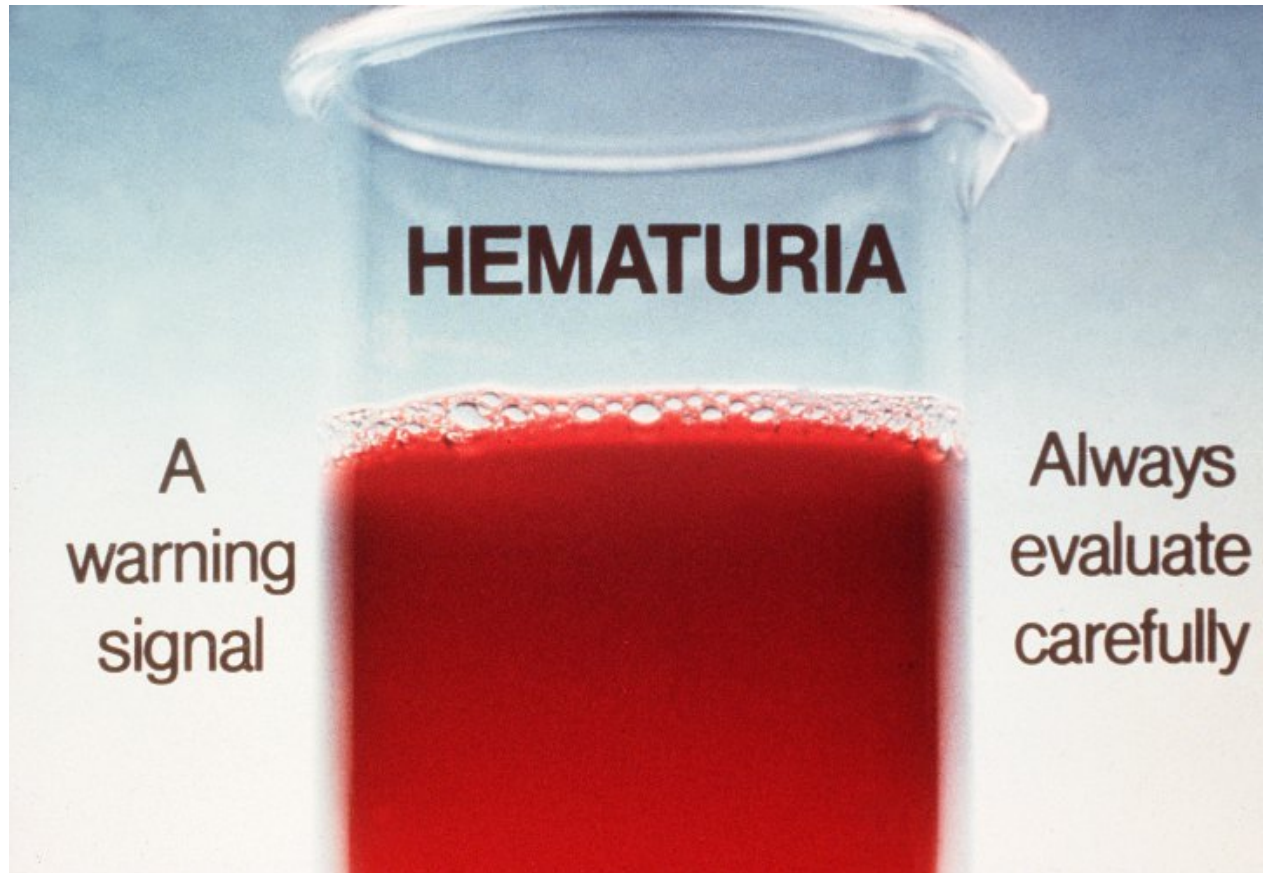


Bladder cancer

Bladder cancer

“ Painless hematuria is the leading symptom of bladder cancer ”

Haematurie



Why does the urine look different?

Food: e.g., beetroot

Drinking habits

Infection

Blood in the urine

Causes of Haematurie

prostate enlargement

Bladder cancer

Ureter cancer

Renal pelvis cancer

Kidney cancer

Bladder infection, urinary tract infection

Kidney stones, bladder stones

Blood-thinning medications

What is to do? - Diagnostics

Medical history

Urinalysis

Ultrasound examination: kidneys, bladder, prostate

Laboratory tests: PSA determination

CT or MRI scan with excretory phase (if indicated)

Cystoscopy

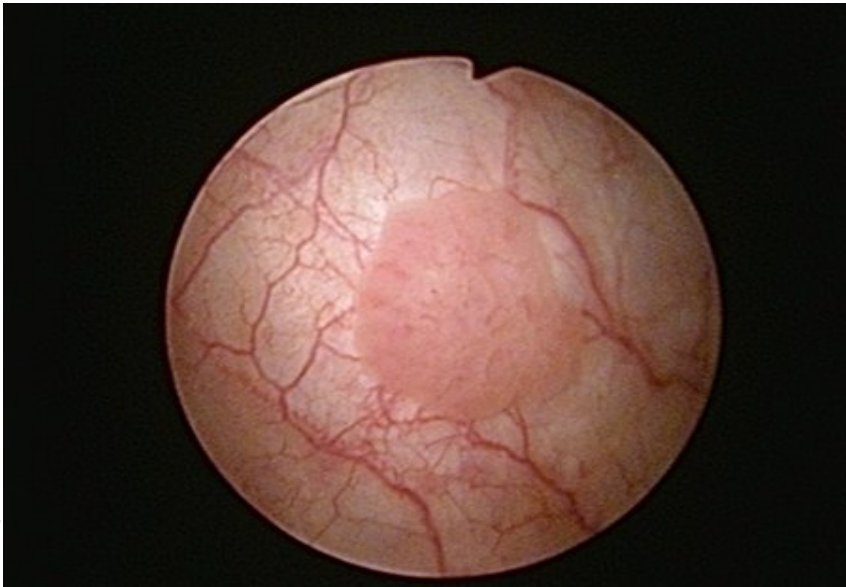
Photodynamic diagnostics

Bladder cancer

Approx. 26,000 new cases per year in Germany

Men : Women – 2 : 1

80% of tumors are superficial at the time of initial diagnosis



Bladder cancer causes

Smoking (30–70%)

Chemical noxious agents

Bladder cancer: causes

Bladder cancer as an occupational disease:

- employees
- military personnel
- cleaners
- painters
- hairdressers
- rubber industry workers

Bladder cancer - Symptoms

Symptoms:

Haematurie

Urgency

Dysuria

Voiding dysfunction

Uroscopy



Mikrohämaturie



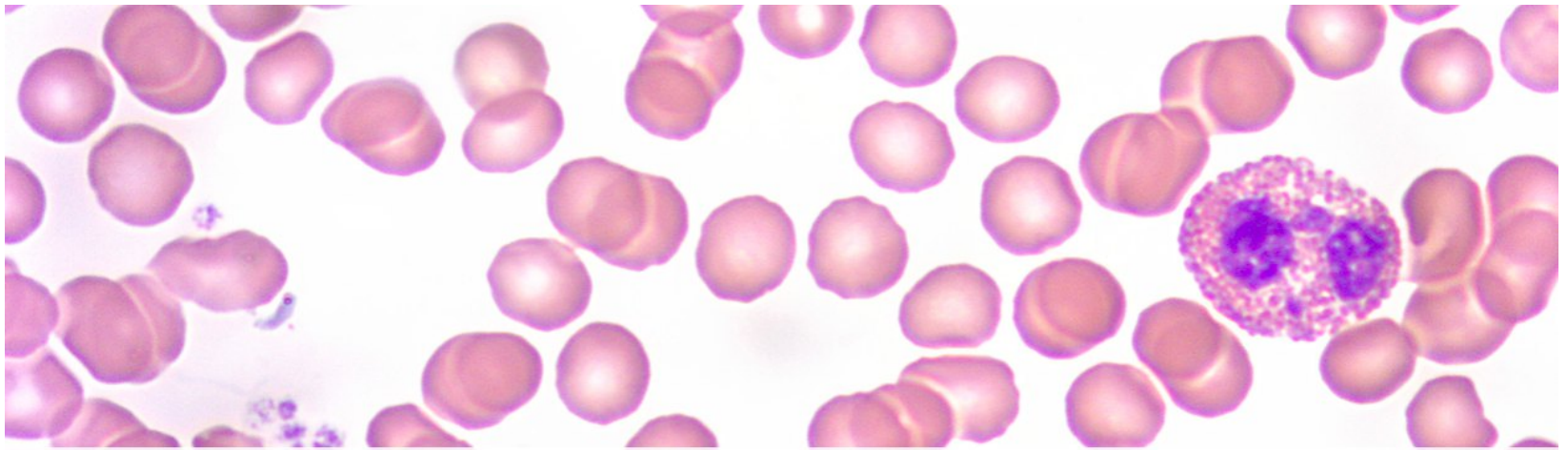
Makrohämaturie

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Urinalysis – Urine test strips



