

POLYPOID CYSTITIS: PREVALENCE AND CLINICAL FINDINGS.

Hypothesis / aims of study

Polypoid cystitis is a rare lesion of the bladder mucosa characterized by inflammation, epithelial proliferation, and development of a polypoid mass without histopathologic evidence of neoplasm. Polypoid cystitis is frequently found in patients with indwelling catheters. Urothelial dysplasia related to the catheter may be noted in 6% of cases. While other cases of polypoid cystitis such as colovesicular fistula, postradiation or post chemotherapy bladder reactions are extremely rare.

The goal of the study was to estimate prevalence of polypoid cystitis in patients with UTI having no history of specific impact to the bladder.

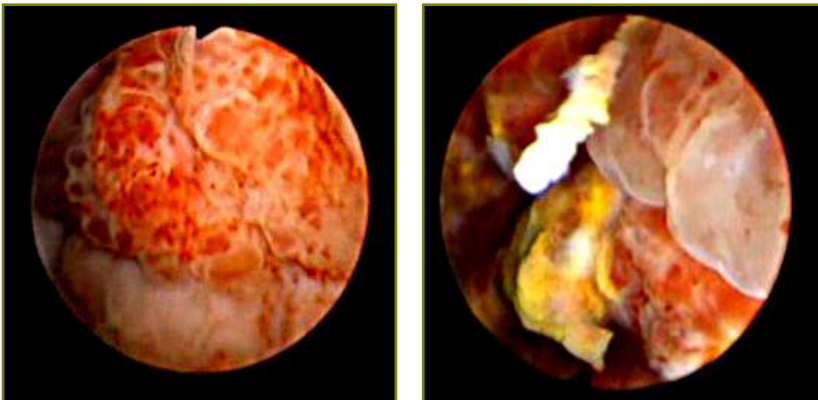
Study design, materials and methods

We have evaluated prevalence of polypoid cystitis in 819 patients with chronic cystitis admitted to our hospital from 2008 to 2009.

The mean age of patients was 46.7 years. Twenty two patients underwent bladder biopsy due to a painful bladder syndrome or bladder mass. In 15 patients histological and clinical findings were characterized as interstitial cystitis. Other cases showed cystitis follicularis (1), encrusted cystitis (1), polypoid cystitis (3) and two cases of normal histology.

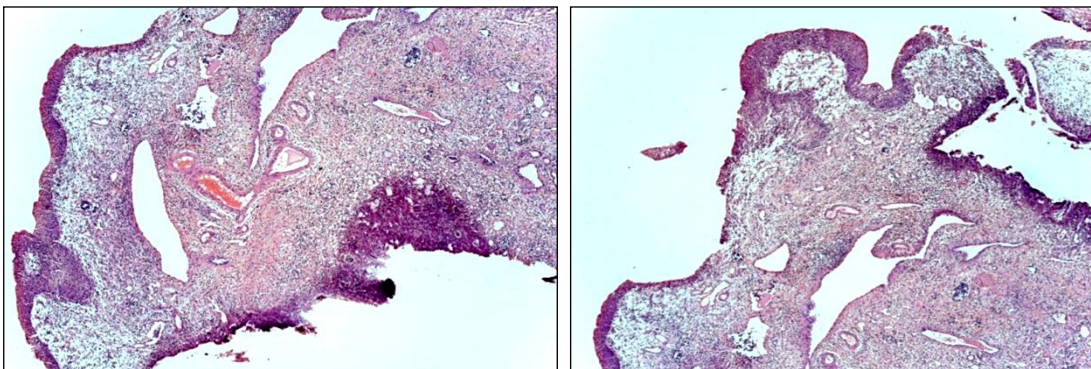
Finally, we found 3 patients with polypoid cystitis who complained of lower urinary tract symptoms. All patients had urinary urgency and frequency, two from them had gross hematuria. Bladder mass was suspected on ultrasound, CT scan and cystoscopy. The bladder mass size was 1.0, 7.0 and 11.5 cm respectively.

Macroscopically, bladder mass appeared (was described) as edematous, hemorrhagic, sessile, papillary lesion without well-defined margins, with incrustation.



These patients had no history of bladder catheterization. In all 3 cases bladder cancer has been suspected. However the pathological report showed polypoid cystitis.

The signs of acute and chronic inflammation, was present in bladder mucosa samples. Urothelium was diffusely and focally thickened, stroma edema was seen with fibrosis within the polypoid stalks seen.



Results

Prevalence of polypoid cystitis among other forms of cystitis is 0.37% in our research.

Interpretation of results

In all 3 cases according to clinical findings (imaging and endoscopy) bladder cancer was suspected. All patients underwent TURB. The pathological report of specimens ruled out bladder cancer and showed signs of inflammation. Based on histological findings, polypoid cystitis was diagnosed.

Concluding message

Polypoid cystitis is a benign disease with no risk of generalization and progression. Polypoid mass simulates neoplasm. At the initial evaluation, it may be confused with transitional cell carcinoma of the urinary bladder, especially in patients without an indwelling catheter.

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<i>Is this a clinical trial?</i>	No
<i>What were the subjects in the study?</i>	HUMAN
<i>Was this study approved by an ethics committee?</i>	Yes
<i>Specify Name of Ethics Committee</i>	Ethics Committee of MSMSU
<i>Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?</i>	Yes
<i>Was informed consent obtained from the patients?</i>	Yes