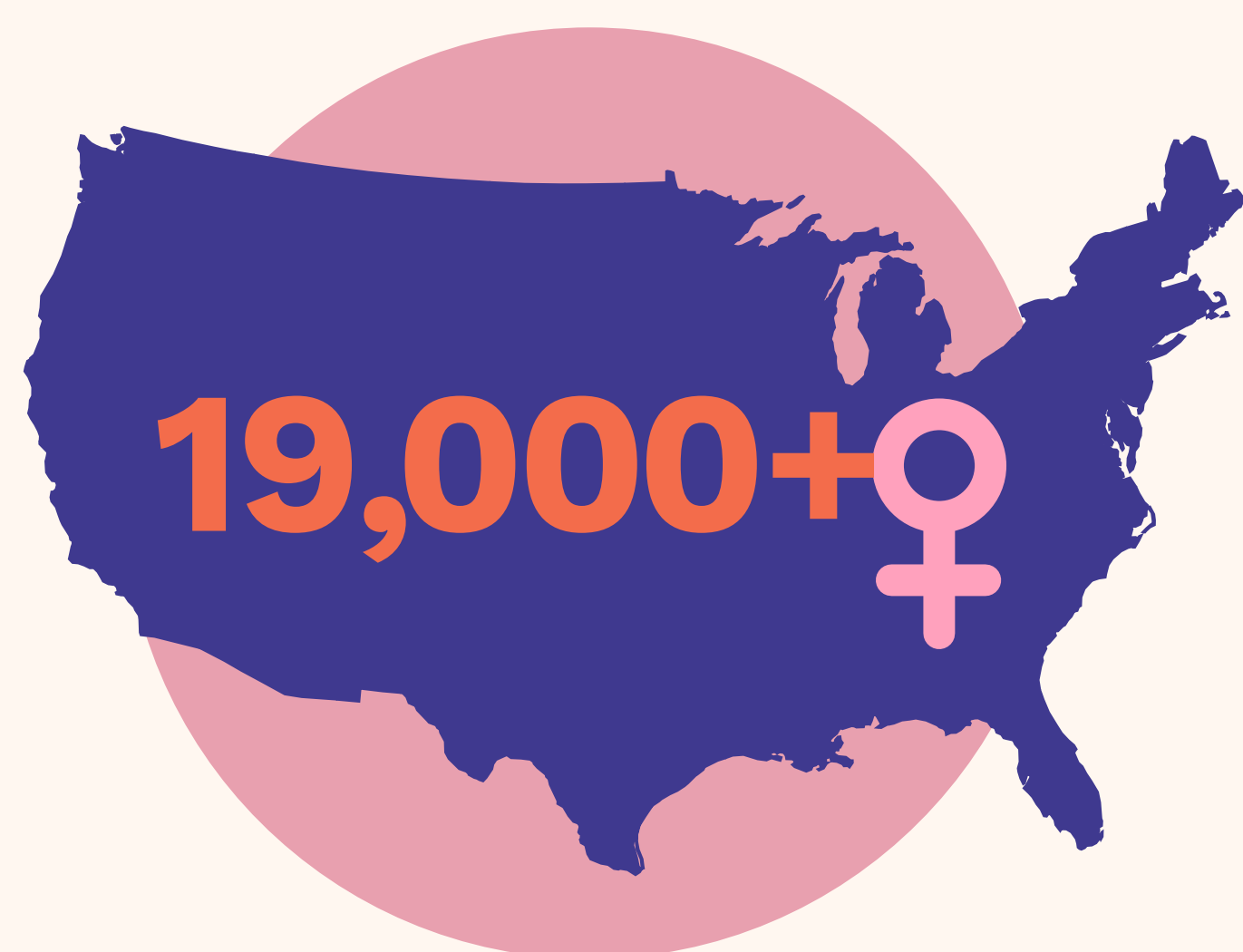


Diagnosing Urothelial Bladder Cancer (UBC)

