Study	N patients	Patient Characteristics		Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
Sylvester 2006	2596 (from 7 EORTC	Intravesical trea	atment	Median 3.9 years,	Time to first recurrence	Age	
	randomised trials	No	561 (21.6)	maximum 14.8 years	Time to progression	Gender	
	comparing prophylactic	Yes	2035 (78.4)			Prior treatment	
	treatments after TUR)					Prior recurrence rate	
		Prior treatment				No. of tumours	
	Median age =65 years	No	2358 (90.8)			Tumour size	
		Yes	187 (7.2)			T category	
	79% M / 20% F / 1%					Presence of CIS	
	unknown	Prior recurrence rate				Grade	
		Primary	1405 (54.1)			11G3	
		Recurrent ≤1	505 (19.5)			Recurrence at 3 months	
		rec/yr					
		Recurrent >1	645 (24.8)				
		rec/yr					
		N tumours					
		1	1405 (54.1)				
		2-7	836 (32.2)				
		≥8	255 (9.8)				
		Tumour size					
		<1cm	920 (53.4)				
		<3cm	1167 (45)				
		≥3cm	464 (17.9)				
		T category					
		Та	1451 (55.9)				
		T1	1108 (42.7)				
		Carcinoma in sit	tu				
		No	2440 (94)				
		Yes	113 (4.4)				
		Grade					
		G1	1121 (43.2)				
		G2	1139 (43.9)				

Study	N patients	Patient Characte	ristics	Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
		G3	271 (10.4)				
		T1G3					
		No	2361 (90.9)				
		Yes, No CIS	172 (6.6)				
		Yes, with CIS	22 (0.8)				
		Recurrence at 3	months				
		No	2070 (79.7)				
		Yes	313 (12.1)				
		Recurrence	_				
		No	1356 (52.2)				
		Yes	1240 (47.8)				
		Progression					
		No	2317 (89)				
		Yes	279 (10.7)				
		Survival					
		Alive	1743 (67.1)				
		Dead	853 (32.9)				
Fernandez-	N=1062 (from 4		1	Median 69 mo	Recurrence	Age	
Gomez 2008	randomised trials of	T category n(%)			Progression (to stage T2 or	Primary vs. recurrent tumour	
	intravesical therapy)	Та	214 (20.2)		higher)	No. and size of tumour	
		T1	848 (79.8)			Doses of BCG and no. of	
	Median age 66 yrs	Recurrent tumo	our			Instillations	
	000/ NA / 100/ F	No	706 (66.5)			I category	
	90% IVI / 10% F	Yes	356 (33.5			Broconco of CIS	
	All received BCG	Grade	1			Recurrence at 1 st cystoscopy	
	Connaught strain	G1	167 (15.7)			Recurrence at 1 Cystoscopy	
	weekly for 6 wks_then	G2	629 (59.2)				
	every 2 wks x6.	G3	266 (25)				
	33% had recurrence, 13% progressed into	No. of tumours					
		1	535 (50.4)				
		2-3	278 (26.2)				
MIBC	MIBC	4-7	160 (15.1)				
		≥8	89 (8.4)				

Bladder cancer: evidence review (February 2015)

Study	N patients	Patient Characte	ristics	Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
		Tumour size					
		≤1 cm	283 (26.6)				
		1-3 cm	298 (28.1)				
		≥3cm	481 (45.3)				
		Concomitant C	S				
		No	982 (92.5)				
		Yes	80 (7.5)				
		No. of instillation	ons				
		<6	45 (4.2)				
		6-9	239 (22.5)				
		≥10	778 (73.5)				
		Doses					
		13.5mg	137 (12.9)				
		27mg	434 (40.9)				
		81mg	491 (46.2)				
Miyake 2011	N=130			Median 36 mo (range	Progression (to muscle invasive	T stage	
		T category n(%)		1-140 mo)	disease, or a metastatic site in	Tumour grade	
Japan	88% M/12% F	Та	104 (80)		other organs)	CIS	
		T1	26 (20)		Recurrence (after resection)	Lymphovascular involvement	
	Newly diagnosed	Grade WHO 20	04			Endophytic growth pattern	
	NMIBC 1998-2009.	PUNLMP	13 (10)			Von Brunn's nest involvement	
	75/130 (58%) received	LG	84 (65)			Multiplicity	
	adjuvant therapy after	HG	33 (25)			l'umour diameter (cm)	
	TURBI: 67 BCG, 8	Concomitant C	S			Intravesical therapy	
	epirubicin.	No	123 (95)				
		Yes	7 (5)				
		Lymphovascula	r involvement				
		No	110 (85)				
		Yes	20 (15)				
		Multiplicity					
		Solitary	70 (54)				
		multiple	60 (46)				
		Tumour diamet	er				
		<3	99 (76)				
		≥3	31 (24)				ļ
Kwon 2012	N=406		1	Median 76.9 mo	Recurrence	Age	
		T category n(%))	(range 12-167 mo)	Progression (shift to stage ≥T2)	Gender	
Korea	Mean age 64.4±11.4	Та	274 (67.5)			Underlying diseases	