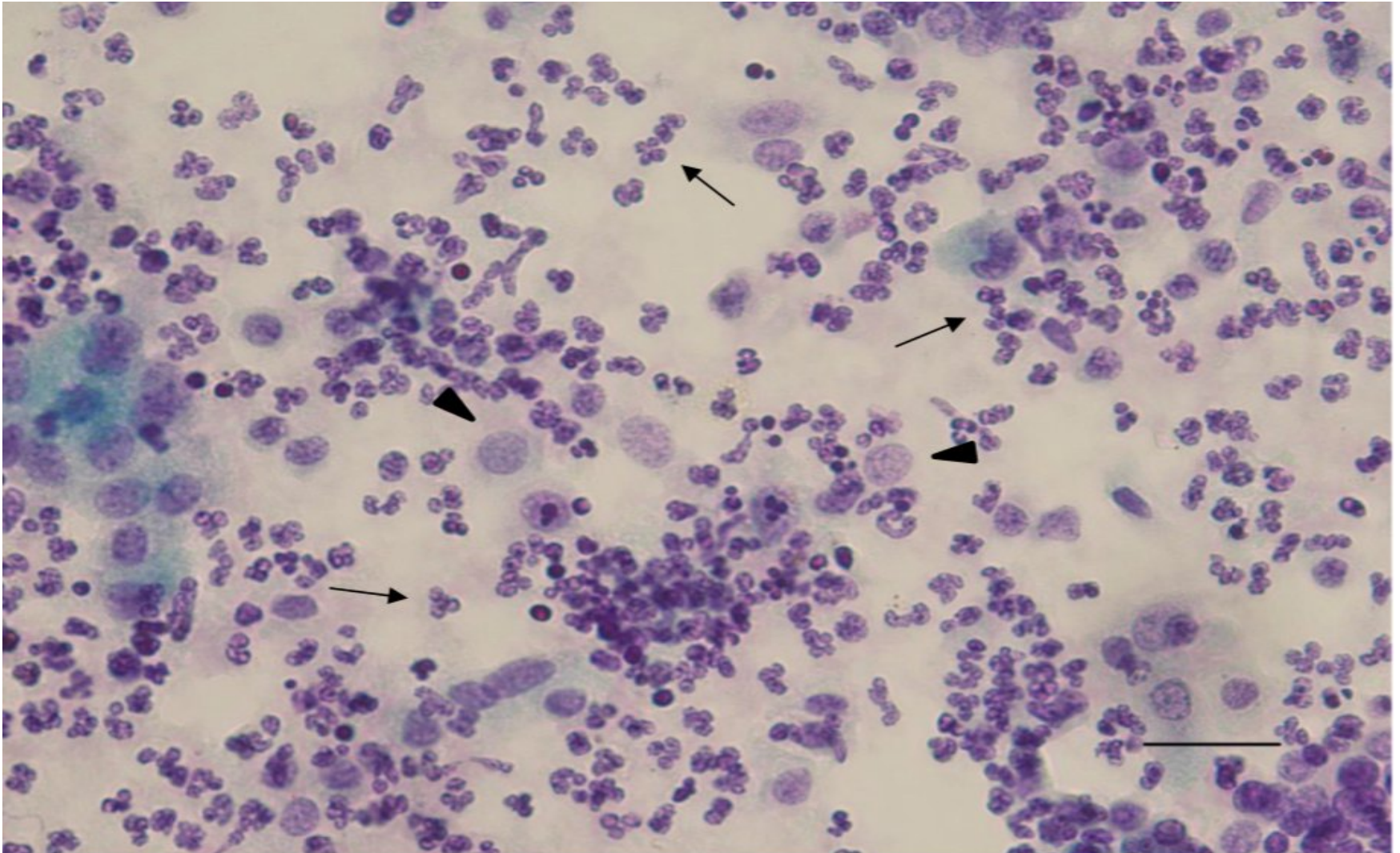
Urinalysis – Microscopy



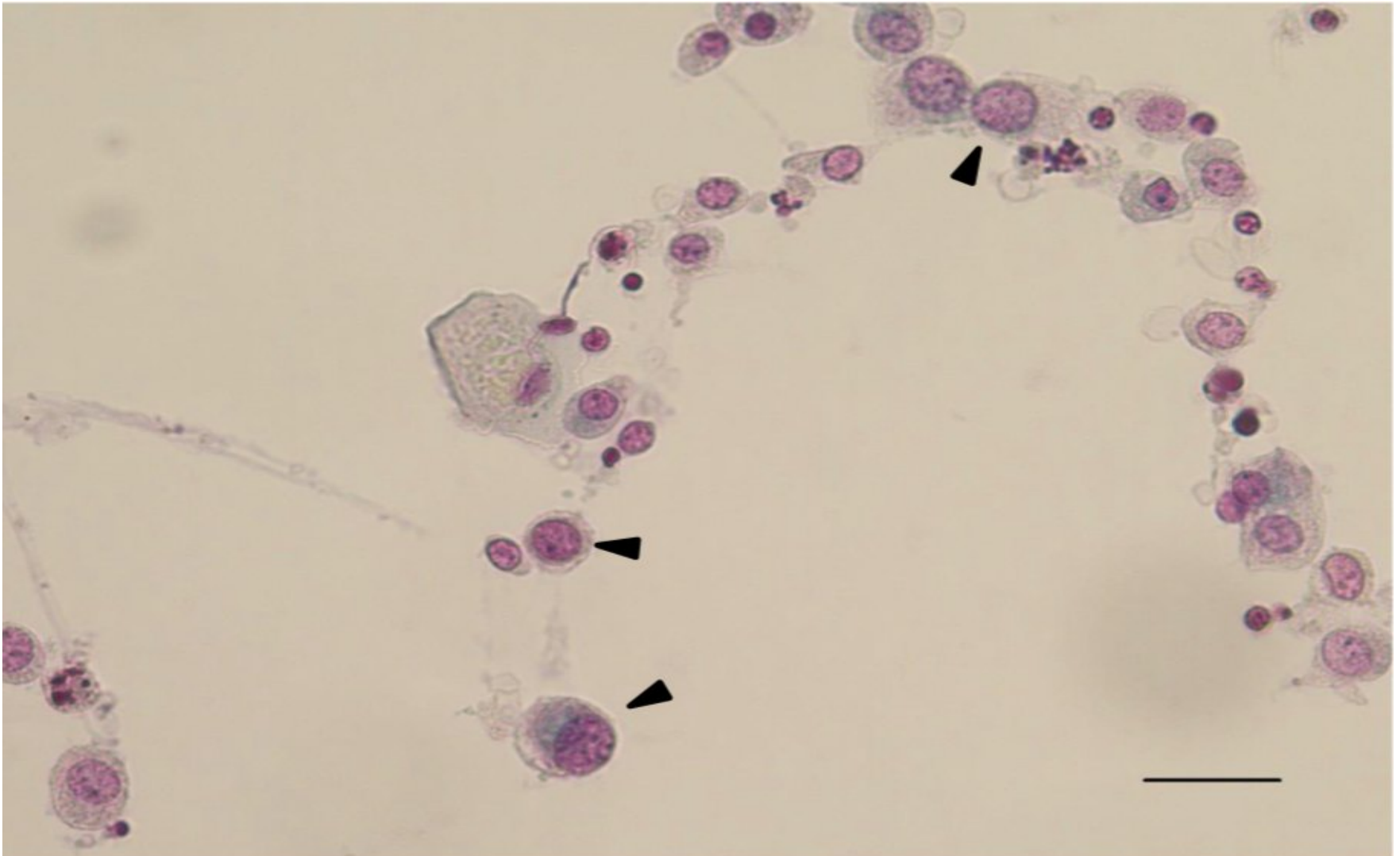
Urinalysis – Urine culture



Urinalysis – Urine cytology



Urinalysis – Urine cytology



NMP22 BladderCheck



Ultrasound of kidney



Ultrasound of kidney

