Bladder Cancer in Young Women: Clinicopathological Features and Risk Factors from a Multi-Center Retrospective Study

IUC25722-83

IUCS 2026 • Guildford, UK • 3–4 September 2026

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BACKGROUND

Bladder cancer is uncommon in women <45 years, and its clinical behavior is not well defined. Women may present later and with more advanced disease than men.

METHODS

Multicenter retrospective study of women <45 years who underwent TURBT at three academic hospitals (2017–2022). Demographic, clinical and pathological data were obtained from records and patient interviews.

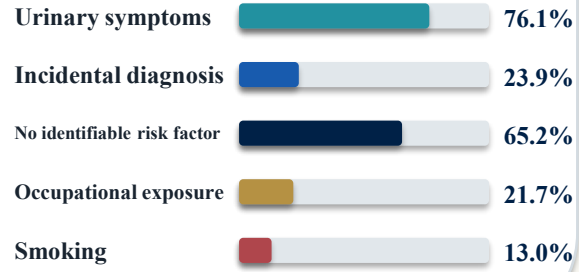
STUDY SNAPSHOT

46 patients	3 academic hospitals
2017–2022 study period	4.1 ± 2.1 y mean follow-up

RESULTS

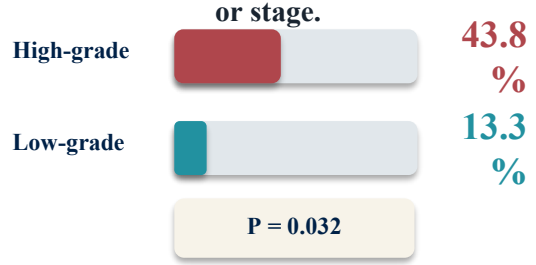
76.1% presented with urinary symptoms	65.2% low-grade tumors
73.8% Ta/T1 (early-stage)	23.9% tumor recurrence

CLINICAL PRESENTATION & RISK PROFILE



RECURRENCE: GRADE MATTERS

Recurrence was significantly associated with high-grade pathology — not with age or stage.



TREATMENT & OUTCOMES

23.9% Intravesical BCG	10.8% Cystectomy	10.8% Mortality

TAKE-HOME MESSAGE

Young women can develop bladder cancer without classic risk factors; pathology grade may help tailor surveillance.

LIMITATIONS: retrospective design • modest sample size • prospective studies are needed to explore novel environmental risk factors and optimize long-term management