Bladder cancer: evidence review (February 2015)

Study	N patients	Patient Characteristics	Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
	years	T1 132 (32.5)			Cancer stage	
		Grade WHO 2004			Grade	
	84% M / 17% F	Low 165 (41)			Multiplicity	
		High 241 (59.4)			Size	
	Patients with NMIBC	Tumour weight			Lymphovascular invasion	
	who underwent TURBT	≥2 241 (59)			Resection weight	
	1999-2010.	<2 165 (41)				
	Must have tumour	Lymphovascular involvement				
	resection weight	No 394 (97)				
	available.	Yes 12 (3)				
	Excluded: CIS, no BCG,	No. of tumours				
	evidence of metastases	1-3 103 (25)				
	One immediate	>3 303 (75)				
	intravesical chemo	Tumour size (cm)				
	done among the	≥3 192 (47)				
	included natients	<3 214 (53)				
Cho 2009	N=118		Median 35 mo (range	Recurrence	Lymphovascular invasion	
		Tumour Grade n(%)	12-89)	Progression (muscularis propria	(considered present only	
Korea	Median age 67 (range 39-91) years	1 3 (2.5)		invasion by UC and/or new	when tumour cells were	
		2 60 (50.8)		onset metastatic disease.	unequivocally noted within or attached to the wall of a	
		3 55 (46.6)				
	86% M / 14% F	CIS			vascular or lymphatic space	
		No 113 (95.8)			on hematoxylin and eosin	
	Newly diagnosed T1	Yes 5 (4.2)			stained sections)	
	bladder UC. Repeat	Lymphovascular involvement			Gender	
	TURBT 31 (26%), 100	No 85 (72)			Age	
	(85%) intravesical	Yes 33 (28)			Bladder tumour history	
	therapy: 65 MMC, 27	No. of tumours			Tumour size	
	BCG (6-wk), 8	<4 57 (48)			No. Tumours	
	epirubicin. Systemic	≥4 61 (52)			lumour grade	
	cnemo recommended	Tumour size (cm)				
	multifecel LVL 11	<3 70 (59)			Repeat TUK	
	nuluiocai LVI. 11	≥3 48 (41)			Systemic thorany	
	of cisplatin based	Repeat TURBT			Systemic merapy	
	chemo 4 natient had	No 87 (74)				
	RC	Yes 31 (26)				
		Intravesical therapy				

Study	N patients	Patient Characteristics	Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
		No 18 (15) Yes 100 (85) Recurrence No Yes 45 (38) Progression No No 99 (84) Yes 19 (16)				
Brimo 2013	N=86	All urothelial carcinoma except 3	Mean 29 months	Recurrence (any subsequent	Muscularis mucosa invasion	Unclear
Canada	Mean age 71 years Patients with pT1 and treated with TURBT 2004-2012	mircopapillary and 1 sarcomatoid. 13% lymhovascular invasion. None had history of invasive UC. Repeat TUR not routinely performed if there was adequate muscularis propria in the specimen and was left to discretion of urologist.		lesion including CIS and noninvasive papillary neoplasms) Progression (pT2 in subsequent TURB specimens)	Millimetric depth of invasion Total diameter of invasive carcinoma No of fragments containing invasion Lymphovascular invasion (considered present only if it was unequivocally present on hematoxylin and eosin sections) Concomitant CIS Histological subtype	whether patients received adjuvant intravesical therapy
Scosyrev 2009	N=1422 patients with	85% of SCCs were muscle invasive.	2 years	All-cause mortality	Histologic type (UC vs. pure	Modified least
USA	pure squamous cell carcinoma N=107613 urothelial carcinomas for comparison	22% of UCs were muscle invasive. SCC Stage 1 n=104, UC Stage 1 n=21462. Mean age SCC =74 yrs, UC=72 yrs Women (%) SCC=54, UC=23 High grade (%) SCC=39, UC=59 Cystectomy (%) SCC =17.3, UC=6.1 Radiotherapy (%) SCC=10.6, UC =1.9		Bladder cancer specific mortality	SCC) Age Gender Race AJCC stage Grade (well/moderately/poorly differentiated, undifferentiated) Treatment (cystectomy, radiotherapy)	squares model with identity link function and robust variance estimator used rather than Cox model
Lopez 1995	N=170	17/170 (10%) displayed	Mean 47 mo, range	Overall survival	Lymphovascular invasion	
Spain	T1 bladder tumours undergoing TUR	unequivocal vascular invasion. 15 Male, 2 female. Aged between 60-71 (mean age 69.5)	18-86 mo		(H&E staining, present when tumour cells were unequivocally noted within or	

