

Bladder Cancer – Recurrence vs Metastatic vs Progression

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Objectives

1. Distinguish Metastatic disease and progression using NED-based decision making.

Apply TNM staging and bladder MP/H rules to complex abstraction scenarios

Analyze case-based examples to improve coding accuracy and consistency

Why This Matters

Common source
of abstraction
errors

Impacts staging
and recurrence
coding

Drives
treatment
interpretation

Core Question

Was there ever a documented NED?

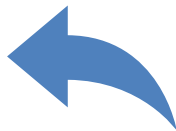
YES → Recurrence

NO → Metastatic or progression

Definitions



Metastatic: spread at diagnosis (no NED)



Recurrence: returns after NED



Progression: never cleared

TNM Refresher

T = tumor in
bladder

N = regional
nodes (pelvic)

M = distant
spread

Key TNM Clarification

All spread beyond the primary site = metastatic clinically



TNM divides spread into:
N = Regional lymph nodes
M = Distant Metastasis



Not all metastatic spread = M stage

Bladder Lymph Node Rule



PELVIC NODES = N



OUTSIDE PELVIS = M1



LOCATION
DETERMINES STAGING

Multiple Primary Rule (Bladder)

Urothelial tumors
= ONE primary
(lifetime)

Micropapillary =
separate primary

Timing does not
matter

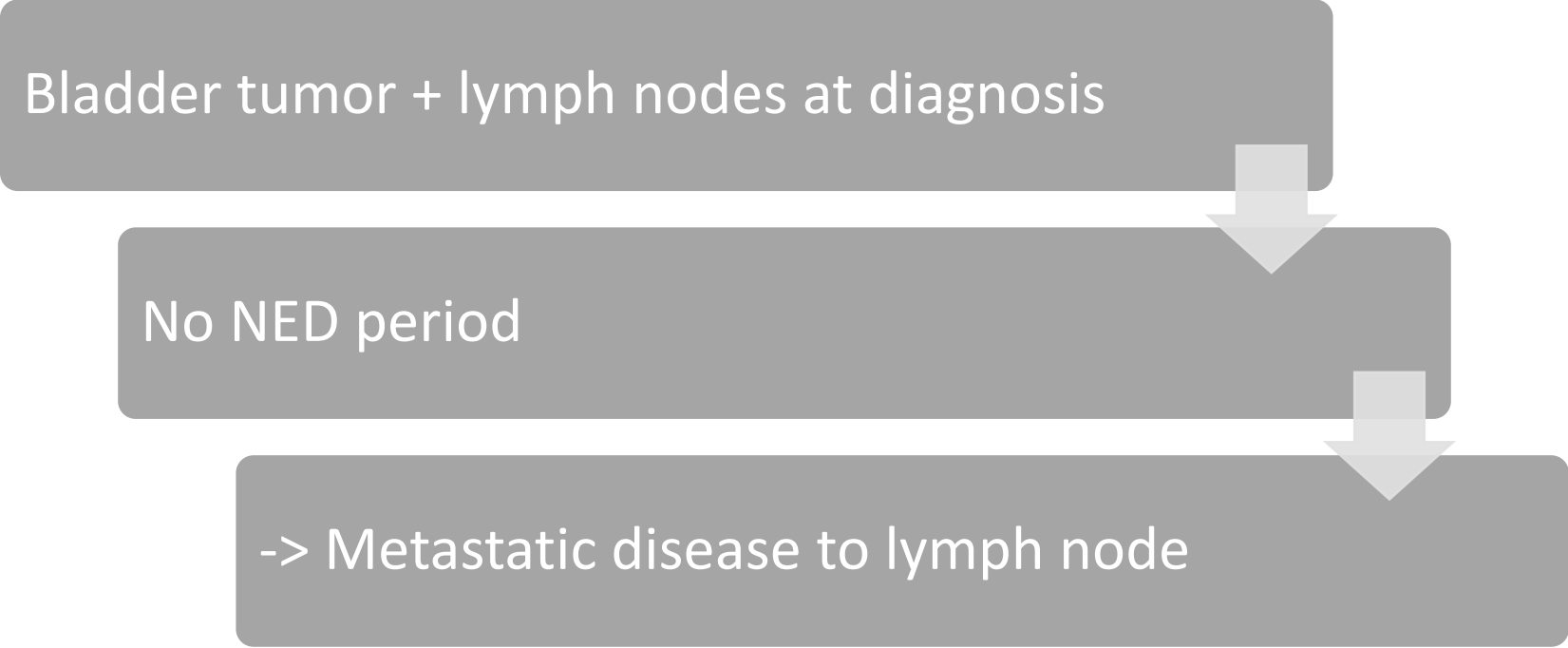
What This Means

Multiple
bladder tumors
≠ new primaries

They are
recurrence of
same primary

Case 1: Metastatic at Diagnosis

Bladder tumor + lymph nodes at diagnosis



