

Research Report

Evaluating Patient-Defined Priorities for Female Patients with Bladder Cancer

Amanda X. Vo^a, Mary Kate Keeter^a, Emily S. Tuchman^b,
Joshua J. Meeks^{a,1} and Alicia K. Morgans^{b,1,*}

^a*Department of Urology, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, USA*

^b*Department of Medicine, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, USA*

Received 14 September 2020

Accepted 23 November 2020

Pre-press 18 December 2020

Published 19 March 2021

Abstract.

BACKGROUND: Although bladder cancer is much more common in men than in women, female patients with bladder cancer present with more locally advanced tumors and have worse disease-specific outcomes than male patients, even after controlling for biological differences. There is a paucity of research regarding the optimal approach to caring for female patients with bladder cancer in ways that maximize patient satisfaction, preferences, and values.

OBJECTIVE: We sought to explore patient-defined priorities and areas in need of improvement for female patients with bladder cancer from the patient perspective.

METHODS: We conducted focus group sessions and semi-structured interviews of women treated for bladder cancer to identify patient priorities and concerns until reaching topic saturation. Transcripts were analyzed thematically.

RESULTS: Eight patients with muscle-invasive bladder cancer and six patients with non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer participated in two focus groups and seven interviews total. Three themes emerged as significantly affecting the care experience: physical impacts, mental health and emotional wellbeing, and the patient-provider interaction. Each theme included patient-defined specific recommendations on approaches to optimizing the care experience for women with bladder cancer.

CONCLUSIONS: Although most participants were satisfied with the quality of care they received, they identified several opportunities for improvement. These concerns centered around enhancing support for patients' physical and mental needs and strengthening the patient-provider interaction. Efforts to address these needs and reduce gender disparate outcomes via quality improvement initiatives are ongoing.

Keywords: Urinary bladder neoplasms, patient advocacy, quality improvement, qualitative research

INTRODUCTION

Bladder cancer is the sixth most common malignancy and tenth most common cause of cancer death in the United States with an estimated 80,470 new cases and 17,670 deaths in 2019 [1]. Though the diagnosis of bladder cancer is three to four times more common in men than in women, women present with

¹Co-senior authors; contributed equally

*Correspondence to: Alicia K. Morgans, MD, MPH, 676 N. St Clair St., Arkes Suite 2300, Chicago, IL 60611, USA. Tel.: +1 312 695 6182; Fax: +1 312 694 9000; E-mail: Alicia.morgans@northwestern.edu.

more locally advanced tumors and female gender is associated with higher rates of disease recurrence, progression, and mortality following treatment [2, 3]. A combination of molecular and epidemiologic factors including the sex steroid hormone pathway and timeliness of initial diagnostic evaluation contribute to gender disparities. However, discrepancies remain after controlling for these variables, suggesting non-biologic influences such as the patient experience or patient and provider decision-making processes [3, 4].

The patient experience affects medical outcomes, as dissatisfaction with care is associated with lower health-related quality of life, mental well-being, and decreased adherence to care [5–7]. This may be a particularly important area for improvement in bladder cancer, as an English study assessed patient satisfaction with relation to involvement in cancer treatment decision making and found those with bladder cancer to be the least satisfied among almost forty different primary cancers [8]. There is scarce information regarding the optimal approach to care for female patients with bladder cancer and the current literature offers conflicting information. One group found that women more frequently identify family members as emotional support and active participants in decision making compared to men [4], while another found that women rely more on themselves rather than spousal support [9]. To fully address gender disparities in bladder cancer outcomes, priorities and perceived gaps in care for our female patients must be identified to enable clinical practice alignment with patient reported needs, preferences, and values.