Study	N patients	Patient Characte	ristics	Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
	followed by long term	Vascular invasior	was confined to			attached to the wall of a	
	instillations of either	the lamina propr	ia in 16 cases, and			vascular or lymphatic space.	
	MMC or adriamycin.	extended into th	e level of			All positive cases verified	
		muscularis propr	ia in one case.			using immunohistochemistry)	
						Grade	
						Presence of papillary	
						phenotype	
						Tumour size	
Palou 2012	N=146	Substage n(%)	Substage n(%) N		Recurrence	Age	
		T1a	48 (32.9)	maximum 13.9 years	Progression (≥T2 or metastatic	Gender	
	Mean age 64.9 years	T1b	23 (15.7)		disease) Cancer-specific survival	Multiplicity (single or	
	(range 25-81)	T1c	22 (15.1)			multiple)	
		T1x	53 (36.3)			Largest diameter (<1.5cm,	
	88% M / 12% F	Tumour diameter (cm)				1.5-3cm, >3cm)	
	,	<1.5	42 (28.8)			Tumour aspect (Papillary or	
	All T1G3 (1985-1996) underwent complete	1.5-3	63 (43.1)			solid)	
underwent complet TUR with muscle in specimen. No secor		>3	41 (28.1)			Substage (T1a,T1b, T1c)	
	TUR with muscle in	Concomitant C	S ,			Concomitant CIS	
	specimen. No second TURBT. One induction course of BCG (81mg, Connaught) without maintenance treatment.	Yes	95 (65.1)			CIS in prostatic urethra	
		No	51 (34.9)				
		CIS in prostatic urethra					
		Yes	15 (10.3)				
		No	131 (89.7)				
		Multifocal disea	Multifocal disease				
	65 (44 5%) have	Yes	74 (50.7)				
	65 (44.5%) Have	No	72 (49.3)				
	25 (17.1%) have	Tumour aspect	/ = (1010)				
	23 (17.1%) Have	Panillary	105 (71 9)				
	56 (38.4%) died	Solid	41 (28 1)				
	18 (12 3%) died from	Female or prost	tatic urethra				
	BCa	Yes	33 (22 6)				
		No	111 (76)				
		Unknown	2(14)				
Van Rhiin 2010	N-230		~ (1·7)	Median 8 62 years	Recurrence	Gender	Validation of
	11-230	Stage n(%)]	IOR = 6 - 11.8 yrs	Progression	Δσρ	
	Mean age 65 1+12 3 yr		171(74)	IQN 0.0-11.0 yrs.	Progression Disease-specific survival	Hospital	grouns
	INICALI AGE 03.1±12.3 YI	T1	50 (26)			Stage	P. 00h3
	76% M/ 24% F	Tumour diaract	59 (20)			Grade	
	, 0/0 IVI/ 27/0 I	i umour diamet	er			Grade	