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graph TD; A[Bladder tumor + lymph nodes at diagnosis] --> B[No NED period]; B --> C[-> Metastatic disease to lymph node];
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No NED period

-> Metastatic disease to lymph node

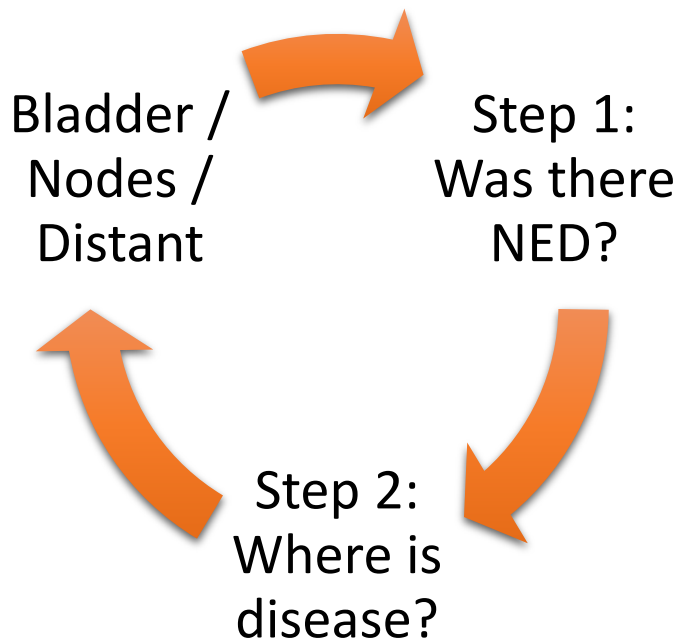
Case 2: Distant Recurrence

Dx -> surgery -> NED

8 months later bone mets ->

-> Distant recurrence

Decision Process



Common Pitfalls

1

Calling all node
disease M

2

Ignoring NED

3

Creating multiple
primaries
incorrectly

Key Takeaways

No NED = NOT
recurrence

TNM = where,
NED = when

Bladder
urothelial =
one primary

Case 3: Progression vs Recurrence (Trick Case)

Bladder cancer -> chemo -> cystectomy (no residual tumor)

Pre-op imaging: hepatic lesion suspicious for mets

1 month post-op: sclerotic bone metastases

-> PROGRESSION (not recurrence)

Why This is Progression

Metastatic disease suspected BEFORE surgery

A light gray downward-pointing arrow indicating a logical flow from the first statement to the second.

No confirmed NED across all sites

A light gray downward-pointing arrow indicating a logical flow from the second statement to the third.

Post-op mets = continuation of disease

Final Comparison: Recurrence vs Metastatic vs Progression



Metastatic at Dx: No NED, spread present at diagnosis



Recurrence: NED achieved → disease returns



Progression: No true NED, disease continues/spreads



Always ask: Was there ever NED?

Citations:

Thank You!!!

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