

# Index

- accelerated M-VAC chemotherapy, 130–131
  - see also* CMV chemotherapy; gemcitabine/cisplatin (GC) chemotherapy; M-VAC chemotherapy
- adenocarcinoma
  - imaging, 42–43
  - non-urachal, 43
  - pathology, 17–18
  - urachal, 18, 43
  - see also* small cell (neuroendocrine) carcinoma; squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)
- adjuvant chemotherapy, 125, 129
  - see also* neoadjuvant chemotherapy
- adriamycin (methotrexate, vinblastine, adriamycin, cisplatin) *see* M-VAC chemotherapy
- air-insufflation technique, 57
- anastomosis
  - Bricker, 101
  - uretero-intestinal, 100
  - Wallace, 101
- Aristolochia fangchi*, 24
- avascular necrosis (AVN), 160
- Bacille Calmette–Guérin (BCG), 28–29
- benign papilloma, 12
- benign tumors, 19
- biopsy, transurethral resection, 147–148
- bladder cancer
  - chemotherapy for, 125–133
  - clinical features
    - anatomical predisposition, 24
    - chemical aspects, 24
    - clinical presentation and initial management, 26–27
    - environmental aspects, 24
    - epidemiology, 23
    - etiology, 24–25
    - genetic predisposition, 25
    - staging and grading effects, 27–29
  - cystoscopy for, *see* cystoscopy
  - follow-up, 137–143
  - imaging
    - characteristics of histological subtypes, 41–48
    - clinical presentation and management, 31–32
    - diagnostic evaluation, 32–41
    - hematuria, 31
  - management in UK, 25–26
  - pathology, 1–21
    - adenocarcinoma, 17–18
    - benign and low malignant potential urothelial lesions, 12
    - benign tumors, 19
    - cancer type features, 5
    - diffuse or multifocal tumor, 5
    - etiology, 4
    - genetics and multifocality, 4
    - grading aspects, 5
    - histopathological approach, 4–12
    - inverted papilloma, 12
    - lymphovascular (LVSI) space invasion
      - aspects, 5
    - metastatic cancer, 19
    - PUNLMP, 12
    - rare cancers, 19
    - renal pelvis and ureter, 19–20
    - small cell (neuroendocrine) carcinoma, 18–19
    - squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), 15–17
    - staging aspects, 5
    - TNM pathological staging, 5–8
    - urethral carcinomas, 20–21
    - urinary cytology aspects, 21
    - urothelial carcinoma and, 12–15
    - urothelial papilloma, 12
  - radiological staging, 51–74
  - surgery for, 93–103
    - cystectomy, 94–100
    - pelvic lymphadenectomy, 99
    - urethrectomy, 97–98
    - urinary diversion aspects, 100–103
  - TNM staging, 52
  - transurethral resection evaluation, 93
  - urothelial tumors, 2–3
  - WHO classification of urothelial tumors, 1–2
  - see also* muscle invasive bladder cancer; superficial bladder cancer; urothelial carcinomas
- blue-light cystoscopy, 27

