Bladder Tumor in a Young Leukemic Patient Cured by Chemotherapy: A Case Report

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**Recommended Citation**

Tebaa, Mohamed; Mody, Mamoutou Dit; Mahamadou, Sylla; and Lakmichi, Mohamed Amine (2022) "Bladder Tumor in a Young Leukemic Patient Cured by Chemotherapy: A Case Report," *Health Sciences*: Vol. 3: Iss. 1, Article 2.  
Available at: [https://doi.org/10.15342/hs.2022.581](https://doi.org/10.15342/hs.2022.581)

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CASE REPORT

Bladder Tumor in a Young Leukemic Patient Cured by Chemotherapy: A Case Report

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ABSTRACT

Adult bladder tumor is estimated to be the 10th most common tumor worldwide. However, its incidence is much less common in children. It is a disease of the elderly that peaks in the sixth decade of life. Nevertheless, bladder tumors could also affect children, adolescents, and young adults with a prevalence of <1% in the first four decades of life. Ethopathogenically and epidemiologically, the frequent association with congenital malformations can also explain the occurrence of bladder tumors by the cytotoxic action of chemotherapy treatment in the context of hematological malignancies in children. Most bladder neoplasms are surgically resected. Cystoscopy, if possible with biopsy, confirms the diagnosis of anatomy pathology.

KEYWORDS: Bladder tumor, Child, Leukemia, chemotherapy.

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INTRODUCTION

Bladder cancer (BC) is the most common malignancy of the urinary tract. Bladder cancer is the 10th most common form of cancer in the world, with about 549,000 new cases and it is more common in men than in women, with respective incidence and mortality rates of 9.6 and 3.2 per 100,000 in men: about 4 times those of women worldwide [1,2]. It is a disease of the elderly that peaks in the sixth decade of life. Nevertheless, bladder tumor could also affect children, adolescents and young adults with a prevalence of <1% in the first 4 decades of life [3,4]. Unlike adults, few predisposing factors are identified in children [5].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A Moroccan male aged 27 years old with a history of acute myeloid leukemia which was treated and cured by chemotherapy at the age of 9. His bladder tumor was discovered at the age of 13 by hematuria, confirmed by a trans-urethral resection of the bladder. Pathology result spoke of papillary urothelial neoplasia. Admitted in 2018 for total clotting hematuria and the rest of the examination was unremarkable. In front of this symptomatology, we asked for an ultrasound completed by a uroscanner and a cystoscopy.

Ultrasound: Vascularized endoluminal budding process located at the base of the bladder lateralized to the left measuring 40x20x17 mm

Uroscanner: Bladder lesion process, at the level of the postero-lateral wall on the left measuring 50x30 mm without any impact on the upper urinary tract, nor local or distant infiltration (Figure 1).

During surgery:
- Exploration: urethra and neck not invaded,
- Bladder: right meatus seen, left meatus seen
- 2 processes at the level of the left lateral wall and the fundus measuring respectively 20 and 10 mm (Figure 2).
- Procedure: complete and deep RTUTV.
The frequency of occurrence of second tumors can be globally estimated at less than 5% of treated patients. However, it is influenced by the nature of the primary tumor, age, the cumulative dose of drugs received, and the association with radiotherapy [10]. Cytotoxic agents implicated in the development of a second tumor are those whose mechanism of action involves an interaction with DNA, mainly alkylating agents (melphalan, cyclophosphamide), and topoisomerase II inhibitors (etoposide, anthracyclines) [10]. A history of chemotherapy is associated with a fourfold increased risk of bladder tumor, especially in cases of familial retinoblastoma, cyclophosphamide exposure, or pelvic irradiation. In a pediatric series of 12 cases, Di Carlo found two cases of tumor history: an immature ovarian teratoma surgically treated two years before and a rhabdoid tumor irradiated 8 years before [11].

The most frequent urinary signs are: frequent and recurrent urinary infections, total clotting hematuria and acute or subacute retention of urine which would almost always be the first clinical sign rarely is the discovery of a suprapubic mass corresponding to a vesical globe [12]. The clinical examination is usually normal, rarely it is the discovery of a suprapubic mass corresponding to a bladder globe or to the tumor itself. This is the first-line examination because of its safety and ease of performance. Ultrasound can, if performed under good conditions, show a thickening of the bladder wall or an intra-vesical process. Imaging can also show intra-vesical extension, mainly in the form of intra-vesical buds. It is important to note the invasion of different parts of the bladder, trigone, lateral faces, dome, ureters. The appearance may be in the form of true intra-vesical buds or vegetations but also a simple thickening of the walls [13,14].

Bladder tumors in children are rare, its diagnosis should be suspected in children with obstructive lower urinary tract syndrome associated or not with hematuria and/or infection with imaging data, and cystoscopy if possible with biopsy confirms the diagnosis on pathology. Younger patients with epithelial neoplasms tend to have low stage, low grade tumors and a lower recurrence rate and most neoplasms have been surgically resected.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

None.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The participation of each author corresponds to the criteria of authorship and contributorship emphasized in the Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly work in Medical Journals of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. Indeed, all the authors have actively participated in the redaction, the revision of the manuscript, and provided approval for this final revised version.

REFERENCES


COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare no competing interests with this case.

FUNDING SOURCES

None.

PATIENT CONSENT

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for the publication of this case report.