

Osteoblastoma and diagnostics pitfalls

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BACKGROUND:

Osteoblastoma is a rare benign osteoblastic tumor with a potential for local bone destruction and aggressiveness.

The most common sites of osteoblastoma are the vertebral column particularly the posterior elements and the sacrum.

In this study, we present nine cases of osteoblastoma and the principal differential diagnosis.

RESULTS:

On a period of ten years, nine cases of osteoblastoma had been diagnosed including seven males and two females. The age of those patients ranged from five to twenty nine years old.

The tumor was localized in the spine in five of the nine cases and the other ones in the long bones. The radiological diagnosis of osteoblastoma was made in just two cases.

The diagnosis was made by

histology in eight cases. All our patients had been treated with curettage. On the nine patients, just one of them had developed two successive recurrences.

CONCLUSION :

Osteoblastoma is a rare benign tumor which is rarely diagnosed by radiology alone. The pathologist should always suspect an osteoblastoma in front of a vertebral localization of any tumor.

Urothelial carcinoma of the bladder : a clinicopathologic study of 92 cases

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INTRODUCTION:

Urothelial carcinoma (UC) accounts for nearly 90% of urinary bladder tumors.

A variety of histological variants of UC have been recently recognized. Some variants have prognostic and therapeutic implications.

The aim of this study is to assess the pathological features from our series and to compare

our results with those of the literature.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

We retrospectively studied 92 patients who were diagnosed histopathologically with urothelial carcinoma using the WHO classification system.

RESULTS:

The mean age of patients at

diagnosis was 60 (range, 30-70 years). 86,67% were male (80/92).

All tumors were classified as urothelial carcinomas : 2,1% urothelial neoplasm with squamous differentiation, 2,1% with glandular differentiation, 2,1% urothelial tumors nested and 1% sarcomatoid.

In this study most tumors were grade 2 (67 cases) and stage pT1 .