- bone metastases
  - imaging, 84, 85, 86
  - see also* metastatic bladder cancer
- Bricker anastomosis, 101
- Bricker technique, 100
  - carboplatin, 132
  - see also* chemotherapy
- carcinoma in situ (CIS), 5
  - pathology, 14–15
  - staging and grading effects, 28–29
  - see also* urothelial carcinomas
- <sup>11</sup>C-choline PET, 73
- <sup>11</sup>C-methionine PET, 73, 89
- central nervous system (CNS) metastases
  - imaging, 87
  - see also* bone metastases; liver metastases; lung metastases; lymph node metastases
- chemoradiotherapy, 107–108
- chemotherapy
  - adjuvant, 125, 129
  - combination, 127
  - concurrent chemotherapy with radiotherapy, 128
  - intravesical, 153
  - neoadjuvant, 125–127
  - palliative, 129–131
  - patient care during, 132–133
  - regimens
    - accelerated M-VAC, 126
    - CMV, 126
    - gemcitabine/cisplatin, 126
    - M-VAC, 126
  - residual masses evaluation following treatment, 161
  - systemic, 130
  - treated bladder cancer imaging and, 154–161
  - see also* radiotherapy
- cisplatin
  - based combination chemotherapy, 126–128
  - CMV chemotherapy regimen, 126
  - concurrent chemotherapy with radiotherapy and, 128
  - docetaxel/cisplatin (DC) trial, 131
  - gemcitabine and cisplatin (GC), 126, 131
  - M-VAC chemotherapy regimen, 126
  - palliative chemotherapy and, 131
  - see also* methotrexate
- clinical target volume (CTV), 109–110
  - see also* external beam radiotherapy
- CMV chemotherapy
  - neoadjuvant, 126–127
  - see also* accelerated M-VAC chemotherapy; cisplatin; gemcitabine/cisplatin (GC) chemotherapy; M-VAC chemotherapy
- combination chemotherapy
  - accelerated M-VAC, 130
  - CMV, 130
  - docetaxel/cisplatin (DC), 131
  - gemcitabine and cisplatin (G/C), 131
  - M-VAC, 130–131
  - neoadjuvant, 127
  - platinum based, 127
  - see also* single agent chemotherapy
- concurrent chemotherapy with radiotherapy, 128
- conformal radiotherapy, 112
- continent urinary diversion, 103
  - see also* urinary diversion
- contrast-enhanced MRI, 58, 61, 67
  - for residual mass evaluation following treatment, 162
  - for treated bladder cancer, 155
  - for tumor recurrence patterns study, 166
- CT (computed tomography), 35–37
  - comparison with MRI, 64, 65
  - follow-up imaging aspects, 88
  - for metastases imaging
    - bone, 84
    - CNS, 87
    - liver, 83
    - lung, 84
    - lymph node, 81
    - ocular, 87
  - for residual mass evaluation following treatment, 161
  - for treated bladder cancer, 158–159
  - for tumor recurrence patterns study, 163, 168
  - radiological staging of bladder cancer and, 52–57
  - treated bladder cancer follow-up and, 169
  - virtual cystoscopy (VC), 40–41
  - see also* MRI (magnetic resonance imaging); PET; ultrasound
- CT urography (CTU), 37–38
  - follow-up imaging aspects, 88
  - treated bladder cancer follow-up and, 169
  - see also* imaging; IVU (intravenous urography); MR urography (MRU)
- cystectomy
  - complications, 100
  - for muscle invasive bladder cancer, 94–100
  - in female, 95–96
  - in male, 95
  - nerve-sparing, 96–97
  - partial, 98
  - prostate-sparing, 98
  - radical, 148–153
  - salvage, 99
  - vagina-sparing, 97
  - see also* external beam radiotherapy; pelvic lymphadenectomy; surgery; urethrectomy; urinary diversion
- cystoprostatectomy, radical, 94
- cystoscopy
  - blue-light, 27
  - flexible, 27
  - fluorescence, 33
  - rigid, 27, 33
  - superficial bladder cancer follow-up and, 137–138
  - treated bladder cancer follow-up and, 169
  - virtual, 40–41
  - see also* imaging

