高雄榮民總醫院 膀胱癌診療原則

2018年05月22日第一版

泌尿道癌醫療團隊擬訂

注意事項:這個診療原則主要作為醫師和其他保健專家診療癌症病人參 考之用。假如你是一個癌症病人,直接引用這個診療原則並 不恰當,只有你的醫師才能決定給你最恰當的治療。

會議討論

上次會議:2017/05/09

本共識與上一版的差異

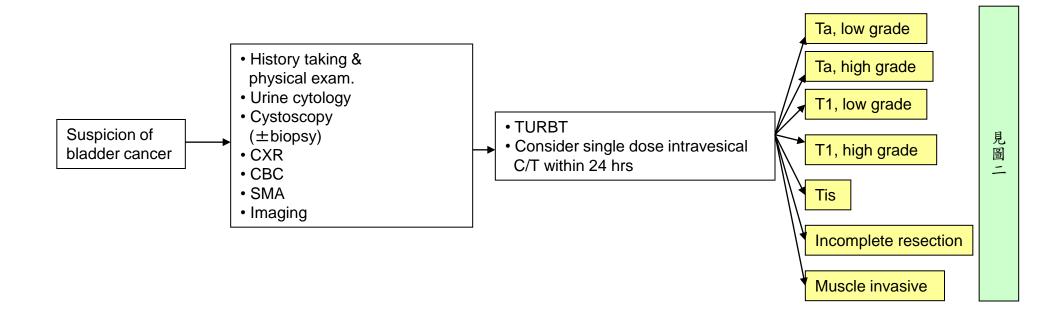
上一版	新版
1.無免疫治療.	1.新增用於新輔助及第四期或化療無效可使用免疫治療選項. 2.新增參考文獻NO7-9.

膀胱癌(圖一)

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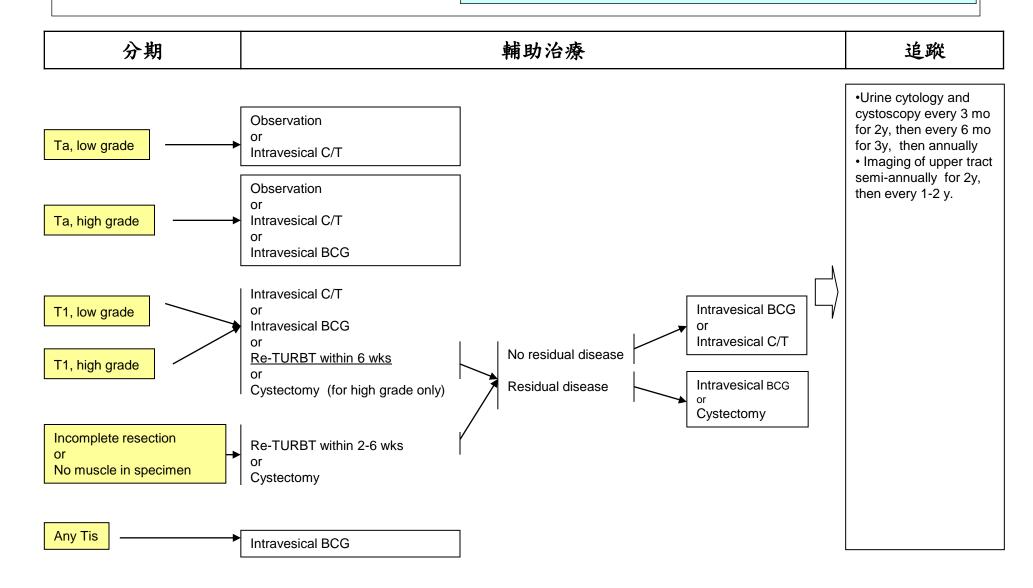
臨床表徵 初期評估 診斷、治療 分期



^{*} Imaging of upper tract may include IVP, ultrasonography, CT urography or MR urography.

