**BENIGN AND MALIGNANT PROSTATIC DISEASES: A HISTOPATHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE TO ASSESS THE FREQUENCIES**

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**ABSTRACT**

**OBJECTIVE:** To calculate the frequencies of various histopathological types of prostatic diseases and to assess the grade of the prostate cancer.

**STUDY DESIGN:** A cross sectional study.

**PLACE AND DURATION:** The study was conducted from 1st January 2014 to 31st August 2015 at pathology laboratory of Al Nafees Medical College & Hospital, Islamabad.

**METHODOLOGY:** 170 Prostate specimen including, Transurethral resection of prostate (TURP), transvesical prostatectomy (TVP) and Needle biopsies were included in the study. Cases of carcinoma were graded according to Modified Gleason score for diagnostic purpose and to assess the frequency. Data was analyzed by SPSS version 17. Frequencies were calculated in terms of percentages.

**RESULTS:** Out of 170 prostate samples, there were 78.8% Benign and 21.2% malignant cases. All Benign cases were diagnosed as Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) i-e 78.8%. The additional findings noted in the benign cases along with BPH were prostatitis in 5.2% cases. There was Acute/chronic prostatitis in 3% cases, Granulomatous prostatitis in 1.5% cases and Eosinophilic prostatitis in 0.7% case. Among the Malignant 21.2% cases, Prostatic acinar adenocarcinoma was seen in 11.1%. Among the malignant cases there were 5.8% cases of Transitional cell carcinoma. All cases of adenocarcinoma were graded by Modified Gleason scoring. Grade 8 (38.2%) was most frequently diagnosed.

**CONCLUSION:** Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) was the most common pathology followed by prostatic acinar adenocarcinoma.

**KEY WORDS:** Benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH), prostate adenocarcinoma, Frequency, Histopathology.