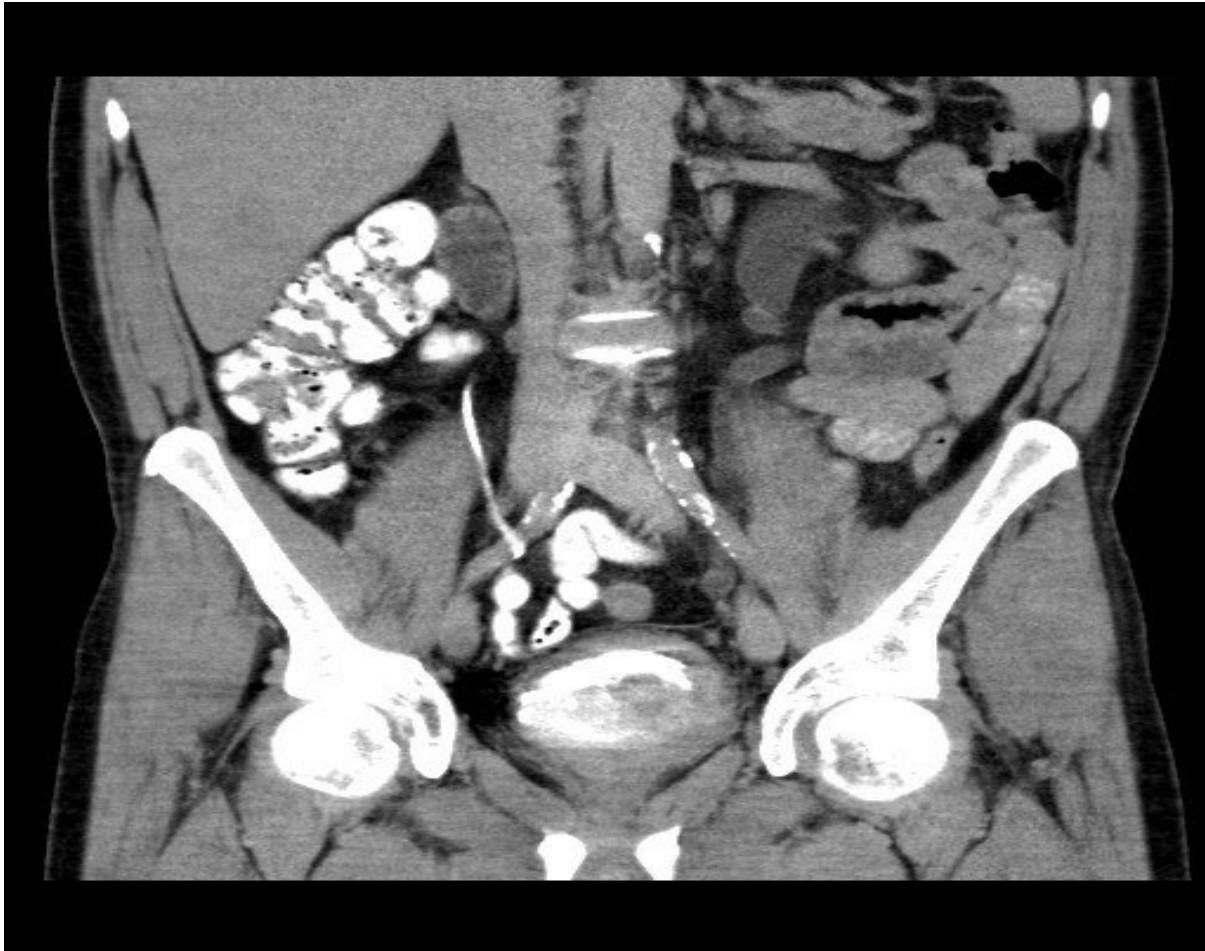


i.v. urogramm

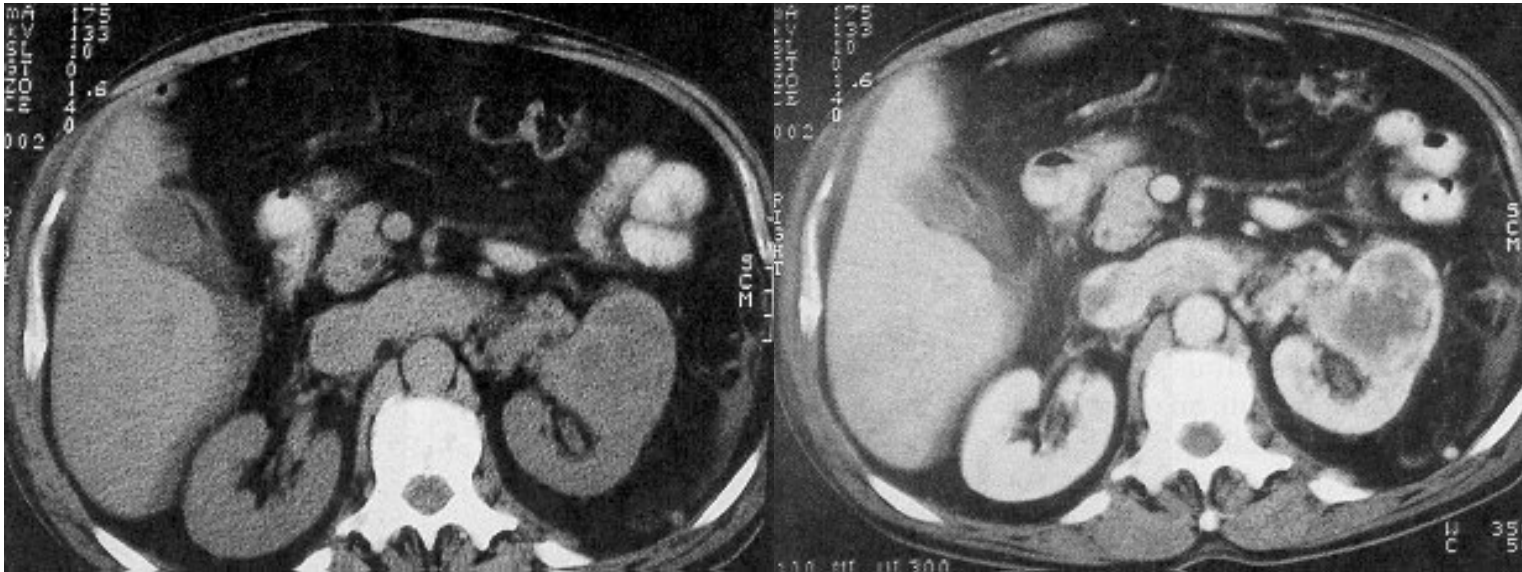
CT- bladder cancer



CT abdomen



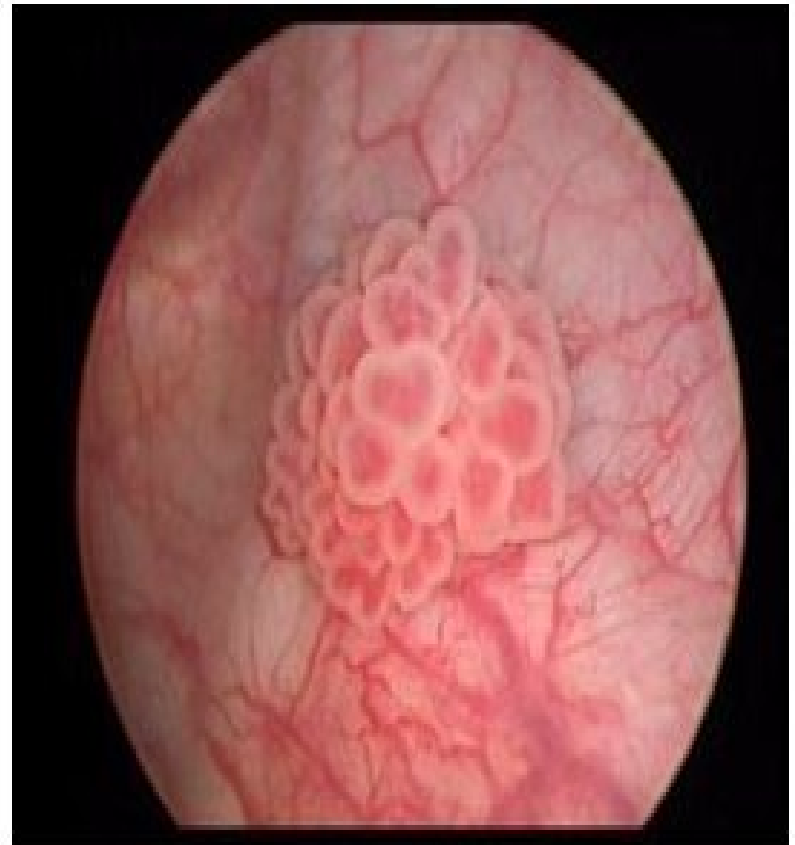
CT- Renal Cell Carcinoma



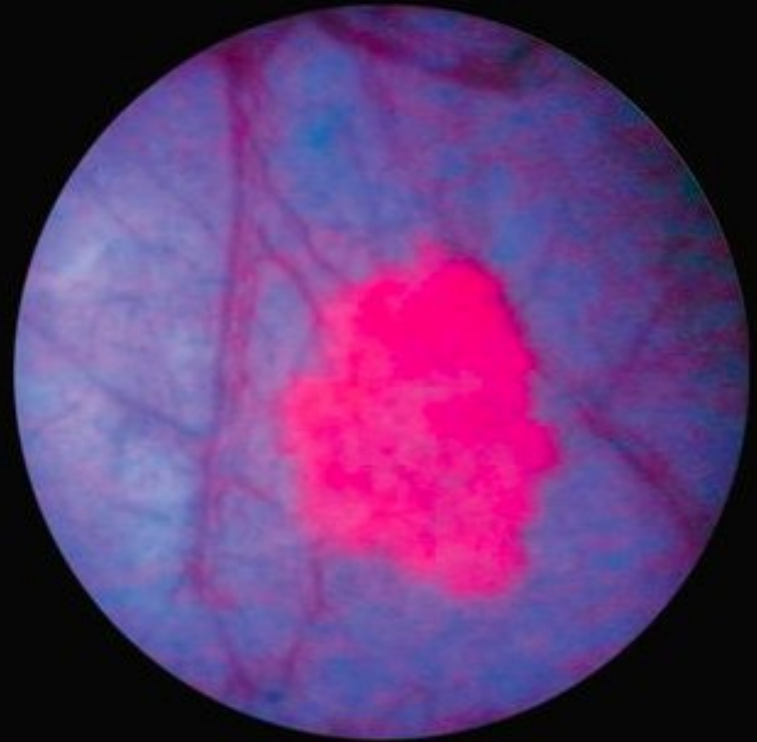
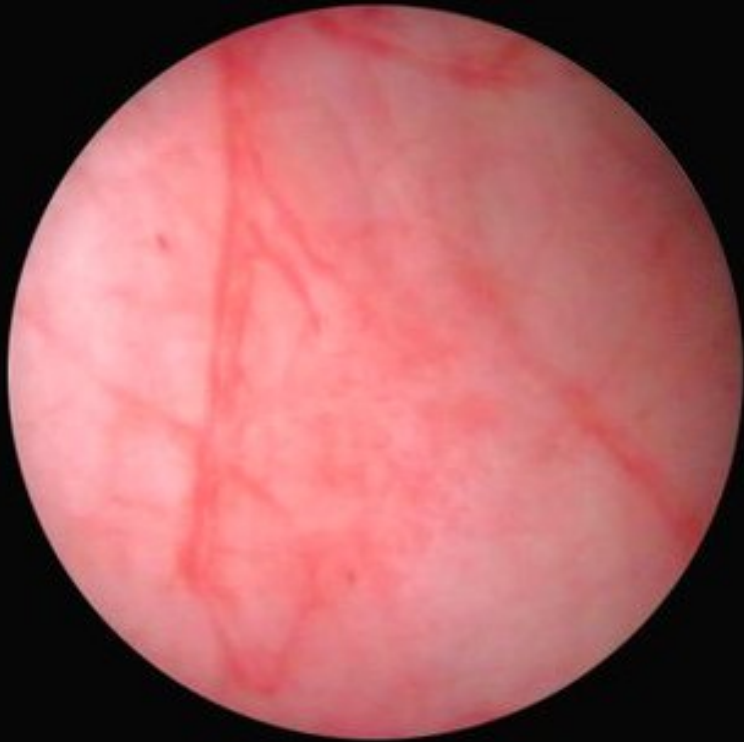
