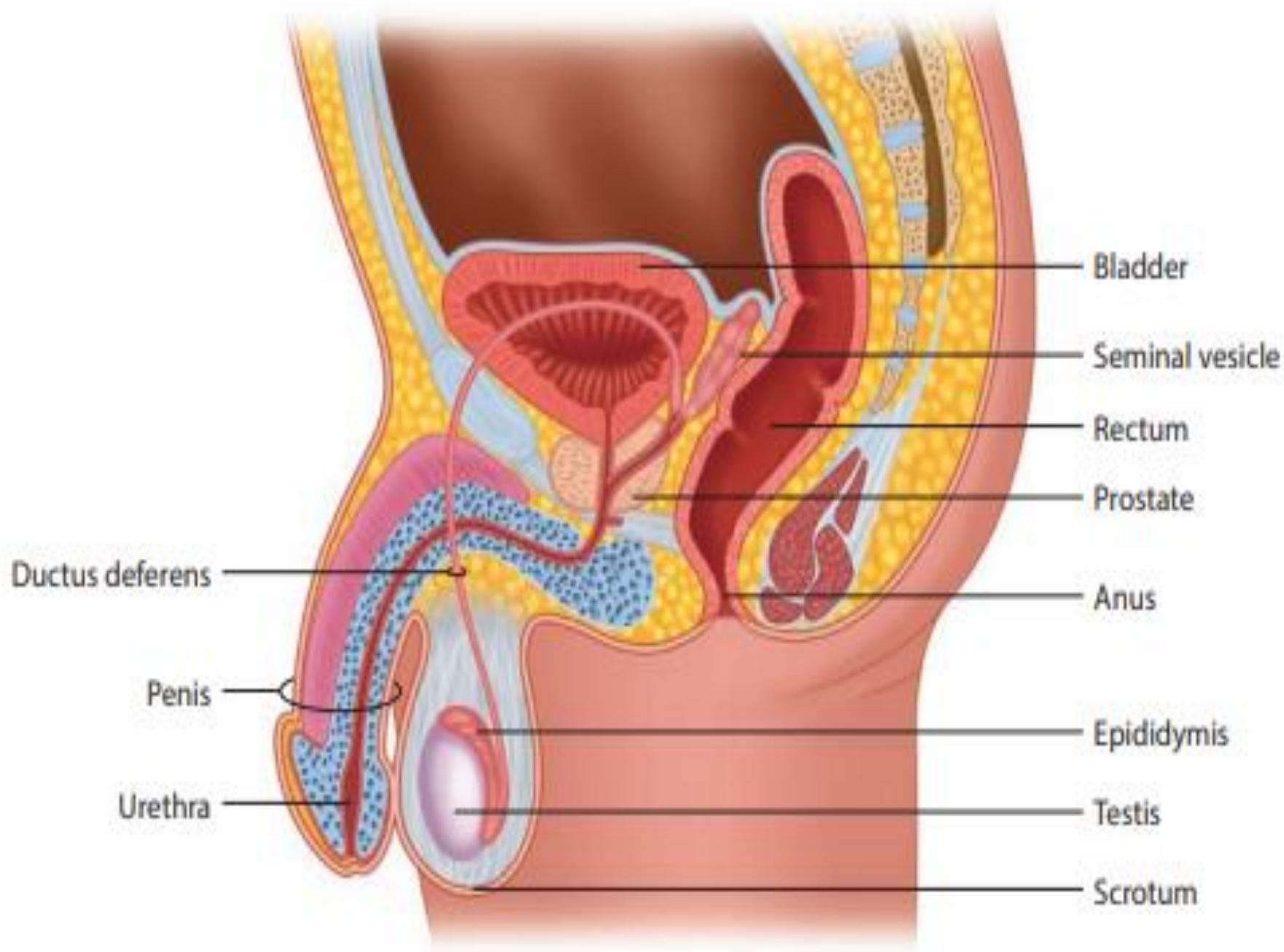
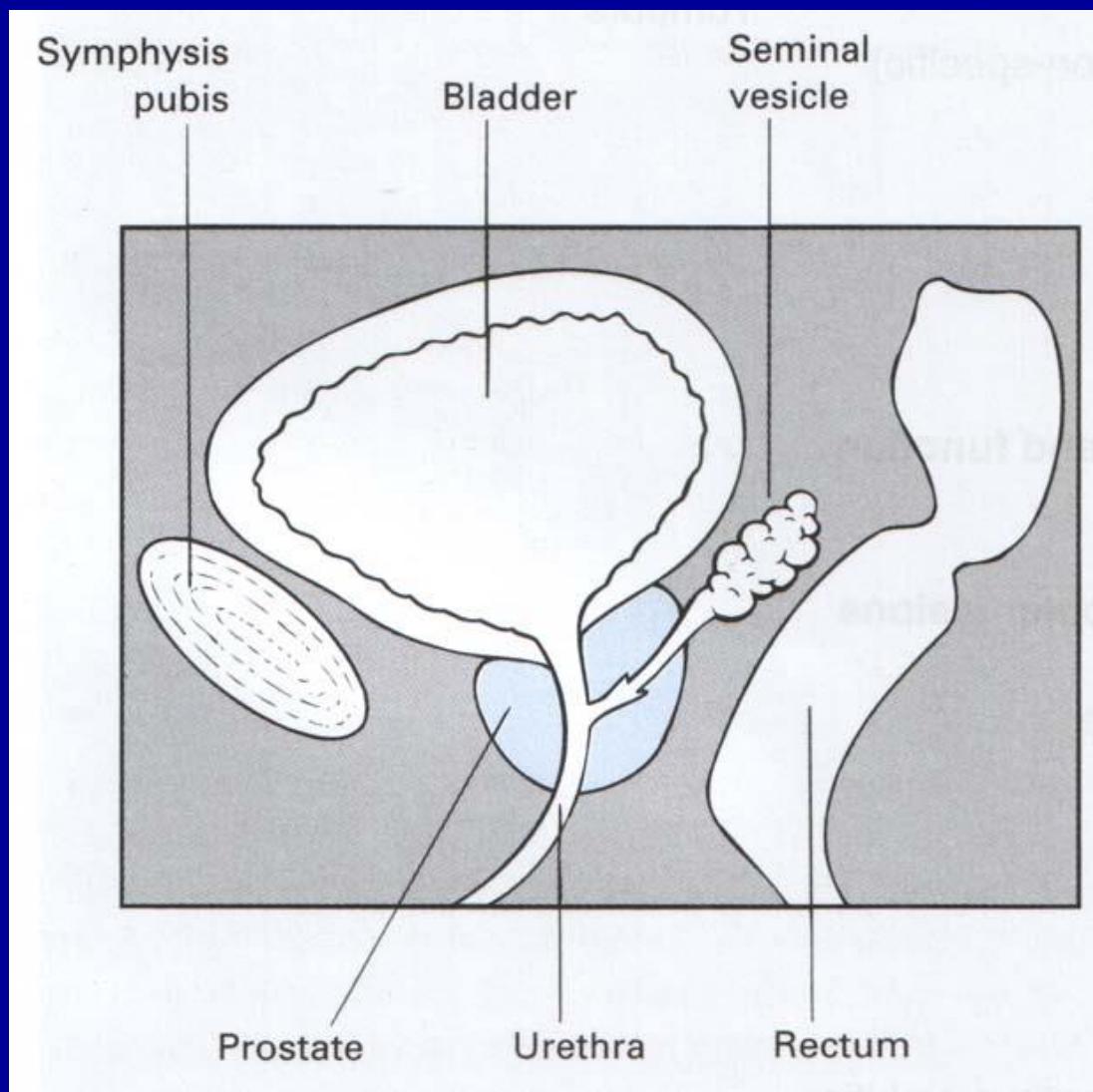


1. Pathology Anatomy of Urinary Tract

dr. Indrayanti, Sp.PA



Anatomy of the male pelvic region



- kelainan bawaan
 - urothelial divertikulum
 - urachus persisten
 - ekstrofi
- radang
 - radang akut
 - radang kronis
 - malakoplakia
 - sistitis interstisialis kronis
(ulkus hunner)
 - cystitis cystica
- KALKULI (batu)
- NEOPLASMA

Traktus Urinarius :

I. KELAINAN BAWAAN

UROTHELIAL DIVERTIKULUM

- Penonjolan seluruh lapisan dinding VU karena kegagalan perkembangan otot
- Dapatan: karena obstruksi, laki-laki > perempuan, dan sering timbul pada stasis urin, infeksi, tumor

URACHUS PERSISTEN

- Lumen urachus tetap terbuka sehingga masih terjadi hubungan antara buli-buli dengan umbilikus

EKSTROFI

- Tidak adanya lapisan otot dinding anterior kandung kemih karena kegagalan pertumbuhan ke bawah mesoderm di atas permukaan depan
- Biasanya bersama-sama dengan defek kongenital lain

URETER

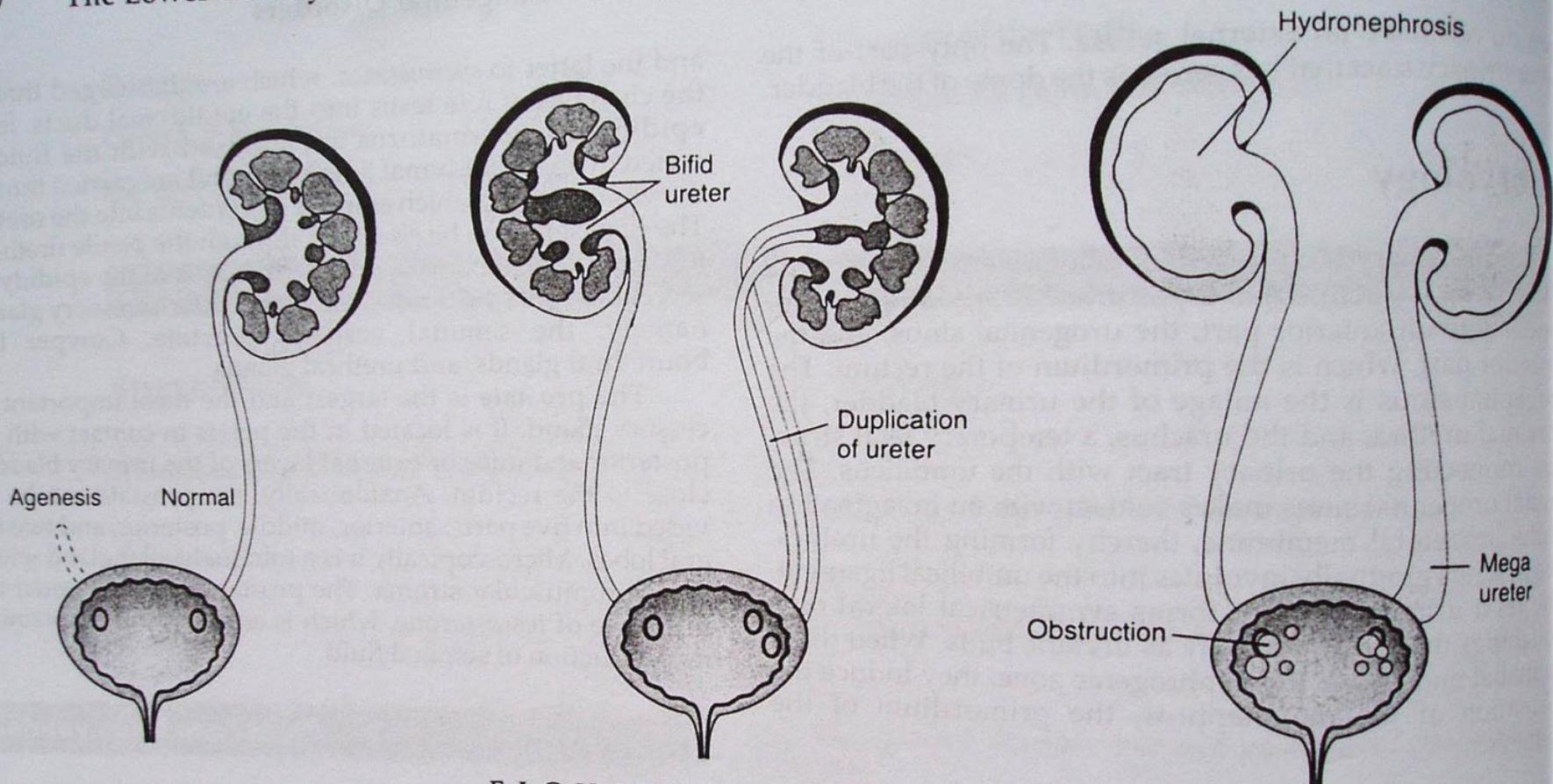


FIGURE 17-2
Anomalies of the renal pelvis and ureters.