## 176 Index

- diffuse tumor, 5
- distant metastases
  - TNM pathological staging and renal pelvis and ureter, 6
  - urethra, 8
  - urinary bladder, 7
- follow-up after radical surgery, 141
  - see also* metastatic bladder cancer
- docetaxel/cisplatin (DC) trial, 131
  - see also* chemotherapy
- dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI (DCE-MRI)
  - for residual mass evaluation following treatment, 162
  - for tumor recurrence patterns study, 166
- electrochemotherapy, 86
- endoluminal ultrasonography (ELUS), 71–72
- endometriosis, 45–46
- excretory urography, 33–34
  - see also* imaging
- external beam radiotherapy
  - chemoradiotherapy, 107–108
  - conformal radiotherapy, 112
  - for muscle invasive bladder cancer treatment, 106–119
  - intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT), 113
  - palliative radiotherapy, 117, 119
  - toxicity aspects, 117–118
  - treatment planning pathways
    - clinical target volume (CTV), 109–110
    - dose and fractionation, 113–114
    - image-guided adaptive planning, 116–117
    - IMRT and conformal radiotherapy, 112
    - organ motion and treatment margins, 111–112
    - patient selection aspects, 108–109
    - treatment delivery and verification, 114–116
    - tumor localization, 111
  - see also* chemotherapy; cystectomy
- FDG-PET, 72
  - follow-up imaging aspects, 89
  - tumor recurrence patterns study, 168
  - see also* CT (computed tomography); MRI (magnetic resonance imaging); ultrasound
- flat carcinoma in situ (CIS), 14
- follow-up
  - after radical radiotherapy, 143
- imaging
  - CT, 88
  - CT urography (CTU), 88
  - FDG-PET, 89
  - intravenous urography (IVU), 88
  - metastatic bladder cancer, 88–89
  - MR urography, 88
  - MRI, 88
  - PET-CT, 89
- muscle invasive bladder cancer, 140–141
- superficial bladder cancer
  - cystoscopic follow-up, 137–138
  - high-risk, 138
  - intermediate-risk, 139
  - intravenous urography (IVU), 140
  - low-risk, 138
  - upper tract surveillance, 140
  - urine cytology, 139
- treated bladder cancer, 169
- urinary diversion consequences
  - complications, 142
  - infections, 142
  - metabolic, 141–142
  - second malignancies, 143
- fractionation, 113–114
  - hyperfractionation, 114
  - hypofractionation, 114
  - see also* external beam radiotherapy
- gemcitabine/cisplatin (GC) chemotherapy
  - palliative chemotherapy and, 131
  - regimen, 126
  - see also* CMV chemotherapy; M-VAC chemotherapy
- glandular neoplasms, 2
- grading
  - effects on initial management, 27–29
  - systems, 5
  - see also* staging
- granulocyte colony-stimulating factors (G-CSF), 130
  - see also* chemotherapy
- gross tumor volume (GTV), 109
- Hautman W reservoir, 102
  - see also* urinary diversion
- hemopoietic tumors, 3
- hepatic metastases
  - imaging, 83–84
  - see also* metastatic bladder cancer
- high-risk superficial bladder cancer follow-up, 138
- human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, 20
- hyperfractionation, 114
- hypofractionation, 114
- ileal conduit diversion, 100–101
  - see also* urinary diversion
- imaging
  - adenocarcinoma, 42–43
  - clinical presentation and management, 31–32
  - CT, 35–37
  - CTU, 37–38
  - endometriosis, 45–46
  - excretory urography, 33–34
  - hematuria, 31–32
  - lymphoma, 44–45
  - melanoma, 47
  - metastatic bladder cancer, 79–89
    - bone, 84–85
    - CNS, 87
    - cutaneous, 86
    - liver, 83
    - lung, 84
    - lymph node, 80–82

