#### Consequences of urological cancer treatment – an overview-

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#### **Hippocrates**

• Primum non nocere





## **Decision on treatment**

- Balance between benefit and risk
  - Higher risk can be accepted in cancer surgery
  - Inform patients about risk of surgery
  - Shared decision between surgeon and patient





# Radical cystectomy (RC)

- 30 day mortality 3%
- 90 day mortality 8%
- High perioperative blood loss
- Long operative time
- Long hospital stay
- High risk for complications
  - Approximately 35%
    - Major = 10%
    - Minor = 25%



# **RC** complications

- Gastrointestinal
  - Bowel leakage
  - Bowel obstruction
- Urinary leakage
- Infections
  - Recurrent pyelonephritis
  - Fungal infections



# **RT for bladder cancer**

- 30 day mortality 0,3%
- 90 day mortality 1,7%
- Recurrence in 44%
  - Salvage cystectomy for 20%
    - Mortality higher after salvage RT
      - 30day = 9%
      - 90 day = 16%
- Complications
  - Gastrointestinal
  - Genitourinary



## **RC vs RT for bladder cancer**

- Comparable 5 year survival
  37% for both treatments
- RT better tolerated
- Both RT and RC valid as primary treatment
- For elderly and frail patients
  - Less is more



### Case 1 - Bladder cancer

- 75 year old female
  - DM II
  - High blood pressure
  - Psoriasis
- Diagnosed 2018 with T1G3 TCC
  - TURBT + second look TURBT
  - 6 + 3 BCG installations
- BCG cystit



### **BCG** cystit

- Failure to various treatments
  - Bladder dilatation
  - Tuberculous treatment
  - Antibiotic and fungal treatment
  - Pain killers
- Severe symptoms
  - Pain in suprapubic region
  - Frequent voiding
  - Hematuria



# **Cystectomy in May 2019**

- Robotically assisted
  - Discharged 2 days after surgery
  - Symptoms resolved completely
  - No complications to surgery
  - No signs of recidive



# Radical prostatectomy (RP)

- Retropubic (RRP)
- Laparoscopic (LRP)
- Robotic-assisted (RARP)





#### Ad Ress dts f pæqts r RP

#### **Urinary incontinence**

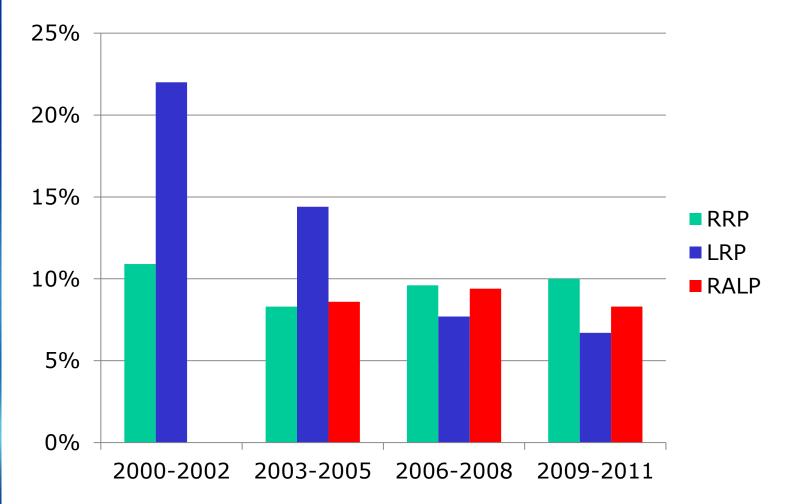


#### **Erectile dysfunction**





#### **Readmission rate**

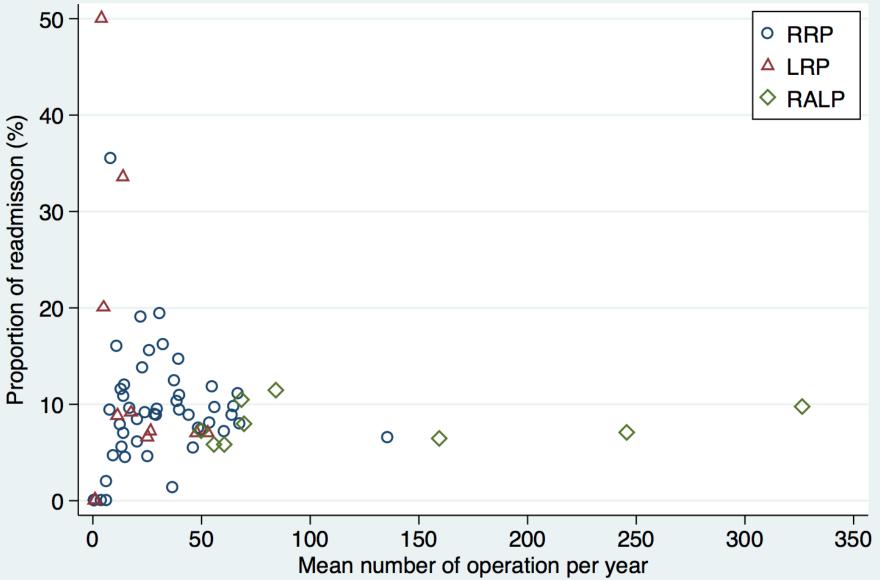




### **RRP vs RARP**

- 19,712 men included 2004-2014
  - 11,212 RRP
  - 8,500 RARP
- Adverse events mostly similar
- RARP:
  - Anastomotic stricture 🗸
  - Incisional hernia 🔶