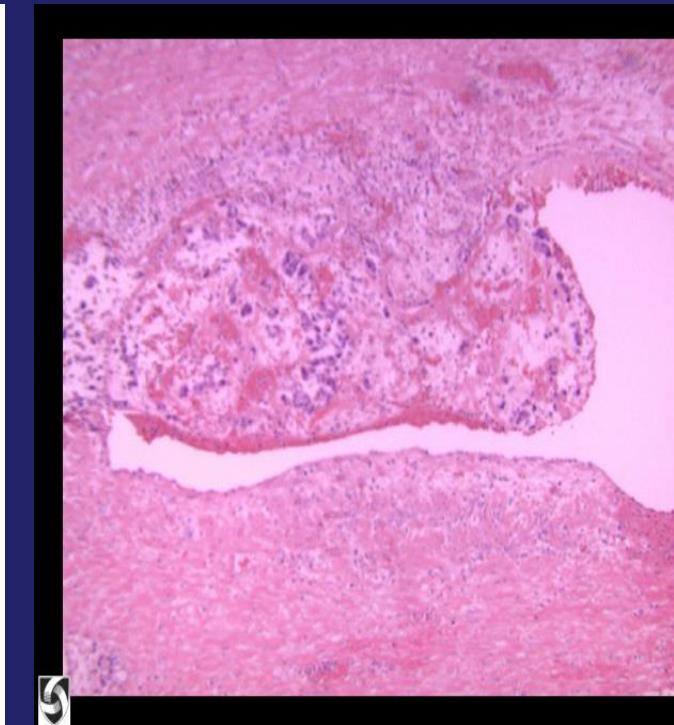
Congenital



Bladder exstrophy



Diverticulum

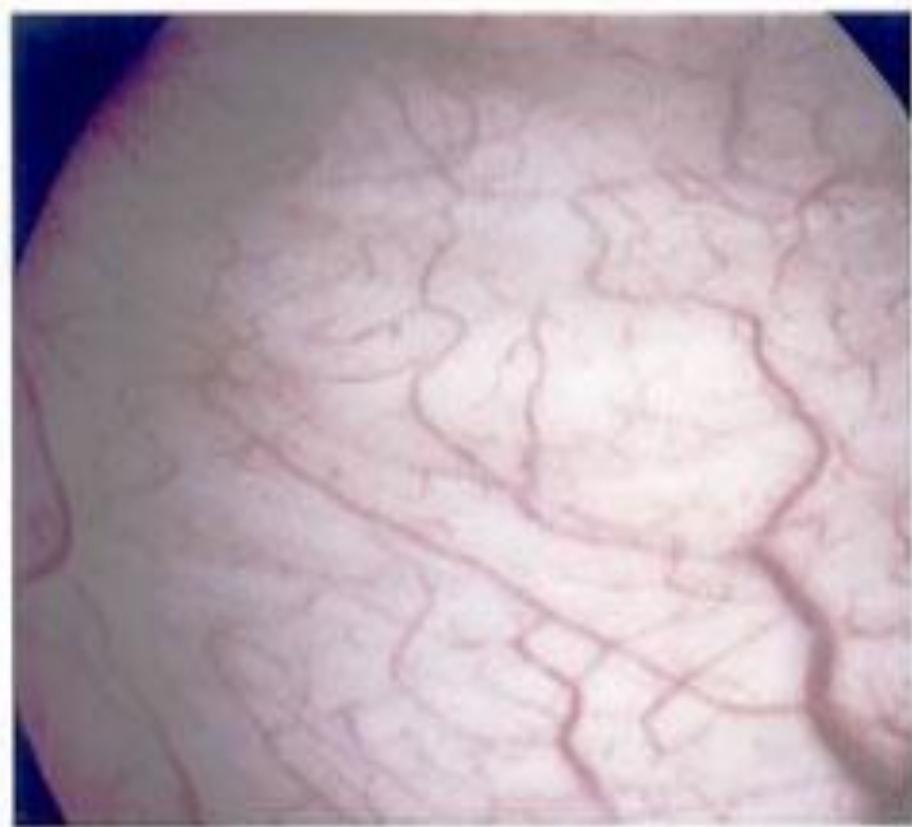
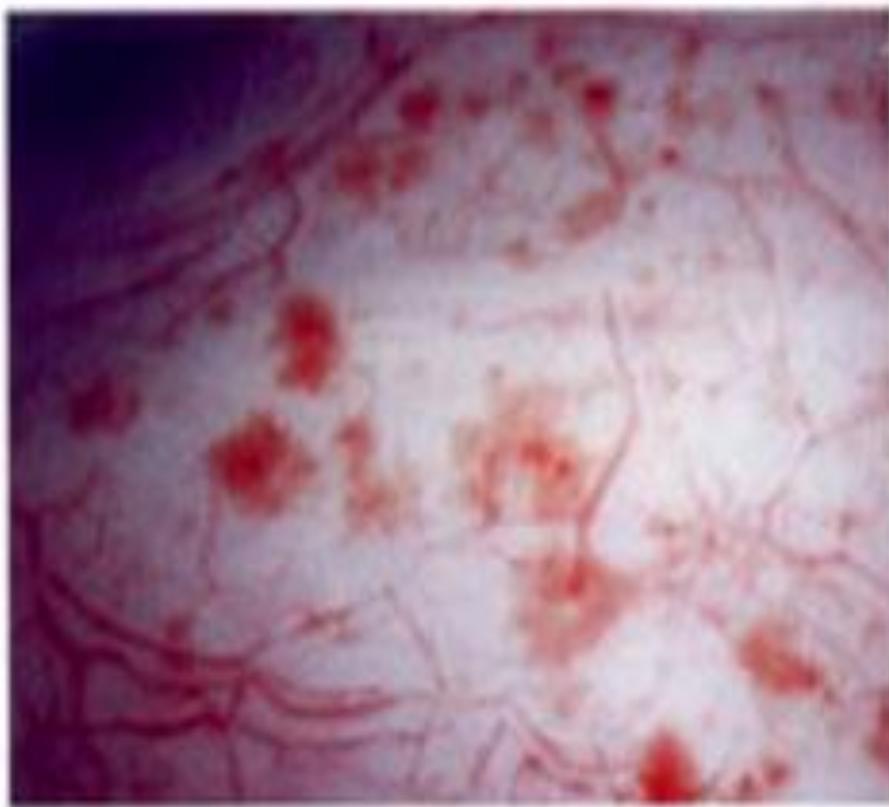


II. RADANG

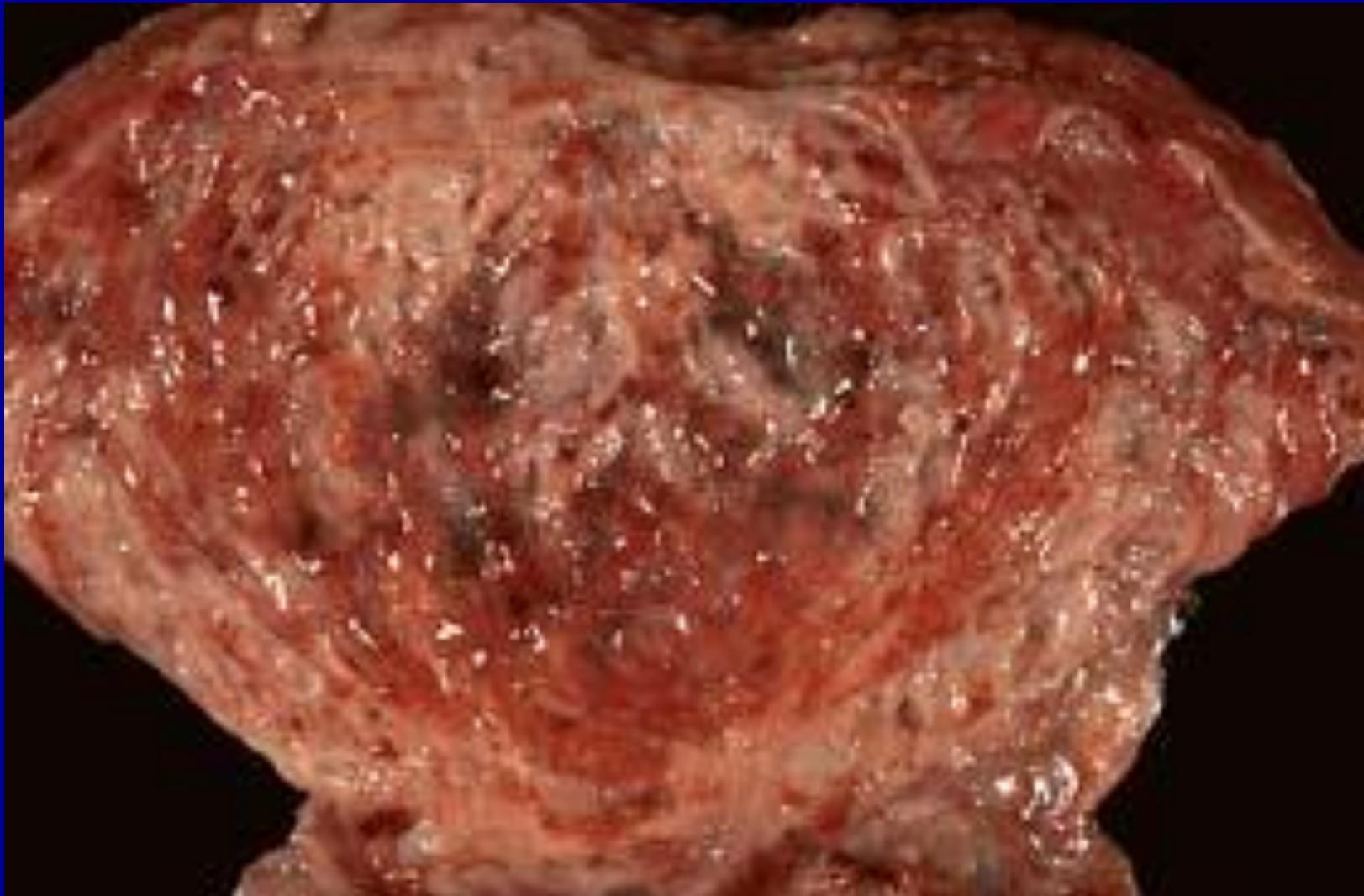
A. Radang akut

- Klinis: nyeri abdomen bagian bawah, sering kencing, disuria
- Lebih sering pada wanita karena uretra pendek (asenden)
- Faktor predisposisi:
 - urin residual: divertikulum (bawaan / dapatan), BPH
 - stasis urin (keluaran urin sedikit, retensi urin)
 - trauma mukosa (instrumentasi, kateter, benda asing, dll)
- Makros: edema mukosa, merah, kadang ulserasi
- Mikros: hiperemi dengan sebukan radang, sebagai uretritis, sistitis, ureteritis, pielitis. Kadang ada metaplasia intestinal bila proses menjadi kronis

Interstitial Cystitis versus Normal Bladder (Surgery Images)



**Acute cystitis
(Bladder infection)
Cross-section**



II. B. RADANG KRONIS

MALAKOPLAKIA

- Infeksi kronis E.coli dengan gambaran bercak mukosa kuning terdiri dari makrofag berbuih dengan sitoplasma granular, sel raksasa, dan limfosit.
- Kadang ada Michaekis-Gutmann bodies (pemadatan berlapis)

