

Bladder Cancer

In industrialized nations, 90% of urinary bladder cancer is transitional cell carcinoma. Other less common types include squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, small cell carcinoma, and sarcoma. Squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinomas have a poorer prognosis than transitional cell cancers. Men are affected more frequently than women, and it is rare in individuals who are younger than 40. Those demonstrating an increased risk are smokers and workers in the dye, chemical, and rubber industries. The tumors have a tendency to recur following removal and may become more invasive upon recurrence.

The major prognostic features are the depth of invasion into the bladder wall (stage) and the degree of cellular differentiation of the tumor (grade). A deeper level of invasion means a higher tumor stage and a poorer prognosis. If the tumor is confined to the epithelial layer (superficial lining of the bladder), it can be removed through a cystoscope. The prognosis of survival following superficial tumor removal is good. Treatment of invasive bladder cancer may include chemotherapy (placed in the bladder), or the surgical removal of the bladder (cystectomy). If the tumor has gone through the bladder wall, 5-year survival is 45% with treatment. With metastatic disease, patients have a less than 2-year survival.

Because the recurrence rate of bladder cancer is high, routine follow-up with cystoscopy and urine cytology is necessary. Patients with the greatest risk for recurrence are those with large, high grade (II & III), or multiple tumors present on initial presentation.

Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG), a protein, may be placed in the bladder as chemotherapy for bladder cancer. The first course is weekly for six weeks. BCG may be given as three-week maintenance therapy every three to six months as part of the surveillance follow up for a three-year period.

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Rx FOR SUCCESS BLADDER CANCER

UNDERWRITING CONSIDERATIONS

For underwriting consideration, a history of bladder cancer absent other significant impairment with no further evidence of cancer, and adequate routine follow-up care would be rated as follows:

RATINGS			
Transitional cell carcinoma			
Very low risk tumors: Papillary urothelial neoplasm of low malignant potential, with or without recurrence (any number of lesions or recurrences)	No rating		
Low risk tumors: Ta, grade 1-2, with or without recurrence, 3 or fewer tumors at one time and all tumors 3 cm or less in size	Malignant Tumor Rating Schedule D, dating from latest occurrence		
 Moderate risk tumors: Low risk tumors with more than 3 tumors at one time or greater than 3 cm in size Papillary urothelial carcinoma, low grade T1, grade 1 Ta, grade 3 	Malignant Tumor Rating Schedule C. If recurrent, date from latest occurrence and add Class B. Decline if 5 or more occurrences		
 High risk tumors: Tis High grade intraurothelial neoplasm Papillary urothelial carcinoma, high grade T1, grade 2-3 	 One occurrence, with or without BCG, Cancer B plus rating required in Malignant Tumor Rating Schedule B. Two occurrences, with BCG: Class B plus rating required in Malignant Tumor Rating Schedule B. More than two occurrences or two occurrences and no BCG: Decline. 		
T2—without total cystectomy	Decline		
T2 or high risk tumors—with total cystectomy	Postpone 3 years, then Class B		
Without high quality surveillance	Individual Consideration		
T3, T4 or node positive	Decline		
OTHER BLADDER CANCER			
Squamous cell carcinoma Adenocarcinoma Small cell carcinoma Sarcoma	Malignant Tumor Rating Schedule A		

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SURVEILLANCE

All transitional cell bladder tumors must be postponed until there has been at least one follow-up visit (to include both cystoscopy and cytology that are not suspicious for recurrent tumor) after initial diagnosis. Then, ratings shown require high quality surveillance (defined as the following and dating from latest occurrence):

- ▶ For very low and low risk tumors, the proposed insured must follow urologist's recommended surveillance.
- ▶ For moderate and high risk tumors cystoscopy and cytology must be completed every 3 months for the first 2 years, then every 6 months for the next 3 years, then yearly.
- ▶ Without high quality surveillance, individual consideration is warranted.

MALIGNANT TUMOR RATING SCHEDULE					
	А	В	С	D	
Within 1st year	Decline	Decline	Decline	\$5x3	
2nd year	Decline	Decline	\$7.50x5	\$5x2	
3rd year	Decline	\$10x6	\$7.50x4	\$5x1	
4th year	\$15x6	\$10x5	\$7.50x3	0	
5th year	\$15x5	\$10x4	\$7.50x2	0	
6th year	\$15x4	\$10x3	\$7.50x1	0	
7th year	\$15x3	\$10x2	0	0	
8th year	\$15x2	\$10x1	0	0	
9th year	\$15x1	0	0	0	

RX FOR SUCCESS BLADDER CANCER

Ask "Rx"pert Underwriter (Ask Our Expert)				
After reading the Rx for Success on Bladder Cancer, use this form to Ask "Rx" pert Underwriter for an informal quote.				
Producer	Phone	Fax		
Client				
Cancer is rated by the organ of origin, the extent of pathology and surgical reports.	of the cancer (Stage) and the length	of time since treatment. Please send the		
1. Please list type of cancer and date of diagnosi	is.			
2. How was the cancer treated? (Check all that a	pply.)			
Lumpectomy	☐ Radiation therapy			
☐ Total excision (mastectomy, prostatectomy)	☐ Hormonal therapy			
☐ Node dissection	☐ Stem cell transplant			
☐ Chemotherapy				
3. Please list date treatment completed.				
4. Is your client on any medications?				
☐ Yes. Please give details				
□ No				
5. What stage was the cancer?				
☐ Stage 0 (in-situ) ☐ Stage III				
☐ Stage IV				
☐ Stage II				
6. Were lymph nodes involved? If yes, how many	?			
7. Has there been any evidence of recurrence?				
☐ Yes. Please give details.				
□ No				
8. Date and results of last follow up imaging studies and/or lab testing.				
9. Has your client smoked cigarettes in the last 12 months?				
Yes				
□ No				
10. Does your client have any other major health problems (e.g., heart disease, etc.)?				
☐ Yes. Please give details.				
□No				