Study	N patients	Patient Characteristi	cs	Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
		≤3cm	140 (61)			CIS	
		>3	90 (39)			Size	
		Concomitant CIS				Multiplicity	
		Yes	12 (5)			EORTC recurrence	
		No	218 (95)			Molecular grade	
		Multiplicity	•			FGFR3	
		Solitary	165 (72)				
		Multiple	65 (28)				
		Grade (WHO 1973)					
		G1	88 (38)				
		G2	108 (47)				
		G3	34 (15)				
		Grade (WHO 2004)					
		PUNLMP	82 (36)				
		LG	80 (35)				
		HG	68 (29)				
		EORTC recurrence					
		Low risk	54 (24)				
		Intermediate	176 (76)				
		EORTC progression					
		Low	80 (35)				
		Intermediate	91 (39)				
		High	59 (26)				
		Instillation type					
		None	72 (31)				
		Chemotherapy	58 (25)				
		BCG	58 (25)				
		BCG + chemo	42 (19)				
		No. of instillations					
		0	72 (31)				
		4-6	30 (13)				
		7-12	25 (11)				
		13-18	31 (14)				
		>18	72 (31)				
Van Rhijn 2012	N=129			Median 6.5 years	Recurrence	Size	
		Sub-stage n(%)			Progression (≥pT2 and/or	Multiplicity	
1984-2006	Mean (SD) age 68.8	T1a	79 (61)		metastases)	Hospital	
	(9.9)	T1b	17 (13)			Gender	

Study	N patients	Patient Characteristics	Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
Netherlands		T1c 33 (26)			Age	
	81% M / 19% F	Tumour size			CIS	
		≤3cm 67 (52)			Grade (WHO 2004/1973)	
	All T1. All patients had	>3 62 (48)			EORTC recurrence and	
	induction BCG. No	Concomitant CIS			progression	
	single instillation or	No 84 (65)			T1 Sub-stage	
	random biopsies	Yes 45 (35)			Molecular markers (FGFR3,	
		Multiplicity			Ki-67, P27)	
		Solitary 77 (60)				
		Multiple (2-7) 52 (40)				
		Grade (WHO 1973)				
		G2 55 (43)				
		G3 74 (57)				
		Grade (WHO 2004)				
		LG 26 (20)				
		HG 103 (80)				
		EORTC recurrence				
		Intermediate 122 (95)				
		High risk 7 (5)				
		EORTC progression				
		Intermediate 16 (12)				
		High 113 (88)				
		Instillation type				
		BCG 106 (82)				
		BCG + chemo 23 (18)				
		No. of instillations				
		4-6 32 (25)				
		7-12 32 (25)				
		13-18 26 (20)				
		>18 39 (30)				
Seo 2010	N=251		Mean 68.9 months,	Recurrence	NA	
		Stage n(%)	range 12-204 months	Progression	Recurrence and progression	
Korea	57% ≤65 years	Ta 44 (20.1)			rates were compared with	
	43% >65 years	T1 175 (79.9)			the values presented in the	
1993-2007		Tumour diameter			EORTC tables.	
	76% M / 24% F	<3cm 155 (61.8)				
	All reserved DCC	≥3 96 (38.2)				
	All received BCG	CIS				

Study	N patients	Patient Characte	ristics	Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
	(Oncotice) for 6 weeks	No	213 (84.9)				
	then 1x/month for 3	Yes	38 (15.1)				
	months	No. of tumours					
		1	62 (24.7)				
		2-7	109 (43.4)				
		≥8	80 (31.9)				
		Grade (WHO 19	73)				
		G1	61 (24.3)				
		G2	124 (49.4)				
		G3	66 (26.3)				
		Prior recurrence	e rate				
		Primary	224 (89.2)				
		≤1 rec/year	16 (6.4)				
		>1 rec/year	11 (4.4)				
Sakano 2010	N=592 (372 classified			Median 37 months,	Recurrence	Age	
	into EORTC risk groups)	Stage n(%)		range 3-69		ECOG PS	
Japan		Та	287 (48.5)			Prior recurrence rate	
		T1	305 (51.5)			No. of tumours	
2004-2006	Median age 73 (33-95)	Tumour size				T category	
		≤3cm	562 (94.9)			Grade	
	79% M / 20% F	> 3cm	25 (4.2)			Gender	
		Concomitant Cl	S			lumour size	
	Primary CIS and	No	360 (60.8)				
	patients with systemic	Yes	53 (9.0)			Histopathology	
	chemo or radiotherapy	Unknown	179 (30.2)			intravesical therapy	
	or cystectomy after TOK	No. of tumours				Becurrence-free survival	
	excluded	1	304 (51.5)			curves were also plotted for	
	189 (32%) received	2-7	264 (44.6)			the FORTC risk groups	
	intravesical chemo, 92	≥8	22 (3.7)			the control lisk groups	
	(15.5%) BCG. No	Grade (WHO 19	73)				
	maintenance BCG	G1	105 (17.7)				
		G2	334 (56.4)				
		G3	145 (24.5)				
		Prior recurrence	e rate				
		Primary	353 (59.6)				
		≤1 rec/year	108 (18.2)				
		>1 rec/year	85 (14.4)				
		unknown	46 (7.8)				