- ocular, 86
- penile, 87
- MRI, 38–39
- MRU, 39
- radionuclide, 34
- retrograde studies, 34
- SCC, 42
- TCC, 42
- treated bladder cancer
  - chemotherapy and radiotherapy, 154–160
  - follow-up aspects, 169
  - imaging following surgery, 147–153
  - residual masses evaluation, 161–168
- ultrasound, 34
- urine cytology, 33
- virtual cystoscopy (VC), 40–41
- see also* chemotherapy; external beam radiotherapy; radiological staging
- IMRT *see* intensity-modulated radiotherapy
- infections, urinary diversion follow-up and, 142
- infiltrating urothelial carcinoma, 2
- intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT), 113
- intermediate-risk superficial bladder cancer
  - follow-up, 139
- intravesical chemotherapy, 153
- invasive carcinomas
  - pathology, 13
  - see also* urothelial carcinomas
- inverted papilloma, 12
- isotope studies
  - <sup>11</sup>C-choline PET, 73
  - <sup>11</sup>C-methionine PET, 73
  - <sup>18</sup>F-DG-PET, 72
  - radiological staging of bladder cancer and, 72–74
  - see also* imaging
- intravenous urography large bowel reservoirs, 102
- see also* urinary diversion
- IVU (intravenous urography), 33–34
  - follow-up imaging aspects, 88
  - superficial bladder cancer follow-up, 140
  - treated bladder cancer follow-up and, 169
  - see also* CT urography (CTU); MR urography (MRU)
- liver metastases
  - imaging, 83–84
  - see also* bone metastases; lung metastases; lymph node metastases
- low-risk superficial bladder cancer follow-up, 138
- see also* high-risk superficial bladder cancer follow-up; intermediate-risk superficial bladder cancer follow-up
- lung metastases
  - imaging, 84
  - see also* metastatic bladder cancer
- lymph node metastases
  - follow-up after radical surgery, 141
  - imaging, 80–83
  - tumor recurrence patterns study, 166
  - see also* bone metastases; liver metastases; lung metastases
- lymphadenectomy
  - pelvic, 99
  - see also* cystectomy
- lymphoma, 3, 44–45
- lymphovascular (LVSI) space invasion, 5
- Mainz 2 ureterosigmoidostomy, 103
- melanocytic tumors, 2
- melanoma, 47
- mesenchymal tumors, 2
- metastatic bladder cancer, 19
  - adenocarcinoma, 42
  - chemotherapy for, 129
  - imaging, 79
    - bone, 84–86
    - CNS, 87
    - cutaneous, 86
    - follow-up imaging aspects, 88–89
    - hepatic, 83–84
    - liver, 83–84
    - lung, 84
    - lymph node, 80–83
    - ocular, 86, 87
    - penile, 87
  - pathology, 19
- methotrexate
  - CMV (cisplatin, methotrexate and vinblastine) chemotherapy, 126–127
  - M-VAC (methotrexate, vinblastine, adriamycin, cisplatin) chemotherapy, 126–127, 130–131
  - see also* cisplatin
- minimally invasive tumors, 13
- see also* muscle invasive bladder cancer; urothelial carcinomas
- Mitrofanoff principle, 103
- see also* urinary diversion
- MR urography (MRU)
  - dynamic, 39
  - follow-up imaging aspects, 88
  - static, 39
  - see also* CT urography (CTU); imaging; IVU (intravenous urography)
- MR virtual cystoscopy (VC), 40–41
- MRI, 38–39
  - comparison with CT, 64–65
  - contrast-enhanced, 58, 61, 67
  - follow-up imaging aspects, 88
  - metastases imaging
    - bone, 84
    - CNS, 87
    - lymph node, 81–82
    - ocular, 87
    - penile, 87
  - for residual mass evaluation following treatment, 161–162
  - for treated bladder cancer, 155–160