Understanding how UBC is diagnosed can help you know what to expect

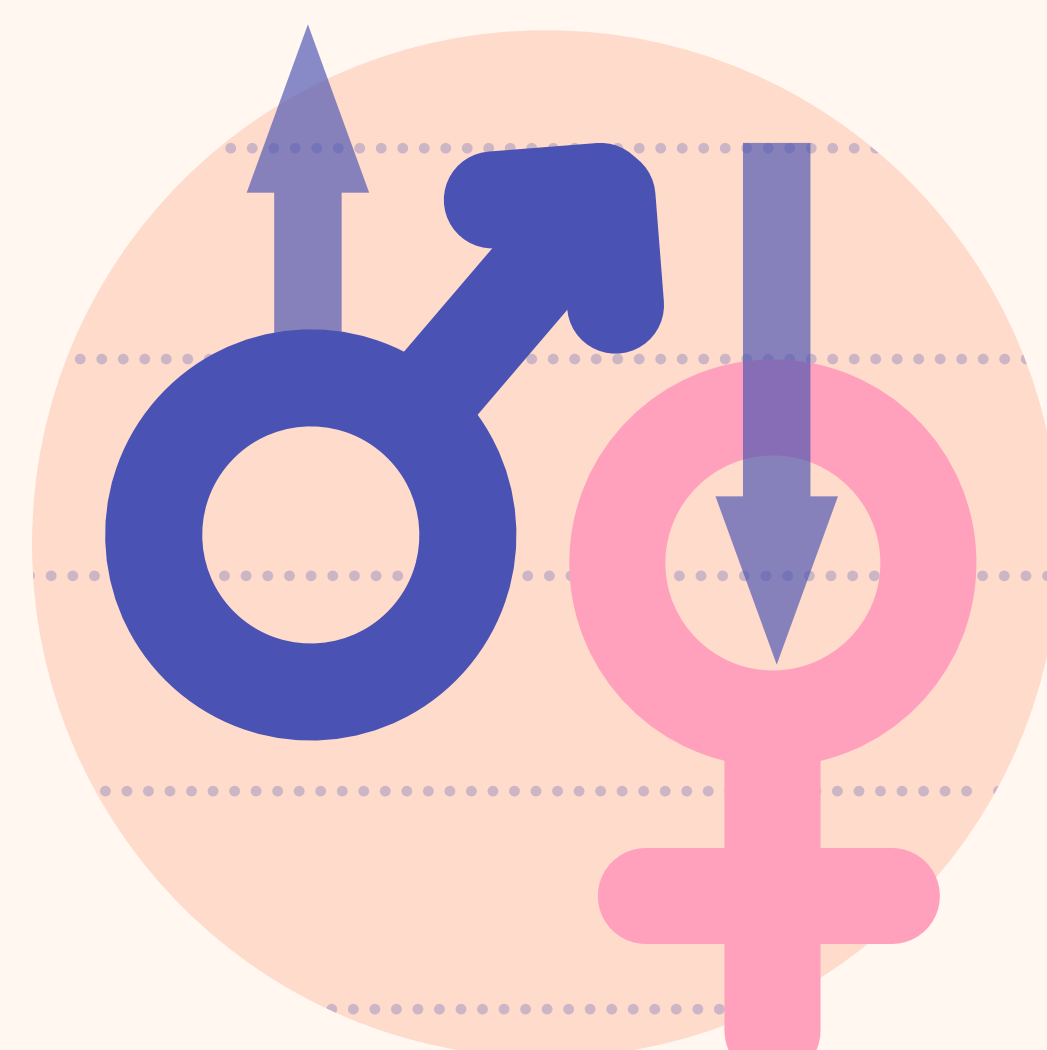
Urothelial bladder cancer is the most common type of bladder cancer.



About 19,000 women in the United States are diagnosed with bladder cancer every year.



