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Bilharzial urinary bladder carcinoma in Egyptian population: Epidemiological trending changing traditional management

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Background: The objective of this study is to validate the new clinicopathological features of bilharzial and non-bilharzial urinary bladder carcinoma in Egyptian population. These features are caused by altered epidemiology, and proposed to have reflection on management.

Patients & Methods: Timely contributions of leading Egyptian experts in domicile post-Bilharzial bladder cancer (last 4 decades) were reviewed. Additionally, 102 patients were studied in two subsets A&B based on a preplanned treatment modality: cystectomy facing transurethral resection plus radiotherapy. Observation on gross and microscopic features and their reflection on treatment decision are recorded.

Results: An overview of the aforementioned studies is given, demonstrating a striking change in the characteristic features of bladder carcinoma in Egypt, more obvious in 2007 and after. In the present work, 65% of patients had their tumors in a bilharzial bladder where walls demonstrated the classical cystoscopy features of the disease, while 35% had their tumors in a non bilharzial one. Group A patients were treated by cystectomy carrying 7.7% perioperative mortality, whereas patients in group B received sensitized radiotherapy preceded by transurethral resection.

Conclusion: Bladder cancer in Egyptian patients has lost its peculiar features imposed by chronic bilharzial cystitis, shifting towards traditional types suitable for organ preserving management.

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