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JAMA. 2005;293:771.

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Detection of Bladder Cancer Using a Point-of-Care Proteomic Assay

H. Barton Grossman, Edward Messing, Mark Soloway, Kevin Tomera, Giora Katz, Yitzhak Berger, and Yu Shen

JAMA. 2005;293:810-816.

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Bladder Cancer

Since this article does not have an abstract, we have provided the first 150 words of the [full text](#) and any section headings.

Urine is formed by the **kidney** and stored in the **bladder**. The bladder expands and contracts depending on how much urine is stored inside. Cancer can develop in the bladder as it does in other bodily organs. Most bladder cancer arises in the cells that line the bladder. The February 16, 2005, issue of *JAMA* includes an article about bladder cancer.

SYMPTOMS OF BLADDER CANCER

- Blood in the urine
- Frequent urination
- Painful urination

RISK FACTORS FOR BLADDER CANCER

- Smoking greatly increases the chance of having bladder cancer. Smoking also increases the death rate from bladder cancer.
- Older persons have a greater risk for bladder cancer than younger individuals.
- Men develop bladder cancer 4 times more often than women.

DIAGNOSIS

Diagnosis and treatment of bladder cancer is usually done by a **urologist** (a doctor with specialized training in surgery of the urinary tract). Urine may be sent to the lab for analysis, cell count, . . . [[Full Text of this Article](#)]