

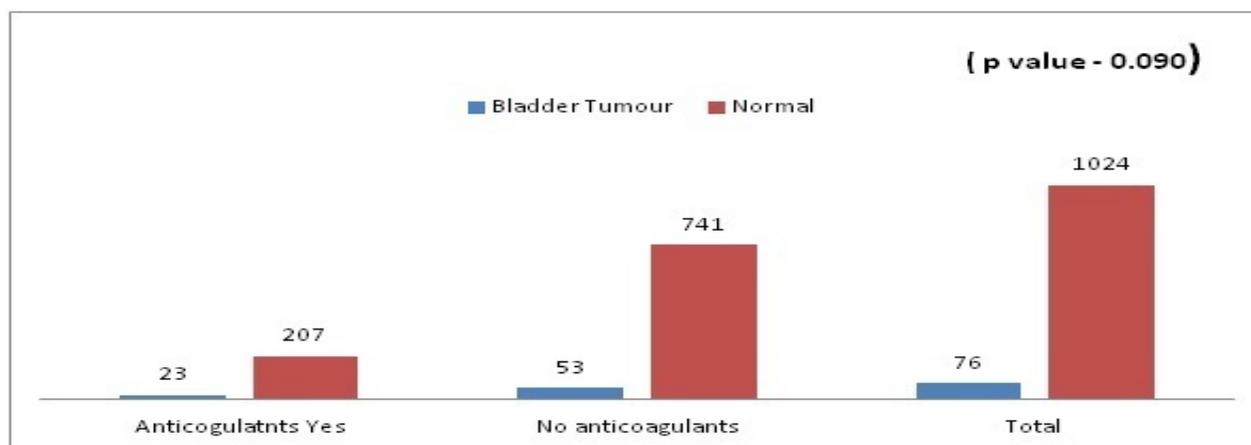
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**Introduction & Objectives:** Our study involves the effects of anticoagulants and diagnosis of bladder cancer on the patients who presented to our one stop haematuria clinic (OSHC).

**Materials & Methods:** This is a prospective study of 1024 patients (Males 549 (54%), Females 475 (46%)) referred to OSHC with haematuria between April 2017 and March 2019. The mean age was 63 years (range 34-99). All patients were investigated by flexible cystoscopy and upper tract imaging. Data were collected from Welsh Clinical Portal, Welsh Clinical Communications Gateway and Synapse Radiology system.

**Results:** Of the 1024 patients investigated for haematuria 230(22%) patients were on anticoagulation therapy with remaining 794 (78%) not on anticoagulants. Bladder tumours were diagnosed on flexible cystoscopy in 23 (10%) patients in the anticoagulant group and 53 (6.7%) for patient not on any. This risk of diagnosis of bladder cancer was not statistically different in the two groups ( $p = 0.090$ )



Diagnostic Cystoscopy	Flexible Anticoagulants Yes (230)	Anticoagulants No ( 794)	Total
Bladder Tumour	23 (10%)	53 (6.7%)	76
Normal	207 (90%)	741 (93.3%)	1024

**Conclusions:** On the basis of these results patients who were on anticoagulants were not at greater risk of bladder diagnosis compared to patients who were not on anticoagulants. Our study further reinforces that whether the patient irrespective of with or without anticoagulation has the same risk of diagnosis of bladder cancer.