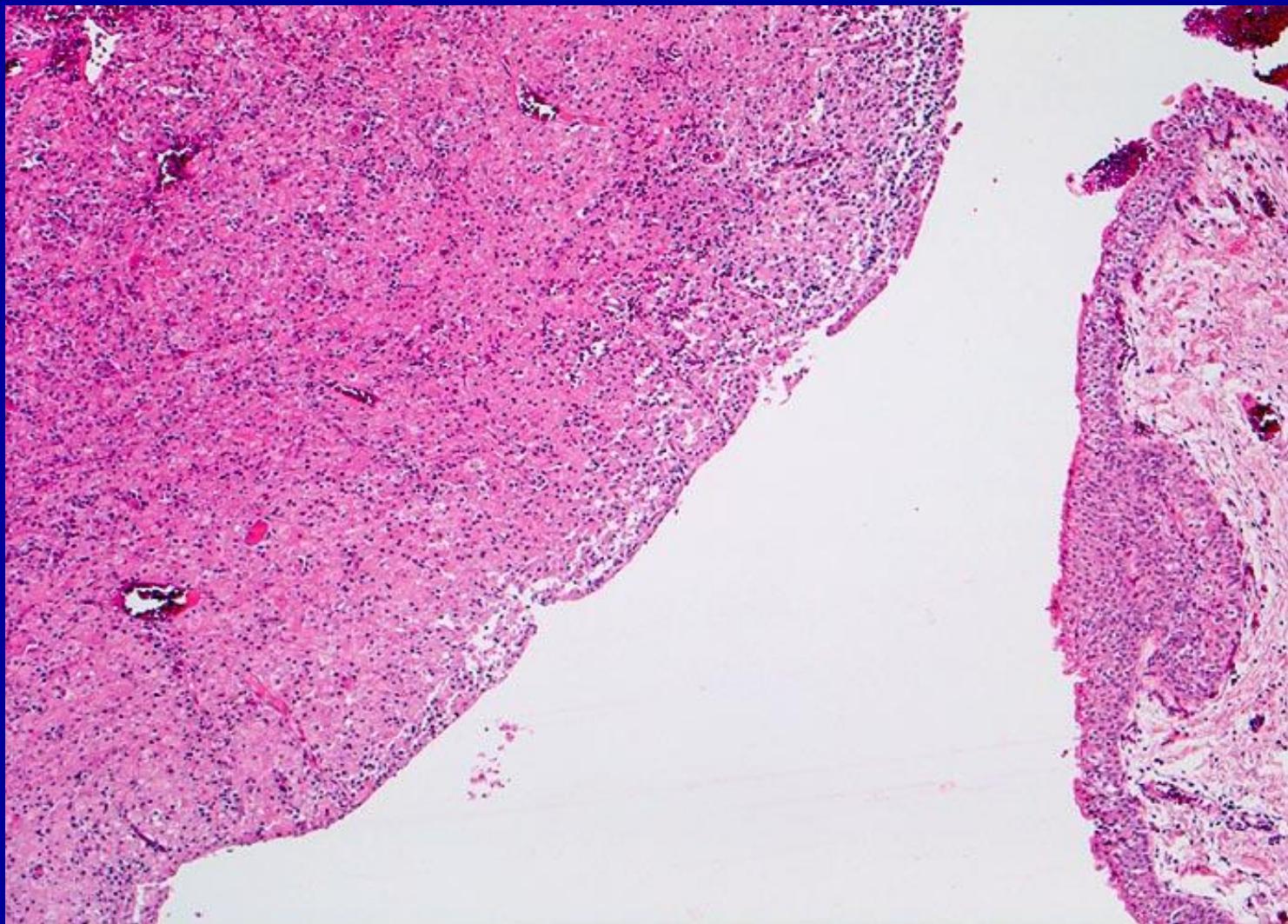
SISTITIS INTERSTITIALIS KRONIS (Ulkus Hunner)

- Wanita setengah baya dengan: nyeri suprapubic, sering kencing, tak bisa menahan kencing, disuria, dispareunea, maleise.
- Mukosa edema, hemoragi bintik, ulkus, sebukan sel radang kronis dan fibrosis otot dinding

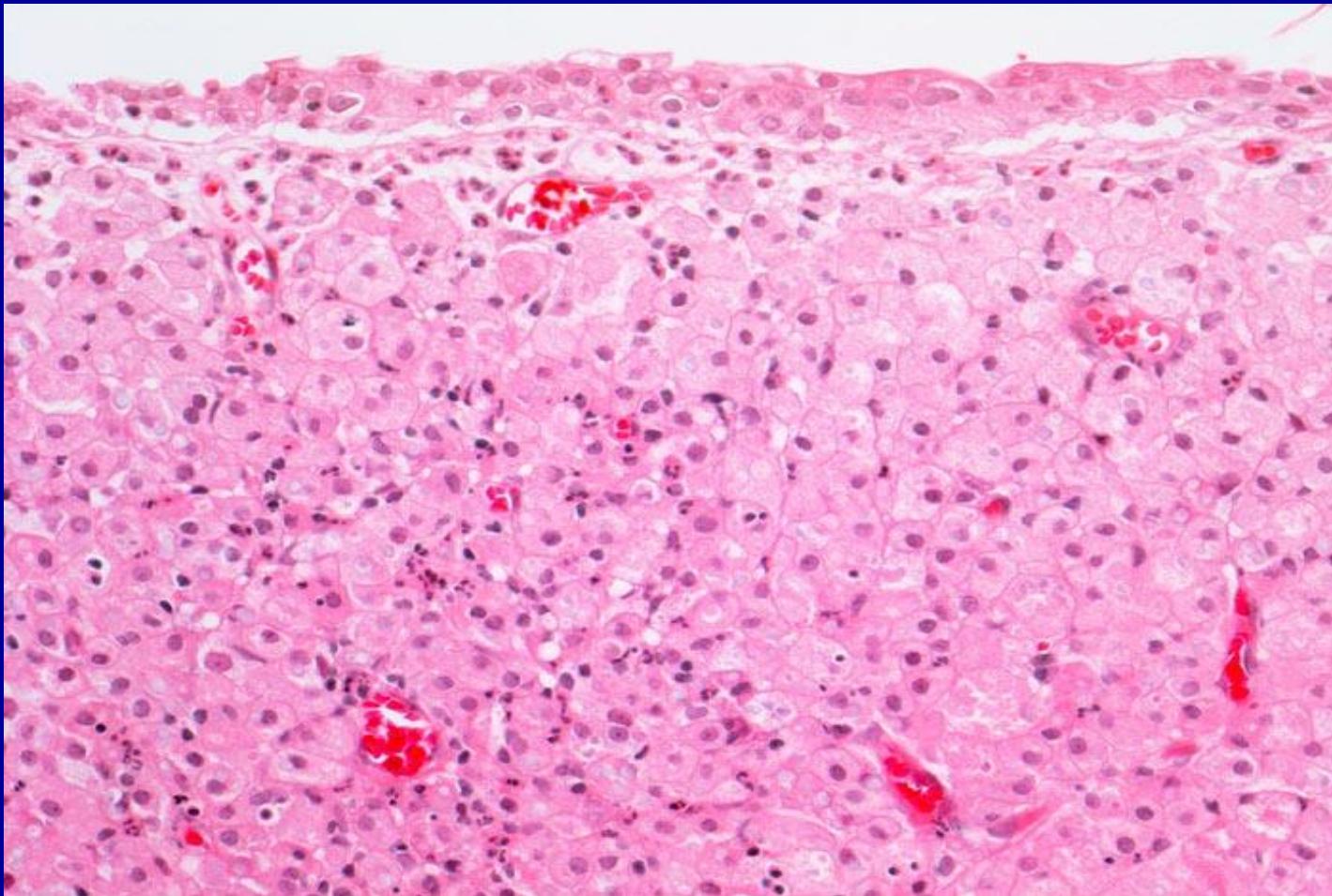
CYSTITIS CYSTICA

- Epitel mukosa dapat terperangkap di bawah permukaan dan membentuk kista → Cystitis glandularis (metaplaasi mukosal)