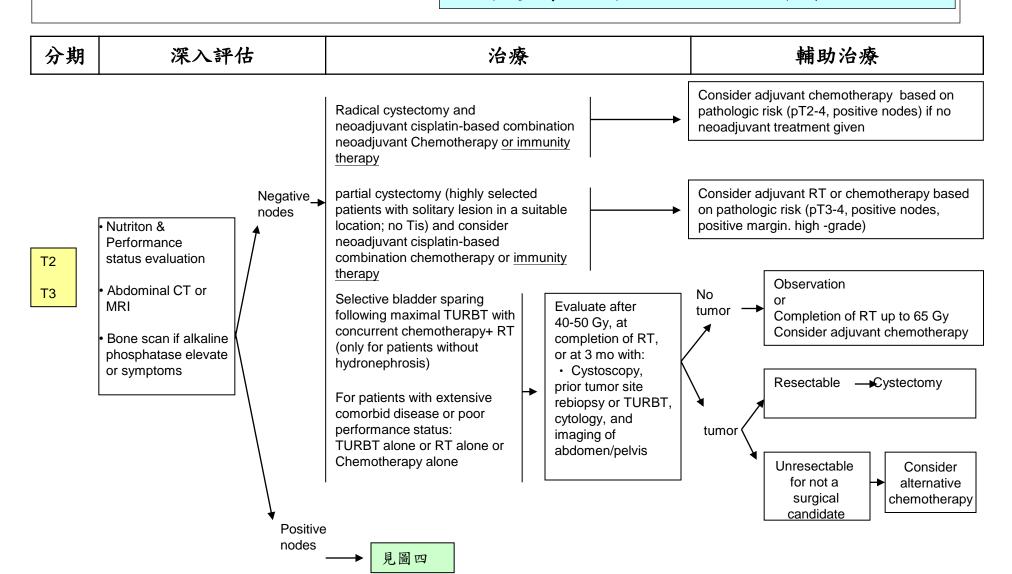
膀胱癌(圖二)

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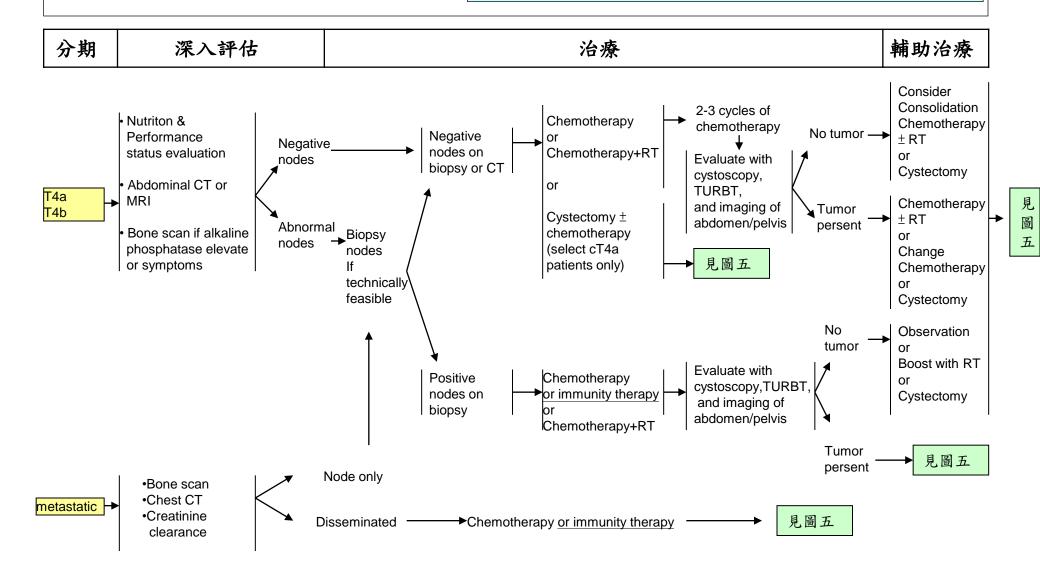
膀胱癌(圖三)

