

Bladder Papilloma as a Rare Cause of Urogenital Bleeding in a Prepubertal Girl

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Abstract

There are different causes of urogenital bleeding in prepubertal girls. These include vulvovaginitis, urinary infections, urethral prolapse, urethral caruncle, vaginal foreign bodies, hormonal causes, tumors, posterior labial fusion, lichen sclerosis. Among the tumors, rhabdomyosarcoma and papilloma are prominent. In this article, a case of urogenital hemorrhage due to papilloma located at the base of the bladder was presented and the relevant literature was reviewed.

Keywords: Bladder papilloma, urogenital bleeding, girl

Introduction

Urogenital bleeding is a rare problem in prepubertal girls.^{1,2} Vaginal, urethral, bladder lesions, foreign body, hormonal problems, vaginal-urinary infections, and tumors are among the causes of bleeding.³⁻⁵ In cases, detailed anamnesis is important. An external and internal genital examination and hormonal studies, pelvic ultrasonography should be

performed. If it is considered necessary, urethra and bladder should be examined with cystoscopy. Urethral, cervix, and bladder tumors should be excluded.²

In this article, a case of bladder papilloma, which was determined as the cause of prepubertal bleeding in a 7-year-old girl, was presented and the relevant literature was reviewed.



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Case

A seven-year-old girl presented with the complaint of bleeding when urinating for about 7 days. It was learned that there was no bleeding disease in the family. Physical examination; height 129.5 cm (60th percentile), weight 24 kg (46th percentile), blood pressure 105/85 mm/Hg, pulse 72/min, pubic-axillary hair, and thelarche were not detected. The external genital examination was normal. In laboratory examinations, hemoglobin was 11 g/dl, white blood cell was 7200 mm³/blood, and platelet count was 265,000 mm³/blood. In the urine examination, pH 5, density 1025, blood (peroxidase) +++, leukocyte esterase ++, nitrite negative, abundant erythrocytes, 8-10 leukocytes were detected in microscopy. Pelvic ultrasonography findings were consistent with prepubertal period. In hormonal evaluation; LH was <0.1 mIU/mL and estradiol was 7.09 pg/ml. When other causes were ruled out, it was decided to examine the urethra and bladder cystoscopically. Large and small hemorrhagic lesions were observed at the base of the bladder with cystoscopy and a biopsy was taken. In the pathological examination of the material taken, a papillary structure containing fibrovascular core in the bladder surface epithelium, which supports the diagnosis of papilloma, and urothelial epithelial lining that does not show increased atypia (HE×10, HE×20) (**Figure 1 a,b**). Laser coagulation was performed on the papilloma lesions by performing cystoscopy again. The complaints of bloody urine disappeared in the patient.

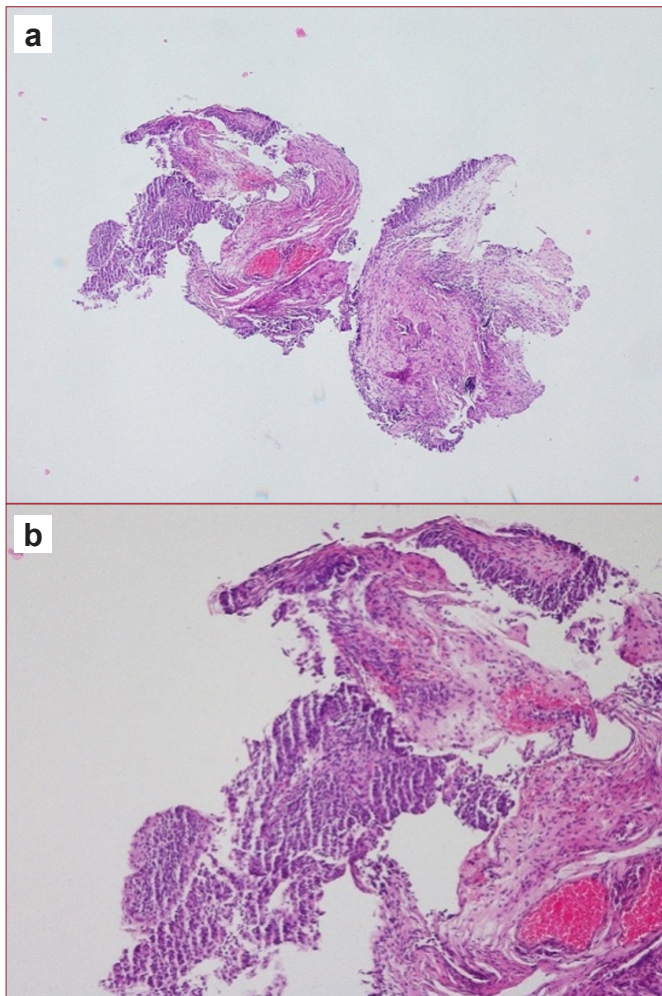


Figure 1. In the histopathological examinations, papillary structure containing fibrovascular core in the bladder surface epithelium and urothelial epithelium were observed (HE×10 (a), HE×20 (b)).

Discussion

Tumors are rarely involved in the etiology of prepubertal urogenital hemorrhages in girls. Urethral and bladder localized papilloma can be seen in boys and girls.³ Papilloma constitutes 1-2% of urothelial tumors.⁶ Some authors explain that papilloma lesions are not true neoplasia, but as a hyperplastic reaction of Brune cells against irritative agents or chronic inflammation.³ However, the general opinion is that the papilloma is a true neoplasm of the urogenital system.⁷ Kunze E et al.⁸ divide the lesions into two as trabecular and glandular patterns. Trabecular type papilloma is more common, the clinical picture is similar to cystitis in cases of glandular type papilloma.⁹

Conclusion

If urogenital bleeding is observed in prepubertal girls, foreign bodies and tumors should be investigated under general anesthesia, in addition to careful physical examination, and papilloma located in the urethra and bladder should be investigated by cystoscopy. Endocrine tests, pelvic ultrasonography and magnetic resonance should be performed in necessary cases.^{1-3,6}

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