#### Surgical volume and readmisson





# Radiotherapy (RT)

• External beam radiotherapy



Radiotherapy treatment.



#### **Adverse effects RT**

#### Genitourinary

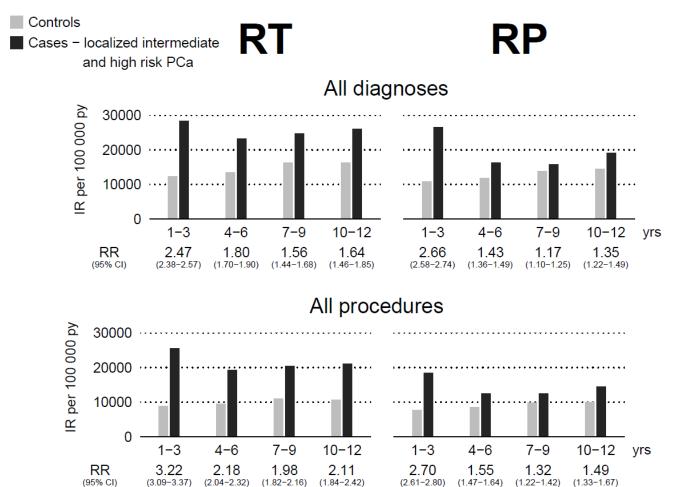


#### Gastrointestinal





#### Long term adverse events Surgery vs. Radiotherapy





# RALP vs. RT

- Oncological result comparable
- Adverse events different
  - RALP
    - ED and urinary incontinence

– RT

- Genitourinary and Gastrointestinal
- Long term adverse events more common
- Which adverse events can the patient accept?



# Nephrectomy

- Partial (PN) or radical (RN)
  - Similar overall survival
  - Better renal function after PN
- Open or laparoscopic
  - Risk of complications comparable
- 30 day mortality 0.5%
  - Increases with higher age and stage
  - Has decreased over time



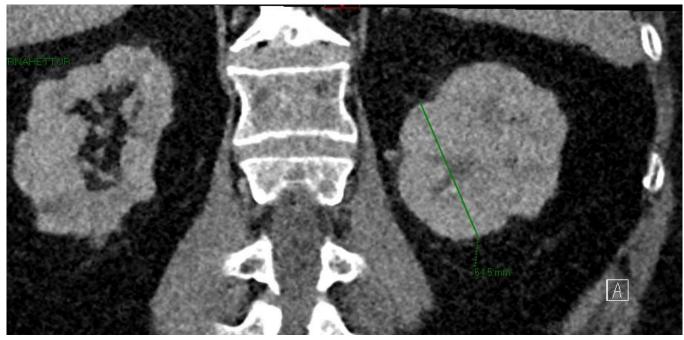
## Case 2 - Kidney cancer

- 72 year old male
  - High blood pressure
  - Paroxysmal a. fib
  - Recurrent cellulitis left leg
  - Empyema 2015
  - BPH
  - Sleep apnea
- 6,5 cm tumour left kidney
  - Incidental finding on CT thorax



# **Further investigation**

- Pre-op GFR = 84ml
  - Kreatinin 81 umol/L
- Biopsy from tumour
  - RCC Fuhrman grade 2





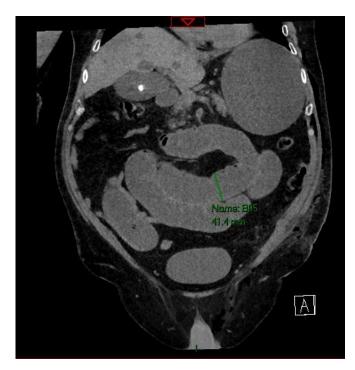
## Case 2 cont.