## 178 Index

- MRI (cont.)  
 for tumor recurrence patterns study, 163, 165–166  
 radiological staging of bladder cancer and, 57–69  
 submucosal linear enhancement (SLE), 67–68  
 T1-weighted, 156, 159  
 T2-weighted, 58–61  
   for treated bladder cancer, 158–160  
   for residual mass evaluation following treatment, 161–162  
   for tumor recurrence patterns study, 165  
 treated bladder cancer follow-up and, 169  
 tumor recurrence patterns study, 168
- MUC1 mucin, 73
- multifocal tumor, 5
- multileaf collimation (MLC), 112  
*see also* external beam radiotherapy
- muscle invasive bladder cancer, 93  
 external beam radiotherapy for, 106–107  
   chemoradiotherapy, 107–108  
   clinical target volume (CTV) aspects, 109–110  
   dose and fractionation, 113–114  
   image-guided adaptive planning, 116–117  
   IMRT and conformal radiotherapy, 112  
   organ motion and treatment margins, 111–112  
   palliative radiotherapy, 117, 119  
   patient selection aspects, 108–109  
   toxicity aspects, 117–118  
   treatment delivery and verification, 114–116  
   tumor localization aspects, 111  
 follow-up after radical surgery, 140–141  
 surgical management  
   cystectomy, 94–100  
   male urethra management, 97  
   nerve-sparing cystectomy, 96–97  
   partial cystectomy, 98  
   pelvic lymphadenectomy, 99  
   prostate-sparing cystectomy, 98  
   salvage cystectomy, 99  
   urethrectomy, 97–98  
   urinary diversion aspects, 100–103  
   vagina-sparing cystectomy, 97  
 urinary diversion surgery and  
   continent urinary diversion, 103  
   ileal conduit diversion, 100–101  
   large bowel reservoirs, 102  
   orthotopic reconstruction aspects, 101  
   small bowel reservoirs, 102  
   ureterosigmoidostomy, 102–103  
*see also* superficial bladder cancer; urothelial carcinomas
- M-VAC chemotherapy  
 neoadjuvant, 127  
 palliative, 130–131  
*see also* accelerated M-VAC chemotherapy; CMV chemotherapy; gemcitabine/cisplatin (GC) chemotherapy
- neoadjuvant chemotherapy, 125–127  
 cisplatin-based combination, 127  
 CMV, 126–127  
 M-VAC, 127  
*see also* adjuvant chemotherapy
- nerve-sparing cystectomy, 97  
*see also* prostate-sparing cystectomy; vagina-sparing cystectomy
- nerve-sparing radical prostatectomy, 98
- neuroendocrine tumors, 2, 18
- noninvasive tumors, 2, 13  
*see also* urothelial carcinomas
- non-urachal adenocarcinoma, 43  
*see also* urachal adenocarcinoma
- ocular metastases  
 imaging, 86, 87  
*see also* metastatic bladder cancer
- orthotopic bladder reconstructions, 151  
 treated bladder cancer imaging and, 149  
 urinary diversion and, 101  
*see also* surgery
- paclitaxel, 131
- palliative chemotherapy, 129–131  
 accelerated M-VAC chemotherapy and, 130–131  
 M-VAC chemotherapy and, 130–131  
 palliative radiotherapy, 117, 119  
*see also* external beam radiotherapy
- papillary urothelial carcinoma  
 non-invasive, 13  
 PUNLMP, 12
- partial cystectomy, 98
- pelvic  
 hematomas, 150–151  
 lymph nodes metastases, 167  
 lymphadenectomy, 99  
 renal pelvis and ureter  
   reporting proforma for, 10  
   TNM pathological staging, 6  
   tumor pathology, 19–20  
 tissues, chemotherapy and radiotherapy effects on, 156–160
- penile metastases  
 imaging, 87  
*see also* metastatic bladder cancer
- PET  
<sup>11</sup>C-choline PET, 73  
<sup>11</sup>C-methionine PET, 73  
<sup>18</sup>FDG-PET, 72  
*see also* CT (computed tomography); MRI (magnetic resonance imaging)
- PET-CT  
 follow-up imaging aspects, 89  
 for bone metastases imaging, 84–85  
 for liver metastases imaging, 83  
 planning target volume (PTV), 112  
*see also* external beam radiotherapy

