



Bloody wee — Haematuria workup and when to refer

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Definition

- Macroscopic – visible to the patient
- Microscopic – not visible to naked eye
 - Dipstick: depends on ability of Hb to haemolyse
 - Sens 95%, Spec 75%
 - >3 rbc/hpf



Risk Factors For Malignancy

- Older age
- M > F
- Smoking Hx
- Chemical exposure
- Pelvic Rtx
- Irritative LUTS
- Prior Urol Hx
- Chronic IDC
- Hx Recurrent UTIs



Aetiology of Haematuria

- Glomerular vs Non Glomerular
- Non Glomerular causes:
 - Stones
 - Infections
 - Cancers – RCC, TCC
 - BPH
 - Instrumentation/Stents
 - Benign causes – exercise, IC, trigonitis



Evaluation

- Thorough Hx and Exam
 - RF, associated sx (pain vs painless)
- Formal MC&S
- UE, FBC, Coags, PSA
- Cystoscopy: all pts with macroscopic haematuria and patients ≥ 35 yo with asymptomatic haematuria
 - < 35 if risk factors

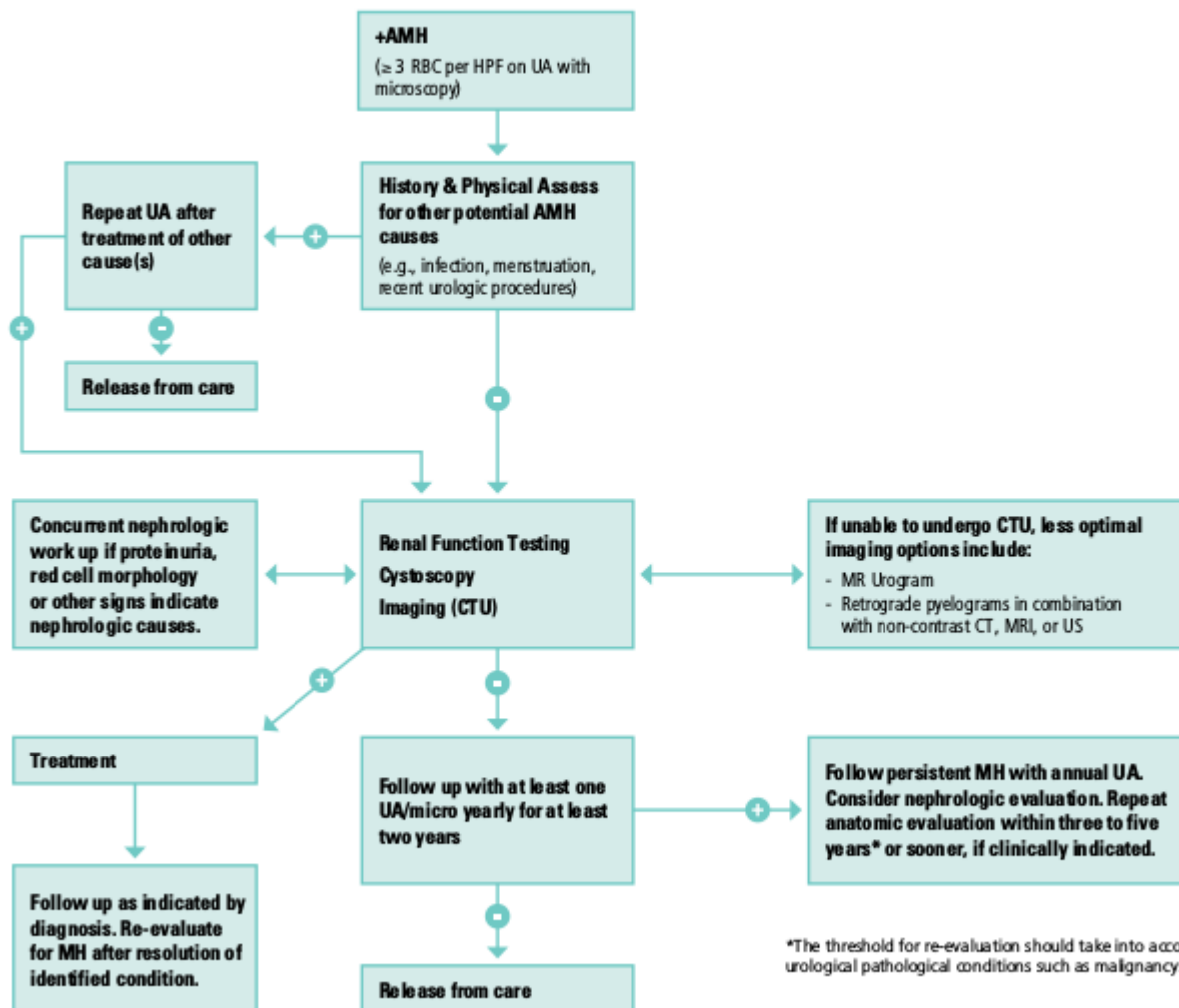


Evaluation II

- Urine cytology – not for micro unless RF
- CTIVU – For all patients with macroscopic haematuria
 - Microhaematuria >35 and if RF
- Renal US – microhaematuria <35 yo and no RF