In this context, we conducted focus groups and semi-structured interviews with women with bladder cancer to define patient needs and priorities related to diagnosis, treatment, educational and psychosocial resources, survivorship, and the overall care experience. We sought to identify areas in need of improvement from the patient perspective.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

After institutional review board (IRB) approval (IRB number: STU00211118), women receiving treatment for non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer (stage Ta or T1) or muscle-invasive bladder cancer (\geq T2) at a single institution were invited to participate in focus groups to describe their cancer care experience and provide feedback on how to improve care

for female patients with bladder cancer. To identify eligible patients for enrollment, clinic schedules were screened to identify female patients with bladder cancer who were seen in medical oncology or urology clinic over the previous six months or had appointments within the next three months. Exclusion criteria were defined as male sex, patients who did not receive care for bladder cancer at our institution, non-English speakers, and individuals younger than 18 or older than 89 years of age. To enhance feasibility of enrollment, those who were unable to attend in-person focus groups were invited to participate in semi-structured individual interviews by phone. Written consent was obtained from the women participating in in-person focus groups, and verbal consent was obtained from those participating in phone interviews.

Separate in-person focus groups were held for women with muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIBC) and women with non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC) due to the significant differences in the treatments used in each setting. Focus groups were conducted over approximately 60 minutes and were designed to include no more than five participants to ensure each participant would have an adequate opportunity to engage. Focus groups were overseen by two moderators who were not previously involved in the patients' care, an intentional decision to decrease bias and allow for candid conversation. A moderator guide was used to direct the discussion and included questions about the overall patient experience, impact of bladder cancer on one's quality of life, and resources used during diagnosis and treatment (Appendix 1). Sessions were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed thematically.

The individual phone interviews were structured similarly; questions from the focus group moderator guide were repurposed as interview questions. Interviews lasted 30–45 minutes and were also recorded, transcribed, and analyzed thematically.

Focus group and semi-structured interview responses were coded by two independent raters. In order to adjudicate discrepancies, the reviewers participated in orientation sessions to identify common themes, create definitions and develop coding rules regarding specific group comments. The comments were then compiled and summarized in frequency tables denoting the number of times certain responses were made. Data were organized thematically; responses were grouped into larger categories of mutually agreeable lists of themes and dimensions of major ideas expressed by participants.

All participants also completed an anonymous questionnaire including clinical and demographic data at the time of study registration.

RESULTS

Following the screening process, 26 women met inclusion criteria and were invited to participate; seven of these women attended in-person focus groups. Some of the most common reasons from women who declined to participate in focus groups included no longer living in the area (6), lack of transportation (2), scheduling conflicts (2), and lack of interest (2). Additional in-person focus groups were not possible due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Seven of the 26 women participated in individual semi-structured phone interviews for a total of fourteen participants. 57.1% of participants (8/14) were treated for MIBC and 42.8% (6/14) for NMIBC. Most participants were white (13/14, 92.8%), with a median age of 70.5 years (interquartile range [IQR] 60.3–76.5). Participant demographics are displayed in Table 1.

The majority of participants with MIBC received chemotherapy (6/8, 75.0%) and most, though not necessarily the same participants, underwent a radical cystectomy with urinary diversion (6/8, 75.0%). Other treatments included intravesical bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) therapy (2/8, 25.0%), partial cystectomy (1/8, 12.5%), radiation (1/8, 12.5%), and intravesical chemotherapy (1/8, 12.5%).

All participants (6/6, 100.0%) in the NMIBC group received BCG. Three of these participants (50.0%) received additional treatment including partial cystectomy (1/6, 16.7%), intravesical chemotherapy (1/6, 16.7%) and other intravesical immunotherapy (1/6, 16.7%).

The majority of participants reported overall high satisfaction with the care they received. More than half of the total participants (10/14, 71.4%) consulted with at least one other provider at a separate institution prior to undergoing treatment at our institution. Online research and recommendations from personal contacts in the healthcare industry were the most commonly cited referral sources for an initial visit.

Three themes were identified as significantly impactful of the overall care experience and well-being of female patients with bladder cancer.

Theme 1: Physical impacts

The vast majority of participants (13/14, 92.8%) experienced physical side effects of treatment