- primary tumor (TNM pathological staging aspects)
  - renal pelvis and ureter, 6
  - urethra, 7
  - urinary bladder, 6
- prophylactic urethrectomy, 97
- prostatectomy, nerve-sparing radical, 98
- prostate-sparing cystectomy, 98
- prostatic carcinoma imaging, 47
- prostatic urethra, 8
- PUNLMP (papillary urothelial neoplasms of low malignant potential), 12
- radical cystectomy
  - complications, 100
  - treated bladder cancer imaging and, 148–153
  - see also* radical radiotherapy; surgery
- radical cystoprostatectomy, 94
- radical radiotherapy, 106
  - follow-up after, 143
  - side effects, 117–118
  - see also* external beam radiotherapy; radical cystectomy; radiotherapy
- radical surgery, 140–141
- radiological staging, 51
  - <sup>11</sup>C-methionine PET, 73
  - CT, 52–57
  - <sup>18</sup>FDG-PET, 72–73
  - isotope studies, 72–74
  - MRI, 57–69
  - ultrasound, 69–72
  - see also* imaging
- radionuclide imaging, 34
- radiotherapy, 125
  - chemoradiotherapy, 107–108
  - concurrent chemotherapy with, 128
  - conformal, 112
  - external beam, 106–119
  - for ocular metastases imaging, 87
  - intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT), 113
  - palliative, 117, 119
  - radical, *see* radical radiotherapy
  - residual masses evaluation following treatment, 161, 163
  - treated bladder cancer imaging and, 154–161
  - see also* chemotherapy
- rare bladder malignancies, 19
- recurrence patterns, tumor, 163–168
  - see also* treated bladder cancer imaging
- regional lymph nodes (TNM pathological staging aspects)
  - renal pelvis and ureter, 6
  - urethra, 8
  - urinary bladder, 7
- renal pelvis and ureter
  - reporting proforma for, 10
  - TNM pathological staging, 6
  - tumor pathology, 19, 20
  - see also* pelvic
- residual mass evaluation following cancer treatment, 161–168
  - dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI, 162
  - tumor recurrence patterns, 163–168
  - see also* treated bladder cancer imaging
- retinoblastoma gene, 25
- retrograde studies, 34
- rigid cystoscopy, 27, 33
- salvage cystectomy, 99
- Schistosoma haematobium*, 17, 24, 17
- single agent chemotherapy, 130
  - see also* combination chemotherapy
- small bowel reservoirs, 102
  - see also* urinary diversion
- small cell (neuroendocrine) carcinoma
  - pathology, 18–19
  - see also* adenocarcinoma
- smoking, bladder cancer risk and, 24
- squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)
  - imaging, 42
  - pathology, 15–17
  - see also* adenocarcinoma; urothelial carcinomas
- squamous neoplasms, 2
- staging
  - effects on initial management, 27–29
  - radiological, 51–74
  - TNM, 5–8, 52–53
    - renal pelvis and ureter, 6
    - urethra, 7–8
    - urinary bladder, 6–7
  - see also* grading
- STIR, 159
- Studer J-reservoir, 102
  - see also* urinary diversion
- submucosal linear enhancement (SLE), 67–68
  - see also* MRI (magnetic resonance imaging)
- superficial bladder cancer, 13–14
  - cystoscopic follow-up, 137, 138
  - high-risk cancer follow-up, 138
  - intermediate-risk cancer follow-up, 139
  - IVU follow-up, 140
  - low-risk cancer follow-up, 138
  - urine cytology follow-up, 139
  - see also* muscle invasive bladder cancer; urothelial carcinomas
- surgery
  - for muscle invasive bladder cancer, 93–103
    - cystectomy, 94–99
    - follow-up after radical surgery, 140–141
    - nerve-sparing cystectomy, 96
    - partial cystectomy, 98
    - pelvic lymphadenectomy, 99
    - prostate-sparing cystectomy, 98
    - salvage cystectomy, 99
    - urethrectomy, 97
    - urinary diversion, 100–103
    - vagina-sparing cystectomy, 97
  - imaging following

