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**PATHOLOGICAL AND DEMOGRAPHICS  
CHARACTERISTICS OF RENAL TUMOURS TREATED AT A  
TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN SRI LANKA**

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appears to be closer to developed countries. Our study shows a much higher proportion of papillary renal cell carcinomas and G2 tumours.

**Introduction**

Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is a relatively common malignancy accounting for 2-3% adult malignancies. The pathological characteristics, demography and primary treatment of RCC varies geographically. We aimed to describe the above details of patients with RCC in a urology unit of a tertiary care hospital in Sri Lanka.

**Methods**

An observational analytical paired sample study was carried out in NHSL from 1st of January to 31st of May 2016. Pearson Chi-Square test was used to assess the significance.

**Results**

There were 178 patients with RCC. Mean age was 56.9 years (M:F= 3.5:1). 49 (27.5%) patients were less than 50 years old. About 36.5% were diagnosed incidentally by USS. Surgery was performed in 168 patients (Radical nephrectomy in 125, partial nephrectomy in 42). Ten patients were managed non operatively after biopsy (RFA in 3 patients, interferon alpha in 2, Sorafenib in 1, symptomatic treatment in 4). Pathological characteristics: T1a : 26.4% (n=47), T1b : 20.8% (n=37), T2 : 22.5% (n=40), T3 : 23% (n=40), T4:1.7% (n=3); M0 : 87.6% (n=156) ,M1 : 12.4% (n=22); N0:96% (171), N1:0.5% (n=1), N2:3.4% (n=6). Tumour grade:G1:24.2% (n=43), G2:55.6% (n=99), G3:10.7% (n=19), G4:2.8% (n=5). Clear cell carcinoma (76.5%, n=143) was the commonest histology followed by papillary carcinoma (14%, n=26). Twenty two (12.4%) patients had metastases at the time of diagnosis. Bone was the commonest site of metastases (n=11).

**Conclusion**

Average age of diagnosis of RCC in Sri Lankan patients is lower than the developed world with a large proportion of patients being under 50 years. Pathological Stage of the disease at the time of diagnosis of RCC in Sri Lanka