Table 1
Participant demographics according to presence of muscle invasion

	MIBC (n = 8)	NMIBC (n = 6)
Median age (IQR)	70 (60.5–73.3)	72.5 (62.5–78)
Race - n (%)		
White	7 (87.5)	6 (100)
African American	1 (12.5)	0 (0)
Highest education completed - n (%)		
High school or less	1 (12.5)	0 (0)
Some college	0 (0)	1 (16.7)
Bachelor's degree	4 (50)	1 (16.7)
Master's degree	1 (12.5)	2 (33.3)
Unknown (did not answer)	2 (25)	2 (33.3)
Marital status - n (%)		
Single	2 (25)	0 (0)
Married	4 (50)	3 (50)
Divorced	1 (12.5)	0 (0)
Widowed	0 (0)	2 (33.3)
Unknown (did not answer)	1 (12.5)	1 (16.7)
Time since treatment - n (%)		
0–12 months	2 (25)	5 (83.3)
12–24 months	2 (25)	1 (16.7)
24+ months	4 (50)	0 (0)
Median time in months (IQR)	23.5 (16.8–30.3)	5.5 (3–9.5)
Time since diagnosis - n (%)		
0–12 months	1 (12.5)	1 (16.7)
12–24 months	2 (25)	1 (16.7)
24+ months	5 (62.5)	4 (66.7)
Median time in months (IQR)	34 (22.8–51.5)	28.5 (19.3–40.8)
Treatment - n (%)		
Radical cystectomy with ileal conduit	4 (50)	0 (0)
Radical cystectomy with neobladder	2 (25)	0 (0)
Partial cystectomy	1 (12.5)	1 (16.7)
Chemotherapy	6 (75)	0 (0)
Radiation	1 (12.5)	0 (0)
BCG	2 (25)	6 (100)
Other intravesical immunotherapy	0 (0)	1 (16.7)
Intravesical chemotherapy	1 (12.5)	1 (16.7)

Abbreviations: MIBC, muscle-invasive bladder cancer; NMIBC, non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer; IQR, interquartile range.

including headache, fever, nausea, urinary frequency/urgency, and/or bladder pain. While some women endorsed only mild symptoms, one woman expressed, “If people heard my story, all they would hear is cancer, but what I went through – the chronic pain – was much worse.” Symptom management strategies explored by participants included dietary modifications, pelvic floor physical therapy and analgesics. Participants undergoing systemic chemotherapy or

intravesical BCG also expressed sentiments of mental toughness, perseverance and adjusting expectations to help manage physical side effects.

Almost all participants who underwent cystectomy experienced treatment-related complications requiring hospital readmission, including infections, fistula formation, blood clots, or ileus (5/6, 83.3%). Some of these participants (2/6, 33.3%) suggested the need for additional education about potential postoperative complications in order to better manage their expectations. One woman suggested, "It would have been nice to know the consequences. Like, 'We are taking part of your intestines, and this could end up in a scenario where you have this ileus' ... Wouldn't it have been nice for them to say that this could happen? So I know what to expect." Another participant commented on her experience: "When I went in to see my surgeon, he did not give me a lot of information... he didn't tell me anything about getting a neobladder, particularly in terms of the possibilities of what might happen and what you might have to do in terms of catheterizing, infections, etc. I knew nothing about that."

Participants who underwent a cystectomy also emphasized the importance of discussing possible adverse effects on sexual function (notably, participants with NMIBC and those with MIBC who did not pursue radical cystectomy reported no adverse effects in this domain). Most participants who underwent a cystectomy recalled discussing potential sexual side effects with their surgeon prior to treatment (5/6, 83.3%), and many sexually active women reported little to no difference in sexual function following treatment. On the other hand, one participant reported, "I had to find out researching online that in some cases they take your vagina – part of your vagina! And it wasn't fully disclosed to me so I felt, 'how can I trust this?' I'm about full disclosure ... Don't forget something as important as that." This participant noted the importance of providers clearly explaining this information prior to surgery with all women, and that this should not be dependent on a patient's reported current sexual activity. The participants also emphasized that strategies for recovery post-surgery should also be explained, with appropriate referrals to sexual medicine services pre- or post-operatively if desired. One woman provided information to the others in the group: "[The hospital] also offers a women's sexual clinic ... the lady I went to visit was so open with me ... I was asking her, 'how was the sex thing afterwards?' That's what you want to know as a woman. You want to

know, 'Am I going to be the same? Is it going to be different?' They need counseling for that."