## 180 Index

- surgery (cont.)  
   muscle invasive bladder cancer, 140–141  
   radical cystectomy, 148–153  
   transurethral resection and biopsy, 147–148  
 systemic chemotherapy, 130  
   for cutaneous metastases, 86  
   for ocular metastases, 87
- T1/T2-weighted MRI, *see under* MRI (magnetic resonance imaging)
- TCC *see* transitional cell carcinoma
- TNM staging, 5–8, 52–53  
   renal pelvis and ureter, 6  
   urethra, 7–8  
   urinary bladder, 6–7  
   *see also* grading
- toxicity, radical radiotherapy and, 117–118
- transitional cell carcinoma (TCC), 1  
   imaging, 42  
   of prostate, 8  
   tumor recurrence patterns study, 166
- transrectal ultrasound, 69
- transurethral resection (TUR)  
   biopsy and, 147, 148  
   cancer follow-up aspects, 137  
   surgery and, 93
- transurethral resection of bladder tumor (TURBT), 4, 147
- transurethral ultrasonography (TUUS), 70–72
- transvaginal ultrasound, 69
- treated bladder cancer imaging  
   chemotherapy and radiotherapy  
     effects on normal pelvic tissues, 156–160  
     effects on tumor and response evaluation, 154–155  
   follow-up aspects, 147, 169  
   intravesical chemotherapy, 153  
   radical cystectomy, 148–153  
   residual masses evaluation, 161–168  
   transurethral resection and biopsy, 147–148
- ultra-small superparamagnetic iron oxide particles (USPIO), 82  
   *see also* imaging
- ultrasonography  
   endoluminal (ELUS), 71–72  
   transurethral (TUUS), 70–72
- ultrasound, 34  
   endoluminal (ELUS), 71–72  
   for penile metastases imaging, 87  
   radiological staging of bladder cancer and, 69–72  
   transrectal, 69  
   transurethral (TUUS), 70–72  
   transvaginal, 69  
   *see also* CT (computed tomography); imaging; MRI (magnetic resonance imaging); PET
- United Kingdom, bladder cancer management in, 25–26
- upper tract surveillance, 140  
   *see also* follow-up
- urachal adenocarcinoma, 18  
   imaging, 43  
   *see also* adenocarcinoma
- ureter *see* renal pelvis and ureter
- uretero-intestinal anastomosis, 100
- ureterosigmoidostomy  
   for muscle invasive bladder cancer, 102–103  
   Mainz 2, 103  
   *see also* urethrectomy; urinary diversion; urography
- urethra  
   prostatic, 8  
   reporting proforma for, 11  
   TNM pathological staging, 7–8  
   tumor pathology, 20–21
- urethrectomy  
   female urethra, 97  
   for muscle invasive bladder cancer, 97–98  
   male urethra, 97  
   prophylactic, 97  
   *see also* cystectomy; ureterosigmoidostomy; urography
- urinary diversion  
   cancer follow-up aspects of  
     infections, 142  
     metabolic urinary diversion consequences, 141–142  
     second malignancies, 143  
     urinary diversion complications, 142  
   continent, 103  
   ileal conduit, 100–101  
   large bowel reservoirs and, 102  
   Mitrofanoff principle, 103  
   muscle invasive bladder cancer and, 100–103  
   orthotopic reconstruction and, 101  
   small bowel reservoirs and, 102  
   ureterosigmoidostomy, 102–103  
   *see also* cystectomy; surgery
- urine cytology, 21, 33  
   superficial bladder cancer follow-up, 139  
   *see also* imaging
- urography  
   CT (CTU), 37–38, 88  
   excretory, 33–34  
   intravenous (IVU), 88  
   MR (MRU), 39, 88  
   *see also* ureterosigmoidostomy; urethrectomy
- urothelial carcinomas, 1  
   glandular neoplasms, 2  
   hemopoietic, 3  
   infiltrating, 2  
   lymphoid, 3  
   melanocytic, 2  
   mesenchymal, 2  
   neuroendocrine, 2  
   non-invasive, 2, 13  
   pathology, 12  
   carcinoma in situ (CIS), 14–15  
   invasive carcinomas, 13

minimally invasive tumors, 13  
non-invasive tumors, 13  
variants of carcinoma, 15  
genetics and multifocality, 4  
papillary, 12  
squamous, 2  
*see also* squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)  
urothelial papilloma, 12  
urothelium, 1

vagina-sparing cystectomy, 97  
*see also* nerve-sparing cystectomy; prostate-sparing  
cystectomy

vinblastine  
CMV (cisplatin, methotrexate and vinblastine)  
chemotherapy, 126–127  
M-VAC (methotrexate, vinblastine, adriamycin,  
cisplatin) chemotherapy, 126–127, 130–131  
virtual cystoscopy (VC)  
CT, 40–41  
MR, 40–41  
*see also* imaging

Wallace anastomosis, 101  
WHO classification (urothelial  
tumors), 1–2