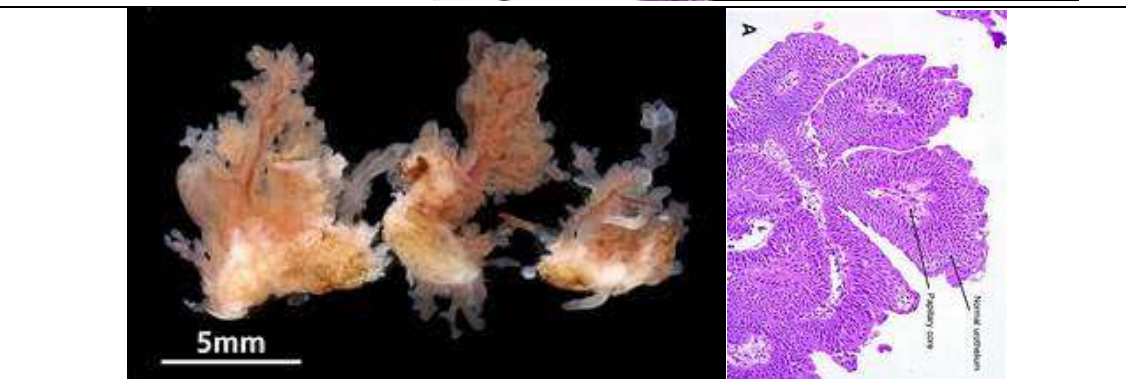
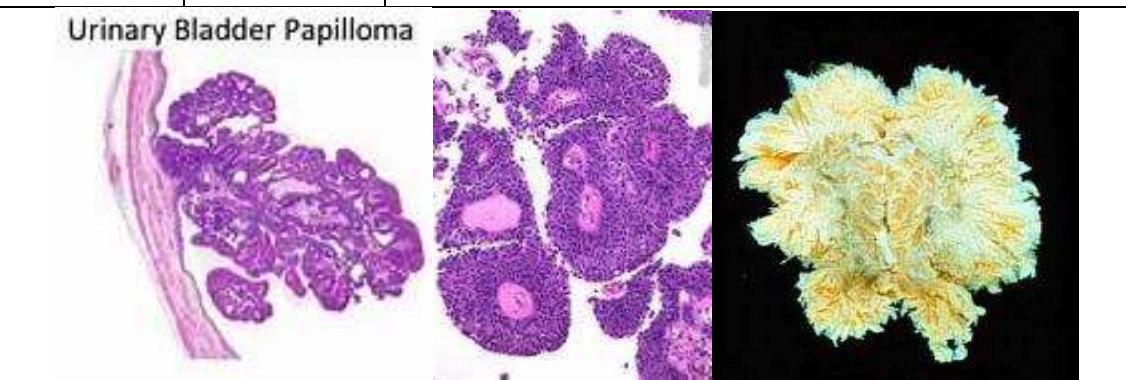


Villous Papilloma IV- 4. 5166.

Urinary bladder:	Shows a tumour
The tumour:	<p>Is attached to the bladder</p> <p>Moderately-large</p> <p>Projects as numerous processes</p> <p>Finger-like (sea-weed) in appearance</p> <p>Branching (villous)</p> <p>Very slender and delicate processes</p> <p>Smooth surface</p> <p>Friable texture</p> <p>Greyish-whitish in colour</p> <p>Soft-firm in consistence</p>



N.B.I:

- *Villous papilloma of the bladder is a benign tumour which is **potentially-malignant** (tendency to recur; and, by time → changes towards malignancy).*
- ***New trend is to considered it as low grade transitional cell carcinoma (TCC)***

A tendency to:

1. Implantation → multiple separate tumours (possibly multicentric in origin).
2. Recurrence → ulceration, necrosis and haemorrhage.
3. Malignancy → invasive ulcerative lesion.

Villi may spring

1. Directly from a small circumscribed area of mucosa: Delicate, fragile and sea-weed in appearance.
2. From a well-defined pedicle; and the processes are: Short and/raspberry in appearance.

N.B.2:

Benign tumours of the urinary bladder:

1. *Papilloma (common).*
 2. *Fibroma, myxoma, xanthoma and angioma (rare).*
- **Clinically**, painless haematuria (alone or with frequency or/and dysuria).
 - Cystoscopic, radiographic and cytological examinations, rather than the more definite bioptic studies, ***may be needed for diagnosing the tumour and identifying its benign or malignant nature.***