

EP13.55 Bladder Leiomyoma: Sonographic diagnosis of a rare bladder tumor: a case report.

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Introduction

Bladder leiomyomas are rare, benign tumors that arise from smooth muscle cells in the bladder wall and account for less than 0.5% of bladder tumors. While histopathology provides the definitive diagnosis, imaging studies such as ultrasound, CT scan, and MRI are essential for raising diagnostic suspicion.

Case

We present a case of a 51-year-old postmenopausal woman with pelvic pain and lower urinary tract symptoms, who was referred following a sonographic finding of a bladder mass. Using TV ultrasound (*Mindray Nueva I9, intracavitary volumetric probe 3-11 MHz*), we found a solid, round, well-defined, hypoechoic, heterogeneous lesion measuring 40x19x29mm (vol 12.0 cc), located in the trigone near the right ureteral orifice, and protruding into the bladder lumen.

Color Doppler revealed moderate vascularization (Doppler score 3) with a circumferential pattern. These typical sonographic features of uterine leiomyomas raised the suspicion of a bladder tumor of the same histological type. After cystoscopic evaluation, the tumor underwent complete transurethral resection from its base. Histopathological analysis confirmed a benign proliferation of smooth muscle in a connective tissue stroma, consistent with leiomyoma.

Conclusion

This case shows that characteristic features of 2D and Doppler ultrasound can reliably suggest the diagnosis of rare bladder leiomyoma, improving clinical management and allowing for proper surgical planning.

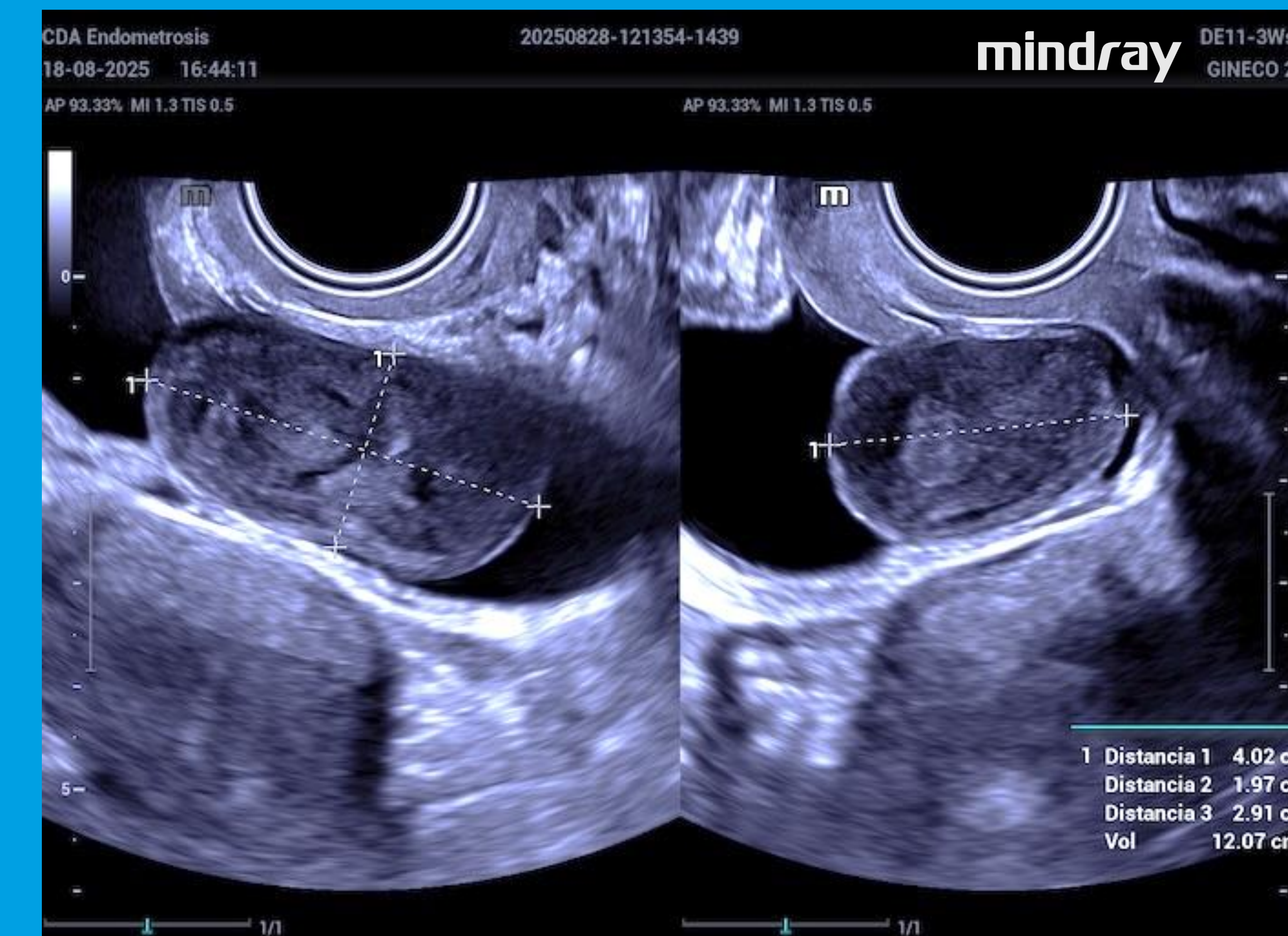


Figure 1. 2D TV ultrasound shows a solid well-defined heterogeneous mass protruding into the bladder lumen.



Figure 2. Doppler 3D ultrasound reveals moderate vascularization (score 3) with a circumferential pattern.