

## ABSTRACT

### PROFILE OF BLADDER DISEASE IN DR. SOETOMO HOSPITAL BASED ON HISTOPATOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS FROM JANUARY 2015 TO DECEMBER 2019

*The bladder is a hollow organ consisting of stretchable muscles which has a muscular wall that easily stretches to accommodate urine and excrete urine (American Urological Association, 2019). Bladder disease includes non-neoplasms, namely cystitis and glandular cystitis, while neoplasms include urothelial papilloma, inverted urothelial papilloma, PUNLMP, urothelial carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, and squamous cell carcinoma. Bladder cancer is a malignancy originating from the urinary tract and has an increasing incidence (Siegel and Jemal, 2019). The purpose of this study is to analyze the profile of bladder disease in Dr. Soetomo hospital based on histopathological examination.*

*This research is a retrospective descriptive type of research based on medical records in the Laboratory of Pathology Anatomy, RSUD Dr. Soetomo from January 2015 to December 2019. Samples were taken using consecutive sampling technique. The variables studied were the histopathological type of bladder disease, age and sex. The data collection method was taken from secondary data, then the histopathological examination data of patients with bladder failure were evaluated based on parameters of age, sex, histopathological type, and bladder malignancy.*

*Results: The non-neoplasm group consisted of 63 patients (91.30%) of cystitis and six (8.69%) with glandular cystitis. The benign neoplasm group consisted of urothelial papilloma in 2 patients (25%) and inverted urothelial papilloma in 6 patients (75%). the most dominant urothelial papilloma based on age group and sex was 25-29 years (12.5%), 60-64 years (12.5%). With the same number, the highest incidence of inverted urothelial papilloma patients based on age and sex the age group 60-64 years (25%), and 70-74 years (25%), while the lowest incidence group was at 55-59 years old (12.5%) and 65-69 years (12.5%). The PUNLMP group were six patients (100%). The malignant neoplasm group consisting of 302 patients (88.30%) of urothelial carcinoma, 26 patients (7.60%) of adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma in 14 patients (4.09%).*

*In conclusion, histopathological examination shows non-neoplasm bladder disease in 69 patients (16%) and neoplasms in 356 patients (84%).*

**Keywords:** *Bladder disease, retrospective descriptive study, RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya.*