ohne i.v.Kontrastmittel

mit i.v.Kontrastmittel

Cystoscopy – cystoscopic foto



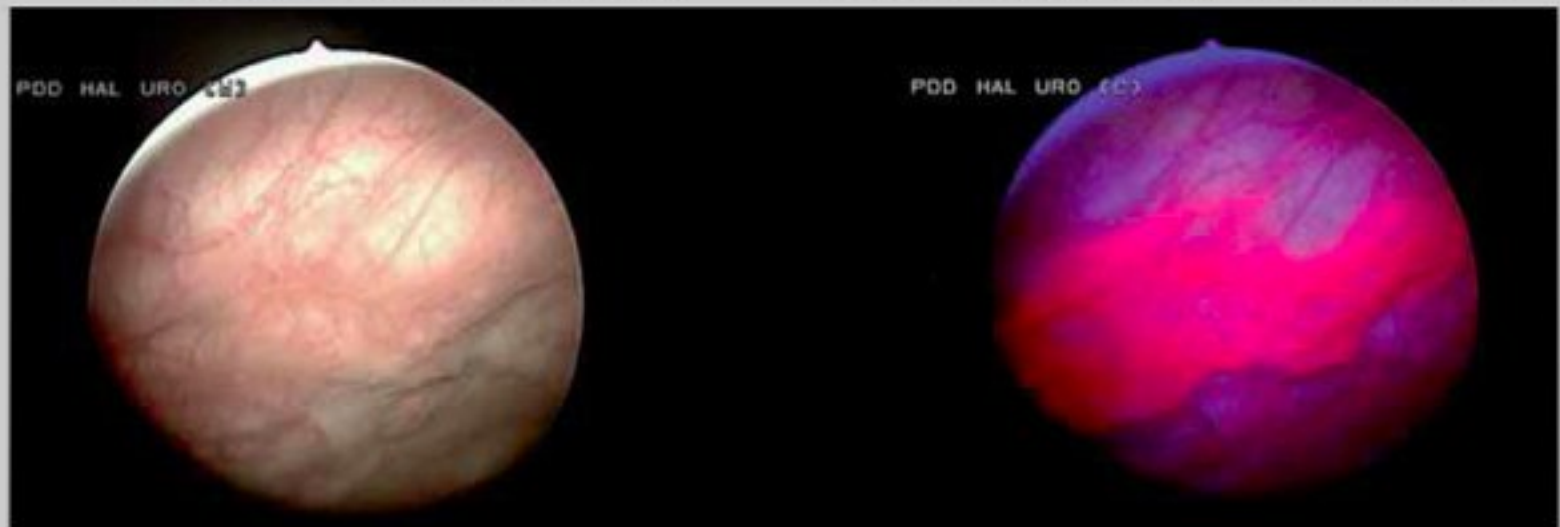
Photodynamic Diagnostic - blue light cystoscopy



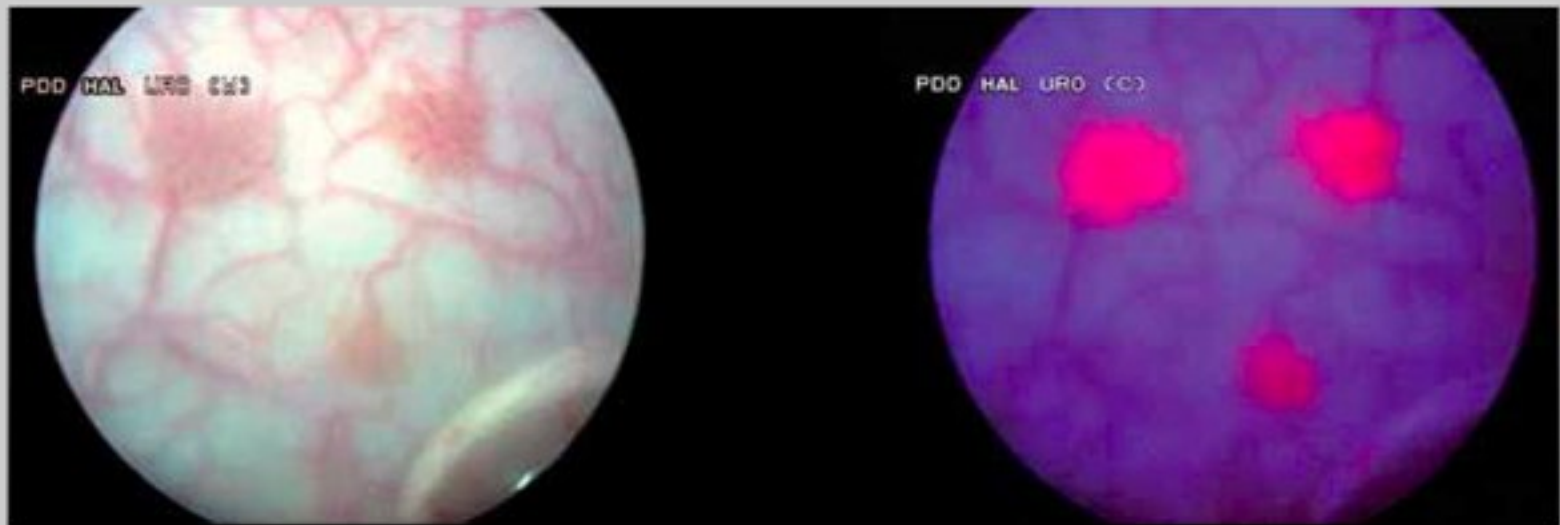
Sicht durch das Endoskop (Zystoskop) in die Blase

