

Visible Haematuria Additional Information

Visible haematuria is the most common presenting symptom of bladder and kidney cancer.

Other symptoms include:

- Loin pain (see RefHelp page on [Loin Pain](#))
- Renal masses
- Persistent non-visible haematuria (see RefHelp page on [non-visible haematuria](#))
- Anaemia
- Weight loss
- Pyrexia

There are around 860 new bladder and 1,150 new kidney cancers in Scotland each year. 98% of kidney cancer cases are aged 40 years or over and 99% of bladder cancer cases are aged 45 years or over at the time of diagnosis.

Evidence suggests that certain groups with underlying bladder cancer may be at an increased risk of diagnostic delays - this includes older women with UTIs⁷⁹, those with recurrent UTIs, and people presenting with non-haematuria symptoms.

Risk factors for kidney and bladder cancer include:

- Male sex (crude rates of kidney cancer are 2 times higher and bladder 2.3 times higher in males¹)
- Smoking history
- Family history

Overlap with other cancers

An overlap exists between the presenting features of kidney or bladder cancer with other intra-abdominal cancers. Patients with abdominal pain and red flags would normally be assessed and referred using the Upper or Lower GI cancer or Ovarian cancer pathways within the Scottish Cancer Referral Guidelines. A USS of the abdomen including the kidneys, or a USC referral to urology, should be considered if no cause is found and the kidneys have not been imaged.

Data shows a PPV of 5% for kidney cancer in men aged 60 or over with abdominal pain and microcytosis (low mean corpuscular volume without the additional need for anaemia)