

Incidentally-Found Prostate Cancer Influence on Overall Survival after Radical Cystoprostatectomy

Introduction and Objective: To determine incidentally found prostate cancer frequency after radical cystoprostatectomy and impact on overall survival after RCP.

Materials and Methods: The records of 81 men who underwent cystoprostatectomy for transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder at our institution from January 2000 to December 2009 were reviewed. The vital status of the study group was assessed as of September 1, 2009, by passive follow-up, using data from the population registry.

Results: The 81 men underwent RCP. The incidental prostate cancer was found in the specimens of 27 (33.3%) patients. 13 (48.1%) of 27 prostate cancer cases were clinically significant. Clinically significant cancer was associated with higher Gleason sum, risk of extracapsular invasion and positive margins. For 3 patients (11.1%), an extraprostatic extension was found during the histopathological examination. For 2 patients (7.4%) - positive margins, for 1 patient (3.7%) – Gleason sum 8 and for the rest 7 patients bigger than 5 cm³ volume tumor and Gleason sum 7 was found during the final histopathological examination. The mean follow-up time was 39.2 ± 33.8 months (varies from 0.8 to 131.2 months). Patients with bladder cancer and incidentally found prostate cancer lived shorter neither patients without prostate cancer (28.1 ± 27.5 and 45.5 ± 35.40 months). Higher overall survival (p=0.03) was found in patient group with bladder cancer without incidentally diagnosed prostate cancer.

Conclusions: Incidentally found prostate cancer is often found after the radical cystoprostatectomy. There are indications that prostate cancer has influence on survival of patients with bladder cancer after radical cystoprostatectomy.