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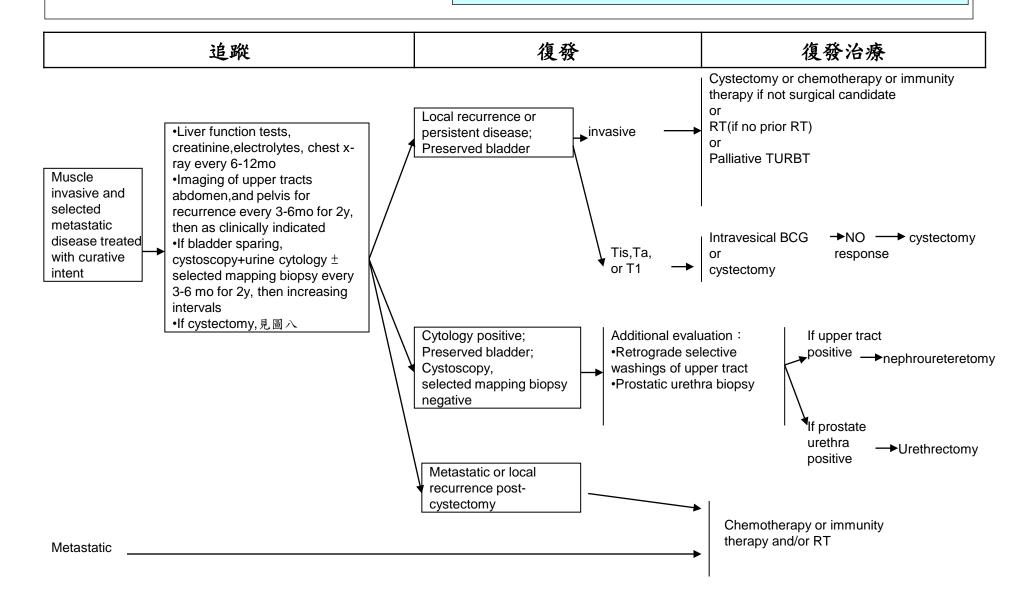
膀胱癌(圖四)

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膀胱癌(圖五)

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膀胱癌(圖六)

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Principle of surgical management

TURBT: Papillarv

- · Adequate resection with muscle If papillary high-grade lesion
- Re-resection If incomplete initial resection, no muscle in specimen or large lesion

TURBT: Tis

- Multiple random biopsies
- Biopsy adjacent to tumor
- Prostate urethral biopsies

TURBT: invasive

- Repeat re-resection:
 - ▶ If no muscle in biopsy
 - ► Small fragment of T2 insufficient to attribute risk
- Repeat TURBT should be considered if first TURBT does not allow adequate staging or attribution of risk factor for treatment selection or when using bladder-preserving treatment by chemotherapy and/or RT

PARTIAL CYSTECTOMY

- Solitary lesion in location amenable to segmental resection with adequate margin, no Tis
- Pelvic lymphadenectomy should be performed in conjunction with the segmental cystectomy

RADICAL CYSTECTOMY

 Radical cystectomy should include bilateral node dissection at a minimum including common, internal and external iliac nodes, and obturator nodes

膀胱癌(圖七)

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Non-Urothelial carcinoma of urinary bladder

Same as Urothelial cell carcinoma management with the following Issues:

Mixed Histology

- •Urothelial carcinoma plus pure squamous, glandular adenocarcinoma, micropapillary, nested, plasmacytoid, sarcomatoid should be identified because of the potential to have a more aggressive natural history.
- •Follow Urothelial Carcinoma of the Bladder guidelines with complete response less likely if bladder sparing considered

Pure Squamous:

•Cystectomy, RT,or other agents commonly used with squamous cell carcinoma of other sites such as 5-FU, taxanes, methotrexate, etc.

Adenocarcinoma

- Radical cystectomy or partial cystectomy
- •Conventional chemotherapy (eg, MVAC) for urothelial carcinoma is not effective, however, the use of chemotherapy or RT should be individualized and maybe of potential benefit in select patients.
- Consider alternative therapy or clinical trial

Any Small-cell component:

- •Neoadjuvant or adjuvant chemotherapy using small-cell regimens and local treatment (cystectomy or radiotherapy)
- •Primary chemotherapy regimens similar to small cell lung cancer. see small cell lung cancer Guidelines

Urachal Carcinoma:

- •Requires complete urachal resection
- •Conventional chemotherapy for urothelial carcinoma Is not effective, however, the use of chemotherapy or RT should be individualized and maybe of potential benefit in select patients.

