Narrow Band Imaging (NBI) Assisted Bipolar TURBT in Villa Tiberia Centre

Introduction and Objectives: Narrow Banding Imaging (NBI) was developed with the goal of enhancing the definition of small lesions of the bladder that could be missed during White Light Endoscopy. The purpose of this video was to evaluate the ability to identify the non-muscle invasive bladder cancer by comparing the predictive power of the white light cystoscopy to the NBI cystoscopy versus endoscopic resection toward the white light into one with NBI.
Materials and Methods: In Villa Tiberia's centre from June 2010 to June 2011, 482 patients, 301 male and 181 female, with non-muscle invasive bladder underwent NBI Bipolar TURBT in our centre. All patients underwent preoperative cystoscopy with white light, with topographic characterization of the sites where they were present neoplasms or suspicious lesions, followed by a similar evaluation with use of NBI. We then subjected all patients to the removal of the lesions identified previously performed with the aid of white light, which was followed by the use of light NBI for resection of the bed and surgical margins. All the removed material was sent separately for histological evaluation, reproducing on a paper topographic map areas of resection.
Results/Conclusions: The combination of white light and the use of light NBI for resection of the bed and surgical margins appears to allow a better diagnostic and therapeutic approach of bladder tumours, especially in T1 lesions.