In all the 6 patients that were studied, 5 patients showed clinical hematuria. On these 5 patients, 1 patient showed bladder involvement on cystoscopy (17%), while the others showed no bladder involvement on cystoscopy (83%). Whether for the remain 1 patient with clinical non-hematuria, cystoscopy shows no bladder involvement. On the other hand, ultrasound shows bladder involvement clearly in all these 6 patients (100%).

Results:

Bladder invasion may be missed during a cystoscopic examination if the tumors only invade the outer bladder wall without the mucosa, while TVS could distinguish both the inner and outer bladder wall. Therefore, TVS is a more sensitive and accurate tool than cystoscopy for diagnosing bladder invasion in advanced cervical cancer.

Conclusion:

Bladder invasion may be missed during a cystoscopic examination if the tumors only invade the outer bladder wall without the mucosa, while TVS could distinguish both the inner and outer bladder wall. Therefore, TVS is a more sensitive and accurate tool than cystoscopy for diagnosing bladder invasion in advanced cervical cancer.