



A Case Report of Findings Mimicking Bladder Malignancy



A Canmemiş¹, RB Erdoğan², BÖ Aydın², Z. Habip³,
SG Bozbeyoğlu⁴, H Şeneldir⁵, Ç Ulukaya Durakbaşa²

İSTANBUL MEDENİYET
ÜNİVERSİTESİ

Istanbul Medeniyet University, Faculty of Medicine,
Department of Pediatric Surgery Division of Pediatric Urology(1), Pediatric Surgery(2),
Clinical Microbiology(3), Radiology(4), Pathology(5)

INTRODUCTION : Description of a parasitic infection in a child whose clinical findings initially suggested malignancy

Differential diagnosis of haematuria in children

- * Infections
- * Glomerulonephritis
- * Hypercalciuria
- * Malignancy (rare)

CASE REPORT:

8-year-old male patient from Ethiopia
 3-month history of hematuria
 Multiple hyperpigmented lesions on his skin
 Limited surgical resources in Ethiopia
 Referred for further intervention for malignancy

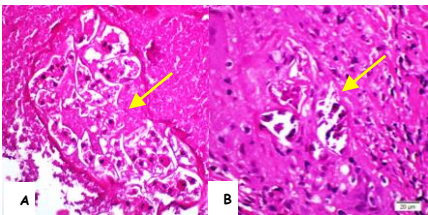


Figure 1A -1B: Parasite eggs in fibrinous material

* Ultrasound (Ethiopia): on the anterior bladder wall
 an exophytic, heterogeneous, hyperechoic lesion (2.3x1 cm)

* Computed tomography (CT) (Ethiopia) :
 thickening of the bladder dome, a sessile lesion (3.3x1.8 cm)
 peripheral enhancement (malignancy)

* Laboratory :
 Urinalysis : 1+ protein / 3+ erythrocytes
 Blood Count : Eosinophilia

* Ultrasound :
 subcentimetric lymph nodes near the bladder
 an irregular, asymmetric solid lesion (34x17 mm)
 on the anterosuperior bladder wall

* Cystoscopy :
 - a broad-based mass extending into the bladder lumen
 - surrounded by white vegetative areas

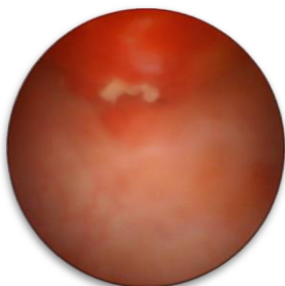


Figure 2: Cystoscopy image

Urine was tested for parasitic eggs
 (patient's origin from a schistosomiasis-endemic region)
 Microscopic urine analysis : presence of parasitic eggs

Biopsies :

- reactive changes in the urothelial epithelium
- widespread chronic active inflammation with neutrophils,
- eosinophils, multinucleated giant cells, granulomas,
- parasitic eggs within fibrous material

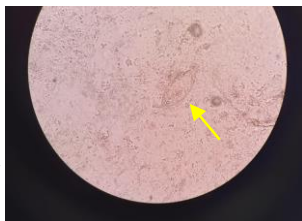


Figure 2: Microscopic view

Praziquantel treatment was recommended
 (the standard therapy for schistosomiasis)

CONCLUSION:

- Schistosomiasis is associated with significant urinary tract morbidity, with a prevalence of about 30% in endemic areas
- Ultrasound typically shows bladder wall thickening, irregularities, and endoluminal protrusions
- This case underscores the importance of considering parasitic diseases in the differential diagnosis, even in non-endemic regions like Turkey, especially as global migration increases