

67 Radical cystectomy in Belarus: Current status

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Introduction & Objectives: Radical cystectomy (RC) is a standard of care for muscle-invasive bladder cancer (BC). The procedure has high mortality and complications rate. Our aim was to compare the distribution and results of RC in different sites of the country and try to improve the outcomes.

Materials & Methods: Information about BC patients with different treatment modalities over a 15-year period (2005-2018) were retrieved from National Cancer Registry. Median survival, 90-day mortality and distribution of T and N-grades between RC patients in different regions of Belarus were calculated.

Results: Near 15000 BC patients who underwent different treatment options were found. Median age of RC patients was 62.0±8.7 years, men/women relation – 89%/11%. In total, 1623 RC were performed in oncurological departments of the 7 sites of Belarus: Brest (44), Vitebsk (191), Gomel (118), Grodno (55), Mogilev (88), Minsk region (911) and the city of Minsk (216) with 90-day mortality 18.2% (6.8–29.6), 12.6% (7.9–17.3), 10.2% (4.7–15.6), 10.9% (2.7–19.1), 4.5% (0.2–8.9), 10.1% (7.8–12.4), 6.9% (3.6–10.3) respectively (differences didn't reach statistical significance) and median survival (years) – 0.9±0.1 (95% CI 0.7–1.1), 1.7±0.2 (95% CI 1.3–2.1), 1.8±0.3 (95% CI 1.2–2.5), 1.0±0.1 (95% CI 0.8–1.29), 4.8±1.6 (95% CI 1.6–8.0), 3.6±0.5 (95% CI 2.7–4.6), 4.6±1.0 (95% CI 2.6–6.5) respectively. N+ rate varied from 7.3% (Vitebsk region) to 25% (city of Minsk). Prevalence of local-invasive cancers varied from 21.6% (Mogilev) to 61.4% (Brest).

Conclusions: The preliminary study showed some trends in RC care but further investigations are necessary to find the reasons of the non-optimal outcomes of RC in some regions of Belarus.