Study N patients	Patient Characteristics	Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
	Histopathology				
	Pure UC 572 (96.6)				
	UC with other 20 (3.4)				
	elements				
	Intravesical therapy				
	None 311 (52.5)				
	Chemo 189 (31.9)				
	BCG 92 (15.5)				
	EORTC recurrence risk (n=372)				
	Low 12 (3.2)				
	Intermediate 344 (92.5)				
	Int-Low 186 (50)				
	Int-High 158 (42.5)				
	High 16 (4.3)				
Hernandez 2011 N=417		Median 59 months	Recurrence	Same as Sylvester (2006)	Validation of
	Stage n(%)		Progression (to muscle-invasive	EORTC study	EORTC tables
Spain Mean age 68.	Byears Ta 227 (58.1)		status)	,	
	T1 164 (41.9)				
1998-2008 84% M / 16%	Tumour size				
	<3cm 223 (59.8)				
	≥3cm 150 (40.2)				
	Concomitant CIS				
	Yes 14 (3.4)				
	No 403 (96.6)				
	No. of tumours				
	1 283 (70.8)				
	2-7 115 (28.8)				
	>7 2 (0.5)				
	Grade (WHO 1973)				
	G1 220 (54 7)				
	$G_2 = 142(353)$				
	G3 40 (10)				
	Prior recurrence rate				
	Primary 219 (52 5)				
	<1 rec/year 167 (40)				
	>1 rec/year = 31 (7.4)				
	Intravesical therapy				
	MMC single 274 (70.3)				

Study	N patients	Patient Characteris	stics	Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
		dose					
		BCG	30 (8.2)				
		MMC course	14 (3.3)				
		EORTC recurrence	e score				
		0	86 (20.6)				
		1-4	207 (49.6)				
		5-9	118 (28.3)				
		10-17	6 (1.4)				
		EORTC progressic	on score				
		0	69 (16.8)				
		2-6	200 (48.8)				
		7-13	126 (30.7)				
		14-23	15 (3.7)				
Altieri 2012	N=259			Median 72 months,	Recurrence	NA – validation of EORTC	
		Stage n(%)	-	range 12-99	Progression	rates of progression and	
Italy	Median age 71 (43-90)	Та	161(62.2)			recurrence	
		T1	98 (37.8)				
2002-2011	78% M / 22% F	Tumour size	-				
		<3cm	227 (87.6)				
	73% of all patients had	≥3cm	32 (12.4)				
	single MINC 40mg. 57%	Concomitant CIS					
	induction and 12 month	Yes	7 (2.7)				
	maintenance chemo	No. of tumours					
	and 23% BCG 87 5%	1	131 (50.6)				
	high risk induction and	2-7	115 (44.4)				
	12-mo maintenance	≥8	13 (5)				
	BCG. 22% re-TURB. All	Grade (WHO 197	3)				
	high risk patients	G1	94 (36.3)				
	received re-TUR.	G2	114 (44)				
		G3	51 (19.7)				
		Recurrence					
		Primary	185 (71.4)				
		Recurrent	74 (28.6)				
		Intravesical thera	ру				
		MMC single	189 (73)				
		dose					
		EORTC recurrence	e score				
		0	38 (14.7)				