Black women with bladder cancer have worse outcomes than white women



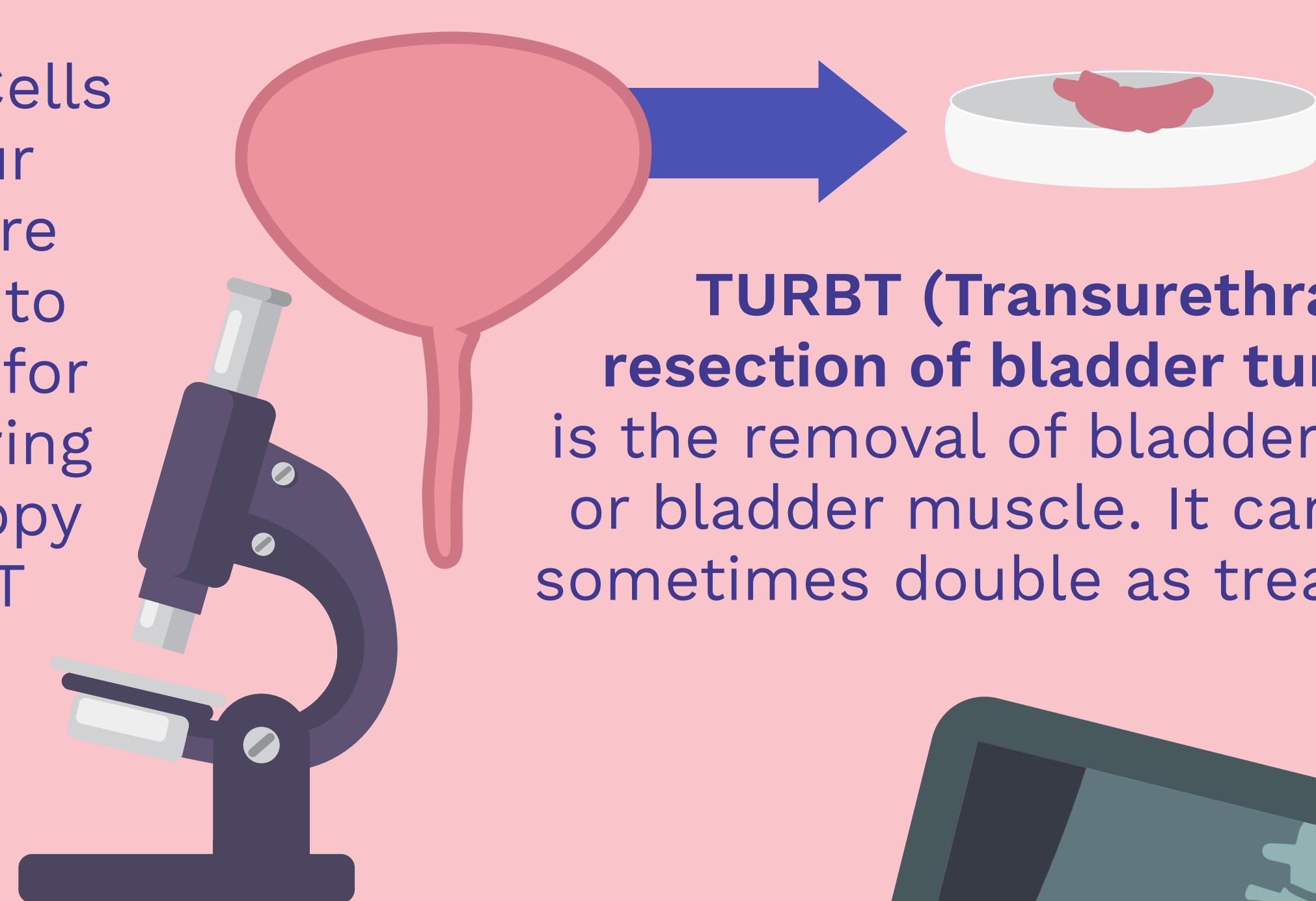
Bladder cancer is more common in men — but women have lower survival rates.

There are several ways to diagnose bladder cancer



Cystoscopy — a cystoscope (a thin, lighted tube) is inserted into your urethra to give your healthcare provider (HCP) a look at of the inside of your bladder

Biopsy — Cells from your bladder are collected to test them for cancer during a cystoscopy or TURBT

