Inflammatory Pseudotumor of the Urinary Bladder Mimicking Bladder Cancer Secondary to Diverticulitis of the Sigmoid Colon

Sigmoid Kolon Divertiküllüne Sekonder Gelişen Mesane Tümörünü Taklit Eden Mesanenin Enflamatuar Psödotümörü

Fifty-seven years old man patient was admitted to our clinic with suprapubic tenderness and dysuria. Urinary ultrasonography showed the lesion that extending to the bladder lumen from the left wall. Urinary cytology was negative. Cystoscopy detected a tumor with smooth surface at the same localization. Computerized tomography (CT) showed 40x14 mm size solid contrast enhancing mass which is containing air density on the bladder left lateral wall (Figure 1). Colonoscopy demonstrated multiple diverticula orifices with inflammatory change on the mucosa. Exploration was planned to confirm primer disease. We observed at the level of the inferior segment of the sigmoid colon strongly adherent to urinary bladder. After we subsequently performed partial cystectomy, partial colectomy and colostomy (Figure 2).

Summary
A case of inflammatory pseudotumor of the urinary bladder secondary to diverticulitis of the sigmoid colon without colovesical fistula was reported. The patient was admitted with suprapubic sensitivity and dysuria. Computerised tomography (CT) strongly suggested a bladder tumor with invasion of the rectum. We performed partial cystectomy and partial colectomy. Pathological examination revealed an inflammatory pseudotumor together with diverticulum of the sigmoid colon. This diverticulum may have ruptured to cause the inflammatory pseudotumor of the bladder.

Key Words: Inflammatory pseudotumor, bladder tumor, diverticulitis of the sigmoid colon

Discussion
Insammatory pseudotumor (IPT) of the genitourinary tract is a rare lesion (1) and first described by Roth (2) in 1980 in a female patient presenting with recurrent cystitis. Radiological imaging usually detect a bladder mass without metastasis (3,4). The etiology of this disease is not known. Lopez-Beltran et al. (5) have asserted that inflammatory pseudotumor is induced by proliferative cystitis because most reported cases showed...
non-neoplastic proliferation of fibroblasts/myofibroblasts on a background of proliferating vessels. Interestingly, a diverticulum of the sigmoid colon was found in the middle of the pseudotumor in our case. In most cases, inflammatory pseudotumors are caused by chronic infection and/or inflammation of the bladder (3). In our case, probably that chronic inflammation due to perforation of the diverticulum might have induced the inflammatory pseudotumor of the bladder. Hematuria is the most common presenting complaint, although dysuria, frequency, and suprapubic pain have also been reported (6). Although IPT is benign nature tumor, treatment is very important. Possible pathologies must be revealed before treatment because of proximity with sigmoid colon. Otherwise possible complications such as fistula may lead to sepsis. Transurethral resection or partial cystectomy has been reported as the treatment of choice. However, we suggest that transurethral resection should not be performed because of sepsis complication due to sigmoid colon fistula. In these cases we suggest that partial cystectomy is as optimal treatment with minimal morbidity. Complete local resection is sufficient for recurrence-free disease. Therefore should be avoided radical cystectomy IPT of urinary bladder due to diverticulitis of the sigmoid colon has been reported in the literature. It’s thought recurrent inflammatory reaction stimulates undifferentiated stromal cells into forming granuloma. It’s very difficult to discriminate between a true neoplasm and a postinflammatory pseudotumor. Open surgery should be performed instead of transurethral surgery because of complications in the treatment of inflammatory pseudotumor.

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