

THE SIMPLE FACTS

- 55,000 people are diagnosed each year and account for 12,500 deaths annually
- Almost as common in men as colon cancer
- Smoking and exposure to occupational hazards can increase risk
- The chances of bladder cancer increase with age
- Early diagnosis and treatment can significantly increase chances of survival

For information about bladder cancer, speak with your urologist or contact the following organizations:

THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY
800-ACS-2345
www.cancer.org

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR UROLOGIC DISEASE
800-828-7866
www.afud.org

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE
800-4-CANCER
www.cancer.gov

CENTER FOR COPING
516-822-3131
www.coping.com

CANCER INFORMATION NETWORK
www.thecancer.info

BLADDER CANCER WEBCAFÉ
www.blcwebcafe.org

For more information on NMP22 BladderChek, speak with your urologist or visit www.matritech.com.



NMP22 and BladderChek are registered trademarks and "More Complete. No Doubt" is a trademark of Matritech, Inc.
© 2004 Matritech, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in USA.
M0227

OVER THE AGE OF 50?

YOU COULD BE AT RISK FOR BLADDER CANCER



- What is bladder cancer?
- Who is at risk?
- What are the symptoms?
- How is it diagnosed?
- Why is early diagnosis important?

FIGHTING BLADDER CANCER

UNDERSTANDING THE DISEASE

Bladder cancer is the uncontrolled growth of cells (tumors) within the bladder—a balloon-like organ in the lower abdomen that stores urine produced by the kidneys.

ARE YOU AT RISK?

As you get older, your risk increases. Most cases occur in people between 50 and 70 years old. While the exact cause is not known, high-risk groups have been identified:

- Smokers—twice as likely as nonsmokers to get the disease
- Those exposed to certain chemicals and dyes used in the rubber, leather, textile, clothing, rope, twine, paint and other industries
- Hairdressers and workers in the dry cleaning industry
- Firefighters and arson investigators
- People whose drinking water contains arsenic, a naturally occurring chemical found in some groundwater supplies
- Family history—people with family members who have had bladder cancer

BEGINS WITH EARLY DETECTION

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

One of the most common symptoms is blood in the urine – which may or may not be accompanied by pain during urination. Another symptom is a change in frequency and urgency of urination caused by decreased bladder capacity. Although these symptoms can have other causes—urinary tract infections, kidney stones, vigorous exercise—the majority of those diagnosed with bladder cancer exhibited at least one of these symptoms. It is also important to remember that bladder cancer can occur without any symptoms.

HOW IS BLADDER CANCER DIAGNOSED?

If you have any of the symptoms, or believe you may be at risk, you should speak with your urologist immediately to arrange a diagnostic examination. It is important to remember that even if you are exhibiting symptoms, there's a 90% chance that they are caused by something other than bladder cancer.

However, if there is reason to suspect bladder cancer, your urologist will perform a more comprehensive, in-office examination.

CYSTOSCOPY

The urologist's most reliable diagnostic method is a cystoscopy—a visual examination of the interior of your bladder using a thin, hollow, lighted tube (a cystoscope) inserted into the urethra, the pathway that carries urine out from the bladder. If the cystoscopy reveals any unusual or suspicious areas, a small amount of tissue may be removed through the cystoscope for examination.

NMP22® BLADDERCHEK®

Although cystoscopy is most effective for visually identifying bladder cancer, many urologists also perform a test that can reveal cancer that is invisible to the eye. NMP22 BladderChek is a simple, in-office test that uses only four drops of urine. This test can help detect even the slightest trace of a potential cancer in only 30 minutes. More importantly, when combined with cystoscopy it can offer you and your doctor the highest level of accuracy in the early detection of bladder cancer. And, NMP22 is the *only* in-office test that has been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for the diagnosis of bladder cancer.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EARLY DETECTION

Although serious, bladder cancer does not have to be fatal. The earlier it is diagnosed, the more effectively it can be treated. Treatment is based on the type of bladder cancer or extent of the disease. When diagnosed in its earliest stages, there is a 95% survival rate.