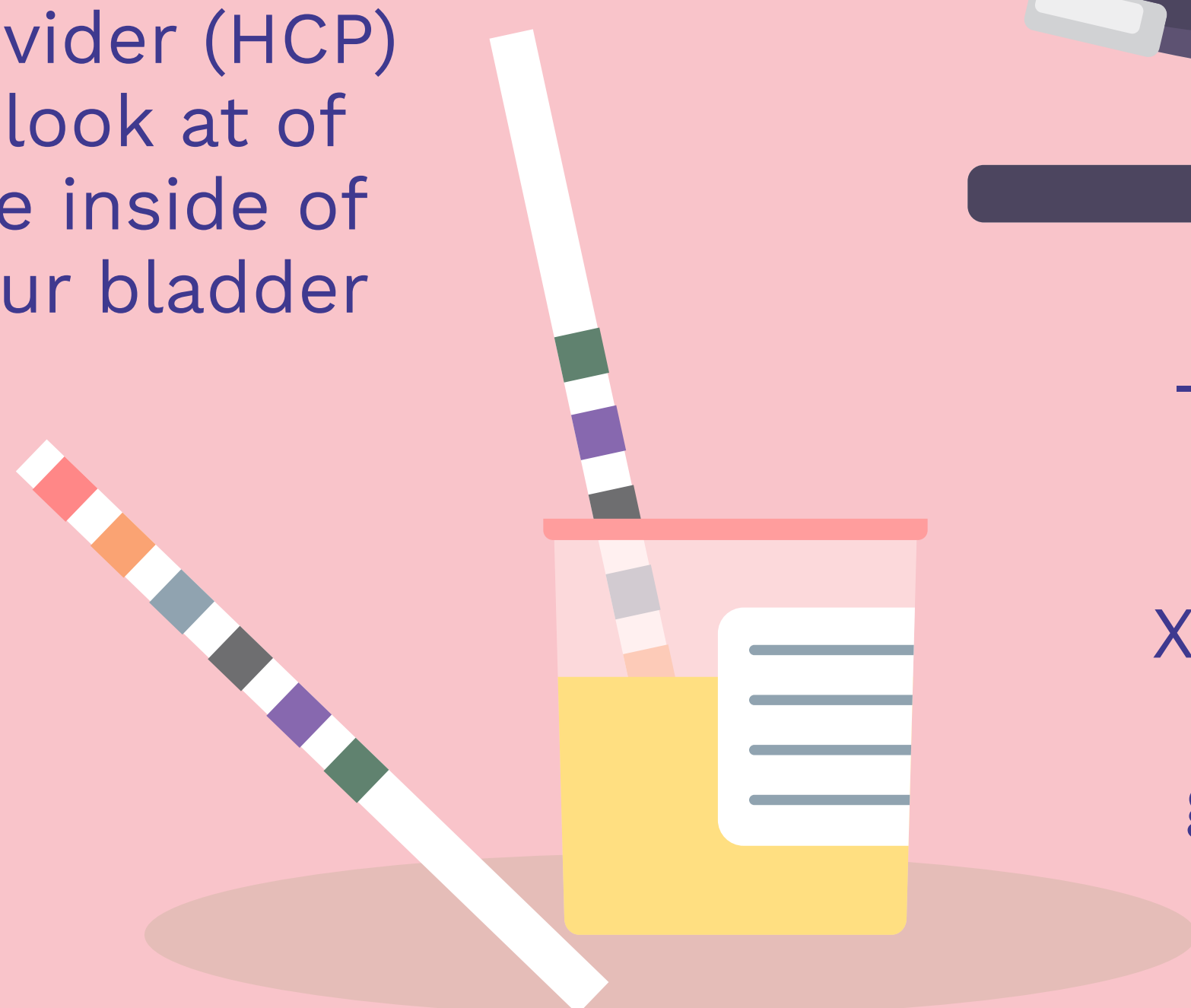


TURBT (Transurethral resection of bladder tumor) is the removal of bladder lining or bladder muscle. It can also sometimes double as treatment

