

**INTRODUCTION
AND
AIM OF THE WORK**

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The urinary bladder is one of the commonest sites of neoplastic diseases in the urinary tract.

Clinically bladder tumours are commonly manifested with haematuria, the diagnosis entails demonstration of the tumour and tissue diagnosis by biopsy. Radiology is the most useful diagnostic tool before cystoscopy in diagnosis and staging of bladder tumours, such tumours are either benign or malignant (El-Bolkainy, 1980).

Carcinoma of the urinary bladder is the foremost oncologic problem in Egypt. Because of the geographic coincidence of bladder cancer and endemic bilharziasis, a causal relation has long been speculated to exist between them (El-Bolkainy et al., 1981).

The aim of the work is to review and demonstrate the techniques utilized in diagnosis of bladder neoplasms with a significant relevance to cancer bladder. The diagnostic investigations for bladder neoplasms include

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conventional plain and contrast studies as well as other imaging modalities including sonography and computed tomography%.