

Urinary Schistosomiasis: A Western Cohort

Introduction and Objective: Urinary schistosomiasis is very frequent, but there are few data upon its epidemiology in western countries. We wanted to describe the cohort from Tenon Hospital, in Paris, France, near a large sub-Saharan community.

Materials and Methods: We searched in our clinical files database for “urinary schistosomiasis” encoding.

Results: The cohort comprised 207 men and 34 women seen for the first time at the mean age of 34, mainly for haematuria or LUTS. Patients were mainly native from sub-Saharan Africa. The lost to follow-up rate was 54%. Diagnosis was made on sole endoscopic finding in half of the cases. For non tumor pathology, 7 cystoplasties and 12 ureteral dilations were done. Tumoral pathology was frequent and severe (15/81 from the same age range), mainly represented by urothelial histology (8/14). Imported cases were rare (5).

Conclusion: Despite its limitations, different characteristics from this cohort seemed noticeable: frequency of sole lower urinary tract symptoms, frequency and severity of tumoral diseases, mainly with urothelial carcinoma as histology.