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Bladder cancer is almost three times more common in men than in women and has almost the same incidence in men as colon cancer. When found and treated early, the chances of survival are very good. However, bladder cancer has a 50-80 percent recurrence rate and so must be very closely monitored.

The greatest risk factor for bladder cancer is smoking. And unfortunately, because of the low turnover rate of cells lining the bladder, a smoker's risk for bladder cancer does not significantly decrease on stopping.

The most common type of bladder cancer is urothelial carcinoma, of which there are several sub-types depending on shape and stage. Squamous cell carcinoma is much less common and usually invasive.

One of the most common symptoms of bladder cancer is the presence of blood in the urine, which may or may not be accompanied by pain during urination. Today, a urologist can diagnose bladder cancer during an on-the-spot examination, which may include the use of a simple screening test.

Colorectal cancer is the third most common type of cancer in men and the second most common in women. If detected early, it can be treated effectively so the chances of being cured are increased if there is a greater awareness of the symptoms and access to simple screening test such as an immunochemical Fecal Occult Blood Test (iFOBT).

Products available:

[Clearview[®] ULTRA FOB](#)

[Clearview[®] FOB](#)

[NMP22[®] BladderChek[®] Test](#)

[NMP22[®] Test Kit](#)