

Histoepidemiological Study of Prostatic Epithelial Metaplasia's Association in Transurethral Resection of the Prostate

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The study examined the relationships and associations of selected pathological features (prostatic epithelial metaplasia – PEM) in a single transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) material. An additional immunohistochemical investigation with p63 was made. PEM was found in 60.6% : squamous metaplasia in 11.5%; urothelial metaplasia in 27.9%; mucinous metaplasia in 4.9%; eosinophilic metaplasia in 55.7% and basal cell hyperplasia (BCH) in 39.3%. All the cases with PEM (100%) are associated with benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH) and variable degree of histologic prostatitis (HP). Expression of p63 is found in all investigated cases in all types of PEM and BCH.

This is the first attempt to investigate the associations between PEM in the context of basic pathology in TURP-material and enrich the available information about the histoepidemiology of prostatic metaplasias. The observed combination between PEMs and their association with BPH and HP in 100% probably reflects the final stage of a single morphogenetic chain.

Key words: prostate, metaplasia, transurethral resection, prostatitis.