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**Introduction & Objectives:** Lipomas are common benign mesenchymal neoplasms in adults. Most lipomas are in the superficial tissues of proximal limbs and trunk. Deep or visceral lipomas are uncommon. Bladder lipoma is a rare tumor as 19 cases were reported recently. We report herein the first case of a bladder lipoma who diagnosed with urothelial carcinoma 40 days ago.

**Results:** A 61 year-old man was referred to urology service due to hematuria. Ultrasound imaging showed an 1 cm papillary lesion on the left wall of the bladder. The lesion was resected completely by transurethral application. Microscopic examination demonstrated a non-invasive papillary urothelial carcinoma (pTa) that was low grade. The patient admitted with left inguinal pain on fortieth day after operation. Ultrasound imaging was repeated and a 4.5 mm nodular shaped suspicious lesion was seen in the base of bladder. The cystoscopic examination showed this lesion as smooth, normal mucosal-colored, well-circumscribed, round nodular shaped and nearly 5mm diameter in the posterior of base of the bladder. There was no recurrence of the urothelial carcinoma in bladder. Transurethral resection for the lesion was performed and the the derived specimen sent for histopathological examination. Microscopic assessment demonstrated a well-circumscribed suburothelial nodule that composed of organised mature adipose tissue. It located within submucosal layer and was discribed as submucosal lipoma. There was no recurrence of urothelial carcinoma or lipoma during follow-up of this patient.

Lipoma is a rare finding within the bladder wall. The common presentations are symptomatic or asymptomatic hematuria, lower urinary tract symptoms. The tumor may be incidentally found during the clinical search for another process. Most tumors are endophytic, yellowish, located in mucosa/submucosa, and smaller than 2 cm. All reported cases behaved as benign lesions and did not show recurrences.

We determined a lipoma of bladder on fortieth day after transurethral resection for urothelial carcinoma. We think that we couldn't determined this lesion while performing ultrasound imaging and cystoscopy in first examination. Size of lesion, no color change and normal mucosal surface of the lesion and most probably the presence of urothelial carcinoma may cause undetection.

**Conclusions:** We presented the first case of bladder lipoma that had been diagnosed urothelial carcinoma previously. We seized importance of systematic and careful cystoscopic examination as a result of our case.