

CYSTOSCOPY

Why do I need this done ?

If your doctor has arranged for you to have this procedure, this brochure gives you the basic facts on what is going to happen to you and your body, in an easy to understand way. Cystoscopy is a common procedure used to look at the inside of the bladder and urethra. Cystoscopy is used to diagnose and treat bladder cancer, as well as to check the bladder after treatment has occurred to look for tumour recurrence.

What will happen during surgery ?

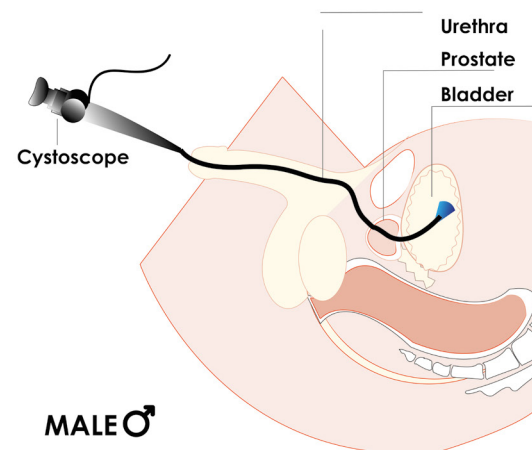
Cystoscopy involves inserting a telescope through the naturally water pipe (urethra) in order to examine the urethra and bladder lining. It can be performed using a small flexible cystoscope, where you can be awake, or using a slightly bigger rigid cystoscopy, where you are asleep under anaesthetic. You should contact your hospital if you have symptoms of urine infection prior to the surgery. Prior to commencing, the genital area is cleaned using an anti-septic. Gel containing local anaesthetic is inserted into the urethra to numb the area and make it more comfortable. The procedure usually takes 5-15 minutes. If required, your surgeon is able to take biopsies and remove small tumours during this procedure. For larger tumours however, further surgery may be required. It is normal to have a sensation of full bladder during the procedure, (if awake).

What to expect after surgery ?

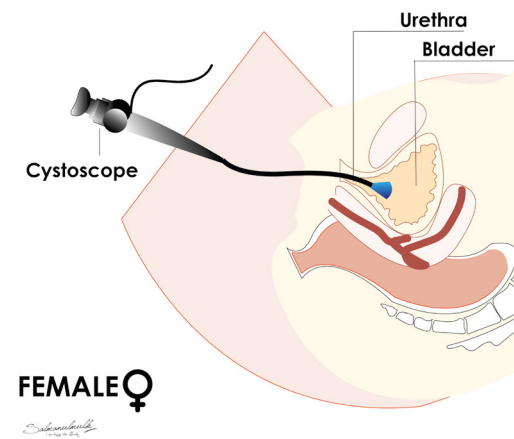
After the procedure you will be allowed to empty your bladder normally and can usually go home the same day.

Going home tips

It might hurt to urinate for a few hours or a few days - over the counter medication such as Ural can help. Your penis or vagina can feel tender and sore - this is normal, however contact your doctor if pain persists. Drink plenty of water, it is normal for there to be some blood and small clots in your urine for a week after the procedure. If you were asleep for the procedure, your doctor will arrange an appointment in a couple of weeks to discuss the results



MALE ♂



FEMALE ♀

COMMON	OCCASIONAL	RARE
Bleeding/burning when passing urine Need for additional treatments to treat or prevent cancer coming back	Urine infection requiring antibiotics	Bleeding requiring removal of clots or further surgery Damage to the urethra resulting in scarring



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WWW.BLADDERCANCER.ORG.AU/BLADDER-CANCER-CARE-PLAN/

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BladderCancer.org.au