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the AUA/SUO  
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Guidelines



VISIT [CYSVIEW.COM](http://CYSVIEW.COM)

# PATIENT GUIDE TO BLUE LIGHT CYSTOSCOPY WITH CYSVIEW® FOR DETECTION OF BLADDER CANCER



**Can only be used by qualified  
healthcare providers.**

**CYSVIEW®**  
Hexaminolevulinate HCl



THE  
BLADDER  
CANCER  
COMPANY™

## Facts About Bladder Cancer

- Bladder cancer is one of the most commonly diagnosed cancers, with an estimated 81,190 new cases each year<sup>2</sup>
- Bladder cancer incidence is about four times higher in men than in women<sup>2</sup>
- There are over 696,440 bladder cancer survivors in the US<sup>2</sup>

### Important risk & safety information

Cysview is not a replacement for random bladder biopsies or other procedures used in the detection of bladder cancer.

Anaphylactoid shock, hypersensitivity reactions, bladder pain, cystitis, and abnormal urinalysis have been reported after administration of Cysview. The most common adverse reactions seen in clinical trials were bladder spasm, dysuria, hematuria, and bladder pain.

Cysview should not be used in patients with porphyria, gross hematuria, or with known hypersensitivity to hexaminolevulinate or any derivative of aminolevulinic acid. Cysview may fail to detect some malignant lesions. False positive fluorescence may occur due to inflammation, cystoscopic trauma, scar tissue, previous bladder biopsy and recent BCG therapy or intravesical chemotherapy. No specific drug interaction studies have been performed.

Safety and effectiveness have not been established in pediatric patients. There are no available data on Cysview use in pregnant women. Adequate reproductive and developmental toxicity studies in animals have not been performed. Systemic absorption following administration of Cysview is expected to be minimal. There are no data on the presence of hexaminolevulinate in human or animal milk, the effects on a breastfed infant, or the effects on milk production. The development and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for Cysview and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from Cysview or from the underlying maternal condition.

Cysview is approved for use with the KARL STORZ D-Light C Photodynamic Diagnostic (PDD) system. For system set up and general information for the safe use of the PDD system, please refer to the KARL STORZ instruction manuals for each of the components.

**Prior to Cysview administration, read the Full Prescribing Information and follow the preparation and reconstitution instructions.**



## What is a cystoscopy?

Cystoscopy is a test that allows your doctor to look directly inside your bladder. A cystoscopy may be used to help find the cause of symptoms, or to treat or monitor conditions. Cystoscopy lets the doctor inspect your bladder lining very closely for any abnormal growths or suspicious areas.

*A glossary of terms is located at the end of this guide.*

## What is a cystoscope?

A thin, tube-like telescope called a cystoscope is carefully passed up the urethra (the tube through which urine leaves your body) and into the bladder. Surgical instruments are passed through the cystoscope to remove samples of tissue (a biopsy) which are then sent to the laboratory to be examined. This procedure can be done under a local or general anesthesia.

Cystoscopy also can be used for giving treatment directly to the bladder. Your healthcare professional may instruct you to fast or have a light breakfast.



Image of a cystoscope

## What is a standard white light cystoscopy?

Standard cystoscopy is a test that allows your doctor to look directly inside your bladder with a scope.

- A cystoscopy may be used to help find the cause of symptoms, to treat or monitor conditions
- Cystoscopy lets the doctor inspect your bladder lining very closely for any abnormal growths or suspicious areas
- Based on the findings of the cystoscopy the doctor may decide to remove the suspicious tumors
- The entire procedure is done under standard white light

## How your healthcare professional may see an image during a standard white light cystoscopy



Bladder image using  
white light cystoscopy alone

## What is a Blue Light Cystoscopy (BLC™) with Cysview®?

BLC with Cysview is a technology that significantly improves the detection of non-muscle invasive papillary cancer of the bladder as an adjunct to white light compared to traditional white light cystoscopy alone<sup>4</sup>

- Cysview is an imaging solution, about 2 oz are placed in the bladder one hour prior to the cystoscopic procedure using a catheter and is absorbed by cancerous tissue
- The doctor performs the cystoscopy by using both white light and blue light. When the doctor switches to blue light, it makes cancerous tumors more visible and may highlight additional tumors.
- Using Blue Light Cystoscopy with Cysview in conjunction with white light allows the doctor to see more tumors than with standard white light cystoscopy alone

### How your healthcare professional may see the same image during a BLC with Cysview



Same image after using  
BLC with Cysview  
as an adjunct to white light

## What Happens During a Blue Light Cystoscopy

Here's how BLC™ with Cysview® works<sup>5</sup>

- The Cysview solution is placed in the patient's bladder about an hour before the procedure
- During the procedure, the doctor inserts a long thin tube and uses white light to examine the bladder
- When the equipment is switched to blue light mode, other hard-to-see tumors that may be present become more visible
- These tumors stand out against the normal bladder tissue, making it easier for doctors to identify and remove them

## Why Blue Light when added to white light alone improves the detection of lesions

BLC with Cysview has been shown to outperform white-light cystoscopy alone in detecting tumors<sup>1</sup>

## Can Anyone Get BLC with Cysview?

BLC with Cysview is recommended for anyone whose doctor suspects or knows that his or her patient has bladder cancer lesions based on a previous cystoscopy

**Please see Full Prescribing Information enclosed.**



## Is BLC™ with Cysview® Safe?

Any procedure may have some risks, and you should consult your doctor regarding the risks and benefits of this procedure

- The most common patient complaints include such problems as bladder spasm and bladder pain, discomfort when urinating, and frequent urination
- On rare occasions, patients have experienced increased heart rate, chest pain, and fever; Hypersensitivity reactions may occur in some patients

**Ask your doctor if BLC with Cysview would be right for you**

### **Medications**

Be sure to tell your healthcare professional all of the medications you are currently taking. Ask your doctor whether your medications should be taken before or held until after the procedure.