Study	N patients	Patient Characteristics	Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
		1-4 112 (43.2)				
		5-9 92 (35.5)				
		10-17 17 (6.6)				
		EORTC progression score				
		0 52 (20)				
		2-6 120 (46.3)				
		7-13 64 (24.7)				
		14-23 23 (8.9)				
Park 2009	N=144		Median 52.5 mo	Recurrence		
		Tumour size		Progression		
1989-2005	84% M/ 16% F	<3cm 92 (63.9)				
		≥3cm 52 (36.1)				
South Korea	Median age 63 yrs	Concomitant CIS				
		Yes 17 (11.8)				
	All T1G3 undergoing	No 127 (88.2)				
	surveillance, 119	Multiplicity				
	(82.6%) treated with	Single 56 (38.9)				
	IVI after TUR: 115 BCG,	Multiple 88 (61.1)				
	2 MINIC, 2 epirubicin.	Lymphovascular invasion				
	maintonanco RCC not	Yes 9 (6.3)				
	given excent in 3	No 135 (93.8)				
	natients	Intravesical therapy				
	patients	No 25 (17.4)				
		Yes 119 (82.6)				
		Gross morphology				
		Papillary 85 (59)				
		Non-papillary 59 (41)				
		Microscopic morphology				
		Papillary 93 (64.6)				
		Non-papillary 51 (35.4)				
		Proper muscle				
		Present 106 (73.6)				
		Absent 38 (26.4)				
Alkibay 2009	N=6 with micro		Median=27.2 mo (12-	Progression	Micropapillary pattern	
	papillary pattern (MPP),	Patient characteristics not	72)		(absent or present)	
2002-2006	n= 125 without MPP.	reported separately for NMIBC			-the extent of micropapillary	
		and MIBC			morphology was determined	
Turkey	Treated according to				as a tumour percentage	

Study	N patients	Patient Characteristics		Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
	EAU guidelines						
	Mean age 64 years (24-						
	93)						
Tilki 2012	N=101 clinical or		N (%)	Median 38 (IQR 22-	Recurrence-free survival.	LVI defined as presence of	Retrospective
	pathologic stage T1	Male	86 (85)	77) months for	4/6 patients with LVI	tumour cells within	study. Low
1984-2003	without nodal mets	Female	15 (15)	patients alive at last	experiences disease recurrence.	endothelium lined space	number of
USA	treated with RC with	Clinical stage (pre RC)		visit.	Disease recurred in 12 patients	without underlying muscular	patients with
	bilateral	Та	5 (5)		(all who had LVI or CIS on RC)	walls.	LVI. Low
	lymphadenectomy	Tis	5 (5)		Cancer-specific survival: 3/6		number of
		T1	91 (90)		patients who had LVI died from		events
		Post RC pathological stage			bladder cancer. All 7 cancer-		
		Т0	17 (17)		specific deaths occurred in		
		Та	6 (6)		patients who had concomitant		
		Tis	21 (21)		CIS or LVI.		
		T1	57 (56)				
		Grade (higher o	f pre-RC and				
		post-RC)					
		2	10 (10)				
		3	91 (90)				
		Concomitant	63 (62)				
		CIS on RC					
		Prostate	10 (12)				
		involvement					
		LVI (n=97)					
		Yes	6 (6)				
		No	91 (94)				
Branchereau	N=108 high grade	Mean age	69.1 ±13.1y	Mean follow-up 47.8	Overall survival	LVI defined as presence of	Retrospective
2013	bladder cancer pT1.	Male	81 (87%)	±41.2 months		tumour cells within a space	study. Hazard
1994-2009		History of	20 (19%)			limited the endothelium	ratios not
		NMIBC				surrounded by a layer of	reported.
France		History of CIS	17 (16%)			smooth muscle cells.	
		Unifocal	56%			Assessed on the first TURBT.	
		Multifocal	44%				
		Diameter	72%				
		<3cm					
		pT1a	64%				
		pT1b	36%				

