Demographic characteristics and initial diagnostic staging of patients with bladder cancer across large community health systems in the US

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OBJECTIVES

Community health systems (CHS) in the US play a large role in the care of patients with cancer, with over 50% of patients with cancer cared for within CHS. The profile of patients with bladder cancer seen in CHS within the US is not widely published.

This analysis describes the demographic and diagnostic staging characteristics of patients with bladder cancer across a sample of CHS.

METHODS

A retrospective analysis was performed utilizing the Syapse Learning Health Network™ (LHN), an electronic medical record (EMR) derived database that collects cancer care data from multiple care settings within CHS. Data utilized for this analysis included both structured data (EMR fields like sex and birth date) and unstructured data (e.g. physician notes) validated by Certified Tumor Registrars and descriptively summarized.

CONCLUSIONS

As expected, a large majority of patients diagnosed with bladder cancer in CHS are men, with diagnosis at an advanced age. A majority of patients were diagnosed with stage 0 or I disease. Additional analysis is planned to provide further insight into diagnostic and treatment patterns of patients with bladder cancer treated within these CHS.

Syapse Learning Health Network™ (LHN)

33 states

450+ hospitals

1,900+ community employed oncologists

BLADDER CANCER RESULTS

18,277

Patients aged 18+ with bladder cancer identified using ICD-10 codes

Median age of 73 years at initial diagnosis

99% with bladder cancer diagnosis after January 1, 2010

73% MALE

90% WHITE

3% HISPANIC/LATINO

7% BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN

1% ASIAN

2% OTHER/UNKNOWN

14,872

Patients with stage at diagnosis available

44%	26%	15%	7%	8%
stage 0	stage I	stage II	stage III	stage IV