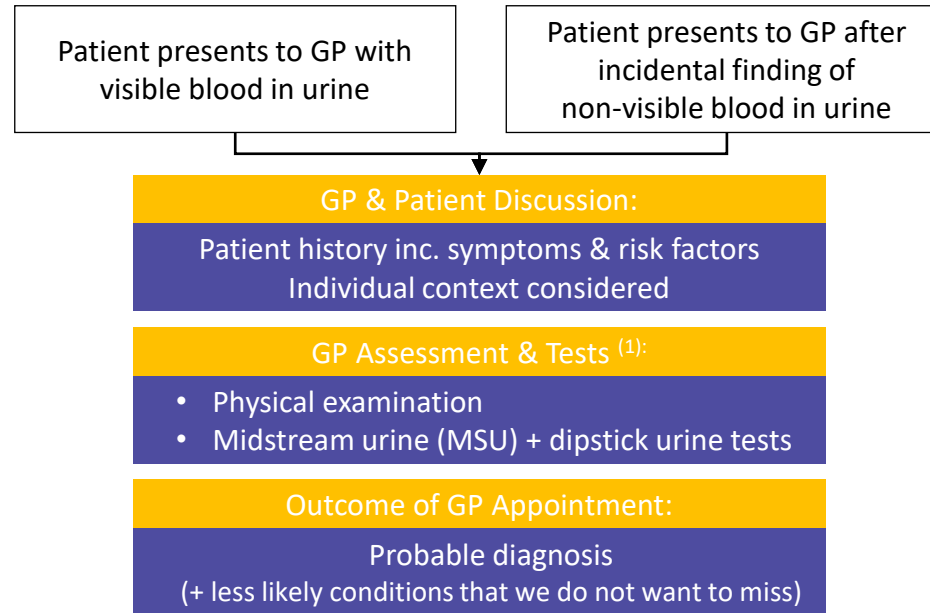


# Bladder Cancer Diagnosis Pathway – A Patient Guide

## Key Points:

- (1) This framework is a guide to assist patients to communicate effectively with their GP during the investigation of a possible bladder cancer diagnosis.
- (2) No GP testing will exclude a bladder cancer diagnosis with 100% accuracy. The more tests a patient has the less likely that this will result in a false negative result. The gold standard procedure to diagnose bladder cancer is a cystoscopy (inc. biopsy).



## Notes:

- (1) Dipstick urine test results available immediately. MSU test sample sent to pathology lab and results available in ~48 hours.
- (2) If one or more of these tests indicate a high risk of bladder cancer then GP should contact urologist to arrange an urgent appointment.
- (3) GP & patient to determine if these 3 tests are required & how urgently. Each test will reduce the likelihood of a false negative. Depending on results of these tests then move to either urologist referral or GP review.
- (4) GP will progress appropriate treatment/referral for suspected non bladder cancer diagnosis.
- (5) GP & patient to agree a specific review period. As part of this monitor/review period the GP may recommend repeat urine MSU/dipstick tests.
- (6) It is important to escalate the monitor/review process and to commence referral for further testing or specialist review if patient symptoms are persistent or worsening.