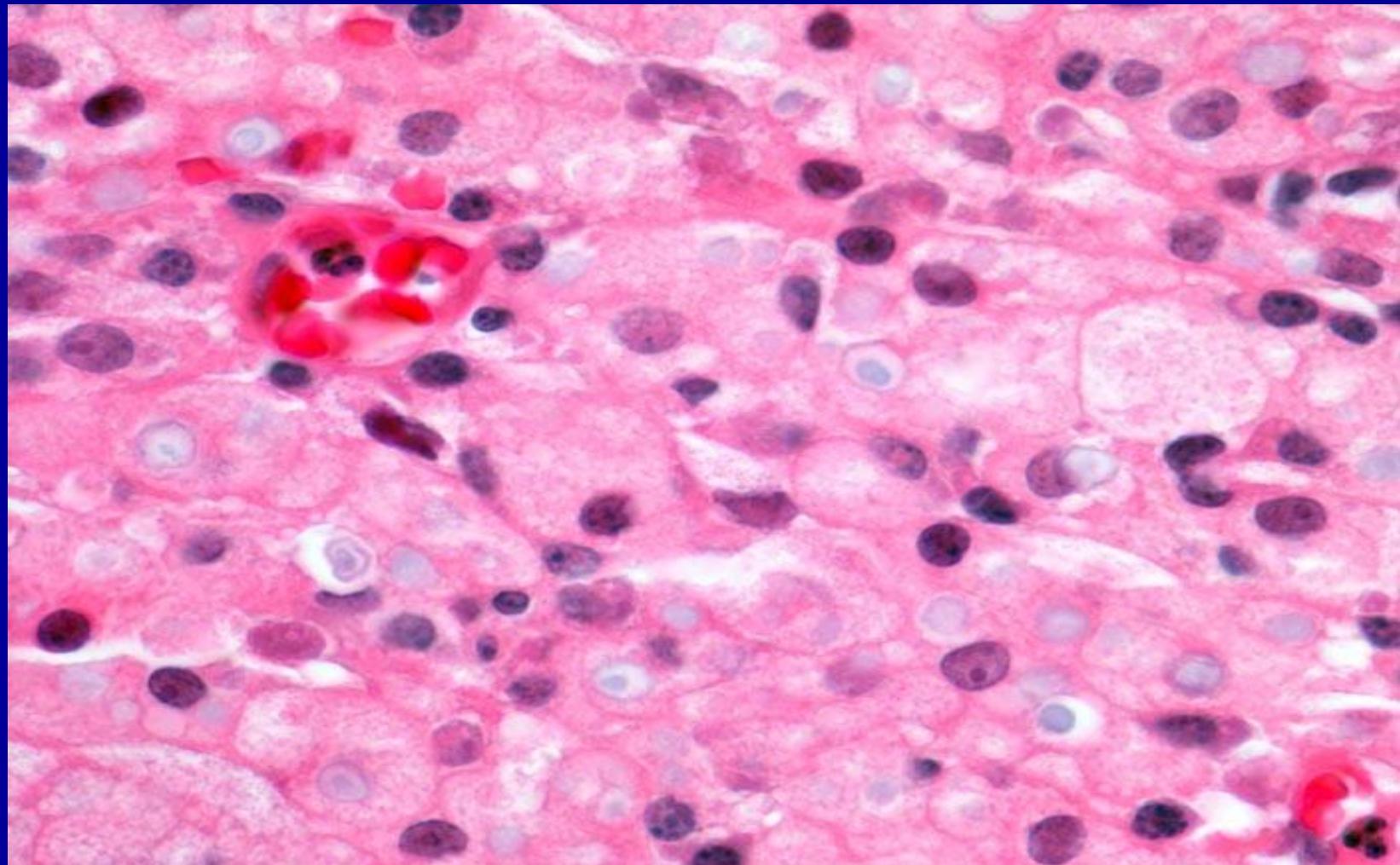
MALAKOPLAKIA



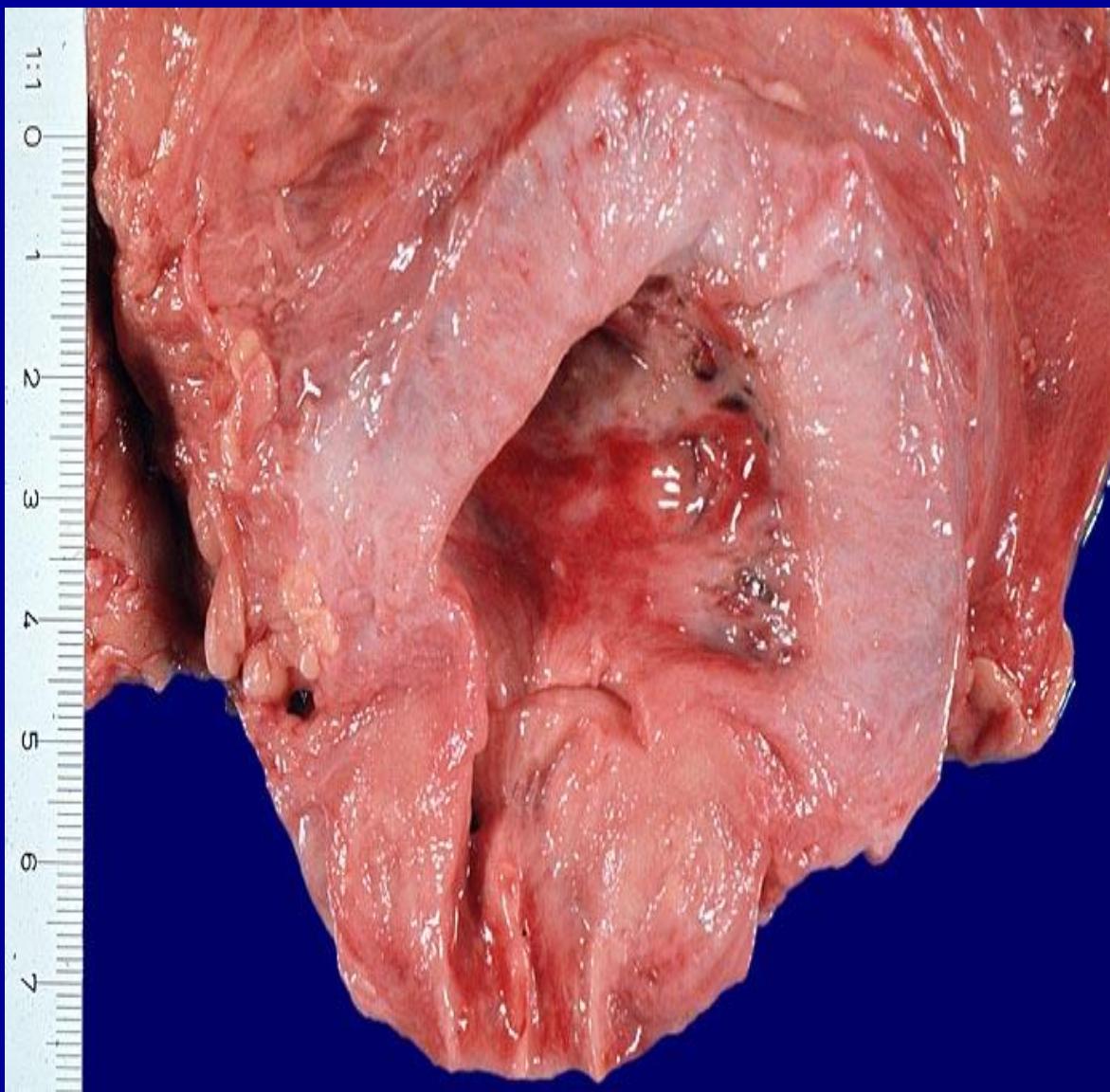
MALAKOPLAKIA



MALAKOPLAKIA



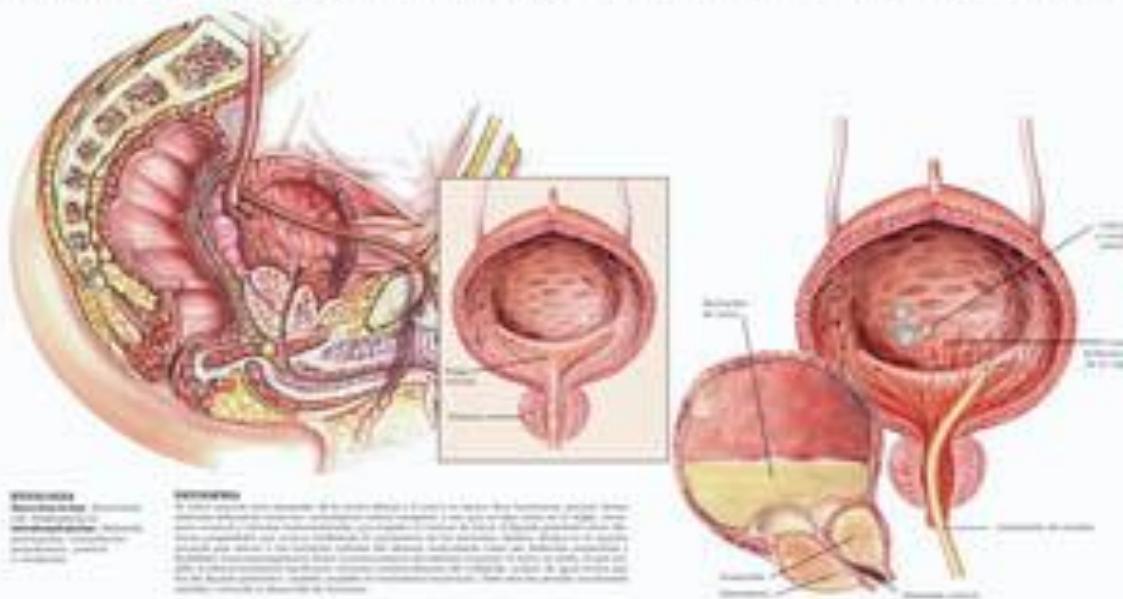
Hunner's ulcer



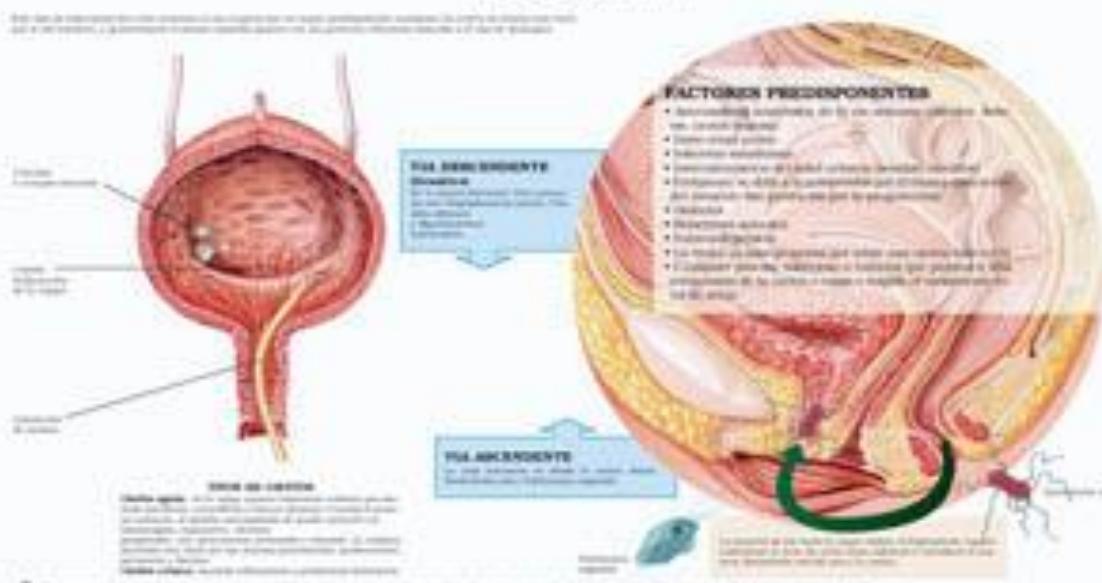
CYSTITIS

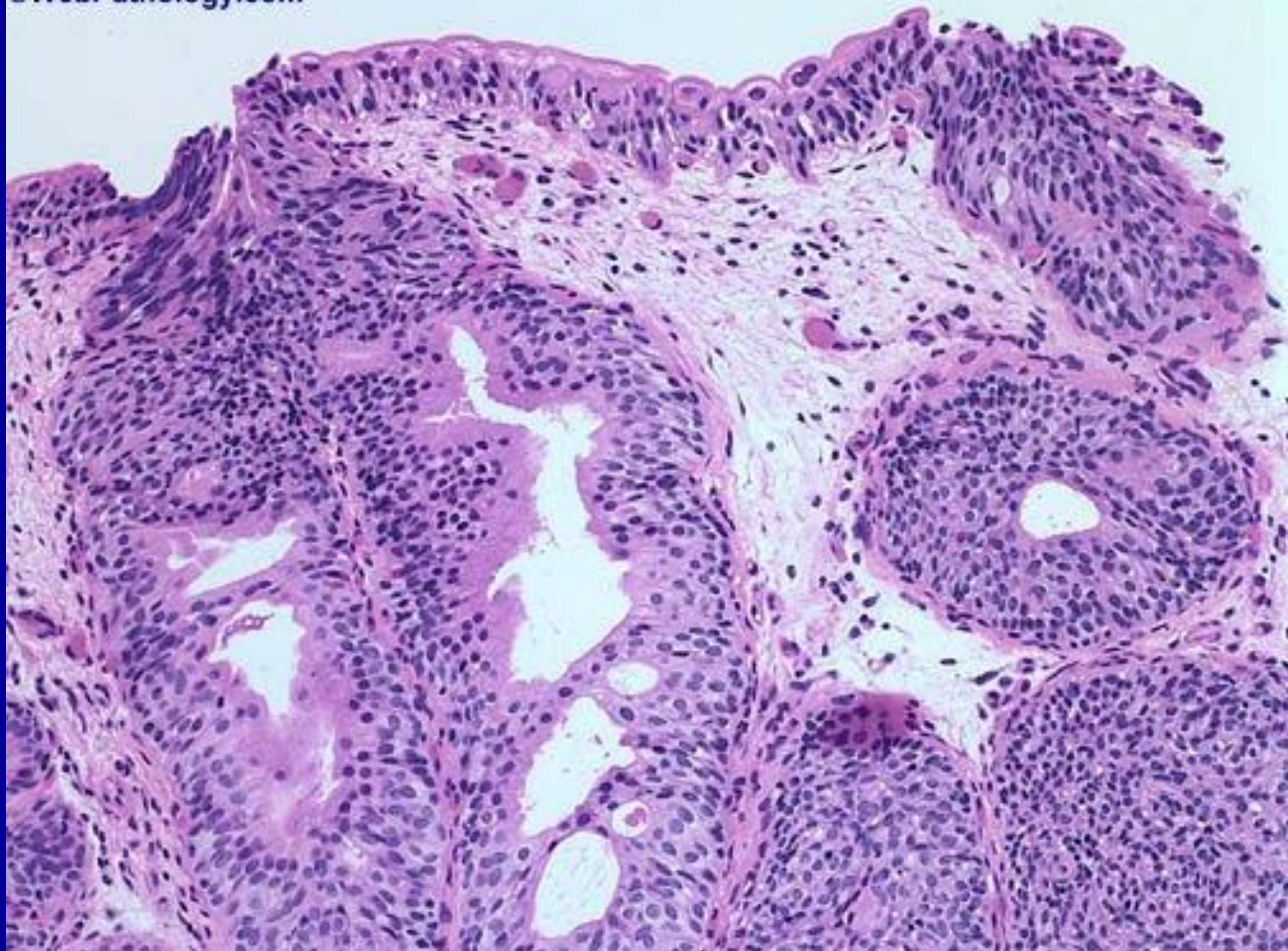
CYSTITIS

CISTITIS EN EL HOMBRE



CISTITIS EN LA MUJER

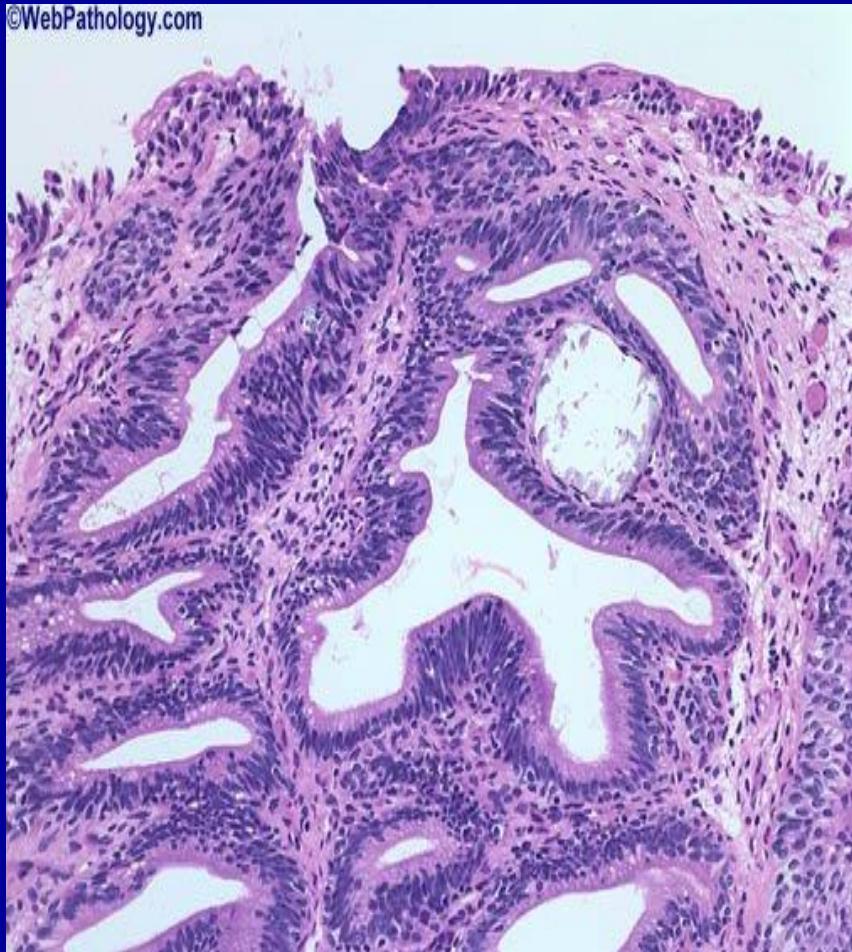




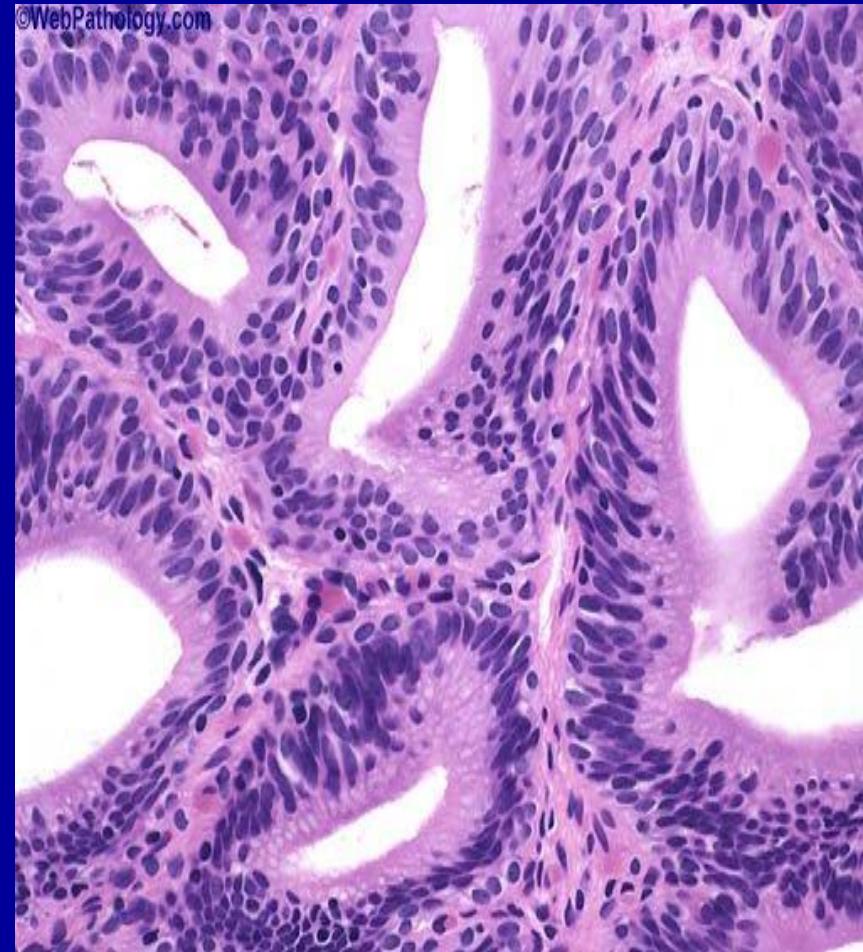
- Cystitis cystica timbul ketika sel-sel urotel mengalami perubahan degeneratif di tengah kelompok solid pada sarang Brunn.
- Kista mungkin cukup besar untuk dilihat pada sistoskopi dan spesimen kotor.
-

Typical cystitis glandularis

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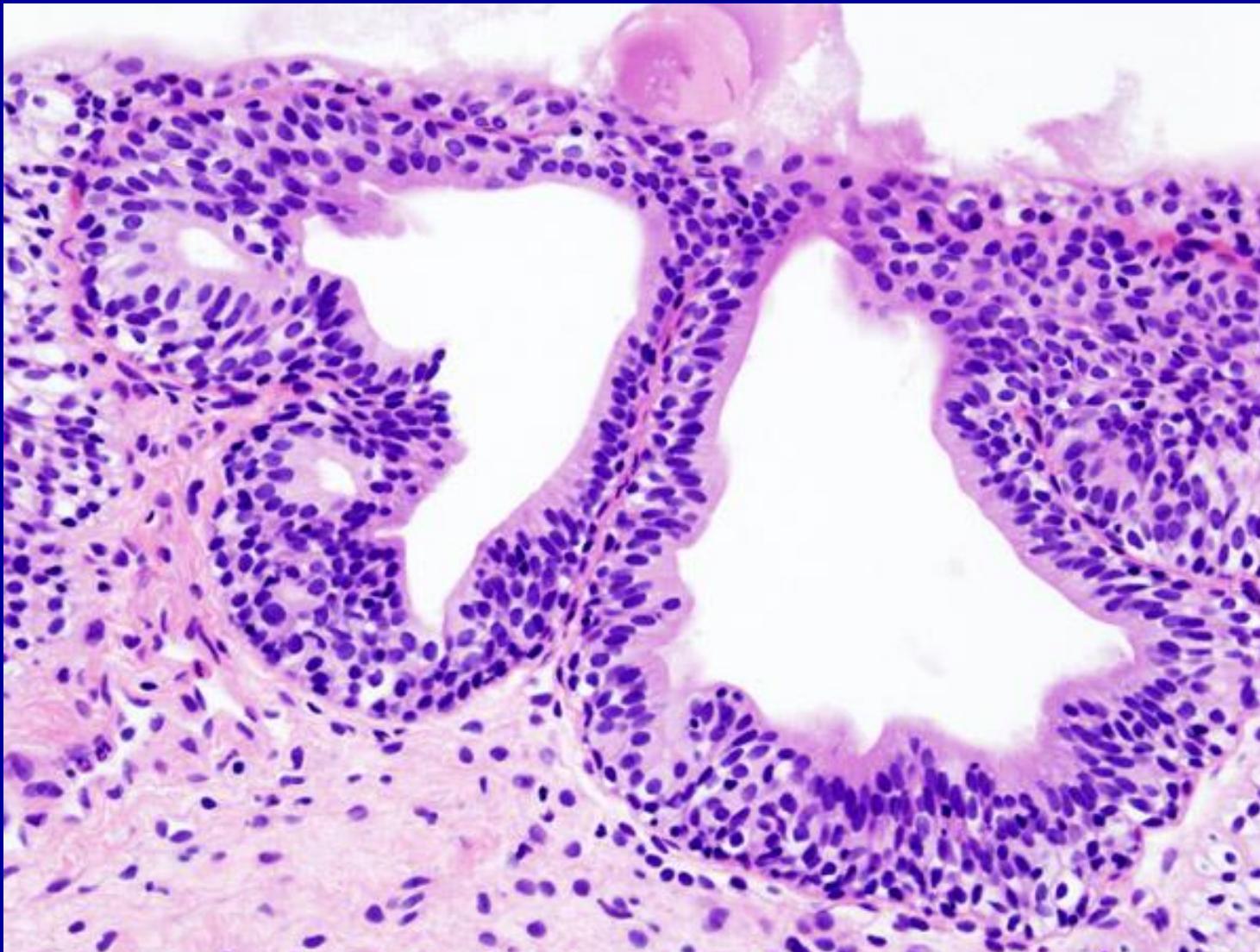
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- This image shows *typical* cystitis glandularis – the more commonly seen form - consisting of glands in the lamina propria lined by columnar or cuboidal cells.
