

THE START AND SPREAD OF

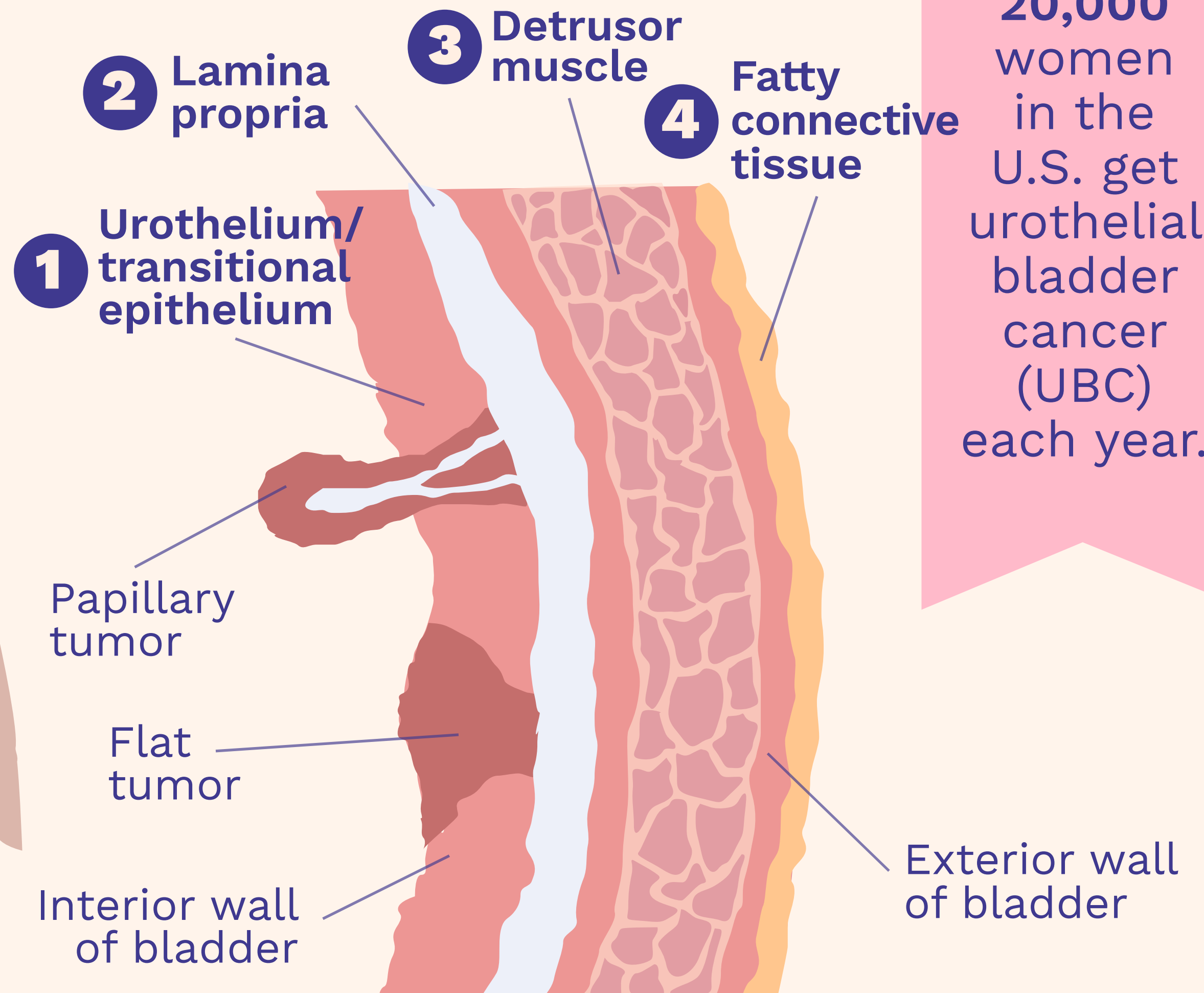
Urothelial Bladder Cancer

Follow our diagram to understand where UBC starts and how it spreads

Most types of UBC start in the cells that line the inner-most layer of the bladder, called the urothelium.

20,000 ♀

The Four Layers of the Bladder Wall



Almost **20,000** women in the U.S. get urothelial bladder cancer (UBC) each year.

