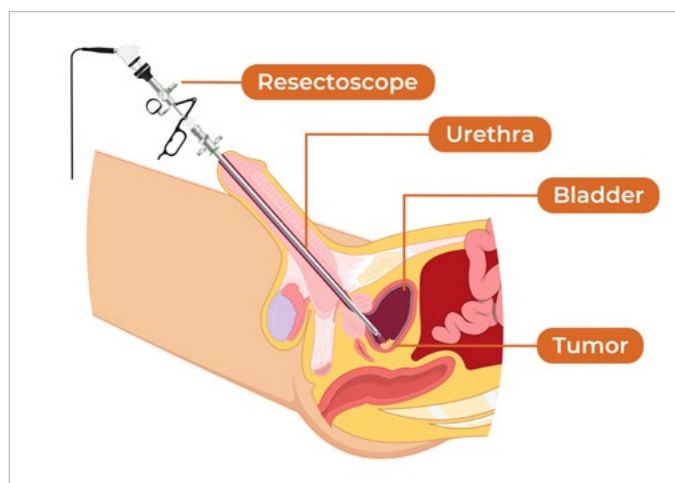


What is TURBT?

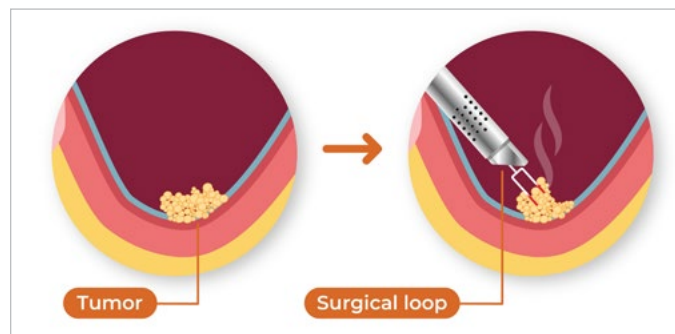
A transurethral resection of the bladder tumor (TURBT) is a surgery to diagnose and treat bladder cancer. It is done in the hospital, and most people go home the same day. However, some may need to stay overnight depending on their health or the size of the tumor.

During the TURBT, the doctor inserts a special tool called a **resectoscope** through the urethra (the tube where urine leaves the body) to look at the bladder. The patient is under anesthesia (either general or spinal). The doctor uses a small, electrified loop on the tool to remove the bladder tumor.

A **pathologist** checks the tumor to find out the **stage** and grade of the cancer.



After the TURBT, your doctor may place a **chemotherapy** drug into your bladder to help lower the chance of the cancer coming back.



ASK YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM

- What will the TURBT results tell you?
- Will I need a **catheter** to drain my urine when I go home?
- Will I get any other treatments during the TURBT?
- How long will it take to recover after the TURBT?
- When will you get the **pathology** report? How will you share them with me?
- How much experience do you have with the TURBT procedure?
- Will you use special tools like enhanced cystoscopy during my TURBT?

TERMS TO KNOW

- **Anesthesia:** Medicine that stops pain and feeling during a procedure.
- **Biopsy:** Taking a small sample of tissue to check for disease.
- **Catheter:** A soft tube used to drain urine from the bladder.
- **Chemotherapy:** Medicine used to treat cancer.
- **Cystoscopy:** A test that uses a thin tube with a light to look inside the bladder and urethra.
- **Pathology:** Testing body tissue in a lab to diagnose disease.
- **Pathologist:** A doctor who looks at cells and tissues under a microscope to find diseases.
- **Resection:** Cutting out tissue or part of an organ.
- **Resectoscope:** A thin tool with a light and camera, used to remove tissue from the bladder.
- **Stage:** How far cancer has spread in the body.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW: Advice from bladder cancer patients who have experience with TURBT.

BEFORE A TURBT

Bring a friend or family member to take notes on what the doctor says.

- Ask your doctor what type of anesthesia (medicine to prevent pain) you will get for the TURBT.
- Check with your doctor about any tests you need to do before the TURBT and when and where they will happen.
- Find out where your TURBT will take place and what will happen on the day of the procedure.

DURING A TURBT

- The doctor will use tools to cut away any tumors from the lining of your bladder.
- After the tumor is removed, the doctor may use a small electric current to stop or reduce any bleeding.
- Tissue from the tumor will be sent to the lab to check for cancer.

AFTER A TURBT

- In the recovery room, your nurses will ask you to drink plenty of water to help flush out your bladder.
- You may have a catheter in your bladder to help it empty. Fluids may be used to clean out blood and tissue from your bladder.
- If you go home with a catheter, make sure you understand how to use it and when to have it removed.
- Before going home, you will get instructions on post-TURBT recovery.
 - Side effects from TURBT can include painful urination, bladder irritation, needing to go to the bathroom often, or bladder spasms. Ask your doctor about medicine or gels that can help.
 - You might see blood in your urine or pass small blood clots for a few weeks.
 - If you have urine leakage, pads or protective underwear can help.

- Plan to rest and take it easy for a few days after your TURBT and drink lots of fluids to help clean out your bladder
- Call your medical team if you have questions or something seems wrong.
- Be sure to ask for a copy of your pathology report and keep it with your medical records.

NEXT STEPS

- Your doctor will help you decide if you need additional treatment based on what the pathology report says.
- You may need a repeat TURBT in 2-6 weeks to completely remove the tumor or to get a deeper biopsy sample.
- For small, low-grade tumors, a TURBT may be the only treatment you need. You will still need regular cystoscopies to make sure there is no recurrence.
- If the tumor has invaded the muscle wall, your doctor may suggest surgery or other treatments.
- Call the BCAN Survivor 2 Survivor program to connect with a volunteer who knows about having TURBT procedure. Dial 888-901-BCAN. Visit [BCAN.org/bladder-cancer-TURBT](https://www.bcan.org/bladder-cancer-TURBT) for more information.



< Visit [BCAN.org/bladder-cancer-TURBT](https://www.bcan.org/bladder-cancer-TURBT) for more information or scan this code to learn more