

The oncologic Features of Bladder Tumor in Palestine

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Abstract :

Background:

Urinary bladder tumor is the most fatal tumor in the urinary tract. The appropriate management of patients with bladder cancer depends on defining the contributing factors to the etiology of the disease, on the oncologic features of the bladder cancer and its natural history. It originates from different cell types; it can be transitional cell carcinoma (TCC), which is the most common, squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), or adenocarcinoma, in addition to other rare types which are usually metastatic cancers. The oncologic features including type, grade, lymph or vascular invasion are important indices for the management and the prognosis. In this study, we aimed to identify the oncologic features of bladder tumor in Palestine, and compare it with the international parameters.

Methods:

Four centers were selected for data collection. All patients who were diagnosed with bladder cancer in the selected centers during the past two years were included. The medical records of 194 patients were reviewed and the data was collected in terms of: the patient age, gender, marital status, residency, smoking history, symptoms, and the tumor type, grade, lymphatic or vascular invasion, and recurrence.

Results:

The mean age of the patients was (63.62 ± 12.93 years); 91.8% of them were males. Data on marital status was available for 75 patients (38.7%), 74 were married. Out of 25 patients whom smoking history was known, 23 patients were smokers. TCC was found in 94.3%, SCC in 1%, adenocarcinoma in 1.5%, and 3.1% were other types. The grade of the tumor was low (grade I) in 33.3% of patients, moderate grade in 37.7%, and high grade in 29.2%. The tumor was superficial in 55.2%.

Conclusion:

Bladder tumor is seen mostly in elderly patients, more in males with TCC being the most common type of cancer. The majority of the patients were diagnosed to have superficial bladder tumor, thus endoscopic management is the most valid option for bladder tumor. Painless hematuria is the most common presenting symptom, therefore any elderly patient with hematuria should be evaluated for bladder tumor.