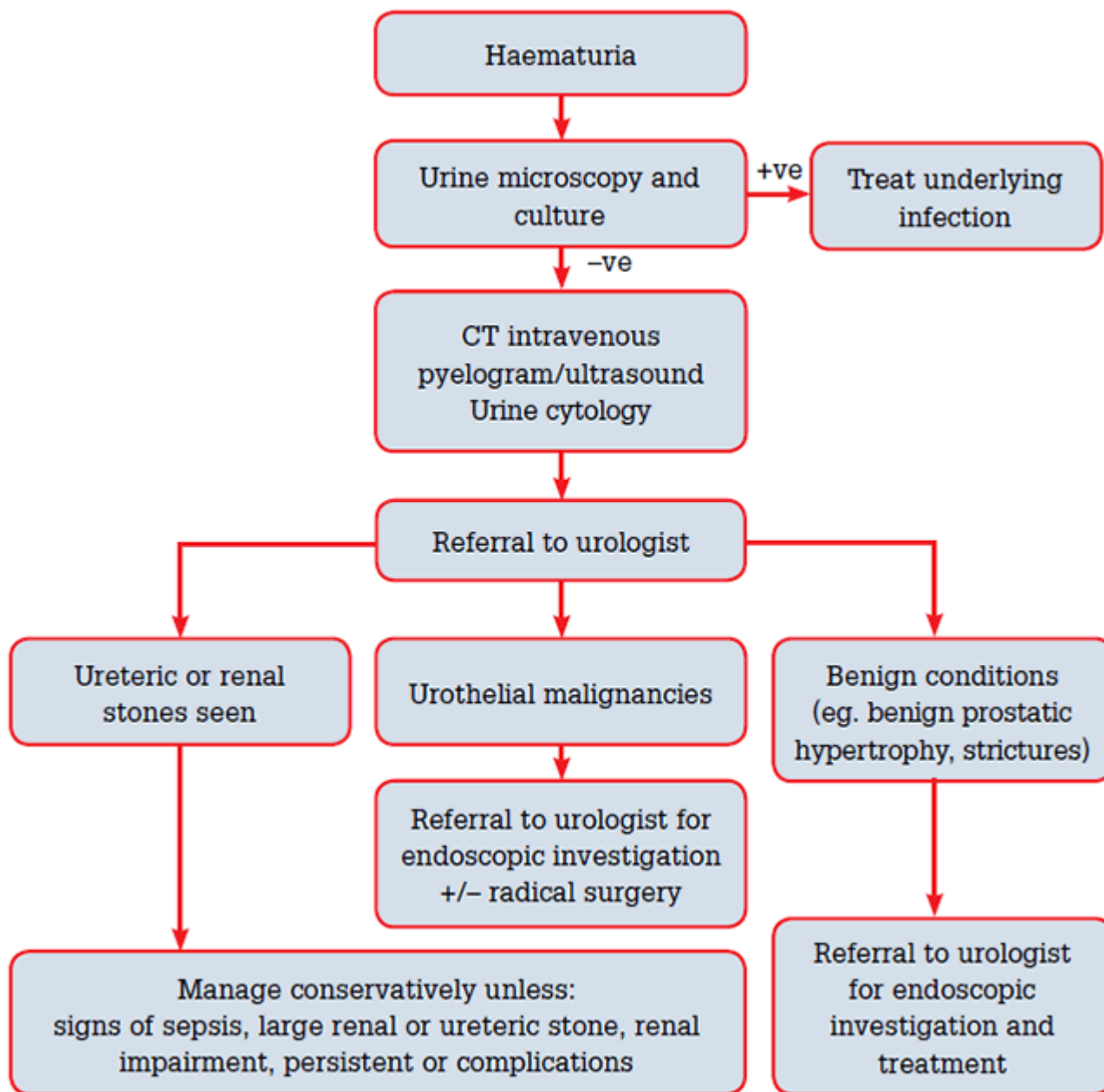


Diagnosis, Evaluation and Follow-up of AMH



*The threshold for re-evaluation should take into account patient risk factors for urological pathological conditions such as malignancy.







Follow up

- 3-5% with micro will have a malignancy
- 23% with macro will have a malignancy
- If all Ix negative:
 - Annual urinalysis – if 2 consecutive negative, no follow up
 - If persistent: re-evaluate every 3-5 years esp if RF
 - Reinvestigate if macroscopic/LUTS



Thank You!



**Uh...
when you say
“MICROScopic
Hematuria”...does
that mean it is just
a Little problem?**

