It has been my great honor to serve as the editor of this book. With a conscientious heart and for the purpose of spreading medical knowledge, I hereby present the preface for your reading.

Bladder cancer is one of the most common malignancies in urology, and has the 2nd highest prevalence amongst urogenital tumors around the world. The pathogenesis of bladder cancer is characterized by multicentricity in space and recurrence in time. Most of the patients initially diagnosed with non-muscular invasive bladder cancer still have a high recurrence rate after surgery and perfusion treatment. At the same time, due to the heterogeneity of the tumor and the serious adverse reactions of the current treatment regimen, drug resistance occurs frequently, making the treatment effect non-ideal. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the early diagnosis rate and predict the curative effect of bladder cancer. In order to further study and refine the diagnosis and treatment technology, optimize the selection criteria, increase the accuracy of tumor staging, improve treatment planning, and generally bring more effective and more individualized treatment measures for patients, we have published this book.

Is traditional treatment appropriate for all bladder cancer patients? Does the pathogenesis of bladder cancer need new expansion and discussion? Can current care improve patient outcomes? These are the current concerns of medical workers in urology. With these questions in mind, we have asked an array of international scholars, with rich clinical expertise or with a strong scientific research level in the field of bladder cancer, to generously share their experiences and achievements with us. From these collected works, we have compiled “Key Leaders’ Opinion on Novel Progress in Diagnosis and Treatment” for your enjoyment and enrichment.

The book content is broad and includes a range of topics including the disputes and progress of the traditional surgical treatment for bladder cancer; discussions of the latest pathogenesis, development, and prognosis of bladder cancer research; and the formulation of individualized therapy and clinical nursing experience. From sharing and exploring this subject from these various perspectives, we believe this resource will play an important role in future clinical work and scientific research. While enriching and developing the treasure house of knowledge created by our predecessors, we should also have the spirit of innovation, which is the key factor in promoting the understanding of diseases. This book comprehensively and deeply details the latest developments in the field of bladder cancer, hoping to enlighten the general readers’ clinical thinking and promote clinical novelty.

I would like to recommend this book to medical staff, especially those who are engaged in clinical and scientific research work.