

PE57 Muscle invasive bladder cancer- development of a bladder cancer survivorship tool for robotic cystectomy

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Introduction & Objectives: Bladder Cancer is the 7th most common cancer worldwide in men and the 17th most common cancer worldwide in women. In contrast, bladder cancer survivorship is poorly addressed within contemporary research. Patients within this cohort, both with NMIBC and MIBC have significant unmet needs, often unaddressed in today's healthcare world. This study aims to determine the unmet needs of bladder cancer survivorship patients via systematic review, then develop a bladder cancer survivorship care assessment tool.

Materials & Methods: A systematic review relating to literature on survivorship for patients with bladder cancer was conducted. This was to identify survivorship needs in bladder cancer and also the components of a survivorship tool. The search strategy aimed to identify all references related to bladder cancer and survivorship. Search terms used were as follows: (Bladder cancer) and (unmet needs) and survivorship. The following databases were screened from 1989 to MARCH 2019: CINAHL, MEDLINE (NHS Evidence), Cochrane, AMed, EMBASE, PsychINFO, SCOPUS, Web of Science.

Results: Flow chart of studies identified through the systematic review (adapted from prisma). Out of 189 papers, 43 were relevant to search terms. Most were cohort studies of moderate quality. From the systematic review, unmet needs were found in patient information, requirement for patient support groups. an active bladder cancer support group are required. Access to healthcare to management side effects of surgery, erectile dysfunction and fatigue, are also important.

Conclusions: Survivorship clinics are needed as are community resources for education, and patient navigation are needed. Based on these results a bladder cancer survivorship tool is developed, which highlights a requirement for healthcare resources to change, based on patient requirement.