- The lining epithelial cells are columnar and appear to be surrounded at least focally by urothelial cells. There is no evidence of mucin production.

Histopathological image of cystitis glandularis incidentally found on cystoscopic biopsy.

hematoxylin & eosin stain.



A Cystitis glandularis intestinal type (*intestinal metaplasia*). Diffuse intestinal metaplasia has long been considered to be a risk factor for bladder adenocarcinoma. However, according to at least one study, the risk may be small (*UROLOGY* 50:427-431, 1997).

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This is an opened urinary bladder and prostate below. This is an extreme example of **prostatic hyperplasia**. The hyperplastic prostate gland has obliterated the lower part of the cystic cavity. There is hemorrhagic cystitis and prominent trabeculae in the hypertrophied bladder.

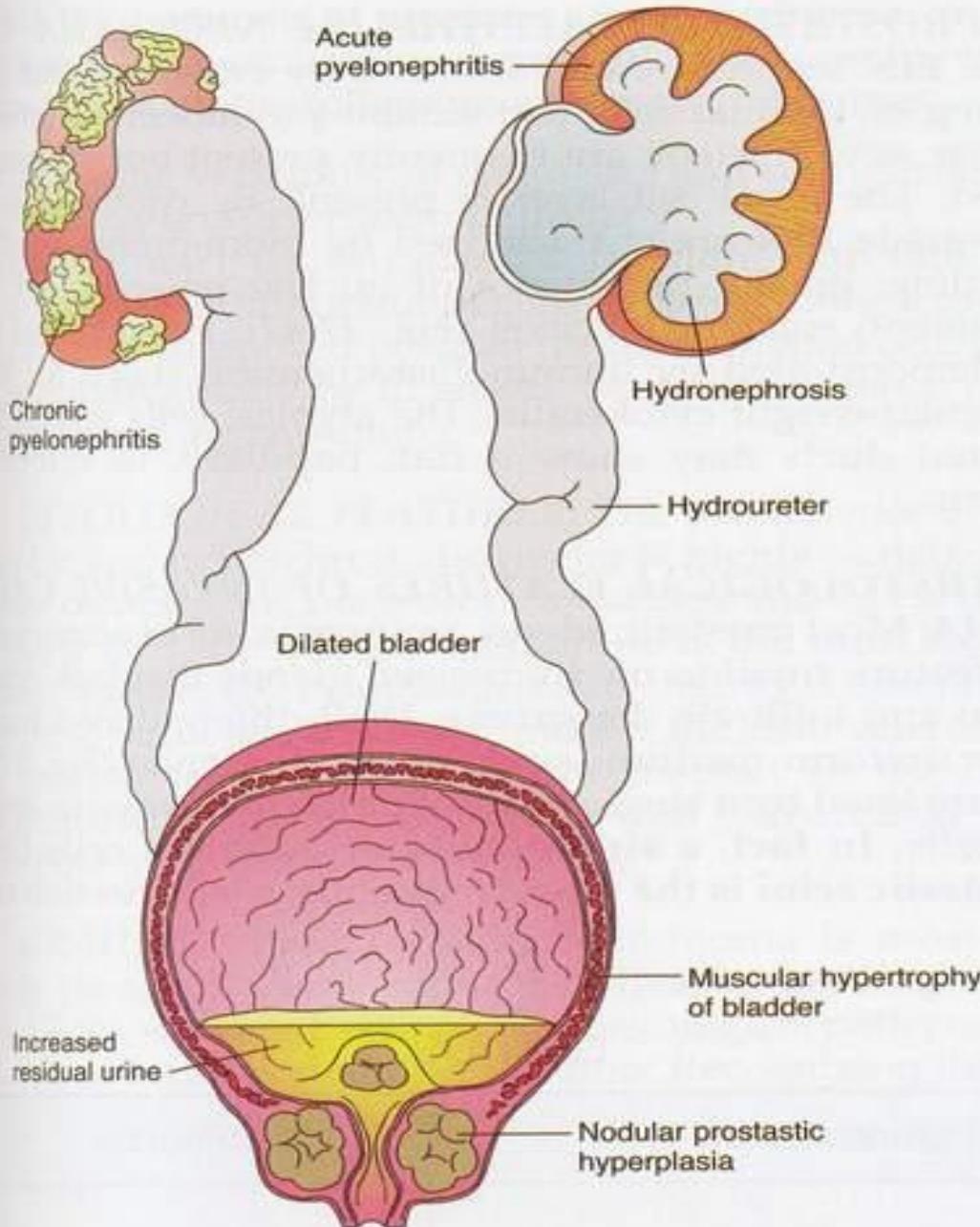


FIGURE 17-41
Complications of nodular prostatic hyperplasia.

