

Xpert bladder cancer monitor test for bladder cancer surveillance

Submission date 11/03/2017	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 15/03/2017	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 25/09/2017	Condition category Cancer	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Bladder cancer is one of the most common types of cancer worldwide. The most common type of bladder cancer is non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC) and accounts for around 75% of all newly diagnosed cases. This is where the tumor is confined to the bladder and has not spread to other parts of the body. In patients who have had a bladder tumour removed, they are usually followed up regularly in order to make sure the cancer has not returned. This is done using a procedure called white-light imaging (WLI) cystoscopy, in which a cystoscope (a thin, lighted tube with a lens) is passed up through the urethra (the tube through which you urinate). The bladder is then filled with water or saltwater solution in order to stretch the bladder walls to identify suspicious lesions (damaged areas). This procedure has to be done regularly, which can be inconvenient and uncomfortable for patients. The Xpert® Bladder Cancer Monitor is a device which tests whether certain chemical indicators (biomarkers) are present in urine which could suggest that the cancer has come back. The aim of this study is to find out whether monitoring patients with the Xpert® Bladder Cancer Monitor is as accurate as regular cystoscopies.

Who can participate?

Adults who have a previous history of non-muscle invasive bladder cancer

What does the study involve?

Participants attend routine monitoring appointments as they would usually (every three months for the first two years after first diagnosis of bladder cancer, then every six months for the fifth year, and yearly thereafter). At these appointments, patients undergo a cystoscopy, which involves a thin, lighted tube with a lens being passed up through the urethra (the tube through which you urinate) into the bladder to, and urinary cytology, which involves testing urine for abnormal cells that could suggest the cancer has come back. Participants also provide a urine sample which is then tested in the Xpert Bladder Cancer Monitor for markers that the cancer has come back. The results of the usual tests and the new test with the Xpert Bladder Cancer Monitor are then compared to find out how accurate the Xpert Bladder Cancer Monitor is.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

There are no direct benefits or risks involved with participating.

Where is the study run from?
Medical University Innsbruck (Austria)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?
September 2016 to December 2018

Who is funding the study?
Medical University Innsbruck (Austria)

Who is the main contact?
Dr Renate Pichler
renate.pichler@tirol-kliniken.at

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
Dr Renate Pichler

Contact details
Medical University Innsbruck
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6020

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
1

Study information

Scientific Title
Xpert bladder cancer monitor for the surveillance of patients with a previous history of non-muscle invasive bladder cancer: a diagnostic accuracy study

Study objectives
The aim of this study is to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of a novel qualitative in vitro urinary test, the Xpert® Bladder Cancer Monitor, compared to cystoscopy and urinary cytology as the gold standard for bladder cancer surveillance at a single institution.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Local Ethical Committee of the Medical University Innsbruck, 12/05/2016, ref: AN2016-0056; 360 /4.7 and 368/5.12 (3954a)

Study design

Prospective single-centre case series diagnostic accuracy study

Primary study design

Observational

Study type(s)

Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Non-muscle invasive bladder cancer

Interventions

Following provision of informed consent to participate, participants attend routine appointments as part of their usual care every three months for the first two years after first diagnosis of bladder cancer, then every six months for the fifth year, and yearly thereafter. At these appointments, participants undergo the following procedures:

Urinary cytology:

Urine cytology is a test to look for abnormal cells in the voided urine and bladder washing. The cytopathological Evaluation will be performed according to the Paris Classification System including 7 diagnostic categories.

Cystoscopy:

A cystoscope is a thin tube with a camera and light on the end. During a cystoscopy, this tube is inserted through the urethra transurethrally and into the bladder, analyzing and visualizing the inside of the bladder. The Urethra is the tube that carries urine out of your bladder. Magnified images from the camera are displayed on a screen where your doctor can see them.

Xpert Bladder Cancer Monitor test:

3 ml of voided urine is inserted in the Xpert reagents kit within one hour after urine sample collection. Then, 4 ml of the mixture is inserted into the self-contained PCR cartridge before the RT-PCR can be started. The results will be provided after approximately 90 minutes. 5 mRNA Targets will be measured by RT-PCR.

Intervention Type

Procedure/Surgery

Primary outcome(s)

Diagnostic accuracy of the Xpert Bladder Cancer monitor to detect bladder cancer recurrence is assessed by measuring sensitivity, specificity, NPV and PPV

Key secondary outcome(s)

No secondary outcome measures

Completion date

31/12/2018

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Aged 18 years and over
2. Previous history of non-muscle invasive bladder cancer

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Muscle-invasive bladder cancer
2. Primary diagnosis of bladder cancer
3. Aged under 18 years

Date of first enrolment

01/01/2017

Date of final enrolment

30/09/2017

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Austria

Study participating centre

Medical University Innsbruck

Department of Urology

Anichstraße 35

Innsbruck

Austria

6020

Sponsor information

Organisation

Medical University Innsbruck

ROR

<https://ror.org/03pt86f80>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

Funder Name

Medical University Innsbruck

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request from Renate Pichler, Medical University Innsbruck, Department of Urology, Anichstreet 35, A-6020 Innsbruck.

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/01/2018		Yes	No