Study	N patients	Patient Characteristics		Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
		LVI	39 (36%)				
		Cystectomy	19 (18%)				
Xylinas 2013	2013 N=4689 patients who		N (%)	Median 46 months	Recurrence – first relapse in	EORTC scoring system and	Retrospective
2000-2007	underwent TURBT for	Median age	67 (59-74)	for those without	bladder regardless of stage	CUETO risk tables.	study.
Multicentre	NMIBC. Pure Tis	male	3721 (79)	recurrence and 57	Progression – tumour relapse at		
	excluded.	female	968 (21)	months for those	stage T2 or higher in bladder or		
		Primary	3284 (70)	without progression.	prostatic urethra.		
	Re-resection at	Recurrent	1405 (30)				
	surgeons discretion	≤1 recurrence/	727 (16)				
	within 2-6 weeks.	year					
	51% had immediate	1 tumour	2865 (61)				
	single postoperative	2-7 tumours	1816 (39)				
	chemotherapy (IVIIVIC).	≥8 tumours	8 (<1)				
	All BCG patients were	<3cm diameter	3698 (79)				
	proposed some form of maintenance (at least 1	≥3cm	991 (21)				
	vr) None had UTUC	Та	3030 (65)				
	yr). None nau oroc.	T1	1659 (35)				
		G1	1419 (30)				
		G2	1428 (30)				
		G3	1842 (39)				
		Concomitant CIS	223 (5)				
		Adjuvant BCG	538 (11)				
Xu 2013	N=363 patients who		N (%)	Median 36 months	Recurrence (rate 45.5%) within	EORTC scoring system and	Retrospective
2003-2010	underwent TUR for primary and recurrent NMIBC. Primary CIS,	Mean age	66.1	(range 4-115)	median 14 months.	CUETO risk tables.	study. Few
China		male	265(73)		Progression to MIBC (5.8%)		progression
		female	98 (27)			Recurrence : Low risk 19%;	events.
	nonurothelial cancer,	Primary	212 (58)			low-intermediate risk 44%;	
	peri-operative	Recurrent	151 (42)			intermediate-high risk 34%;	
	radiotherapy, and	≤1 recurrence/	36 (9.9)			high risk 3%	
	systemic chemotherapy	year					
	or cystectomy after	1 tumour	184 (51)			Progression: Low risk 24%;	
	TURBT excluded.	2-7 tumours	172 (47)			low-intermediate risk 52%;	
	Do TUD in high rick	≥8 tumours	7 (2)			high rick 5%	
	nations No PCC	<3cm diameter	339 (93)			111g11115K 370	
	Immediate adjuvant	≥3cm	24 (7)				
	intravesical	Та	273 (75)				
	chemotherany in all but	T1	90 (25)				
	chemotherapy in all but	G1	153 (42)				

Study	N patients	Patient Characteristics		Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
	77 patients. Additional	G2	159 (44)				
	chemo 7-15 days after	G3	51 (14)				
	resection (epirubicin or	Concomitant CIS	11 (3)				
	pirarubicin) for8 weeks						
	with additional monthly						
	maintenance						
Olsson 2013	211 with primary stage	Median age 74y		Median 60 months	Recurrence	LVI assessed on the routinely	Retrospective
1992-2001	T1 UCB. No routine	17% female		(range 3 to 192	Progression	stained histological slides: LVI	study. Few
Sweden	random biopsy, early	80% had recurren	ce, 39%	months)	Death from bladder cancer.	present/LVI suspected and	patients with
Retrospective	re-resection in 31	progression. 32% died from				LVI not present. LVI defined	LVI (n=16).
	patients. 51 had BCG or	bladder cancer.				as tumour cells within or	
	chemotherapy. 6 RC	25 had concomita	nt CIS			attached to the wall of a	
	and 6 RT	LVI invasion (n=16	, 7.5%)			vascular space.	
Lammers 2014	728 patients from 3		N (%)	Median follow-up	Recurrence	EORTC scoring system used to	317 patients
Netherlands	Dutch studies including	Male	600 (83)	28.2 months (2-76)	Progression	reclassify patients. Observed	with missing
1987-2010	patients treated with	Female	127 (18)			recurrence and progression	data
Patient data	complete TURBT and	Median age	68.3 (33-86)			compared against those	
retrospectively	adjuvant intravesical	Primary	381 (52)			predicted from EORTC	
reviewed from	epirubicin (n=518) or	Recurrent	347 (48)				
prospective	MMC (n=210).	History of CIS	7 (1)				
studies		Previous	619 (86)				
		treatment					
		Та	568 (78)				
		T1	160 (22)				
		G1	294 (40)				
		G2	346 (48)				
		G3	88 (12)				
		Single	184 (25)				
		<3cm	574 (79)				
		EUA low risk	1 (0.1)				
		recurrence					
		EUA	668 (92)				
		intermediate					
		recurrence					
		EUA high	59 (8)				
		recurrence					
		EUA low risk	19 (3)				
		progression					

Study	N patients	Patient Characteristics		Follow-up	Outcomes	Prognostic factors	Comments
		EAU	524 (72)				
		intermediate					
		progression					
		EAU high	185 (25)				
		progression					