Abstract

TITLE:

Role of first check cystoscopy in non-muscle invasive bladder carcinoma - A prospective and historical cohort study

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

1) To study the incidence of bladder tumour recurrence at three months following Re-TURBT in non-muscle invasive bladder carcinoma (NMIBC).

2) To measure the compliance of patients to suggested follow up regime.

3) To identify factors that are associated with high risk of recurrence in those with NMIBC

METHODOLOGY:

Patients managed for non muscle invasive bladder cancers were studied retrospectively from March 2013- February 2015 and prospectively from March 2015- February 2016. After getting permission from the medical records department and the Institutional ethics committee the patients were recruited in the above mentioned period. In this study a total of 239 patients were included (150 as retrospective and 89 as prospective). Patient details were entered in the specific proforma and analysed

RESULTS:

Our study included 239 patients, out of which 19 patients had recurred at the 3 month check cystoscopy. 17 of these were males and 2 were females. Out of the 19 cases with recurrence 11 had tumours $\leq$ 3 cm and 8 had $>$ 3 cm. The p Value was 0.092. 6 patients
had solitary tumour and 13 had multifocal tumour (p Value: 0.039). 14 patients had high grade tumour and 5 had low grade tumour (p Value: 0.525). Of the 19 patients 10 had carcinoma in situ and 9 did not have carcinoma in situ (p Value: 0.000). 16 patients had recurred in patients who hadn’t required 2nd resection and 3 in patients who had required 2nd resection (p Value: 0.012)

CONCLUSION:

Patients with multifocal tumours, carcinoma in situ and inadequate first resection had a higher risk of recurrence. The patients need 3 monthly follow up. The other patients do not need such a strict follow up regime.

Keywords:

Non muscle invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC), check cystoscopy, 3 monthly cystoscopy, Recurrence.