links mit Weißlicht-Zystoskopie

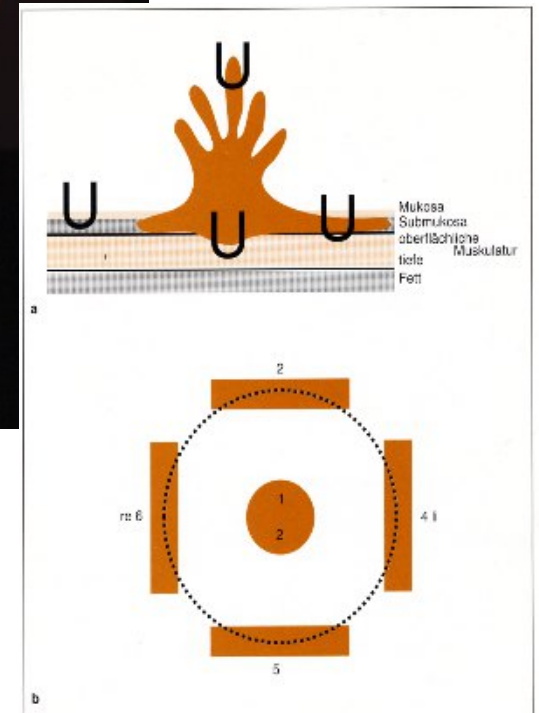
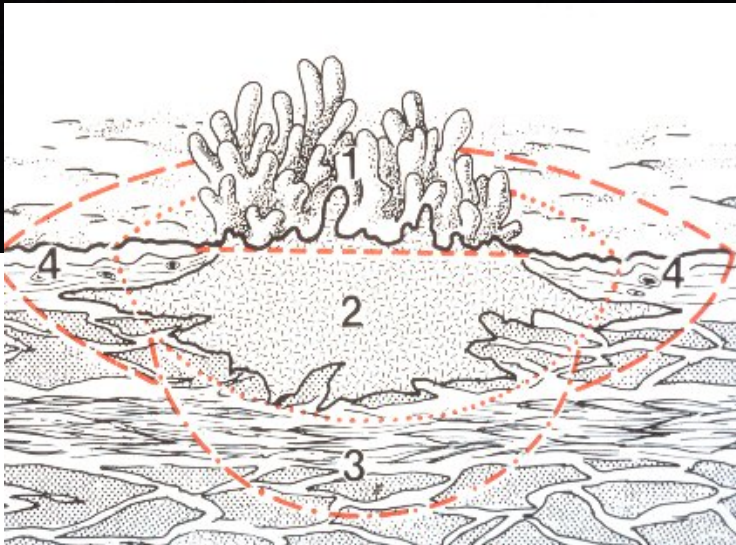
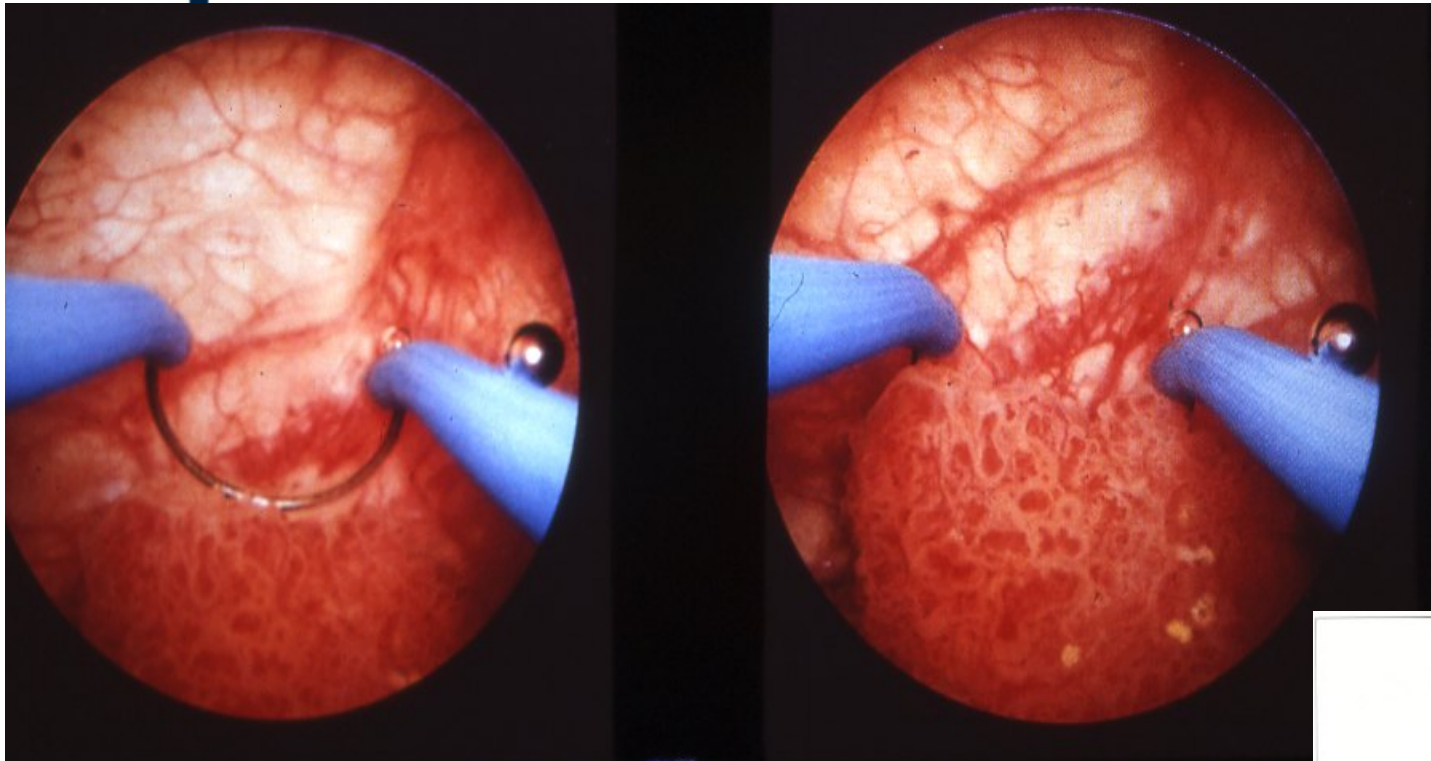
rechts mit Blaulicht-Zystoskopie (PDD)