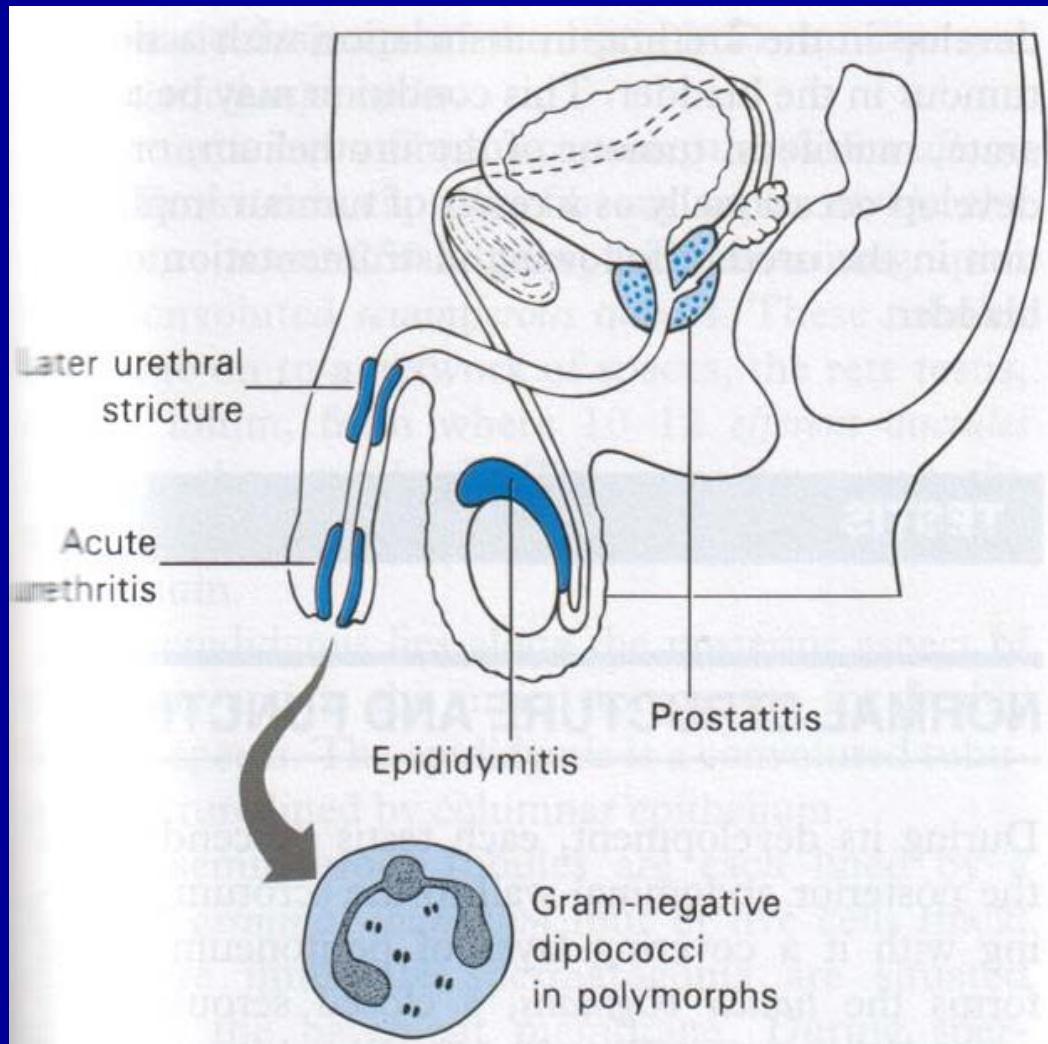


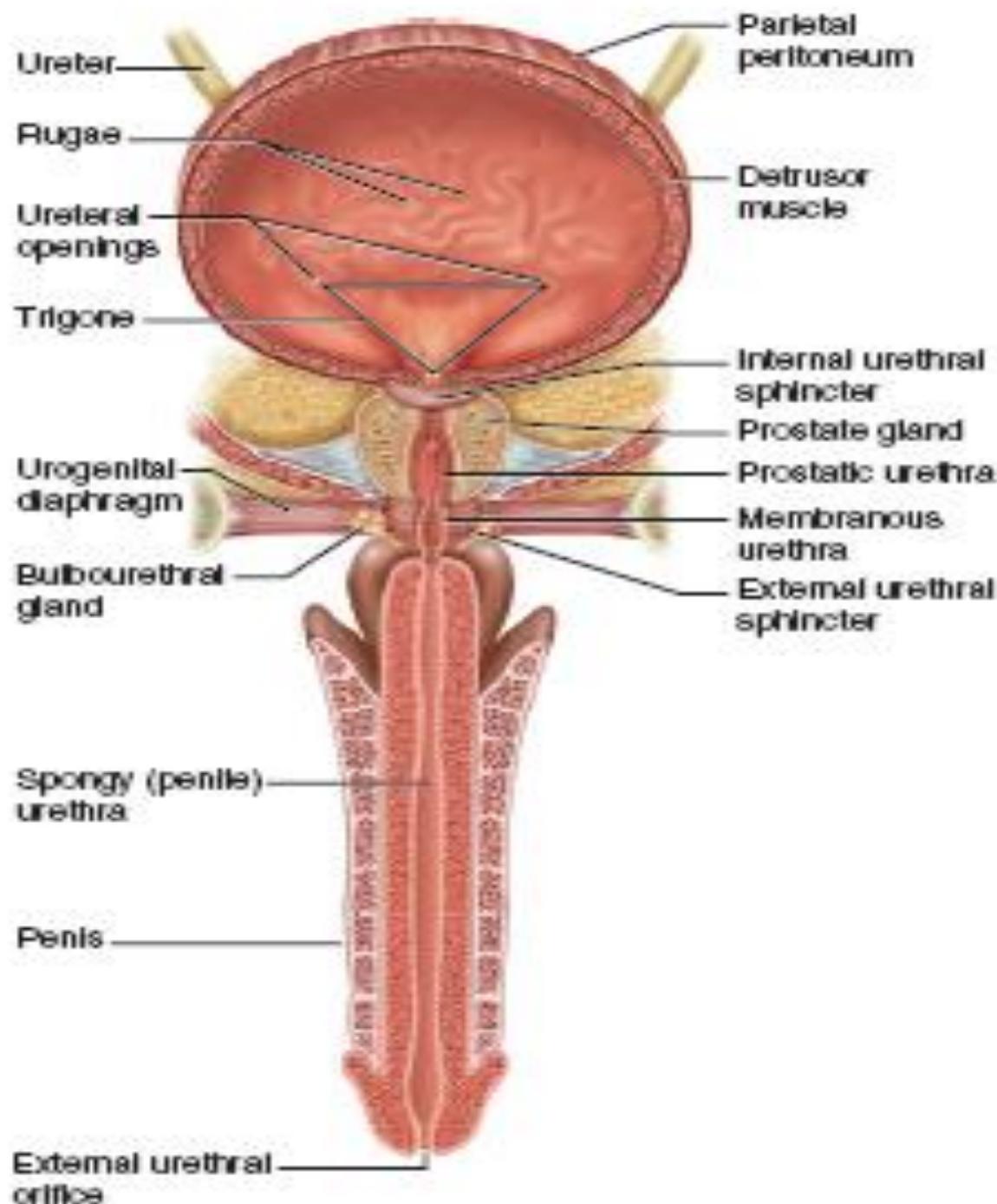
Neisseria gonorrhoeae



- Gram stain of urethral discharge → gram-negative , intra-cellular diplococci

Complications of gonococcal urethritis





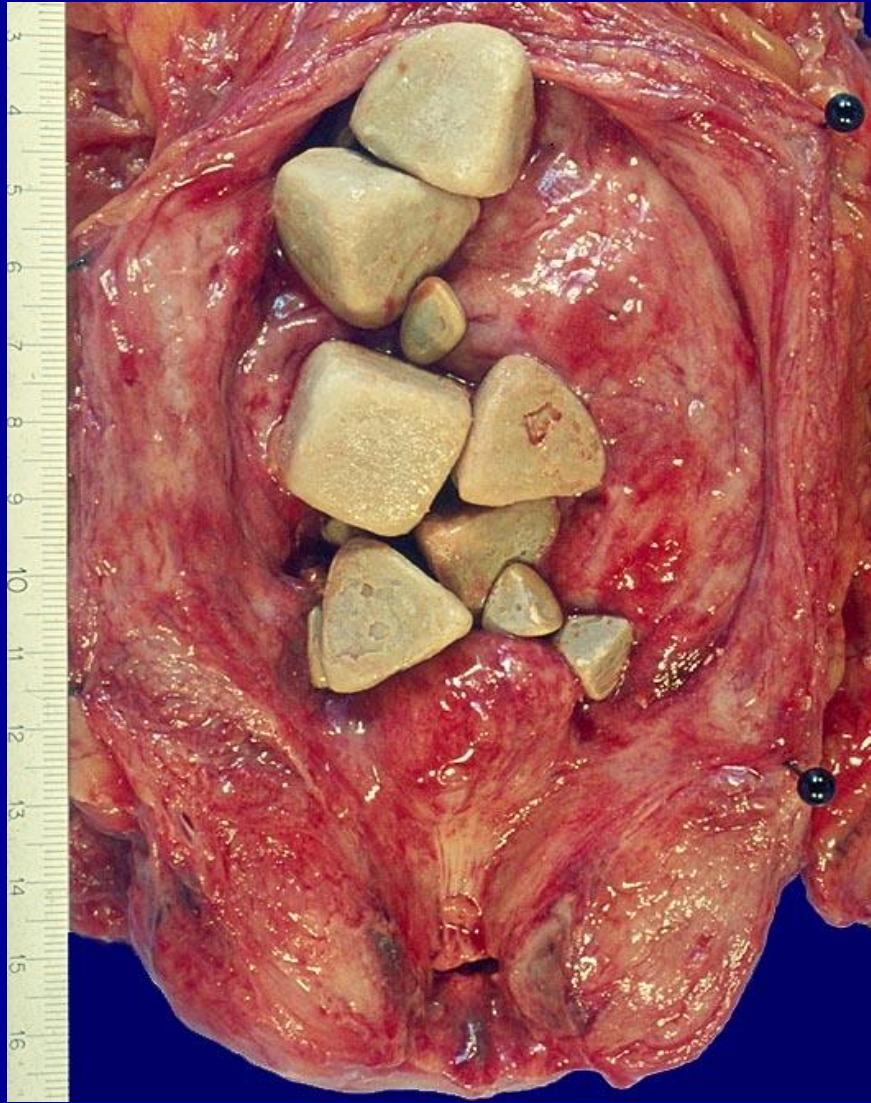
Cystitis vs. Pyelonephritis

- Cystitis: superficial infection
 - Dysuria, urgency, frequency
 - Intracellular, biofilm like pods
 - (Anderson, Science 2003; 301: 105)
- Pyelonephritis
 - Invasion of kidney, +/- bloodstream
 - Fever, chills, flank pain, tenderness, ↑WBC