**A glossary of terms is located at the end of this guide.**

## What to expect after the procedure

The following are important things to keep in mind for after your BLC with Cysview

- In some cases you may receive a treatment such as intravesicular chemotherapy placed into the bladder following the procedure.
- Once the procedure is finished, your bladder will be full of water and it will probably be necessary to pass urine again.
- Most people—including those who have just had local anesthesia—feel ready to go home after a short time; once home, you should plan to rest for the remainder of the day.
- It's not uncommon to have some bladder spasms after a cystoscopy, which can make you feel like you need to go to the bathroom more often than usual.
- You may feel some stinging when you pass urine for a couple of days.
- Blood in the urine is also common for several days after the procedure, particularly if you have had some cancer cells removed.
- In rare cases, patients may have more difficulty passing urine after their cystoscopy; should that happen, a catheter may be left in the bladder to drain excess fluid until any swelling goes down.
- Some patients may develop a mild infection after cystoscopy; this may usually be treated with antibiotics. Consult your physician if you are concerned.

***Drinking plenty of water can help with many of these issues.***

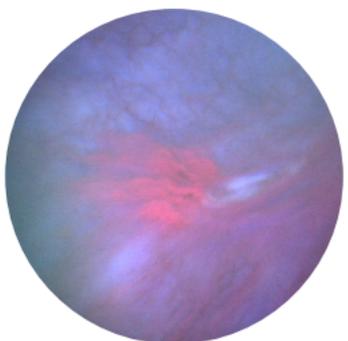
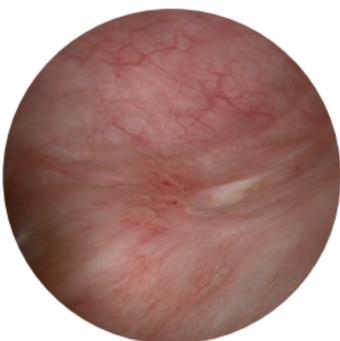
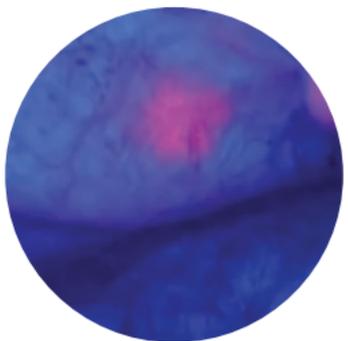
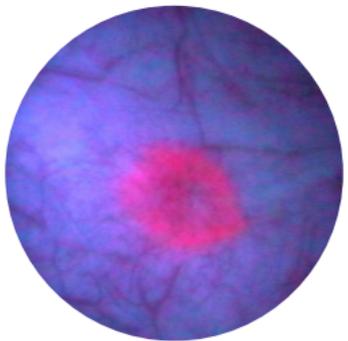
### When to seek help from your doctor

After 2 or 3 days if you still have blood in the urine, you see blood clots after you have urinated several times, or if any of your symptoms are severe, please contact your healthcare professional for advice.



**Standard white  
light cystoscopy**

**BLC with Cysview**



More information at [cysview.com](http://cysview.com)

## **Glossary**

### **Anaphylactic shock**

Severe, whole-body allergic reaction.

### **AUA**

American Urological Association

### **BCG treatment (Bacille Calmette-Guerin)**

As it pertains to bladder cancer, weakened tuberculosis bacteria that are placed into the bladder to decrease the recurrence of bladder cancer.

### **Bladder**

A hollow organ that collects urine until it can be passed out of the body.

### **BLC™ with Cysview (Blue Light Cystoscopy)**

About an hour before the procedure a solution of Cysview is placed in the bladder using a catheter. During the hour the Cysview is absorbed by cancerous tissue making the cancer cells glow bright pink when exposed to blue light. The doctor performs the cystoscopy by using both white light and blue light.

### **Chemotherapy**

A type of cancer therapy, which uses anticancer drugs to selectively kill cancer cells.

### **Cystitis**

Inflammation of the bladder; may be related to a bacterial infection, viral infection, radiation, or other bladder irritants.

### **Cystoscope**

A telescope like instrument that allows examination of the urethra and the inside of the bladder.

### **Cystoscopy**

The procedure of using a cystoscope to look into the urethra and bladder.

### **Fluorescence**

The property of producing light when acted upon by radiant (shining brightly) energy.



## Glossary (continued)

### **Instill**

To impart gradually

### **Intravesical**

Within the bladder

### **Intravesical chemotherapy/cancer therapy**

Medical therapy that is placed into the bladder to kill cancer cells. The therapy is placed into the bladder through a urethral catheter.

### **Malignant**

A cancerous tumor; can invade surrounding structures and spread to a distant site.

### **SUO**

Society of Urologic Oncology

## **Additional patient information**

Bladder Cancer Advisory Network (BCAN).

[www.bcan.org](http://www.bcan.org)

BCAN is the first national advocacy organization dedicated to increasing public awareness about bladder cancer; to advancing bladder cancer research; and to providing educational and support services for the bladder cancer community. Founded in May 2005, BCAN is a cooperative effort among bladder cancer survivors, their families and caregivers, and the medical community.

If you have any questions or concerns about your Cysview blue light cystoscopy, ask your doctor right away.

Your doctor will be able to explain every aspect of the procedure and test results. This patient guide is for informational purposes only; it does not replace an open conversation with your doctor.

**Please see Full Prescribing Information enclosed.**

