Histopathological Spectrum of Lesions in Urinary Bladder Biopsies: A 1.5-Year Study

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Abstract

Background: Urinary bladder lesions include a broad spectrum of non-neoplastic and neoplastic conditions. Histopathological examination of bladder biopsies is important for establishing the diagnosis and guiding management.

Objective: To describe the histopathological spectrum of urinary bladder lesions in a hospital-based series and assess their distribution by age and sex.

Methods: This hospital-based retrospective study covered 1.5 years and included 30 urinary bladder biopsy specimens received in the Department of Pathology. Clinical details, cystoscopic findings, and provisional clinical diagnoses were reviewed. Specimens were obtained by bladder biopsy or transurethral resection of bladder tumour (TURBT).

Results: Of the 30 cases, 35% were reported as non-neoplastic and 65% as neoplastic. Patients were predominantly male (25 males and 5 females), and the largest age group was 61–70 years. Cystitis was the most frequent non-neoplastic finding, while papillary urothelial carcinoma was the most frequent neoplastic diagnosis. The reported histopathological spectrum also included invasive and non-invasive urothelial carcinoma of varying grades, carcinoma in situ, papillary urothelial neoplasm of low malignant potential (PUNLMP), urothelial dysplasia and atypia, inverted papilloma, urothelial papilloma, villous adenoma, and papillary adenoma.

Conclusion: Neoplastic lesions, particularly urothelial lesions, constituted the larger share of this series. Hematuria was the most frequently reported clinical feature in the presentation data. Histopathological assessment of bladder biopsies remains essential for classifying lesions and supporting appropriate clinical management.

Keywords

Bladder biopsy, histopathology, urothelial carcinoma, urinary bladder lesions, PUNLMP.