- Robot assisted radical nephrectomy
  - 18. November 2019
  - No early complications
  - Discharged 19. November 2019
- Readmitted to local hospital
  - 23. November 2019
  - Nausea and vomiting
  - Admitted to surgical ward



# **Post-operative ileus**

- Laparotomy 25. November 2019
  - Hernia in one of the surgical ports
  - Ileus resolved after surgery
- ICU post-op
  - A. Fib
  - Kidney failure
- Now recovered





# Complications

- Part of the game
  - But can be reduced
    - High volume centres
    - ERAS
    - Quit smoking
- Select patients carefully
  - Other treatments for high risk patients
  - Inform patients on the risk pre-op



# What to do?

- Keep the risk of complications low
- Surgical audit
  - Know your complications
- Quality indicators
  - Compare your complications with others and over time



#### Hospital stay vs. Readmissions Landspitali Reykjavik

- Red = Hospital stay (days)
- Blue = Readmissions (%)



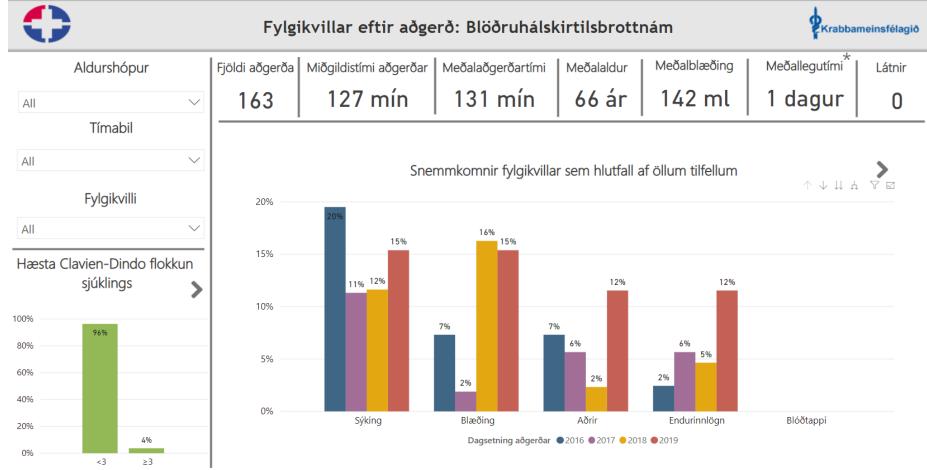


## Surgical audit - RALP

- An example of electronic form
  - Saved in patient charts
  - Registered post-operatively

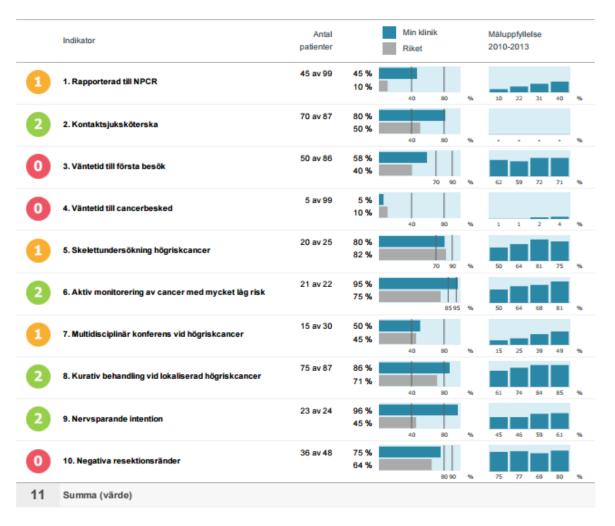


# **Monitoring of results**





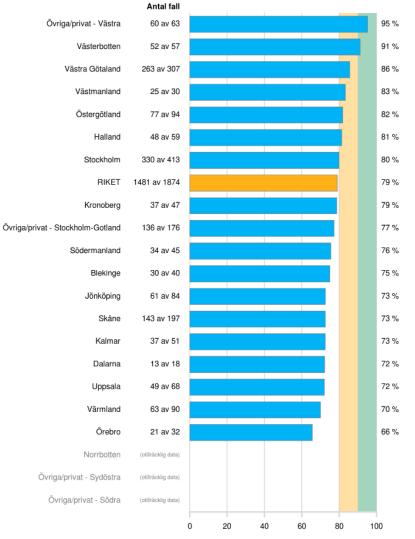
### **Quality indicators**



#### www.npcr.se



#### Quality report in Sweden Negative surgical border







### Murphy's law

Anything that can go wrong... will go -Wrong-





## Case 3 - Vasectomy

- 44 year old male
- Healthy
  - No medication
  - No riskfactors for infection
- Vasectomy December 2019
  - No problems during surgery
  - Out-patient care



## Two weeks after surgery

- Increased pain in scrotum
  - Post-op infection
    - Admission to local hospital
    - Iv antibiotics
- No response to treatment
  - Strep. Pyogenes in culture
  - Antibiotics changed
- Still not responding
  - Admitted to university hospital



# On admission

- Septic
  - High fever, tachycard and hypotensive
- Acute surgery
  - Necrosis
  - Recession scrotal wall
- PAD
  - Necrotizing fascitis





### Case 3 cont.

- Recovered after surgery
  - Vital signs stable
- Plastic surgeons take over treatmens
  - Fish skin treatment
  - Skin transplant
- Currently discharged

# Thank you