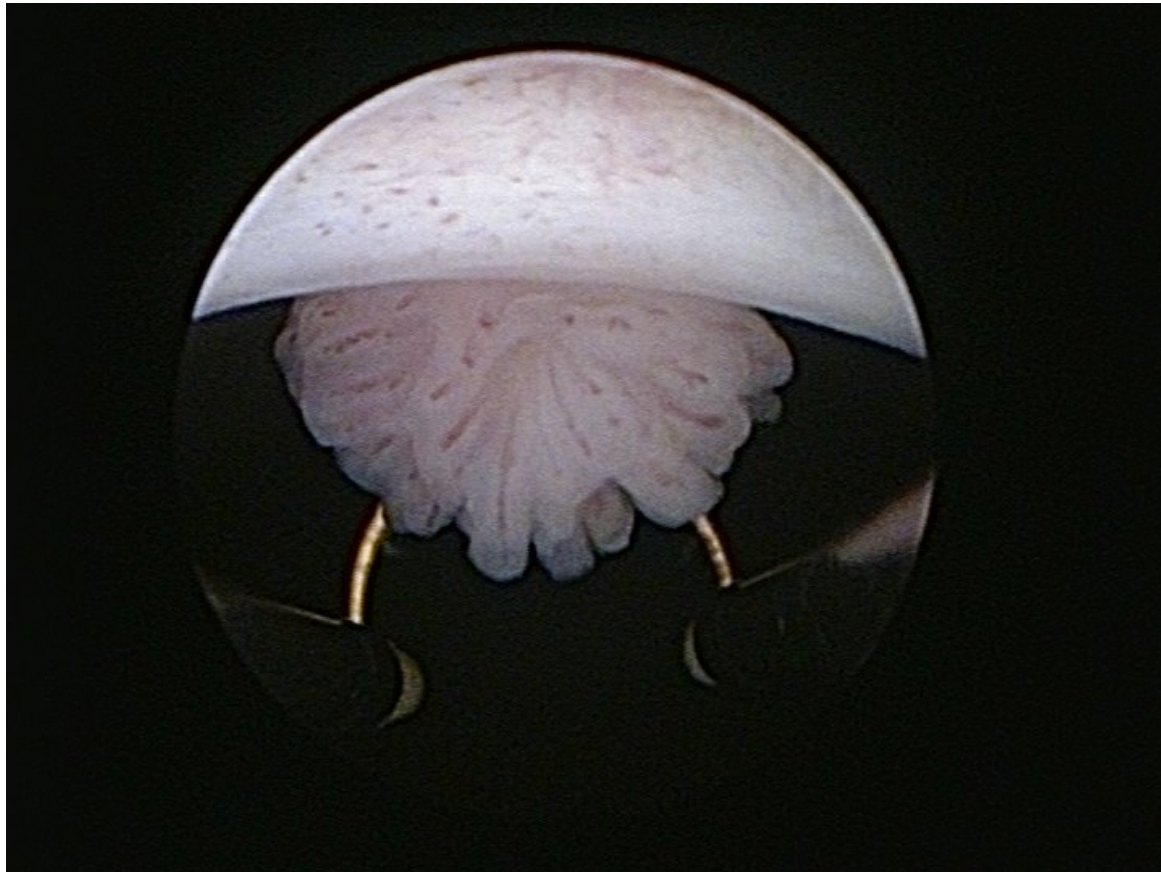
Flächiger Tumor, Carcinoma in situ (cis)



Multiple papilläre Tumoren



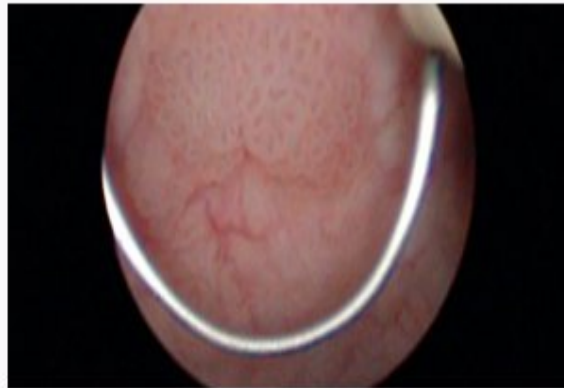
Transurethral resection of bladder (TUR Bladder) diagnostic and therapy at the same time



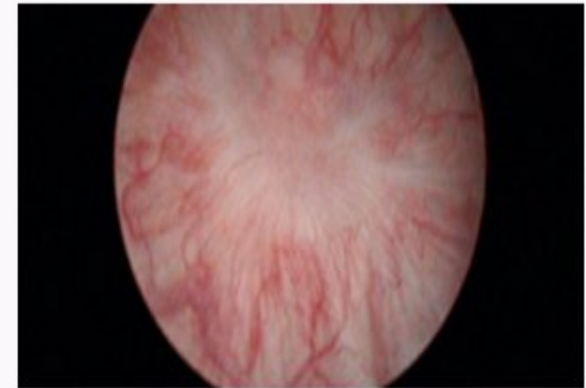
TUR Bladder



Papillärer Blasentumor in Blasenspiegelung

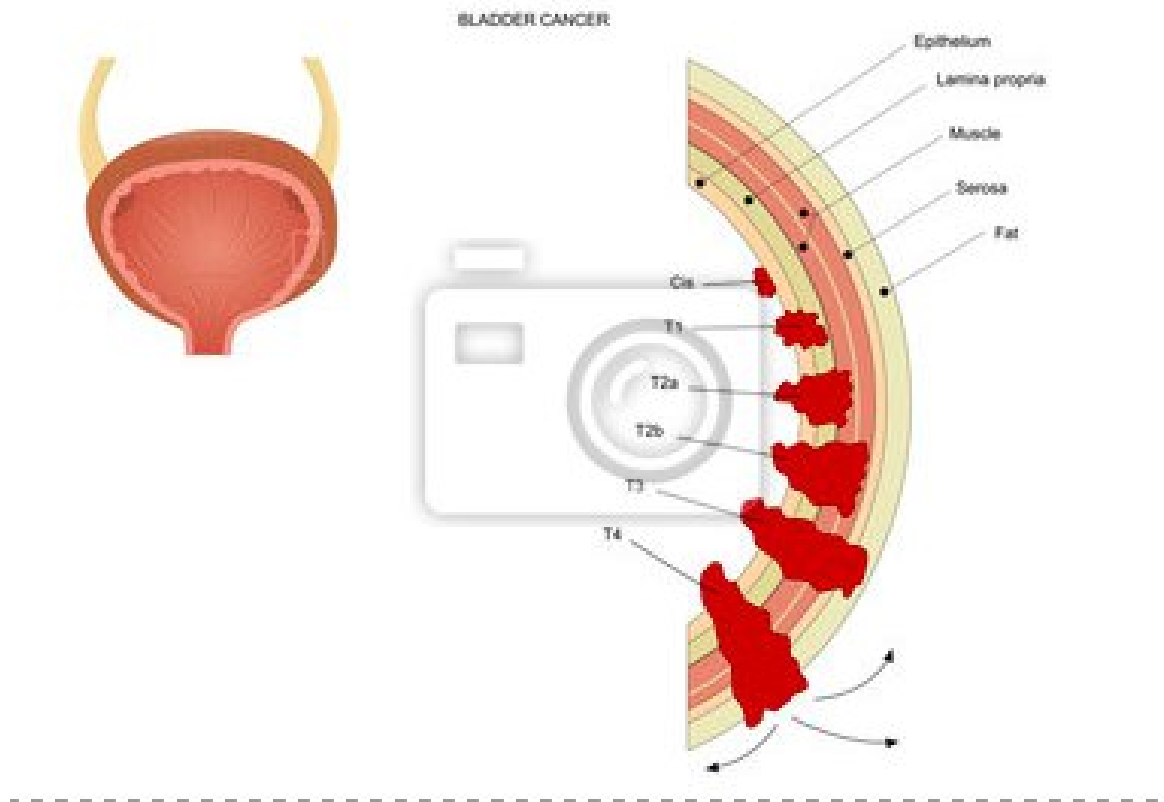


Resektionsschlinge zur Entfernung des Blasentumors

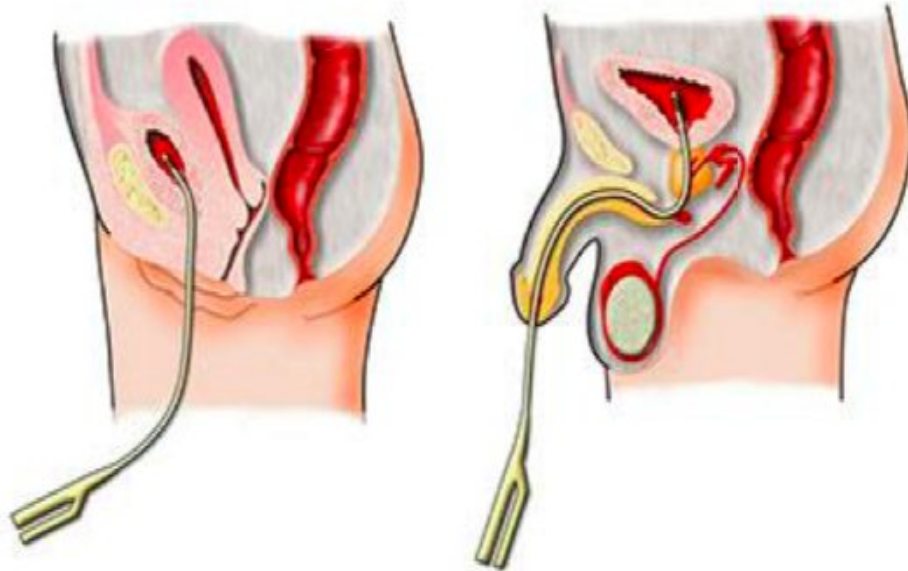
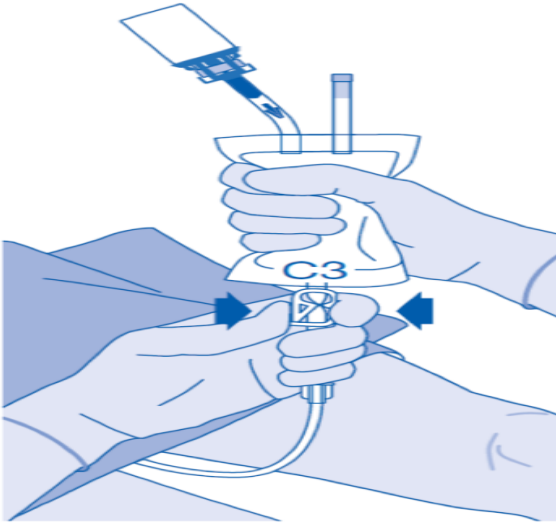


