Figure 1: An overview of included and excluded patients who had an acute admission for haematuria.

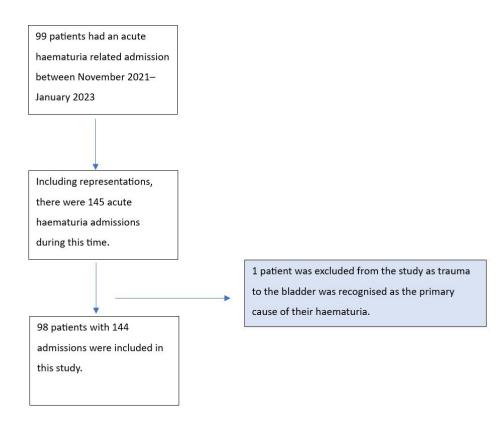


Table 1: Patient demographic data.

Demographics	n (%)	
Total number of patients	98	
Total number of admissions	144	
Gender (male)	94 (96%)	
Ethnicity		
NZ European	61 (61.6)	
NZ Māori	5 (5.1)	
Chinese	2 (2.0)	
Samoan	1 (1.0)	
Other	30 (30.3)	
Median age at diagnosis (years)	77 (range: 28–96)	
Final diagnosis		
Unknown	31 (21.5%)	
Radiation cystitis	22 (15.3%)	

Table 1 (continued): Patient demographic data.

15 (10.4%)
14 (9.7%)
15 (10.4%)
13 (9.0%)
7 (4.9%)
5 (3.5%)
6 (4.2%)
6 (4.2%)
4 (2.8%)
3 (2.1%)
1 (0.7%)
1 (0.7%)
1 (0.7%)

* The classification of "Other" as the patient's ethnicity was sourced directly from the Health Connect South portal. It represents the primary ethnicity chosen by the patient at some point in time.

 Table 2: Breakdown of radiation components and indications.

Overview of radiation treatment	N (%)	
Indication		
Prostate cancer	20 (90)	
Bladder cancer	1 (5)	
Precursor T-cell ALL	1 (5)	
Type of radiation		
Short-course	2 (9)	
Long-course	15 (68)	
Information not available	5 (23)	
Length of radiation (mean, days)	49.8 (range: 2–58)	

 Table 3: Management of patients with radiation cystitis vs non-radiation cystitis haematuria.

Management	Radiation cystitis n (%)	Non-radiation cystitis n (%)	p-value
Transfusion required	6 (28.6)	20 (16)	0.2
Started on antibleeding medication (finasteride and/or tranexamic acid)	4 (19.0)	38 (30.6)	0.4
Underwent acute surgery	3 (14.3)	15 (12.1)	0.9
Underwent elective surgery	1 (4.8)	13 (10.5)	0.7
Hyperbaric oxygen therapy	12 (54.5)	4 (3.3)	0.0016

 Table 4: Hospital stay and readmissions for patients with radiation and non-radiation cystitis.

Measure	Radiation cystitis	Non-radiation cystitis	p-value
Average length of stay for admission	3.7 (range: 1–11)	3.5 (range: 1–17)	>0.05
Number of readmissions	13 (62.0%)	31 (25.0%)	<0.01