

Non-invasive diagnosis of urinary bladder cancer

Submission date 02/09/2020	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 04/09/2020	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 04/05/2023	Condition category Cancer	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Urothelial cancer (cancer in the bladder, ureter or renal pelvis) is amongst the most common malignancies in the world. The disease mainly affects the elderly, while it is uncommon among those younger than 50 years of age, with a median age of 73 years at diagnosis. About three quarters of patients diagnosed with urothelial cancer (UC) are men.

The most common symptom of UC is macroscopic haematuria (visible blood in the urine). According to clinical guidelines, macroscopic haematuria should be investigated with cystoscopy and computed tomography with urographic imaging (CT urography) of the upper urinary tract (ureter and renal pelvis). In Sweden, a standardised care pathway has been in effect since 2015 which mandates this investigation for all patients older than 50 years of age with macroscopic haematuria, and which should be completed within one week. More than 90 % of UC is located in the bladder (bladder cancer), with about 2500 new cases in Sweden annually, most of which are diagnosed with cystoscopy.

Among patients investigated in such a standardised care pathway, 8-10 % are diagnosed with UC. Both cystoscopy and radiologic imaging of all patients with macroscopic haematuria are very resource-intensive, leading to delays completing the investigations beyond the mandated week. In addition, cystoscopy is an invasive procedure with significant discomfort, and which leads to infections in up to 5 % of patients. It is therefore desirable to develop a non-invasive assay to better select patients for whom cystoscopy can be avoided, and thus be able to concentrate resources on the patients who are more likely to need timely investigations.

Non-invasive tests have been studied previously. The first was urine cytology, which shown however to have a high variability between those assessing the results and low sensitivity, especially for low-grade tumours. UroVysion was developed as an adjunct to cytology and is a fluorescence in-situ hybridisation (FISH) analysis of urine cytology, which detects specific genetic amplifications in urothelial cells. However the sensitivity of this test is still too low to be used to exclude further investigations, and it still suffers from a high variability.

Recently, newer mRNA and epigenetic-based assays have been reported and made commercially available. Xpert Bladder Cancer Detection is an assay based on levels of specific mRNA in urine,

which are elevated in UC. It has reported a very high sensitivity, but only where data has been assessed retrospectively after a diagnosis of UC. The result is given as a risk of cancer so that the threshold for further action can be modified depending on the clinical setting.

CT urography, which is the clinical standard used to detect urothelial cancer in the upper urinary tract, can also visualise urinary bladder cancer. It has previously been shown that by timing the contrast phases appropriately, bladder cancer can be detected with high sensitivity without performing more series or using a higher radiation dose. This protocol is therefore currently in clinical use at most centres. However, the results have not been validated outside the initial investigation centre.

The aims of this project are therefore to evaluate the Xpert Bladder Cancer Detection test and CT urography, separately and combined, in a prospective study of patients investigated in a standardised care pathway.

Who can participate?

All patients referred for evaluation of macroscopic haematuria according to the standardised care pathway at participating centres will be offered participation.

What does the study involve?

Prior to cystoscopy participants will give a urine sample and fill out a questionnaire regarding their symptoms. Participants will undergo cystoscopy (A thin camera inserted into the urethra) and CT urography (a scan of the pelvis). Participants with signs of, or suspected signs of, urothelial cancer from these tests will have the urine sample analysed with GeneXpert Bladder Cancer Detection. Subjects with negative findings of urothelial cancer will be randomised for analysis or not. The outcome of investigations for urothelial malignancy up to one year after enrolment will be collected retrospectively from medical records.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The participants and clinical physicians will be blinded to the results of the urine analysis, so participants will not themselves have any benefits, but there are no physical risks associated with participation.

Where is the study run from?

The Department of Urology, Sahlgrenska University Hospital (Sweden), in collaboration with the Department of Surgery, NU-sjukvården (Sweden)

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

From September 2019 to January 2024

Who is funding the study?

Grants from the Swedish state under the agreement between the Swedish government and the county councils, the ALF-agreement (ALFGBG-873181), and from the Swedish Society of Medicine (SLS-890771)

Who is the main contact?

Dr Henrik Kjölhede
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Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Additional identifiers**Study information****Scientific Title**

Non-invasive diagnosis of urothelial carcinoma with urinary biomarkers and imaging after macroscopic haematuria

Study objectives

Urine analysis using GeneXpert Bladder Cancer Detection and/or CT urography can be used to select patients with macroscopic haematuria, for whom the risk of underlying urothelial malignancy is so low that cystoscopy is not needed.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Approved 11/12/2019, Swedish Ethical Review Authority (Box 2110, 750 02 Uppsala; +46 10-4750800; registrator@etikprovning.se), ref: 2019-05582

Primary study design

Observational

Study design

Prospective observational case-control single-centre study

Study type(s)

Diagnostic

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Diagnostic workup in patients with macroscopic haematuria

Interventions

Patients undergoing diagnostic workup according to a standardised care pathway for macroscopic haematuria will leave urine sample prior to cystoscopy. For the participants where cystoscopy detects a suspected urinary bladder cancer (expected 8% of all included participants) and a random sample of 1 in 15 with normal cystoscopy, GeneXpert Bladder Cancer Detection analysis will be performed. All participants will also undergo a computed tomography urography, including an image sequence with contrast in late arterial phase, according to the standardised care pathway.

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome(s)

Diagnosis of urinary bladder cancer within one year of enrolment collected retrospectively from medical records at 1 year after enrolment

Key secondary outcome(s)

There are no secondary outcome measures

Completion date

01/01/2024

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Aged ≥ 50 years
2. Referred to participating centres for evaluation of macroscopic haematuria according to standardised care pathway
3. Able to give signed informed consent

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

1516

Key exclusion criteria

1. History of urothelial carcinoma
2. Unable to give voided urine sample/has urine catheter

Date of first enrolment

09/09/2020

Date of final enrolment

31/12/2022

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Sweden

Study participating centre

Kirurgmottagning Uddevalla Sjukhus

Fjällvägen 9

Uddevalla

Sweden

45180

Sponsor information

Organisation

Västra Götaland Regional Council

ROR

<https://ror.org/00a4x6777>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Svenska Läkaresällskapet

Alternative Name(s)

Swedish Society of Medicine, Swedish Medical Society, SLS

Funding Body Type

Private sector organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Other non-profit organizations

Location

Sweden

Funder Name

ALF-agreement: Swedish state under the agreement between the Swedish government and the county councils

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 Henrik Kjölhede, henrik.kjolhede@vgregion.se, on publication of results and for 10 years, for research purposes by researchers in public institutions within the European Union, in anonymised form.

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Protocol file		04/09/2020	08/09/2020	No	No