Theme 2: Mental health and emotional wellbeing

Almost all participants recalled feelings of anxiety, stress, fear, and/or depression at the time of diagnosis and throughout treatment (13/14, 92.8%). One patient described her feelings when she was first diagnosed: "I have never been so sad in my entire life. I was just floored. I was in a state of shock. I was emotionally done." Two participants (2/14, 14.3%) reported hiding their diagnoses from their families. One recalled what this experience was like: "My sister tried to ask me ... 'Are you sick? Is something going on with you? Tell me!' And I said, 'I'm fine, I'm fine.' I didn't want to worry them." On the other hand, most participants (12/14, 85.7%) relied heavily on family and friends for emotional and informational support. One woman shared, "I have really good family support. I have three grandchildren ... they were like, 'Grammy, you'll be fine, you'll get through this!' And they were probably my biggest supporters. They thought it was amazing that I lost my hair, and they would come over and feel my hair and say, 'It's coming back, it's coming back!' And those were the things that kept me going."

Three women (3/14, 21.4%) reported consulting with a therapist or social worker. Seven women (7/14, 50.0%) mentioned the value of talking to other women who also have bladder cancer, specifically to share experiences with decisions regarding types of urinary diversion, recommendations on catheter use, or management strategies for side effects of BCG. One woman commented, "It was also helpful to talk to that woman who had the catheter, because that was what cemented my choice." Almost all women (13/14, 92.8%) found resources regarding aspects of living with bladder cancer independently from various sources such as online searches (7/14, 50.0%), friends or family who have careers in the medical field (7/14, 50.0%), and Facebook support groups (3/14, 21.4%). Less common but highly regarded resources used by participants included in-person support groups (1/14, 7.1%) and Imerman Angels, a non-profit organization that provides one-on-one support to cancer fighters, survivors, and caregivers through a matching process to pair those facing the same type of cancer (1/14, 7.1%).

When asked what advice they would give other women facing bladder cancer, several participants

(5/14, 35.7%) mentioned the importance of strong self-advocacy during all stages of bladder cancer care. A few participants (3/14, 21.4%) stated they regretted not pushing for more aggressive testing at the time of symptom onset. One such participant was initially misdiagnosed and treated for a urinary tract infection for months before she was diagnosed with bladder cancer. When this woman was asked what advice she would give to other women in a similar situation, she said, “Be a little more aggressive – call your internist, do the tests. Speak up. I should have cried out earlier for help.”

Theme 3: The patient-provider interaction

Despite many participants offering some suggestions for improvement, the majority expressed overall high satisfaction with their care and physician. A majority of participants (11/14, 78.6%) reported that clear communication and willingness to answer questions were associated with patient satisfaction and confidence in the treating physician. Participants were more appreciative when they were informed about their cancer prognosis and had aligned expectations about the timeline, side effects and success rates of treatment. Several patients (5/14, 35.7%) specifically endorsed the use of images, including hand-drawn diagrams, to explain the surgical process and outcomes. One patient recalled meeting her urologist: “When my sister and I met him, he was a superstar. He was drawing, ‘We’re going to swing this around’ ... He made me a diagram of what he was going to do. I was so happy ... The option he chose was the one he thought was best for me and he said, ‘If you were my family member, I’d tell you to do this as well.’”

One patient also noted her appreciation for a male surgeon who entered the room accompanied by a female provider each time he examined the patient. On the other hand, one participant experienced a negative interaction, stating that she was “talked down to” by a male provider. Another woman experienced “gruffness” from a male provider who she felt did not view women as “credible.”

Shared and informed decision making was important to participants. Participants stated they were more likely to trust their urologist when they “worked together to come to a decision” and the “provider was at the patient level.” Others (10/14, 71.4%) emphasized that patients should ensure clear articulation of personal treatment goals with their provider before making a treatment decision. One patient described

her relationship with her urologist: “He spent a tremendous amount of time with both me and my family drawing out exactly what was going on and that helped ... giving me my options. It was a team effort. We worked together ... so when it was over I felt very comfortable. I felt very good.” Similarly, participants stressed the importance of asking questions about their condition and treatment plan, and not being afraid to seek help from family, friends, and medical professionals during all stages of care.

