

**“HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF URINARY BLADDER LESIONS
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MUC-1 EXPRESSION IN NEOPLASMS
OF URINARY BLADDER”**

by

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ABSTRACT

HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF URINARY BLADDER LESIONS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MUC-1 EXPRESSION IN NEOPLASMS OF URINARY BLADDER”

Introduction: There has been increased prevalence of bladder lesions in this modern age which includes both neoplastic and non-neoplastic lesions and that have been more disabling. The purpose of the study is to study the clinico-pathological features of urinary bladder lesions and to evaluate the MUC 1 expression in neoplasms of urinary bladder.

Methods: The relevant clinical details pertaining to age, chief complaints were noted from medical records. It was a cross sectional study done from June 2018 to June 2020 in SDM College of Medical Sciences and Hospital, Dharwad. A total of 60 cases were studied by systematic random sampling.

Results: All the lesions received were TURBT specimens. Mean age was 64.5 years with male preponderance. Most common clinical presentation was hematuria. Out of total 60 cases, majority were neoplastic lesions (91.66%). The most common location of growth in malignant lesions is LW (54.90%) and growth pattern is papillary (49.0)2%. Amongst these malignant lesions, urothelial papillary lesions formed the majority. Out of 40 papillary lesions, majority of the cases were HGPC (37.5%). All the papillary urothelial malignant lesions showed variable positivity for MUC 1.

Conclusion: The present study showed that the majority of the lesions were in the age group of 5th -6th decade with male preponderance. Smokers have a higher risk of developing urothelial malignancies. Most common malignancy was papillary urothelial malignant lesions. MUC 1 IHC showed apical and superficial layer positivity in PUNLMP. And in low grade and high grade carcinomas of urinary bladder showed intermediate \pm basal cells and/or islands of tumor cells. This difference in staining pattern is probably due to loss of cell polarization in carcinomas.

Keywords: Papillary urothelial malignant lesions, MUC 1 IHC, TURBT