III. KALKULI (batu)

- Umumnya terbentuk karena presipitasi garam-dalam urin terutama garam fosfat dari magnesium dan kalsium
- Kejadiannya dipermudah oleh suasana basa (bakteri pemecah urea)

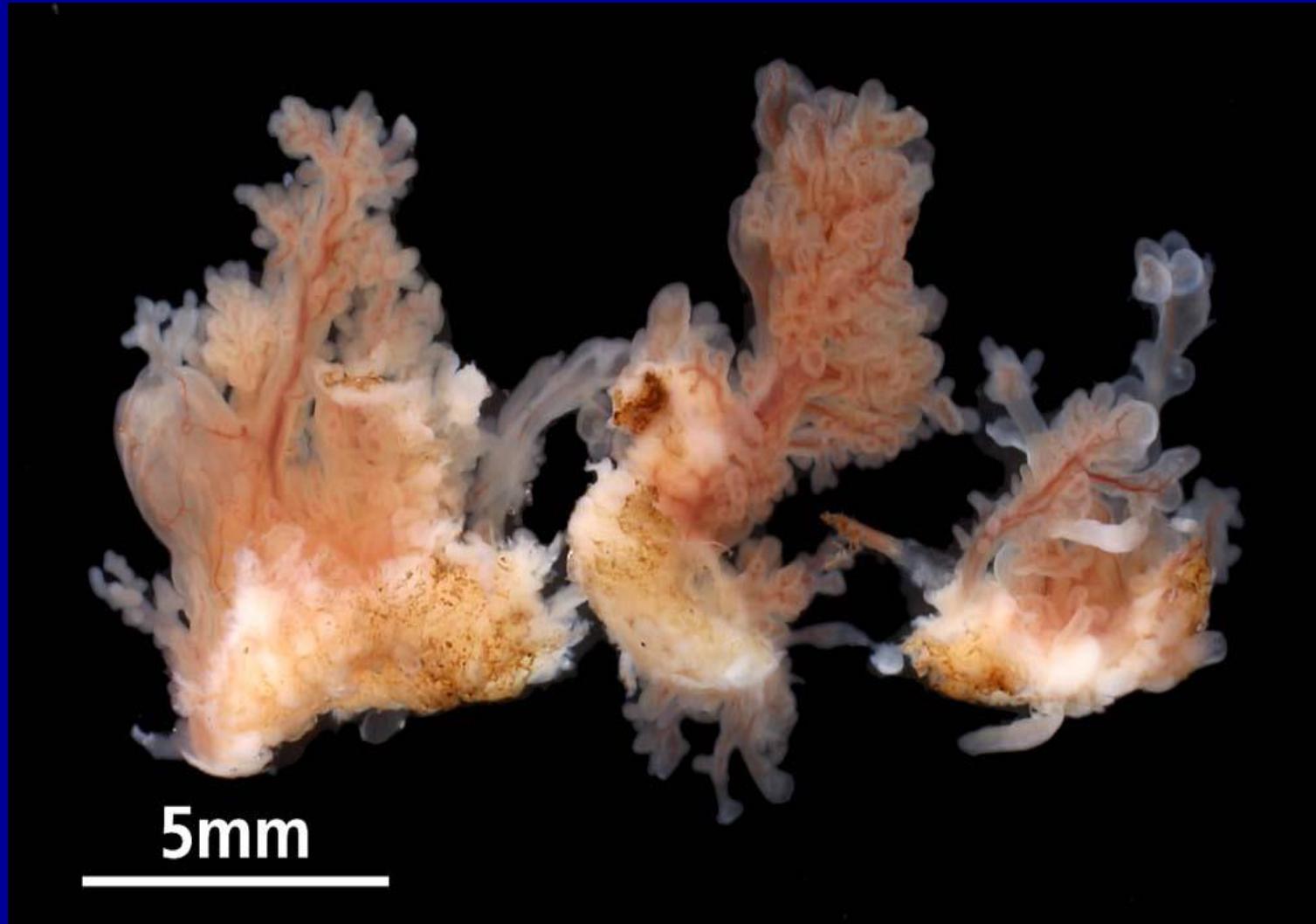
KALKULI (batu)



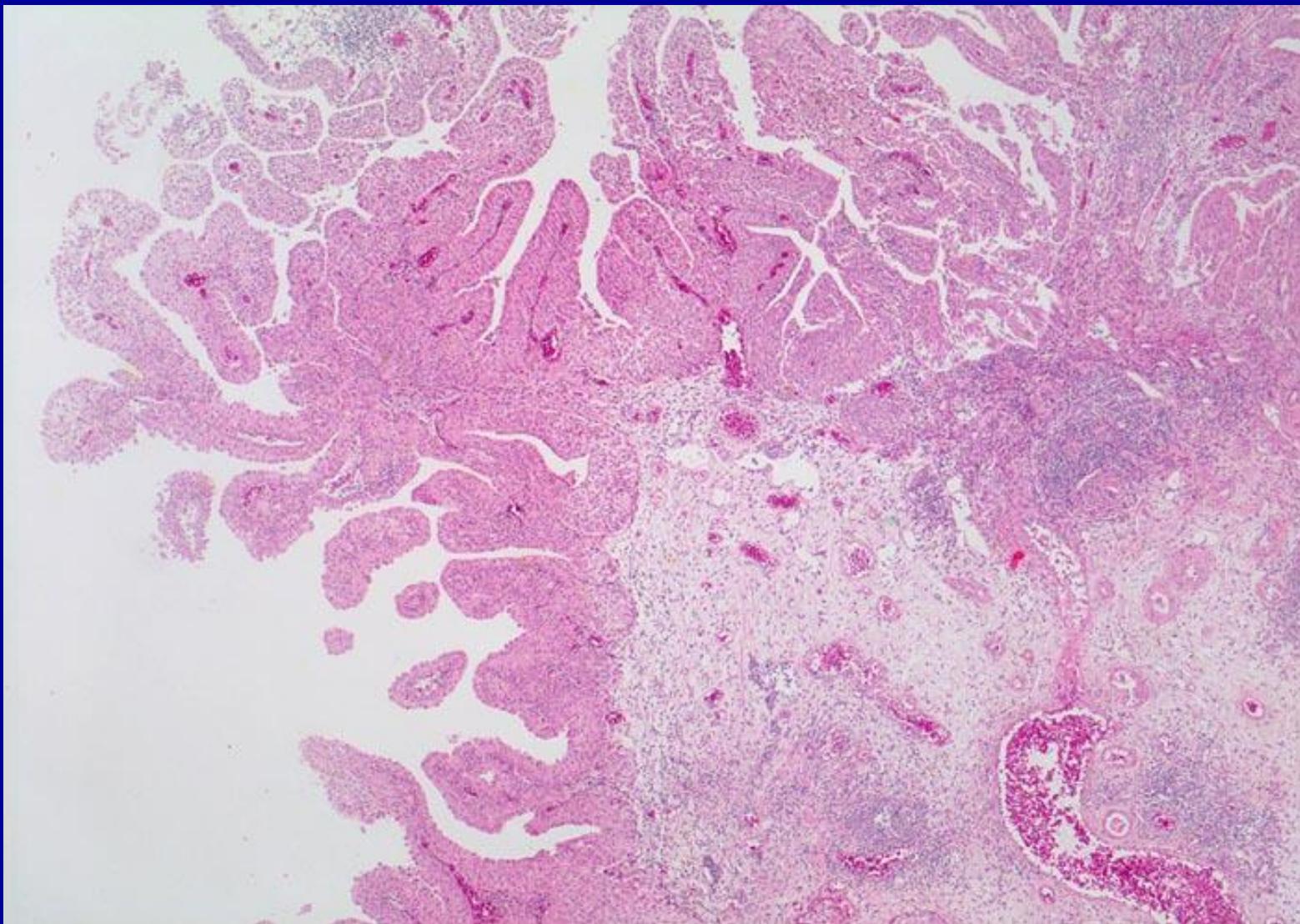
IV. NEOPLASMA

- Ganas > 90% berasal dari urothelium dalam sekwen hiperplasi (>7 lapis) → displasia → karsinoma in situ → karsinoma invasif
- Sering hematuria tanpa nyeri
- Jenis:
 - Jinak: papiloma
 - Ganas: A. Ca sel transitional, B. Ca sel skuamosa, C. adenokarsinoma