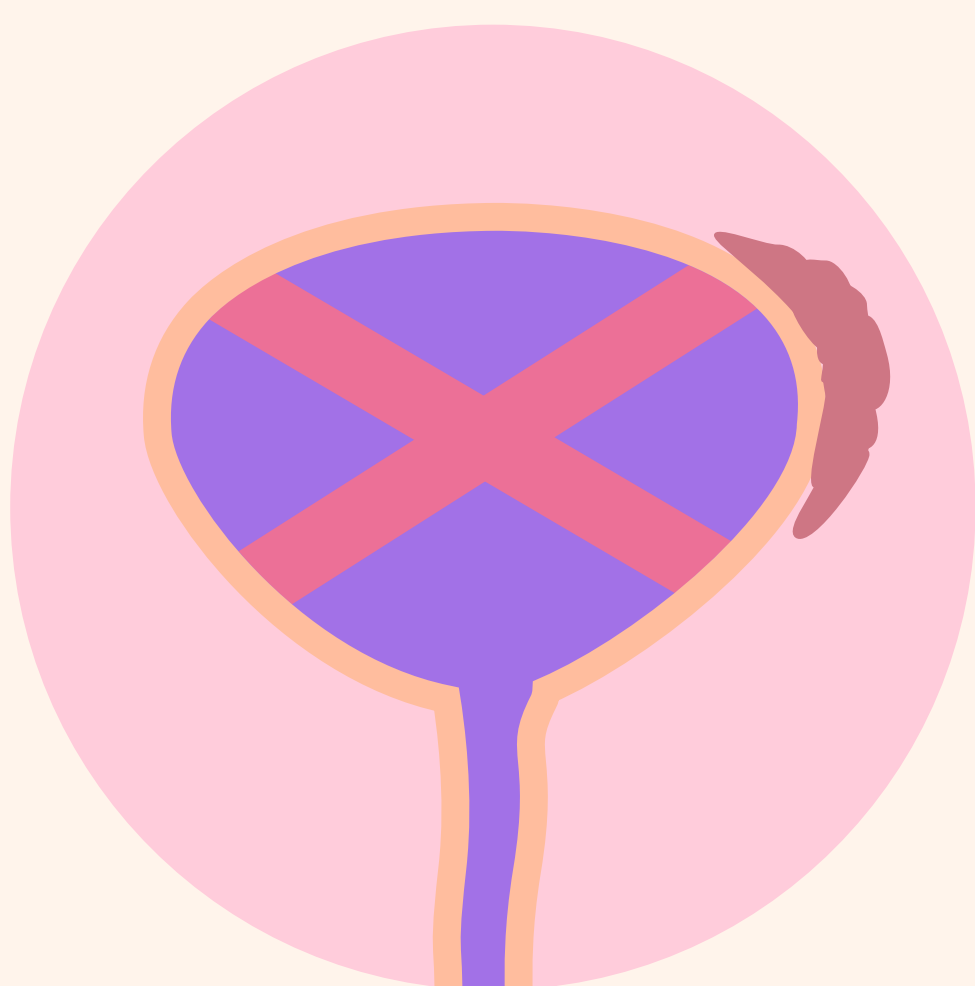
Non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC)

- Is usually stage 0 (non-invasive) or stage 1 (early invasive)
- Hasn't spread to the muscle layer

Muscle invasive bladder cancer (MIBC)

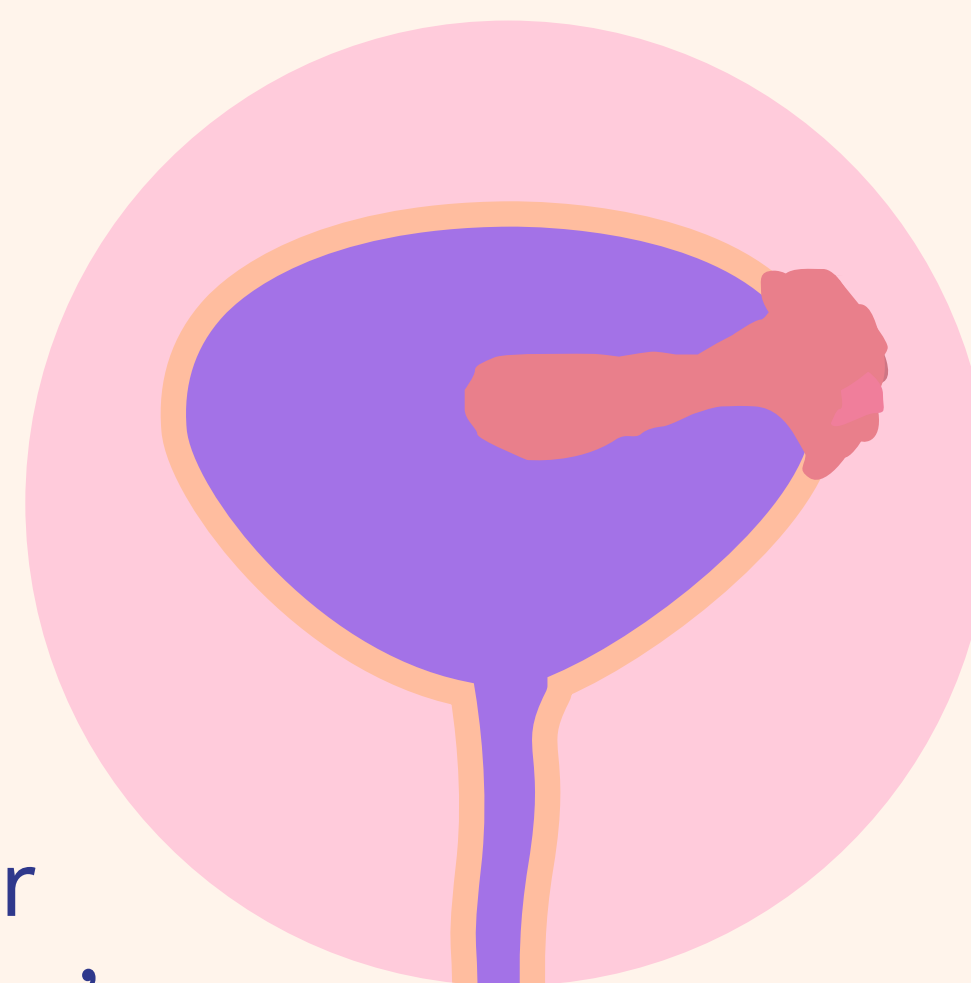
- Has spread to muscle layer of the bladder wall
- Is more advanced
- Is more likely to spread
- Is harder to treat

There are 2 types of NMIBC:



Non-invasive flat carcinomas

- Also called carcinoma in situ (CIS)
- Don't grow toward the hollow part of the bladder
- Hard to spot because they're flat and blend in with the wall
- Have a high risk of spreading or coming back



Non-invasive papillary carcinomas

- Grow toward the hollow part of the bladder
- Thin and finger-like
- Can spread or come back

About 1 in 10 patients with bladder cancer present with CIS at diagnosis.

The ureter and urethra also have urothelial cells and can develop urothelial cancer.

Sometimes cancer spreads to other parts of the body such as lymph nodes, bones, lungs or liver.