

Urinary bladder neck invasion (Required)

Reason/Evidentiary Support

Microscopically, invasion of the urinary bladder neck can be identified when there are neoplastic glands within the thick smooth muscle bundles of the bladder neck in sections from the base of the prostate in the absence of associated benign prostatic glandular tissue.¹ Microscopic bladder neck involvement is a significant predictor of prostate-specific antigen (PSA)-recurrence in univariate analysis, although not in multivariate modelling in most studies.²⁻⁴ Neoplastic glands intermixed with benign prostatic glands at the bladder neck margin is equivalent to capsular incision rather than true bladder neck invasion.^{2,5,6} In the 7th and 8th Editions of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC)/Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) Cancer Staging Manual microscopic bladder neck invasion is classified as stage pT3a disease since it has a similar biochemical recurrence free survival and cancer specific survival to patients with seminal vesicle invasion or extraprostatic extension.^{1,7-10}

References

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