Abgeheilte Wundfläche nach Resektion eines Blasentumors

Bladder cancer – Staging



Instillation therapy – bladder irrigation



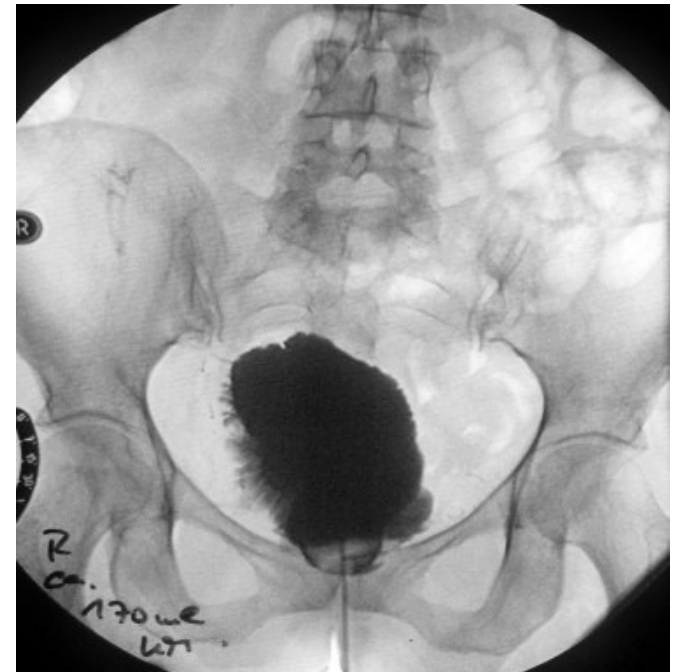
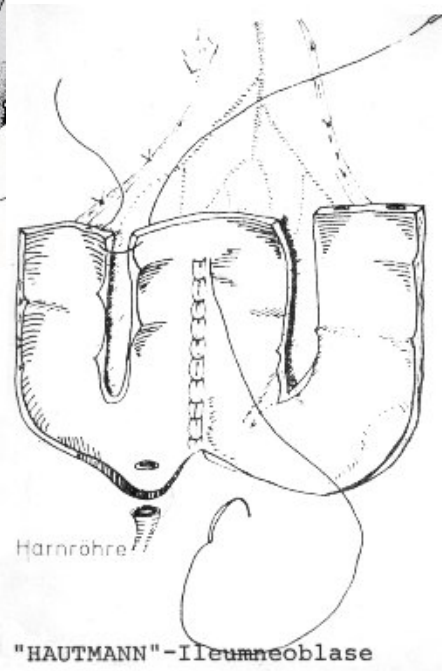
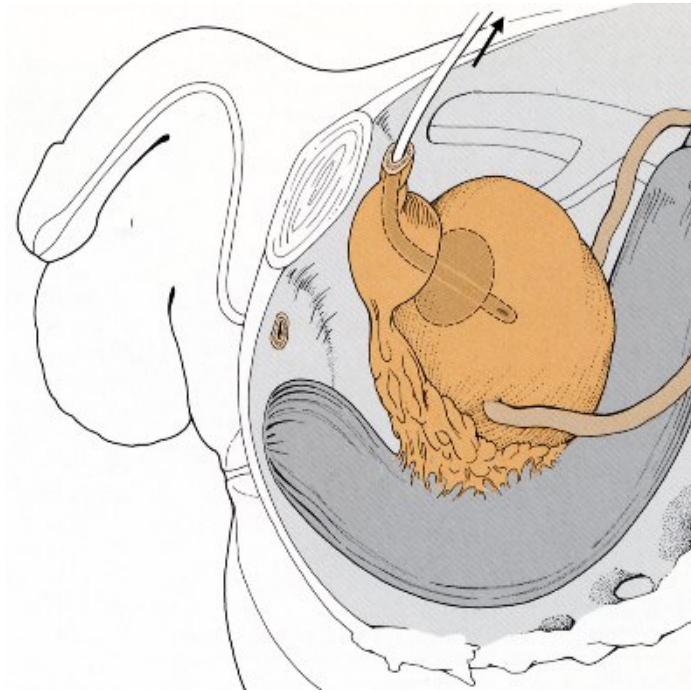
Bladder tumor with infiltration of the bladder muscles > T2-stadium



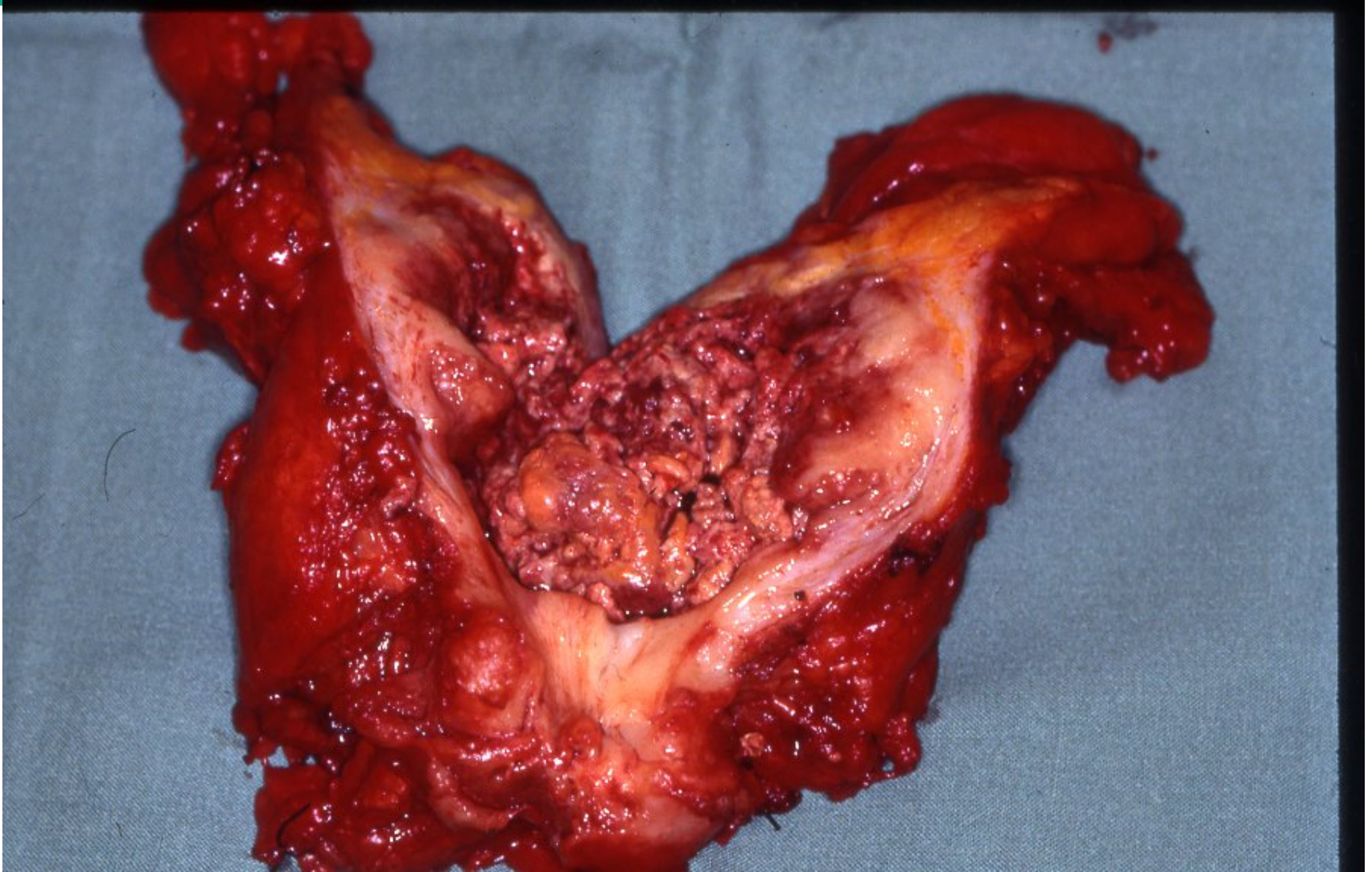
Cystectomy

Men: cystoprostatectomy with
pelvic lymphadenectomy
(pLAD)