DISCUSSION

Female patients with bladder cancer have been shown to have poorer clinical outcomes compared to men even after adjustment for biological differences, suggesting other influences such as variable patient experiences in initial diagnosis and treatment and satisfaction with care. We conducted focus groups and semi-structured interviews of female patients with non-muscle invasive and muscle invasive bladder cancer to explore patient perceptions, preferences, and concerns regarding their experiences throughout diagnosis and treatment. Summarizing the focus group and semi-structured interview data, we identified three themes that affected patient experience: physical impacts, mental health and emotional well-being, and the patient-provider interaction.

Our patients’ recommendations under the theme of physical impacts were disease-specific to bladder cancer, with participants desiring a more thorough discussion regarding potential treatment-related complications to better manage expectations. Participants voiced the importance of discussing potential adverse effects on sexual function regardless of a woman’s sexual activity. Our patients’ feelings were similar to those in a previous study which showed that the majority of patients with bladder cancer felt they did not receive information that might have been useful [9]. Though physicians typically report a commitment to informed decision making prior to any treatment and allow time for any outstanding questions [10, 11], several studies have shown that patients do not always feel that they are part of the decision-making process and often do not recall such conversations with their providers [12–17]. Fortunately, prior research has shown that patient recall and understanding of potential surgical complications can increase with provision of informational pamphlets that describe the surgical procedure and potential risks of the surgery [18]. Consistent with

this, several participants in our study endorsed the idea of receiving additional written information to review independently following their appointment, and many stressed the value of images and diagrams. Efforts such as routinely providing a standardized pamphlet of written information describing the risks, benefits, and alternatives of treatment, as well as valid information on additional resources that may meet the specific needs of female patients, may mitigate this shortcoming.

The theme of emotional wellbeing among our participants is similar to existing research describing gender-related preferences in oncologic care. The majority of our participants emphasized the value of emotional support from family and friends, formal counseling with a therapist or social worker, or support groups. This is consistent with a study of patients with various cancers which found that women attached more value to psychosocial support than men [19], confirming the importance of providing referrals for mental health and support group information early in the treatment paradigm. Engaging in ongoing discussions regarding patient mental health, ensuring early referrals to psychosocial services, providing support group information, and including members of a patient's support network in clinical encounters when feasible may reduce psychological burden in this population.

Within the theme of the provider-patient interaction, our participants placed importance on shared decision making, commenting that this model established trust and confidence in their physician. These sentiments echo those from a prior study demonstrating that women with colorectal cancer preferred to be actively involved in decision making, and the resulting trust in their surgeon was fundamental to patient acceptance of treatment decisions [20]. Ensuring effective shared decision making by creating opportunities for bi-directional communication throughout the treatment process is a critical aspect of care for this population.

Though the majority of our participants described forming a positive and trustworthy relationship with their treating physicians, some participants described negative experiences with clinical team members. Some attributed these interactions to possible implicit gender biases. Multiple women recounted that their initial diagnosis of bladder cancer was delayed due to treatment for a presumed urinary tract infection prior to primary care teams pursuing cross sectional imaging and/or referring to a urologist. These situations are similar to previously published national data that

show that women with hematuria can experience a longer time to diagnosis of bladder cancer than men, which may contribute to the higher stage of disease seen at diagnosis in women compared to men [21, 22]. Additionally, several participants described the behavior of medical staff as condescending or dismissive towards women. There is some data that female patients prefer female urologists [23], though only 9.9% of practicing urologists are female [24], and of those female urologists only 4.2% are urologic oncologists [25], greatly limiting the availability of female urologists specializing in bladder cancer. Thus, it is important that clinicians bolster patient self-advocacy by providing reliable patient education materials to ensure thorough patient understanding, encouraging patients to share their own thoughts, values, and opinions, and ensuring patients have connectivity to their health care team and are able to easily reach them [26]. Additionally, physicians must take an active role in reducing implicit biases by acknowledging their susceptibility to bias and deliberately focusing on individual patients' information [27].

