



Prognostic Factors toward Bladder Cancer Patient Recovery After Radical Cystectomy Surgery

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ABSTRACT

Background

Bladder cancer is the highest prevalence of cancer in the urogenital system. It was very important to find prognostic factors that affect bladder cancer and decide optimum therapy and follow up strategies. Knowing the prognostic factors affect the length of stay on the hospital after therapy, survival rate and life expectancy on invasive bladder cancer patients and complications that observed after therapy and further therapeutic strategies. In this study, the researcher wants to evaluate the HALP as prognostic value and explore development indexes of new prognostic indexes for the patient with bladder ca especially after radical cystectomy especially that shown by the length of stay on the hospital after radical cystectomy and another indicator.

Objective

The aim of this study was to know independent prognostic factors to predict recovery time of bladder cancer patients after radical cystectomy. So that it would be a consideration to determine patient feasibility before surgery and after surgery management.

Material & Methods

Type the material & method used in your research.

Results

From the results of this study, it is known that the average length of postoperative care for older patients (above 65 years) was lower when compared to patients under 65 years with averages of 17.08 and 18.03 days respectively p-value of this analysis was 0.781. patients with low hemoglobin, albumin, and HALP scores had longer postoperative hospitalization periods but with P values of 0.384, 0.276 and 0.603, the ileal conduit has the longest hospitalization treatment period between the two other procedures, with a P-value of 0.904. it was found that the average length of postoperative care for underweight patients was 16.5 days and for patients with normal BMI was 19.59 days. The difference between these averages showed a p-value of 0.396 it is known that the average length of postoperative care for older patients (above 65 years) was lower when compared to patients under 65 years with averages of 17.08 and 18.03 days respectively. The p-value of this analysis was 0.781 it was found that patients with low hemoglobin, albumin, and HALP scores had longer postoperative treatment periods, p-value 0.384, 0.276 and 0.603, The average duration of postoperative care for patients who applied the ERAS protocol tended to be faster (15.67 days) compared to patients who did not apply the ERAS protocol (18.16 days). Nevertheless, the p-value of this difference was 0.518.

Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is that there is no prognostic factor that can independently predict the duration of treatment of bladder cancer patients post-radical cystectomy. Therefore in-depth assessment of various factors is required before performing radical cystectomy to achieve the best postoperative recovery rates.

Keyword: *Prognostic Factors, Bladder Cancer, Radical Cystectomy Surgery, etc.*