A RARE CASE OF LEIOMYOMA OF THE BLADDER

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Bladder leiomyoma is a benign tumour of the bladder and constitute <0.5% of all bladder tumors. We report a clinical case of a 51-year-old female who presented with with symptomatic bladder leiomyoma. An ultrasound examination showed well-defined bladder leiomyoma in the right posterior bladder wall, which was excised through a transurethral resection. The pathologic diagnosis was bladder leiomyoma.

Abstract

Bladder leiomyoma is a benign smooth muscle tumor and they only represent <0.5% of all bladder cancers. Fewer than 250 cases of bladder leiomyoma have been reported. The incidence of bladder leiomyoma in women is twice as high as that in men, with a mean age of 44 years. The endovesical tumours are the most common and usually present with lower urinary tract symptoms, haematuria. Generally, larger leiomyomas have more symptoms. Traditional detection methods of bladder leiomyoma include ultrasound, CT, and magnetic resonance imaging. Ultrasound shows a small mass with a solid aspect, homogeneous, and hypoechoic encapsulated. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) can be performed to obtain further information on the size and location. Cystoscopy shows the presence of a sessile tumor protruding into the bladder.

The most common treatments for bladder leiomyoma are transurethral resection and open surgical excision and the approach depends on the location and size of the tumor. The transurethral approach is preferred for small lesions (<2 cm) and can result in a satisfying outcome. The recurrence is rare.

References


Conclusion

Bladder leiomyoma is a rare cancer. The case we presented showed that transurethral resection is a safe and reproducible approach for the treatment of bladder leiomyomas.