Detection of Decoy Cells in Patients Undergoing Renal Transplantation
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** INTRODUCTION **
Polyomavirus is a virus that causes infection in the renal tissue of patients undergoing renal transplantation and immunosuppressive therapy, causing polyomavirus associated nephropathy, which in transplanted patients is associated with risk of graft loss. The cytopathic effect of the virus on the renal epithelial cells generates cytological and nuclear atypia. These cells are called "Decoy Cells" and can be detected in the urine by urine cytology examination.

OBJECTIVE: To verify the positivity of "Decoy Cells" in patients submitted to renal transplantation at Hospital Universitário Evangélico de Curitiba (HUEM), through a urinary cytology examination.

** METHODS **
Urine samples were collected from patients from the HUEM nephrology clinic submitted to renal transplantation, and were made by urine cytology specimens, fixed in absolute alcohol and stained by the Papanicolaou method, in the period of 09/21/2017 08/02/2019. Cells with nucleo-cytoplasmic disproportion with basophilic and homogeneous intra-nuclear inclusion and chromatin rejection towards the nuclear membrane were considered positive.

** RESULTS **
A total of 595 urine samples were analyzed, of which 44 were positive for "Decoy Cells", which corresponds to 7.39%. Dividing the samples by sex, 328 were male, and 21 were positive (6.4%). 267 were female, and 23 were positive (8.61%). Two samples were considered unsatisfactory. The participants' ages ranged from 12 to 69 years, with a mean age of 49

** Conclusions **
The positivity of Decoy Cells in patients submitted to renal transplantation and immunosuppressive therapy in HUEM was 7.39%, and it was predominant among women.

** Bibliography **