Our study should be considered in the context of several limitations. First, this was a single institution study with a small number of participants, and our identified themes and areas of improvement may not be generalizable. Our participants were predominantly white with only one patient self-identified as African American, yielding the possibility that a more diverse group of patients may identify additional priorities. Further research including geographic, socio-economic, and racial diversity is needed to fully explore this topic. Second, this study lacks a direct comparison between male and female bladder cancer survivors, and the ideas expressed by the participants may not be unique to the female gender. Despite this, we believe the voices of our female patients offer perspectives that should be taken into consideration during cancer care. Members of our research team attended a session on sex as a factor influencing bladder cancer outcomes during the 2019 Bladder Cancer Think Tank Meeting, where several patient advocates commented they felt their voices were less commonly heard as females. The session concluded with a call to action by advocates to make their concerns and preferences known, and this study is an initial attempt to better serve female patients with bladder cancer. Third, our participants were studied using a combination of in-person focus groups and individual phone interviews rather than a single method. Though the content was similar between the two modalities, we recognize further discussion amongst

participants may have been spurred with additional focus groups. Unfortunately due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the inability to congregate, we ceased in-person focus groups and chose to hold additional individual interviews over the phone to gain further patient perspectives until topic saturation was met.

Acknowledging that non-biologic factors contribute to poorer disease-specific outcomes for female patients with bladder cancer and that female patients with bladder cancer are keen to share their concerns, we present patient-defined priorities at our institution. We hope the experience of our patients can be used as a catalyst to further investigate the needs of bladder cancer patient populations, including women and men, of diverse backgrounds. Developing strategies to optimize the experience for female patients with bladder cancer may improve outcomes and reduce the gender gap in patient outcomes.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors have no acknowledgements.

FUNDING

Polsky Urologic Cancer Institute of the Robert H. Lurie Comprehensive Cancer Center of Northwestern University at Northwestern Memorial Hospital.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

J.M., A.K.M., M.K.K. and A.V. conceived of the presented idea. A.V. and M.K.K. completed the focus groups and theme identification. A.V. interpreted and analyzed the data with support from J.M., A.K.M. and M.K.K. A.V., E.T., M.K.K., J.M. and A.K.M. wrote and revised the manuscript.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Amanda Vo, Mary Kate Keeter, and Emily Tuchman do not have conflicts of interest related to this work to declare. Alicia Morgans has the following honoraria for advisory board activities to report: Janssen, Sanofi, Astellas, AstraZeneca, Bayer, Dendreon, Myovant, Advanced Accelerator Applications, and Clovis. In addition, Alicia Morgans has the following research collaborations to report: Bayer, Seattle Genetics, Astellas, Sanofi, Dendreon. Joshua Meeks does consulting work for Merck, AstraZeneca, Ferring, Cold Genesys, Janssen, Nucleix,

and Foundation Medicine. He is funded for research by Abbvie, Tesaro, Epizyme, Prostate Cancer Foundation, Hope Foundation, VHA, NIH, and DoD. He has received education funding for lectures from AUA, OncLive, University North Carolina, and ASCO. Lastly, Dr. Meeks has clinical trials with SWOG, Genentech, Merck, and AstraZeneca.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

An organized list of the questions/prompts that were proposed to the participants during the interviews and focus groups is titled "Appendix 1."

The Appendix 1 is available in the electronic version of this article: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3233/BLC-200397>.

REFERENCES

- [1] American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*. Atlanta, GA: American Cancer Society, 2019.
- [2] Dobruch J, Daneshmand S, Fisch M, et al. Gender and Bladder Cancer: A Collaborative Review of Etiology, Biology, and Outcomes. *European Urology*. 2016;69:300-10.
- [3] Scosyrev E, Noyes K, Feng C, Messing E. Sex and racial differences in bladder cancer presentation and mortality in the US. *Cancer*. 2009;115:68.
- [4] Pozzar RA, Berry DL. Gender Differences in Bladder Cancer Treatment Decision Making. *Oncology Nursing Forum*. 2017;44:204.
- [5] Barbosa CD, Balp MM, Kulich K, Germain N, Rofail D. A literature review to explore the link between treatment satisfaction and adherence, compliance, and persistence. *Patient Preference and Adherence*. 2012;6:39.
- [6] Bjertnaes OA, Sjetne IS, Iversen HH. Overall patient satisfaction with hospitals: effects of patient-reported experiences and fulfilment of expectations. *BMJ Quality & Safety*. 2012;21:39.
- [7] Crow R, Gage H, Hampson S, et al. The measurement of satisfaction with healthcare: implications for practice from a systematic review of the literature. *Health Technology Assessment (Winchester, England)*. 2002;6:1.
- [8] Turabi AE, Abel GA, Roland M, Lyratzopoulos G. Variation in reported experience of involvement in cancer treatment decision making: evidence from the National Cancer Patient Experience Survey. *British Journal Of Cancer*. 2013;109:780.
- [9] Mohamed NE, Pisipati S, Lee CT, et al. Unmet informational and supportive care needs of patients following cystectomy for bladder cancer based on age, sex, and treatment choices. *Urol Oncol*. 2016;34:531.e537-531.e514.
- [10] Charles C, Gafni A, Whelan T. Decision-making in the physician-patient encounter: revisiting the shared treatment decision-making model. *Soc Sci Med*. 1999;49:651-61.
- [11] Makoul G, Clayman ML. An integrative model of shared decision making in medical encounters. *Patient Educ Couns*. 2006;60:301-12.
- [12] Leeb D, Bowers JD, Lynch JB. Observations on the myth of "informed consent". *Plastic and reconstructive surgery*. 1976;58:280-2.

