

## Quiz

### WHAT IS YOUR DIAGNOSIS?

An 81-year-old Taiwanese woman presented to our hospital with intermittent left flank pain for three months. She had end-stage renal disease. In our Urology Outpatient Department, left hydronephrosis was found on sonography. Non-contrast magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of abdomen discovered left hydronephrosis with obliteration of upper ureter (Fig. 1A). The radiologist did not pay attention to a small nodule at lower pole of kidney at that time (Fig. 1B). Left nephroureterectomy was performed under the impression of possible ureteral tumor. On bisection of the kidney, a well-demarcated and variegated solid

tumor measuring  $1.5 \times 1.2 \times 1.0$  cm was incidentally found. The pelvic was markedly dilated. However, no tumor was discernible in the renal pelvis or ureter, except stenosis of ureteropelvic junction. Microscopically, the tumor was encapsulated (Fig. 2A) and composed of mainly tubules (Fig. 2B) and focally papillae with fibrovascular core (Fig. 2C). The tumor cells were cuboidal with abundant clear cytoplasm and small uniform nuclei. The nuclei showed distinct polarization away from the basement membrane, creating a characteristic subnuclear vacuole resembling the cells of early secretory endometrium (Fig. 2D).

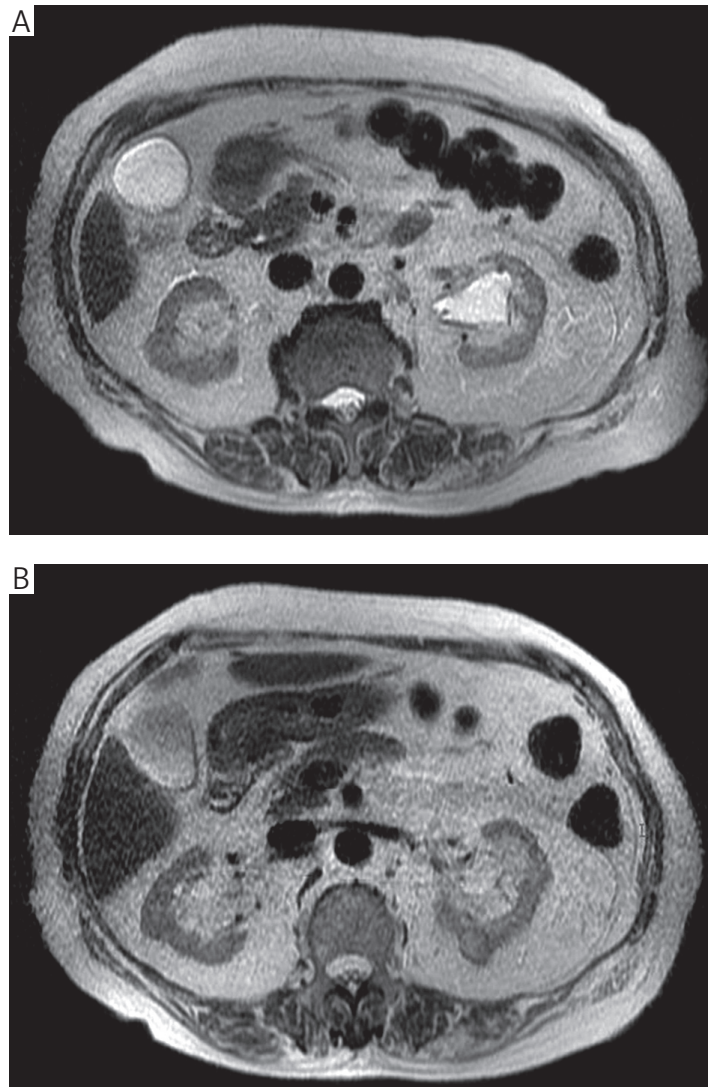


Fig. 1.

