

Urology – Genderspecific aspects

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Gender-specific Aspects in urologic patients have been subject to countless studies. Stone-disease, Renalcell Carcinoma as well as Bladder cancer have been very well documented concerning their gender-specific differences.

Incidence, Stage and Prognosis: Bladder cancer is a great example for gender-specific differences in medicine. Men get diagnosed with bladder cancer about 3 to 4 times more often. Yet while the incidence in men is higher, women tend to present with higher tumor stage at the time of initial diagnosis and have a poorer prognosis in general.

The reasons behind those gender-specific differences have not yet been fully explained. Delayed referrals for women presenting with the same symptoms as a man to see a urologist, as well as worse surgical outcome, lead to the assumption that the quality of patient-care for women is inferior in this regard. Intensifying interdisciplinary approaches in research and clinical practice is going to play an essential role in approximating those discrepancies.