**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