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INCIDENCE OF BLADDER STONE REVISED STONE ANALYSIS AND
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Abstract

Abstract: Bladder stone case in adults is approximately 5% of the population and mainly suffered by men. Composition of bladder stones consist of: struvit, ammonium, uric acid and calcium oxalate. On large bladder stone often leads to obstructive and irritating reactions which predisposes to malignancy.

Objectives: To review the incidence of bladder stones with stone analysis, pathology and the relationship with malignancy are statistically tested at the Dr. Soetomo Hospital from January 2006 until December 2010.

Methods: A retrospective study on patients with a history of bladder stone (which have pathology result stone analysis) at the Dr Soetomo Hospital Surabaya from January 2006 to December 2010.

Results: There were 59 patients with a history of bladder stones, composed of 50 men and 9 women (all of them more than 3 cm and performed vesicolitotomy). Analysis results of mostly stone-containing Ca Oxalate 87%. Average diameter of bladder stones was 7.2 cm. Mean diameter of stones that give rise to malignancy was 5.4 cm. The incidence of bladder stones are accompanied by malignancy was 27.3% of the bladder stone incidence. Bivariate correlation analysis with Pearson and Spearman test to analyze the relationship bladder stone with carcinoma do describe the value of the correlation coefficient of 0.590 with the sig (0000) < &alpha;, which means the relationship between the two variables is significant. Bivariate correlation analysis with Pearson and Spearman test to analyze the relationship with bladder stones cell carcinoma Squamousa done with the results of a correlation coefficient of 0.34 with the sig (0000) < &alpha;, which means the relationship between the two variables is significant.

Conclusion: Bladder stones (large size and contain Ca Oxalat) were statistically associated with the incidence of Bladder Squamous Cell Carcinoma especially Squamous Cell Carcinoma.

Keyword: Incidence, Bladder, stone, Stone, Analysis, Pathology,