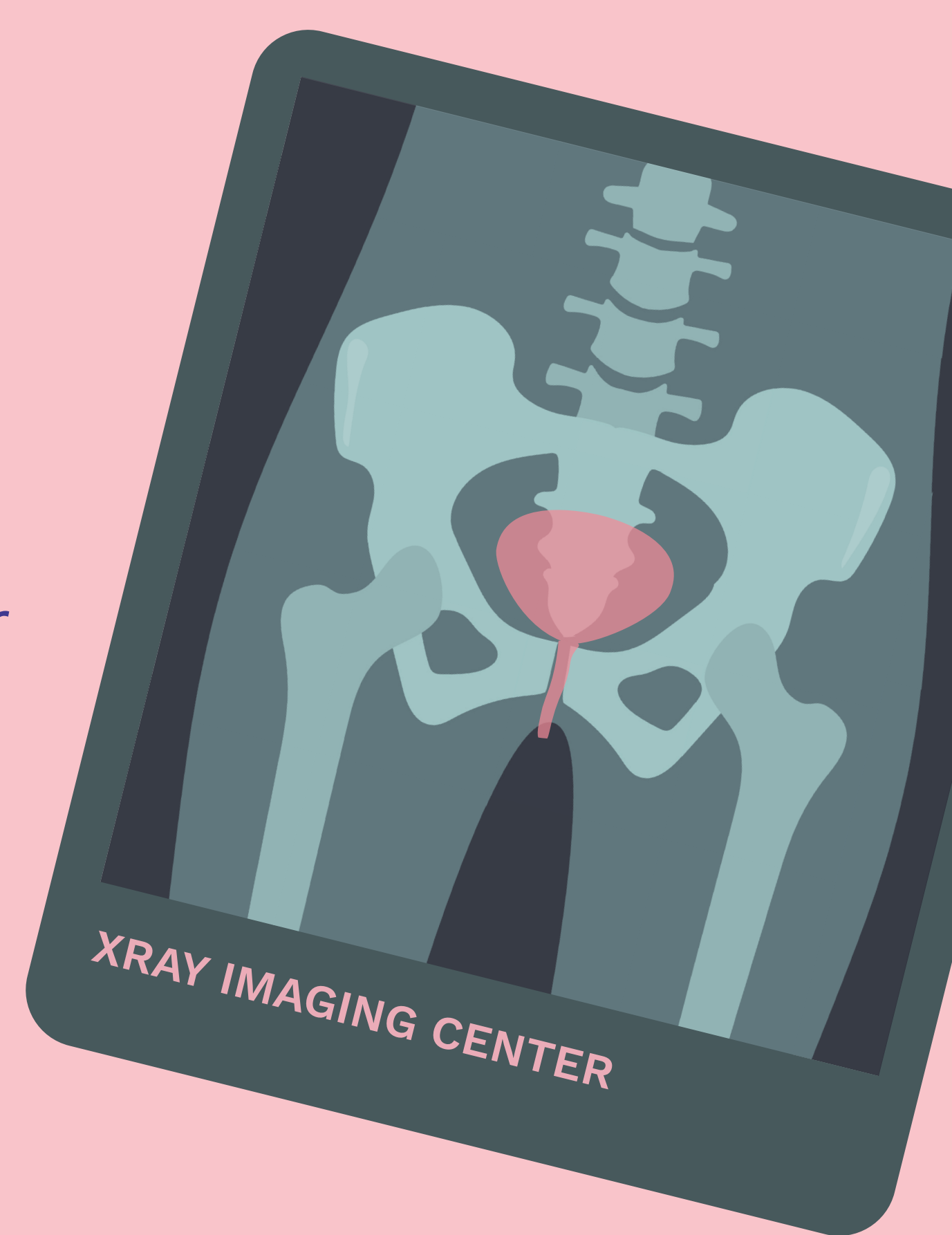
Urine cytology — urine is examined under a microscope to check for cancer cells



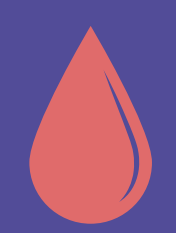
Urine biomarker tests — urine is tested for substances (called bio-markers or tumor markers) that are made by bladder cancer cells



Imaging tests — a CT urogram or retrograde pyelogram X-ray allows your HCP to get a good look at your urinary tract



Symptoms of UBC



- Blood in your pee
- Pain when you pee
- Needing to pee a lot
- Trouble peeing
- A bladder infection that won't go away



Talk to your HCP if you have any of these symptoms.



Finding bladder cancer early is key

Depending on the type, bladder cancer has a five-year survival rate between 80%–96% when caught early.

The sooner you get a bladder cancer diagnosis, the sooner you can start treating it — and the better your chances