Primary Bladder Sarcoma

See Soft Tissue Sarcoma Guidelines

膀胱癌(圖八)

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Follow-up after cystectomy

After a radical cystectomy

- •Urine cytology, creatinine, electrolytes, every 3 to 6 months for 2 years and then as clinically indicated
- •Imaging of the chest, abdomen, and pelvis every 3 to 12 months for 2 years based on risk of recurrence and then as clinically indicated
- •Urethral wash cytology, every 6 to 12 month; particularly if Tis was found within the bladder or prostatic urethra
- •if a continent diversion was created, monitor for vitamin B12 deficiency annually

After a partial cystectomy

- •Same follow-up as above, in addition to the following:
- ► Serial cytologic examinations and cystoscopies at 3-month intervals to monitor for relapse in the bladder

膀胱癌(圖九)

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Principle of intravesical treatment

Intravesical chemotherapy:

Initiated within 24 hours after resection

Regimen: epirubicin 50mg or mitomycin-C 30mg in 50cc normal saline Induction therapy: initiated 2 weeks after resection, weekly for 6 weeks

Maintenance therapy: role uncertain

Intravesical BCG therapy:

Induction therapy:

Initiated 2-4 weeks after resection

Once weekly for 6 weeks

Regimen: BCG in 50cc normal saline

Maintenance therapy

81 mg BCG intravesical instillation once weekly for 1-3weeks at 3^{rd} , 6^{th} , 12^{th} , 18^{th} , 24^{th} month

Regimen: BCG in 50cc normal saline

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* Perioperative chemotherapy (Neoadjuvant or Adiuvant)
Regimens:

Regimen	Dosage		
	Methotrexate	30MG/M2 on D1 or D2 of a 14 day cycle	
Dose-Dense	vinblastine	3MG/M2 on D1 or D2	
MVEC	Epirubicin	45MG/M2 on D1 or D2	
	Cisplatin	70MG/M2 on D1	References:NO2
MVEC	Methotrexate	30MG/M2 on D1,15,22	
	vinblastine	3MG/M2 on D2,15.22	
	Epirubicin	45MG/M2 on D2	References:NO3
	Cisplatin/Carbopatin	70MG/M2 on D2/AUCx4~6MG	
Gemcitabine/Cisplatin	Gemcitabine	1000MG/M2 on D1,8,15 of a 28 day cycle	
	Cisplatin/Carbopatin	70MG/M2 on D2/AUCx4~6MG	References:NO4

註:1.CCr <60使用Carbopatin 2.This dose should not combined with radiation

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* chemotherapy for metastative disease Regimens:

Regimen	Dosage		
Dose-Dense MVEC	Methotrexate	30MG/M2 on D1 or D2 of a 14 day cycle	
	vinblastine	3MG/M2 on D1 or D2	
	Epirubicin	45MG/M2 on D1 or D2	
	Cisplatin	70MG/M2 on D1	References:NO2
MVEC	Methotrexate	30MG/M2 on D1,15,22	
	vinblastine	3MG/M2 on D2,15.22	
	Epirubicin	45MG/M2 on D2	References:NO3
	Cisplatin/Carbopatin	70MG/M2 on D2/AUCx4~6MG	
Gemcitabine/Cisplatin	Gemcitabine/Cisplatin Gemcitabine 1000MG/M2 on D1,8,15 of a 28 day		lay cycle
First-line	Cisplatin/Carbopatin	70MG/M2 on D2/AUCx4~6MG	References:NO4

註:1.CCr <60使用Carbopatin 2.This dose should not combined with radiation

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* Perioperative immunity therapy (Neoadjuvant or metastative disease) Regimens:

Regimen	Dosage	
Aterolizumab	1200MG	in N/S 250ml IVD 60 min (3週一次)
Nivolumab	3MG/KG	in N/S 100ml drip 60 min (2週一次)
Pembrolizumab	200MG	in N/S 100ml drip 30 min (3週一次)

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Principles of chemotherapy management Δ Dose-Dense MVEC regimen with growth factor support for 3 or 4 cycles Δ MVEC regimen regimen for 6 cycles Δ Gemcitabine/Cisplatin regimen for 6 cycles

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*CCRT Regimens:

Regimen	Dosage		
Cisplatin alone	Cisplatin	35MG/M2 weekly	References:NO3

Reference

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