical nephroureterectomy were included in this study.

RESULTS

The mean age of the patients was 70,8 years with a male to female ratio of 2.5:1. The major symptoms were gross hematuria and flank pain. Sixteen patients (30,2%) had diagnostic needle biopsies. One case was invasive UC (2%), 6 cases (11,3 %) were non-invasive low grade papillary UC, 14 cases (26,4 %) were invasive low grade papillary UC, 2 cases (3,8 %) were non-invasive high grade papillary UC and 18 cases (34 %) were invasive high grade papillary UC. Micropapillary growth pattern was present in 3 cases (5,7 %). Squamous differentiation was observed in 5 cases (9,4 %). Both squamous and glandular differentiation was present in 3 cases (5,7 %). One ureteral tumor (1,9 %) was giant cell UC type. Thirtyseven cases (69,8 %) were at advanced pathological stages (pT2-4) and 16 cases (30,1 %) were at lower stages (pTa-pT1). All of the UCs with variant morphology were at advanced stages. Clinical follow-up ranging from 1 to 124 months was available in 37 patients; of these, 11 (29,7 %) has died of tumor with a mean survival of 33 months. Seven of the patients who died of cancers had an advanced stage tumor.

CONCLUSIONS

UCs of upper urinary tract is usually diagnosed at advanced ages and is more common in males. They are usually at advanced stages at the time of diagnosis.

Anahtar Kelimeler :urothelial carcinoma, upper urinary tract