

BLADDER CANCER AS A TRIGGERING FACTOR FOR PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS

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Introduction:

Bladder cancer treatments have undergone oncological advances, however treatments are invalid when mental health is compromised, during pre and post-treatment, which may result in worse survival outcomes. Therefore, it is extremely important that the patient and the medical team identify signs and symptoms that may develop depression and anxiety disorders that result in mental impairment and, therefore, make cancer treatment difficult.

Objective:

To describe the epidemiology of patients with bladder cancer with a higher prevalence in develop depression and anxiety disorders and the factors that lead the patient to have a psychiatric impairment.

Methodology:

A literature review was carried out in the first bimester of 2022, using the Pubmed and SciElo data, filtering scientific articles from 2018 to 2021. Searched for bladder cancer, depression, anxiety, psychological stress.

Results:

Bladder cancer patients are at increased risk of suicide, especially geriatric patients, single, male and in a more advanced stage. The health impaired mental health provides non-adherence to cancer treatment, increased post-treatment complications, in addition to lower survival. Still, the factors that trigger the onset of psychological stress occur chronically due to the diagnosis of cancer, seen as a mystery by most patients and dependence on others family members to develop daily activities when in high-risk cancer cases. In addition, the need to perform different treatments affects the human psyche.

Conclusion:

Given the above, patients with bladder cancer should be managed with guidelines that facilitate the identification of the onset of signs and symptoms that may compromise mental health, aiming at the non-evolution of the condition. In addition, the identification of patients at risk of developing depression and of anxiety can avoid the psychological effects that may occur in the future.