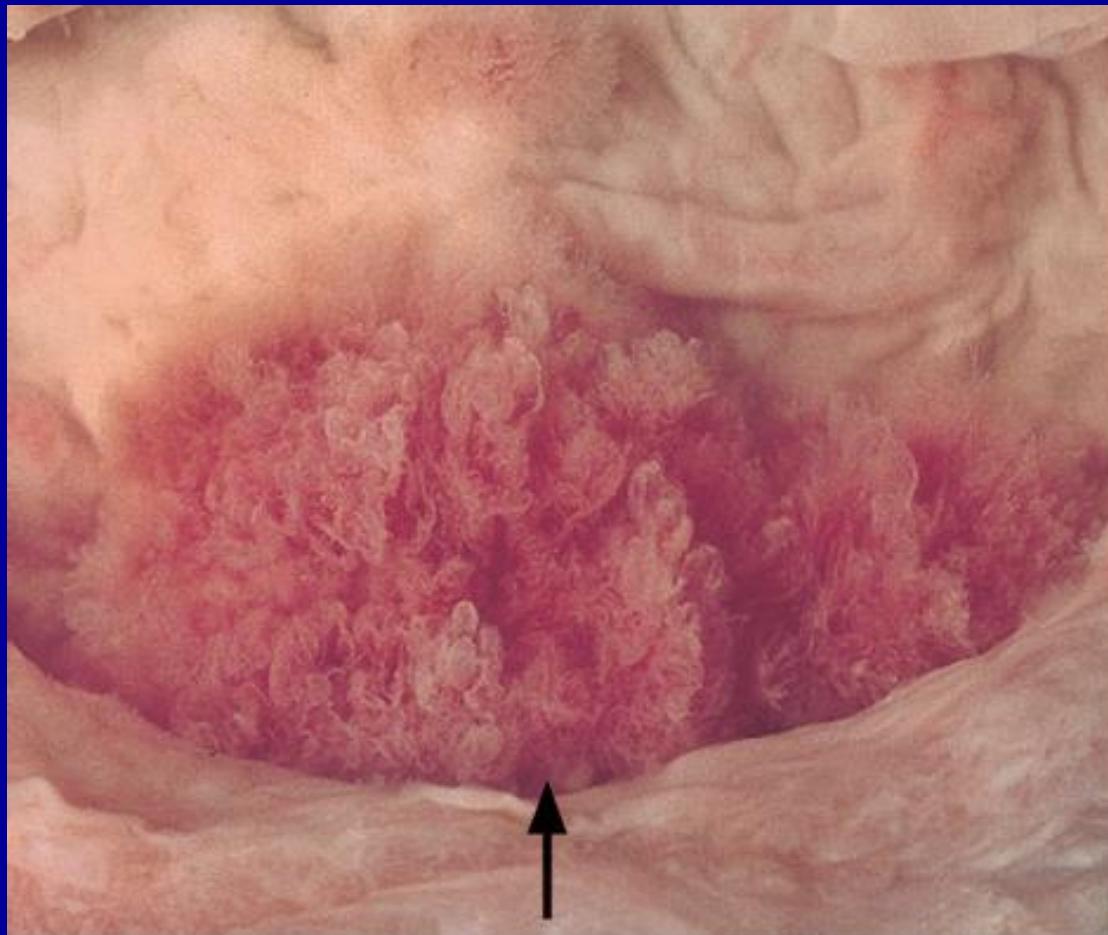
papiloma



papiloma



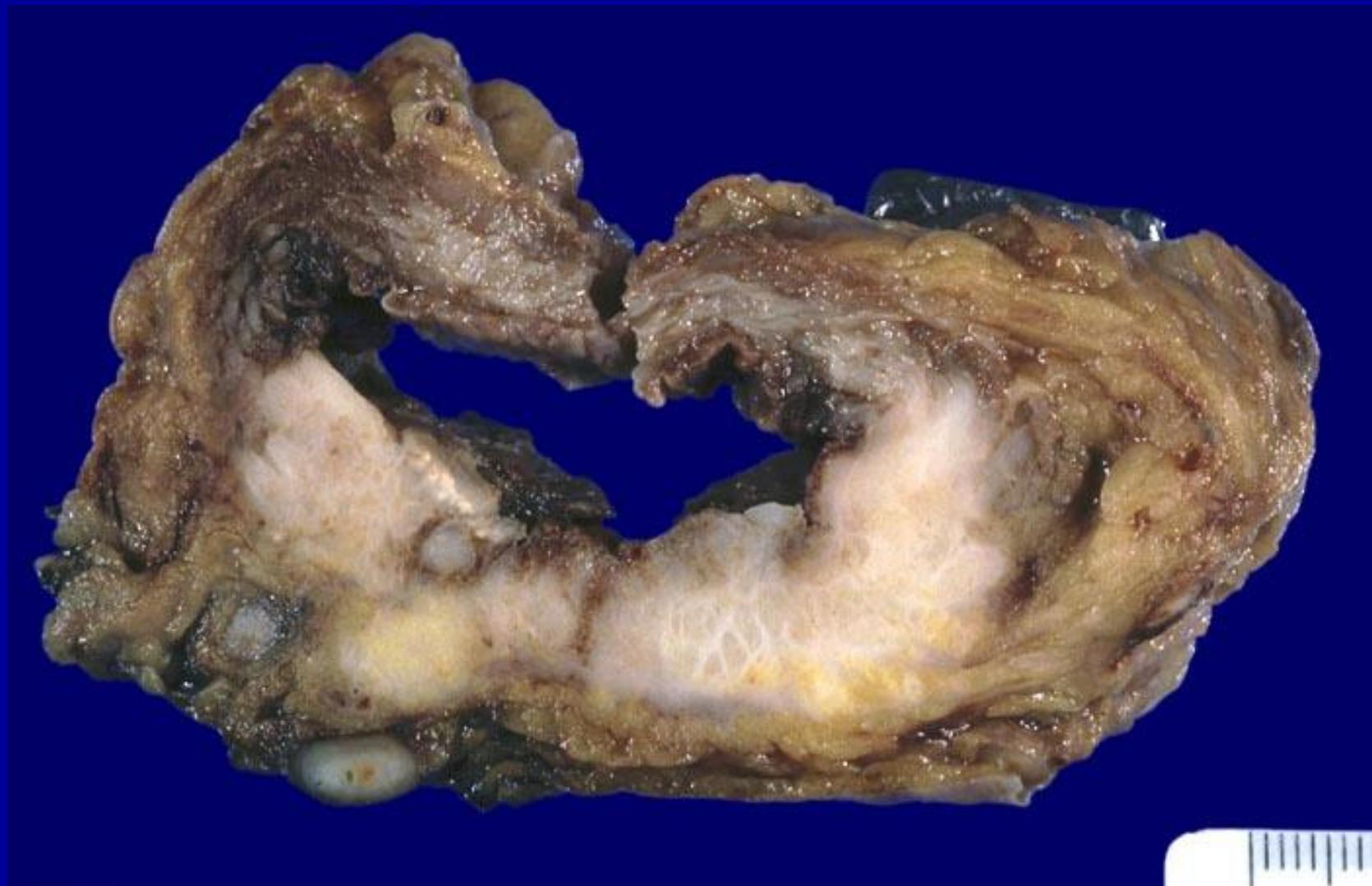
Papillary carcinoma of the bladder



IV. A. Karsinoma Sel Transisional

- Lebih banyak pada pria, usia pertengahan
- Etiologi: lingkungan misanya merokok, industri (anilin), metabolit triptofan, paraasit, iritasi mekanik (batu, divertikuli)
- Sampai dengan 70%: papilar, non-invasif, low-grade
- Grading histologik penting untuk menentkan prognosis:
Grade I: stroma fibrovaskular dikelilingi kelompok sel transisional uniform, papilar, lapisan sel 7-10 lapis sel
Grade II: konfigurasi sel makin tak teratur, lapisan 15-20, atau lebih, mitosis, inti hiperkromatik
Grade III: sel lebih padat, atipia dan mitosis banyak, nekrosis dan ulserasi.

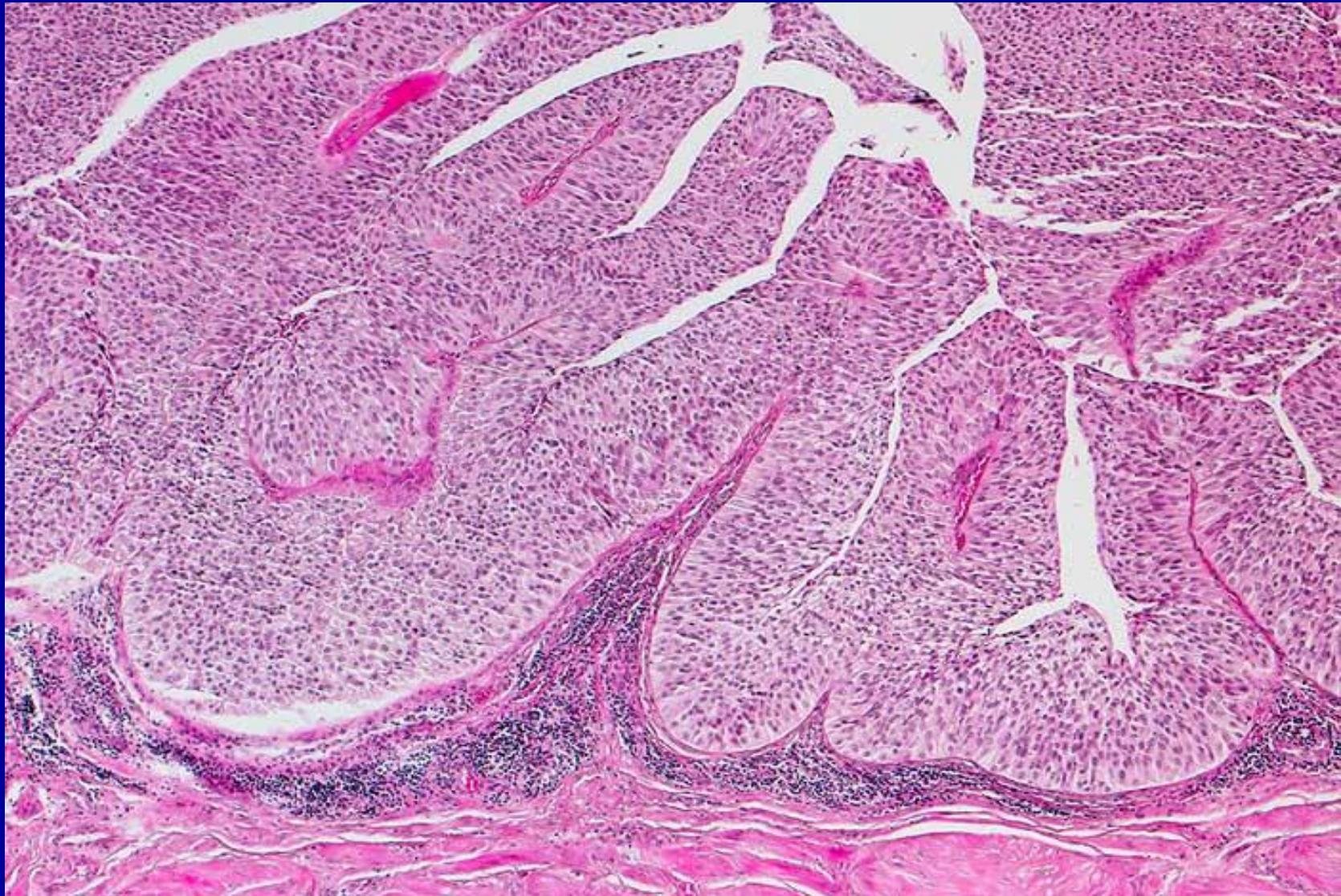
Karsinoma Sel Transitional



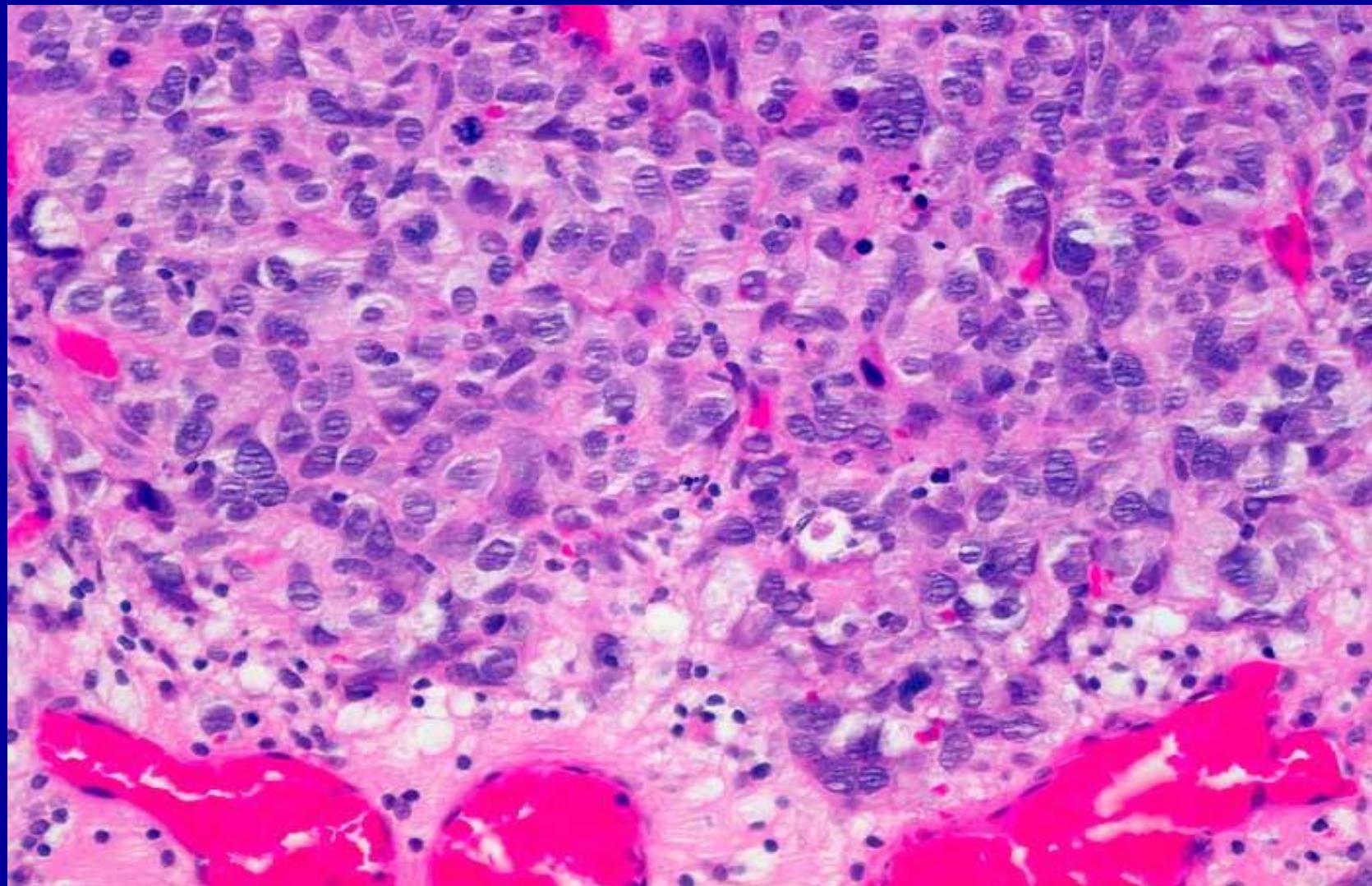
Karsinoma Sel Transitional



Karsinoma Sel Transitional



Karsinoma Sel Transitional



In this example of ureteritis cystica, the ureteral lumen has been opened longitudinally. Several fluid-filled vesicles are seen on the urothelial surface.

