

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TESTOSTERONE AND BLADDER CANCER

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Introduction

Bladder cancer (BC) is among the most common malignancies in the urinary system, being the ninth most common tumor in the world. According to the Global Cancer Observatory (GCO), 573.278 individuals were diagnosed with BCa in 2020 (1). Furthermore, the occurrence of bladder cancer is three to five times higher in men than in women, being the second malignant neoplasm most frequent genitourinary (1,2). Therefore, due to its incidence, we explored and tried to understand whether testosterone, as it is predominant in the bloodstream, plays a role in bc. As urinary tract infections are more common in women, misinterpretation of the irritative symptoms of bladder cancer, such as hematuria, urinary frequency or dysuria, can result in a late diagnosis, leading to the discovery of the carcinoma at a more advanced stage (3). This work aims to understand the relationship between testosterone and the increase in the diagnosis of bladder cancer.

Methods

In this article, the literary review method was used, with the purpose of synthesizing research results on the topic in question, contributing to the deepening of knowledge about it. A search for scientific articles was carried out on PubMed and Google Scholar. For such, the following descriptors were "Testosterone" and "Bladder Cancer".

Results

Over the past few decades, there has been an increase in the global incidence of bladder cancer. Through studies, it was discovered that testosterone is an independent factor in bladder cancer. Previous research has found that the incidence of BC is directly related to the androgen receptor and testosterone. Therefore, androgen deprivation has shown an effect on the recurrence of BC. Androgen suppression therapy is associated with a lower risk of recurrence.

Conclusion

In this research, the analogy between testosterone levels and the high number of cases of bladder cancer was demonstrated.

References

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