

Clinical and Laboratory Characteristics of Patients with Bladder Cancer in Ardabil in 2016

Abstract

Background and objective: Bladder cancer is the most common cancer of the urethra and genital tract and is ranked ninth in terms of its incidence. Current study is conducted to evaluate clinical and laboratory characteristics of patients with bladder cancer in Ardabil in 2016.

Methods: The present study was conducted in the form of a cross-sectional study during which all patients who underwent bladder tumor surgery from 22 October 2015 to 22 October 2016 at Hafez, Ghaem, and Alavi hospitals of Ardabil city were enrolled in the study by census sampling. Information about patients including age, sex, blood type, RH, family history of bladder cancer, smoking, drug use, hookah use, tumor stage, tumor grade, first hematuria distance to the time of referral to the cystoscopy, and type of tumor were collected from the patient's hospital record or by telephone interview with a patient or first-degree relatives of the patient.

Results: Sixty seven patients (82.7%) were male and 14 patients (17.3%) were female. The mean age of patients was 66.9 ± 15.02 years. The blood group A, with a frequency of 39.5%, was the most common type of blood. 54.3% of patients had cigarette smoking. The residence of 47 patients (58%) was in the city and 34 patients (42%) in the village. The most common type of tumor grade was high-grade papillary urethral carcinoma (48.1%) and then-grade lower-grade papillary urethral carcinoma (33.3%). The most common stages of the tumor were Ta (40.7%), T1 (26%) and T2 (24%), respectively. The most common clinical manifestations were hematuria (90.1%), dysuria (38.3%), and polyuria (13.6%) respectively. 27 patients (33.3%) had a delay of more than 3 months between observation of hematuria and cystoscopy.

Conclusion: The findings of this study showed that the most common grade and stage of the tumor in patients with bladder cancer were high-grade papillary urethral carcinoma and Ta; the most prevalent clinical presentation was hematuria; the prevalence of the disease was higher among males, at ages older than 70 years old, in people with a blood type A, and among people living in urban areas; Also, cigarette smoking was common among these patients, and one-third of the patients were delayed for more than 3 months between hematuria and cystoscopy.

Key Words: Bladder Cancer, Laboratory Characteristics, Clinical Properties, Ardabil.