Women: cystectomy,
hysterectomy, ovariectomy



bladder cancer- cystectomy

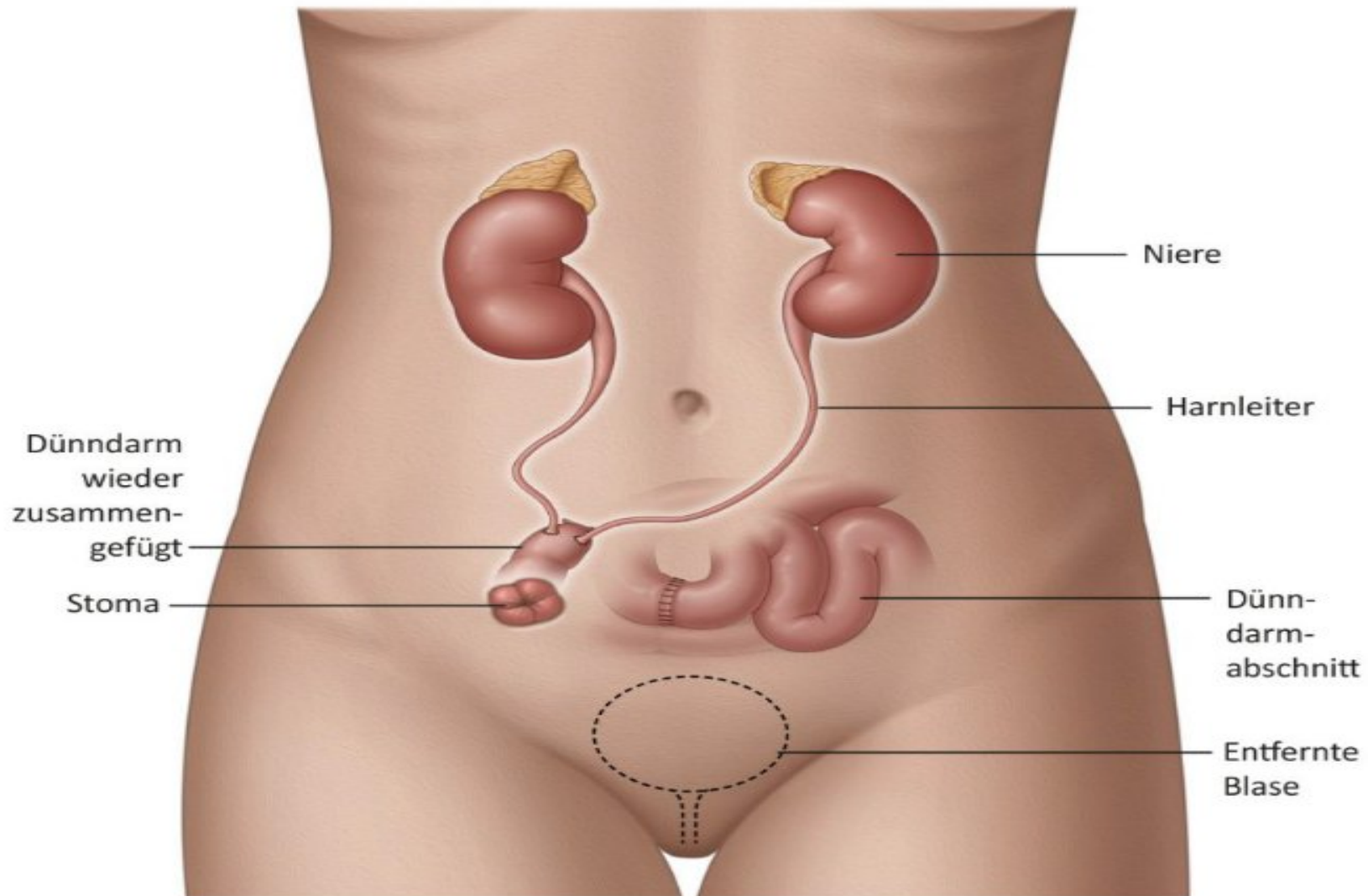




Urinary diversion

Ureterocutaneus

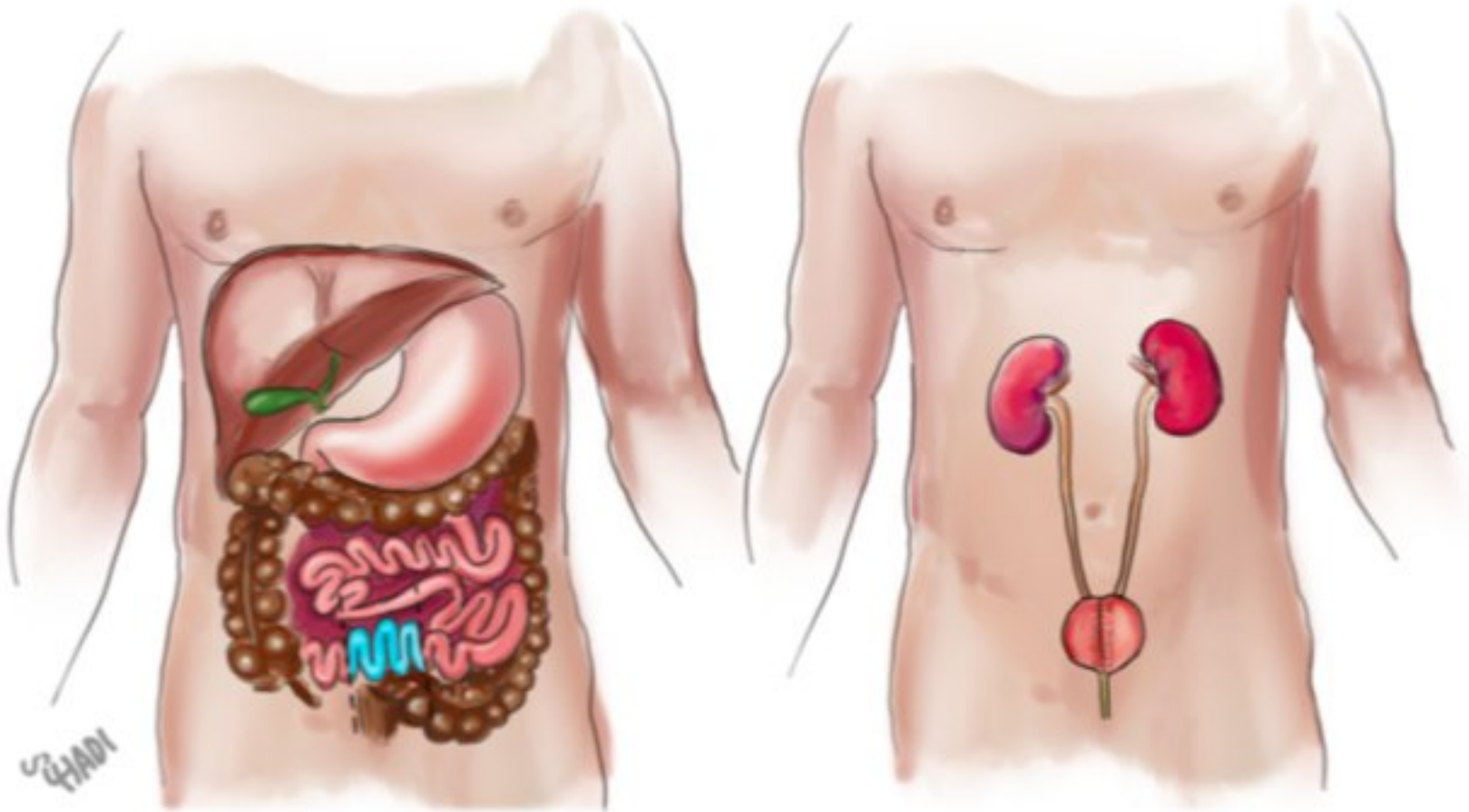
Ileum conduit



Ileum conduit-



Ileum- Neobladder





Umbilical continent Pouch

bladder cancer