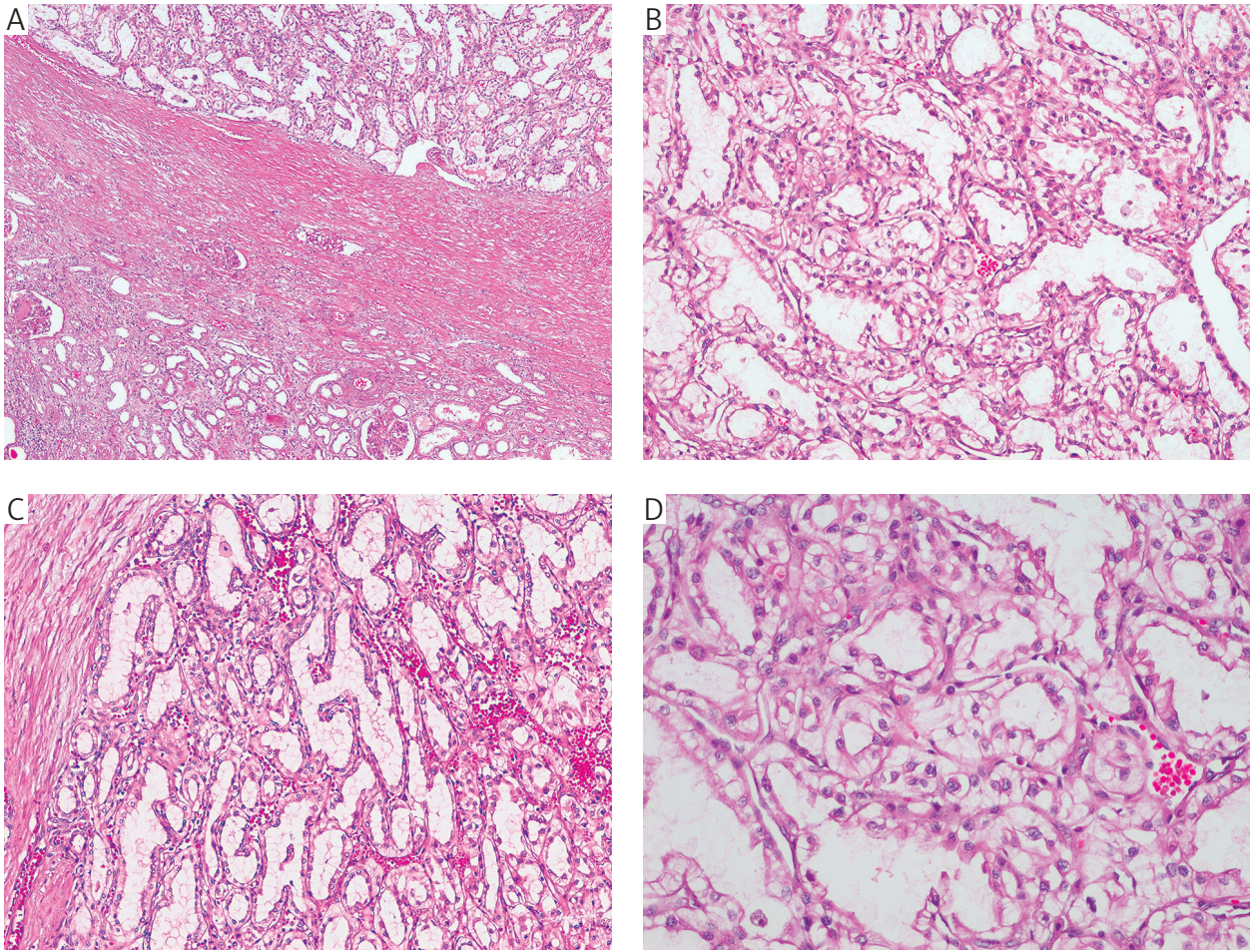


Fig. 2.

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Answers should be sent to the Editorial Office by 31.05.2015. The correct answer will be announced in the next issue of the *Polish Journal of Pathology*. All participants with the highest number of correct answers to the quizzes published in vol. 66 (4 issues) will be entered into the prize draw for a book.