- [13] Robinson G, Merav A. Informed consent: recall by patients tested postoperatively. *The Annals of Thoracic Surgery*. 1976;22:209-12.
- [14] Hutson MM, Blaha JD. Patients' recall of preoperative instruction for informed consent for an operation. *The Journal of Bone and Joint surgery. American Volume*. 1991;73:160-2.
- [15] Lavelle-Jones C, Byrne DJ, Rice P, Cuschieri A. Factors affecting quality of informed consent. *British Medical Journal*. 1993;306:885-90.
- [16] Hekkenberg RJ, Irish JC, Rotstein LE, Brown DH, Gullane PJ. Informed consent in head and neck surgery: how much do patients actually remember? *The Journal of Otolaryngology*. 1997;26:155-9.
- [17] Kriwanek S, Armbruster C, Beckerhinn P, Blauensteier W, Gschwantler M. Patients' assessment and recall of surgical information after laparoscopic cholecystectomy. *Digestive Surgery*. 1998;15:669-73.
- [18] Chan Y, Irish JC, Wood SJ, et al. Patient Education and Informed Consent in Head and Neck Surgery. *Archives of Otolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery*. 2002;128:1269-74.
- [19] Wessels H, Graeff A, Wynia K, et al. Gender-Related Needs and Preferences in Cancer Care Indicate the Need for an Individualized Approach to Cancer Patients. *Oncologist*. 2010;15:648.
- [20] Salkeld G, Solomon M, Short L, Butow PN. A matter of trust—patients' views on decision-making in colorectal cancer. *Health Expectations : An International Journal Of Public Participation In Health Care And Health Policy*. 2004;7:104.
- [21] Garg T, Pinheiro LC, Atoria CL, et al. Gender Disparities in Hematuria Evaluation and Bladder Cancer Diagnosis: A Population Based Analysis. *Journal of Urology*. 2014;192:1072-7.
- [22] Cohn JA, Vekhter B, Lyttle C, Steinberg GD, Large MC. Sex disparities in diagnosis of bladder cancer after initial presentation with hematuria: A nationwide claims-based investigation. *Cancer*. 2014;120:555-61.
- [23] Kim SO, Kang TW, Dongdeuk K. Gender preferences for urologists: Women prefer female urologists. *Urology Journal*. 2017;14:3018-22.
- [24] American Urological Association. *The State of Urology Workforce and Practice in the United States 2019*. Retrieved on October 19, 2020 from <https://www.AUAnet.org/com mon/pdf/research/census/State-Urology-Workforce-Practice-US.pdf>.
- [25] Netten OS, Fuchs JS, Kielb SJ, Schaeffer EM. Gender Representation in Urologic Subspecialties. *Urology*. 2018;114:66-70.
- [26] Hagan TL, Medberry E. Patient Education vs. Patient Experiences of Self-advocacy: Changing the Discourse to Support Cancer Survivors. *J Cancer Educ*. 2016;31(2):375-81.
- [27] Chapman EN, Kaatz A, Carnes M. Physicians and Implicit Bias: How Doctors May Unwittingly Perpetuate Health Care Disparities. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*. 2013;28:1504-10.