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Evaluation of lymph node surgery in patients with upper urinary tract carcinoma

Submission date 09/09/2015	**Recruitment status** Recruiting	[ ] Prospectively registered [ ] Protocol [ ] Statistical analysis plan [ ] Results [ ] Individual participant data [X] Record updated in last year
Registration date 07/10/2015	**Overall study status** Ongoing	
Last Edited 09/04/2025	**Condition category** Cancer	

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims
The most common type of bladder cancer is transitional cell bladder cancer (TCC), also known as urothelial carcinoma. This type of bladder cancer starts in the cells that line the inside of the bladder (transitional cells), which are designed to expand when the bladder is full and contract when it is empty. These same cells also line the tubes which carry urine from the kidney to the bladder (ureter) and out of the body (urethra). Cancers of the upper urinary tract are most common in the renal pelvis (the part of the kidney that connects to the ureters) or the renal calyces (the part of the kidney where urine is collected). The main treatment for this is an operation called a nephroureterectomy, where the kidney and renal pelvis is removed. In some cases of urothelial carcinoma, the cancerous cells can spread around the body (metastases). In order to find out the extent of this an operation called a retroperitoneal lymphadenectomy is performed, in which the lymph nodes (swellings which produce white blood cells) are removed and examined. There is little evidence of nephroureterectomies and retroperitoneal lymphadenectomies being carried out at the same time. The aim of this study is to find out where lymph node metastases are located in urothelial carcinomas of the upper urinary tract.

Who can participate?
Adults with advanced urothelial carcinoma in Sweden.

What does the study involve?
At the time of surgery, the location of lymph node metastases is recorded in all patients. Over a two year follow up period, imagining is completed in order to find out if the lymph node metastases have returned. For 90 days after surgery, patients attend follow up appointments so that any surgical complications from the surgery can be recorded.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?
There are no specific benefits of participating in the study. There are no risks of participating other than the usual risks which accompany major surgery.

Where is the study run from?
Skåne University Hospital (Sweden)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?
January 2015 to January 2028

Who is funding the study?
Lund University (Sweden)

Who is the main contact?
Dr Fredrik Liedberg
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Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
N/A

Study information

Scientific Title
Lymphadenectomy in urothelial carcinoma in the renal pelvis/calyces (LURP-study)

Acronym
LURP-study

Study objectives
This study aims to find where lymph node metastases are located in urothelial carcinomas of the upper urinary tract.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
The Ethics Board of Lund University, 09/06/2013, ref: 2013/321

Study design
Single-centre observational case series

Primary study design
Observational

Study type(s)
Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Urothelial carcinoma of the upper urinary tract

Interventions
At the time the retroperitoneal lymphadenectomy is performed on the participants, the location of the lymph node metastases is recorded. The participants are then monitored for 90 days post-surgery for post-surgical complications. After two years, using radiological methods, the location of any further metastases are recorded.

Intervention Type
Procedure/Surgery

Primary outcome(s)
Location of lymph node metastasis measured at retroperitoneal lymphadenectomy during follow up if the patients suffer from lymph node recurrence, within a two year period.

Key secondary outcome(s))
Post surgical complications are monitored throughout 90 days after surgery, by examining patient charts. After 90 days, a Clavien score between 0 and 5 is determined.

Completion date
01/01/2028

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
1. Aged 18 years or over
2. Locally advanced high grade urothelial carcinoma in the renal pelvis or upper 2/3 of the ureter (Clinical stage > T1)

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Adult

Lower age limit
18 years

Sex
All

Key exclusion criteria
Clinical suspicion of non-muscle invasive UUTUC

Date of first enrolment
01/01/2014

Date of final enrolment
01/03/2027

Locations

Countries of recruitment
Norway

Sweden

Study participating centre
Skåne University Hospital
Södra Förstadsgatan 101
Malmö
Sweden
20502

Study participating centre
St Olavs University Hospital of Trondheim
Department of Urology
Norway
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Sponsor information

Organisation
Lund University

ROR
https://ror.org/012a77v79

Funder(s)

Funder type
University/education

Funder Name
Lund University

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan
The data-sharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available at a later date

IPD sharing plan summary
Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes