



CHARITÉ
UNIVERSITÄTSMEDIZIN BERLIN

Urothelkarzinom

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Urothelkarzinom – Leitlinien 2023



SPECIAL ARTICLE

Bladder cancer: ESMO Clinical Practice Guideline for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up[☆]

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2022



onkopedia leitlinien



2019

Urothelkarzinom

S3-Leitlinie Früherkennung, Diagnose, Therapie und Nachsorge des Harnblasenkarzinoms

Langversion 2.0 – März 2020

AWMF-Registernummer: 032/0380L

400 Seiten



National Comprehensive Cancer Network®

NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®)

Bladder Cancer

Version 3.2023 — May 25, 2023

NCCN.org

Blasenkarzinom: Epidemiologie

- Häufiger Tumor des höheren Lebensalters
- Histologisch meist **Urothelkarzinom***
- Plattenepithelkarzinome der Harnblase sind in Mitteleuropa untypisch und treten häufiger in Regionen mit Bilharziose auf

*mehrschichtiges Deckepithel („Übergangsepithel“, „Transitionalzell-Epithel“), Niere, Ureter, Harnblase, prox. Urethra

Blasenkarzinom*: Epidemiologie

- **D:** Ca. 30.000 Neuerkrankungen in D., ca. 75% Männer
 - Ca. 60% nicht-muskelinvasiv
 - Vierthäufigster Tumor des Mannes und neunthäufigster der Frau
- **Ö:** 1.427 Neuerkrankungen (2014)
- **CH:** 1.151
- Erkrankungsraten der invasiven Tumoren bei Männern erscheint rückläufig
- Mediane Erkrankungsalter bei Frauen 75, bei Männern 73 J.
- Relative 5-Jahres-Überlebensrate 79% (Männer) bzw. 73% (Frauen)

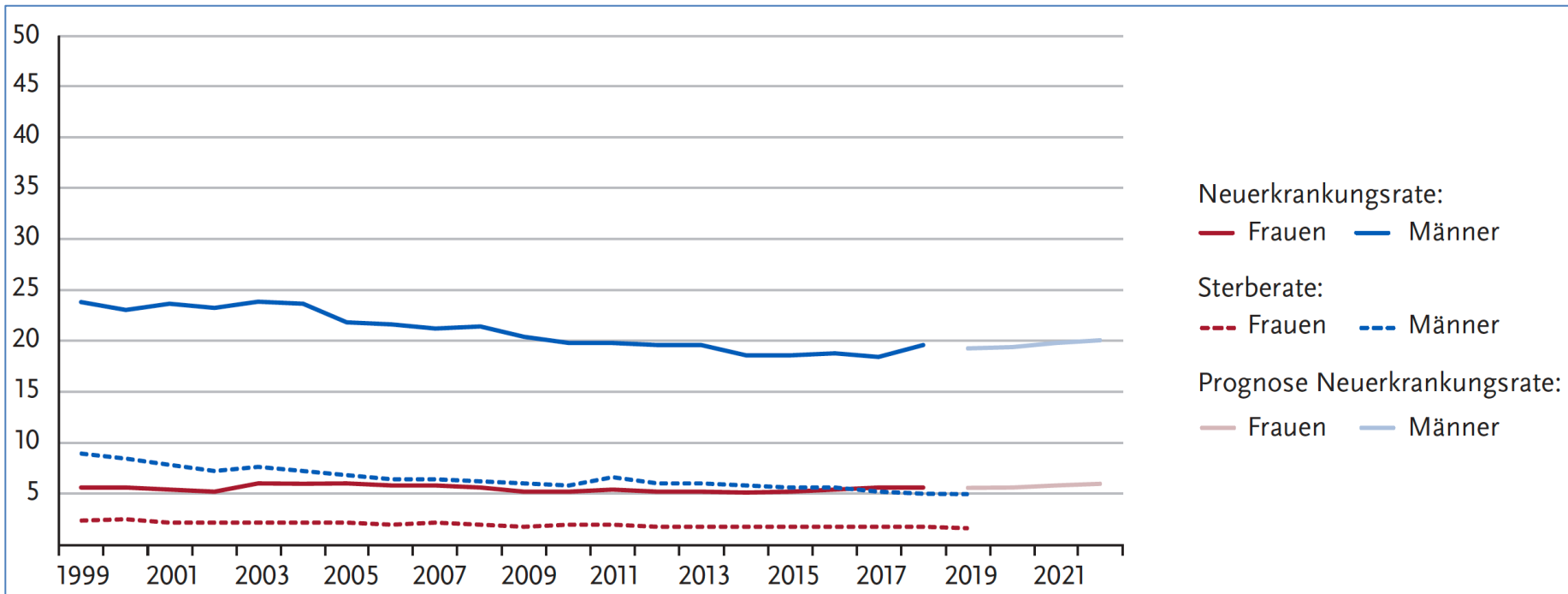
*ICD-10: Harnblasenmalignom = C67.0-C67.9; Urothelkarzinom auch unter C68

Blasenkarzinom: Epidemiologie

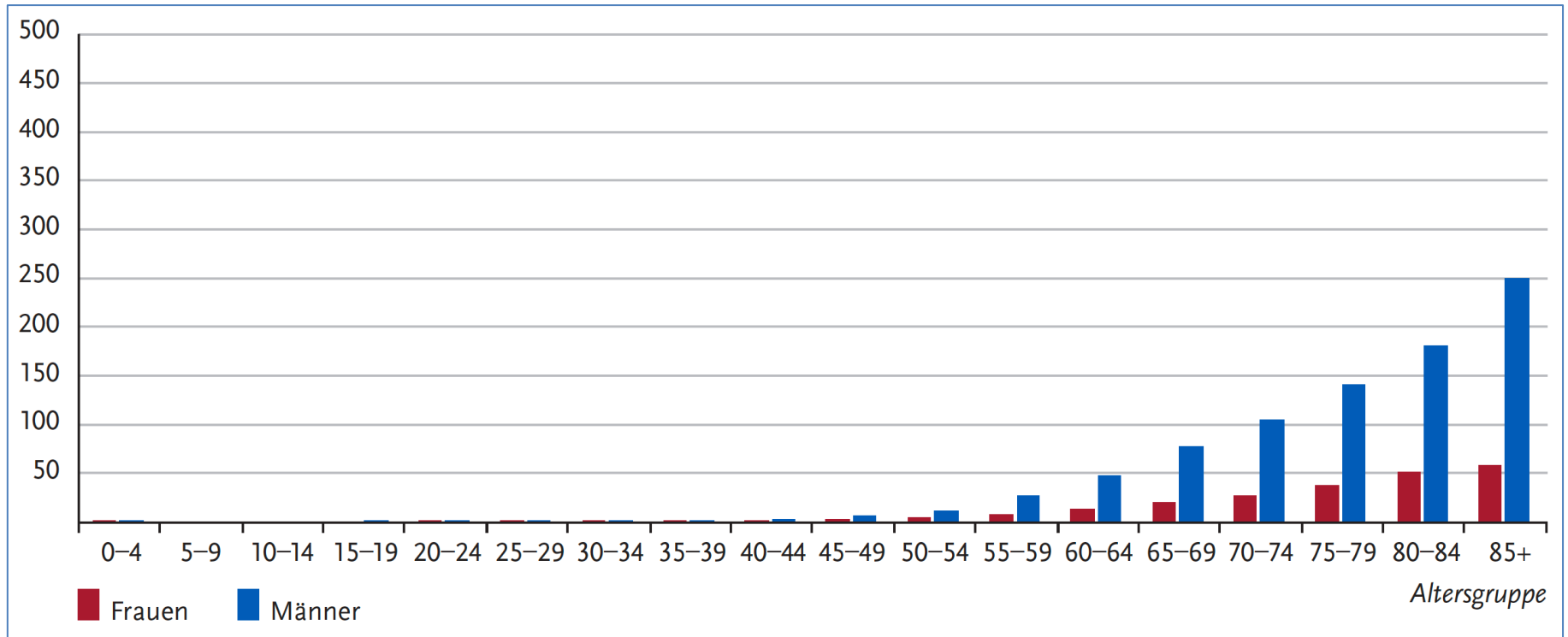
| Inzidenz | 2017 | | 2018 | | Prognose für 2022 | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Frauen | Männer | Frauen | Männer | Frauen | Männer |
| Neuerkrankungen ⁵ | 4.720 (7.450) | 12.520 (23.170) | 4.770 (7.630) | 13.500 (23.410) | 5.200 (7.700) | 14.600 (23.000) |
| rohe Neuerkrankungsrate ^{1,5} | 11,3 (17,8) | 30,7 (56,8) | 11,4 (18,2) | 33,0 (57,2) | 12,3 (18,2) | 35,3 (55,7) |
| standardisierte Neuerkrankungsrate ^{1,2,5} | 5,6 (9,2) | 18,5 (34,7) | 5,5 (9,3) | 19,7 (34,5) | 6,0 (9,2) | 20,1 (32,3) |
| mittleres Erkrankungsalter ^{3,5} | 76 (75) | 75 (74) | 76 (75) | 75 (74) | | |
| Mortalität | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| | Frauen | Männer | Frauen | Männer | Frauen | Männer |
| Sterbefälle | 1.858 | 3.848 | 1.840 | 3.862 | 1.814 | 3.824 |
| rohe Sterberate ¹ | 4,4 | 9,4 | 4,4 | 9,4 | 4,3 | 9,3 |
| standardisierte Sterberate ^{1,2} | 1,8 | 5,2 | 1,7 | 5,1 | 1,6 | 5,0 |
| mittleres Sterbealter ³ | 81 | 80 | 82 | 80 | 82 | 80 |
| Prävalenz und Überlebensraten | 5 Jahre | | 10 Jahre | | 25 Jahre | |
| | Frauen | Männer | Frauen | Männer | Frauen | Männer |
| Prävalenz | 11.900 | 38.400 | 19.100 | 60.200 | 30.500 | 93.200 |
| absolute Überlebensrate (2017–2018) ⁴ | 40 (35–47) | 47 (44–51) | 27 (23–34) | 31 (29–32) | | |
| relative Überlebensrate (2017–2018) ⁴ | 48 (43–58) | 59 (56–64) | 42 (36–55) | 51 (50–54) | | |

¹ je 100.000 Personen ² altersstandardisiert nach alter Europabevölkerung ³ Median ⁴ in Prozent (niedrigster und höchster Wert der einbezogenen Bundesländer)
⁵ Werte in Klammern: inkl. in situ-Tumoren und Neubildungen unsicheren oder unbekanntem Verhaltens (D09.0, D41.4)

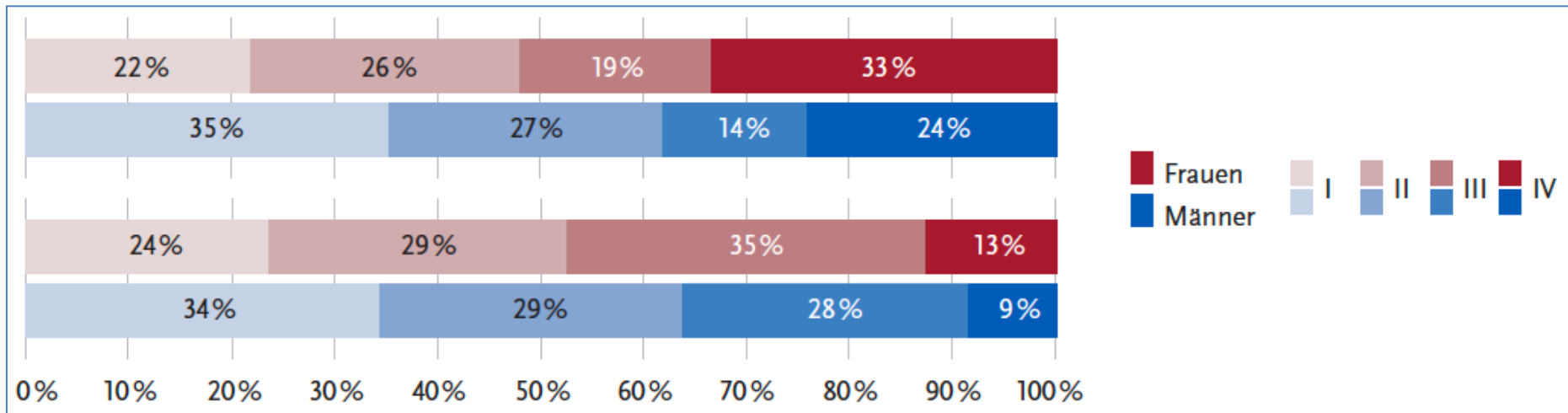
Blasenkarzinom: Altersstandardisierte Neuerkrankungs- und Sterberaten



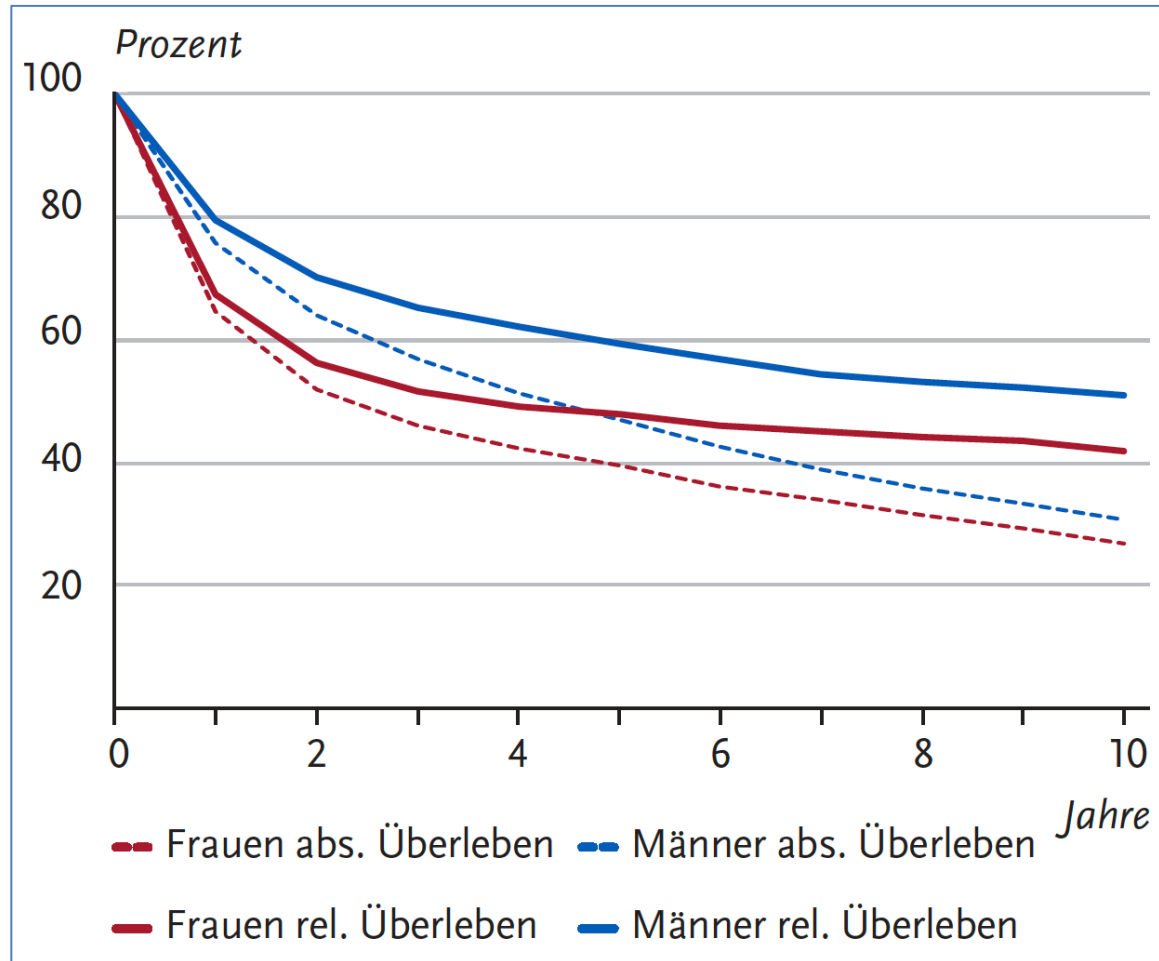
Blasenkarzinom: Altersbezogene Neuerkrankungen



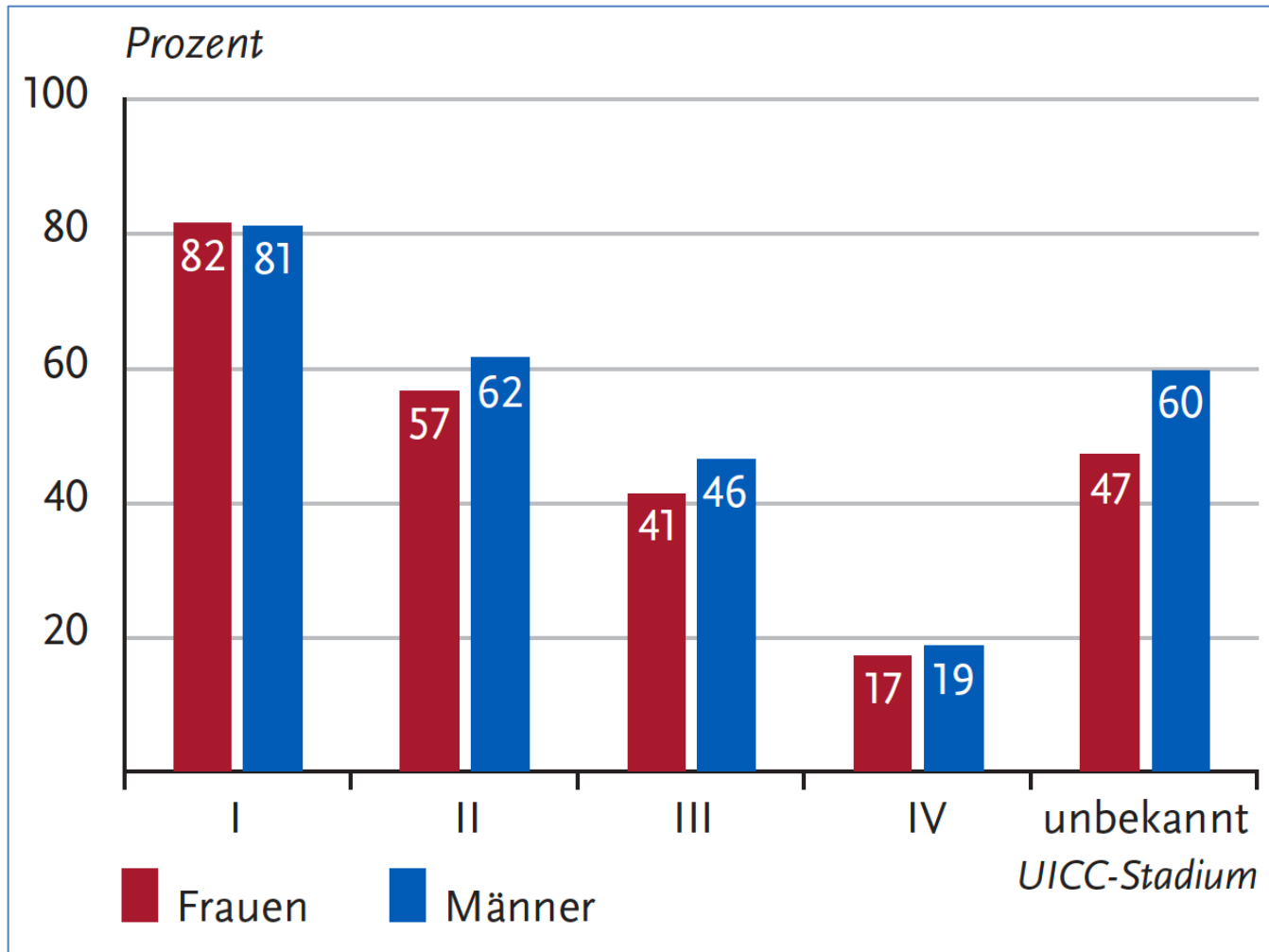
Blasenkarzinom: UICC-Stadien bei Erstdiagnose



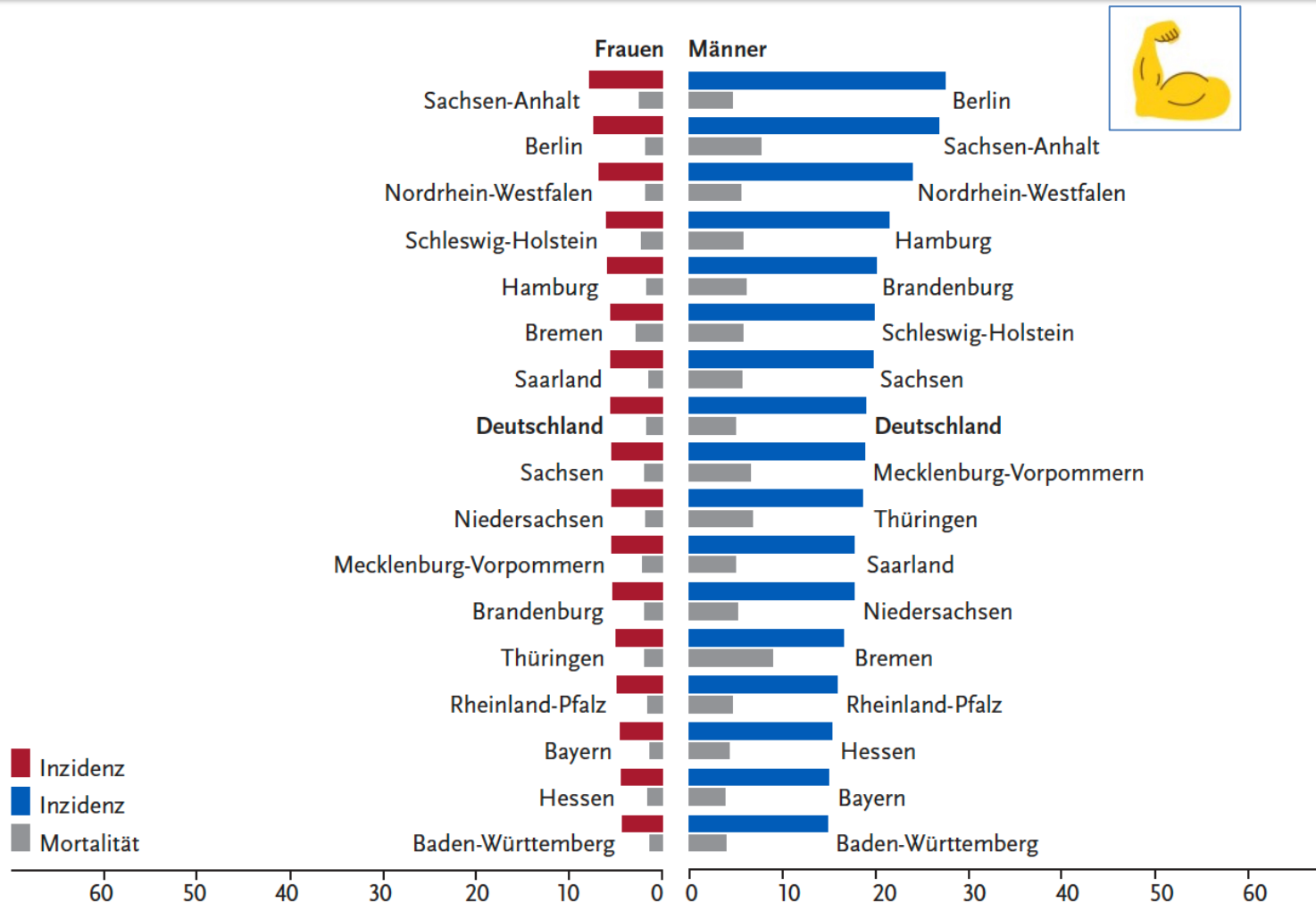
Blasenkarzinom: Absolute und relative Überlebensraten



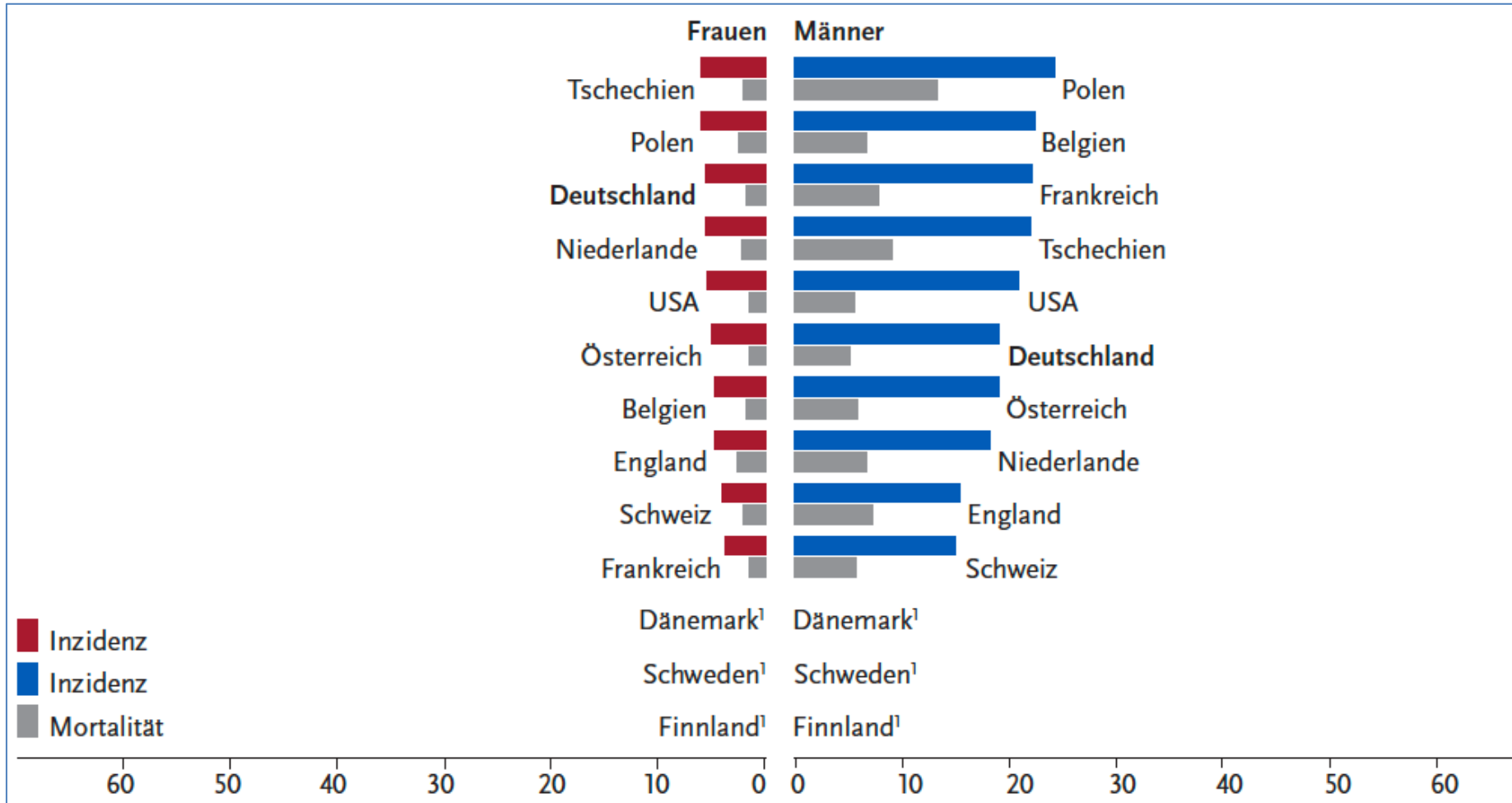
Blasenkarzinom: Relatives 5-Jahres-ÜL nach UICC-Stadium



Blasenkarzinom: Inzidenz und Sterblichkeit nach Bundesländern



Blasenkarzinom: Inzidenz und Sterblichkeit im internationalen Vergleich



Blasenkarzinom: Risikofaktoren

- **Genetisch**

- HNPCC (nicht-polypöse kolorektale Karzinome) (Lynch-Syndrom), vor allem bei MSH2–Mutation

- **Erworben**

- Rauchen
- Aromatische Amine (als Berufskrankheit anerkannt) => Anilin
- Cyclophosphamid, Chlornaphazin (früheres Chemotherapeutikum für HL und PV)
- Phenacetin, Aristolochiasäure (beide außer Handel)
- Strahlentherapie
- Chronische Entzündung, z. B. bei Schistosomiasis (Bilharziose) oder bei Dauerkathetern
- Höhe der Trinkmenge (*fraglich* relevant bei Frauen)
- Fettreiche und obstarme Ernährung (*fraglich*)

Blasenkarzinom: Symptomatik

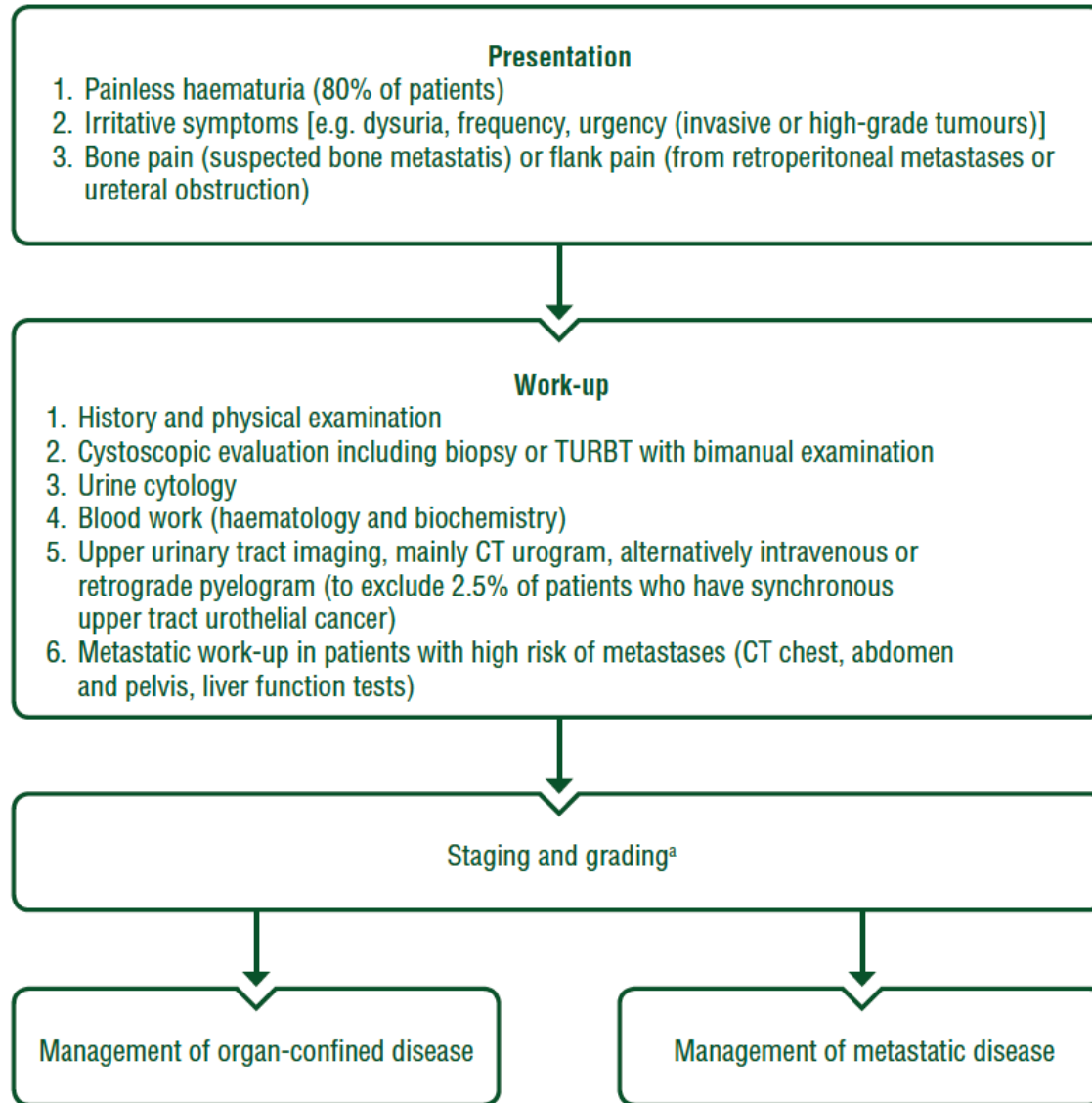
- Wesentliches Symptom: Hämaturie
 - Mikro- oder schmerzlose Makrohämaturie
- Hinweisend: unspezifische Reizsymptome wie Pollakisurie, Dysurie oder Harndrangsymptome

Blasenkarzinom: Erstdiagnostik bei Verdacht

| Untersuchung | Anmerkung |
|--|--|
| Urinsediment und –zytologie | Abhängigkeit von Untersuchung und Tumorgrading |
| Sonographie der Blase und ableitenden Harnwege | Ausschluss Harnstau, Urolithiasis |
| Weißlicht- oder ggf. fluoreszenzbasierte Zystoskopie | Flexibles oder starres Endoskop (flexibles = angenehmer) |
| Endoskopie mit TUR zur Histologiegewinnung | Bestimmung des Stadiums |



Diagnostik bei V.a. Blasenkarzinom



Ausbreitungsdiagnostik bei muskelinvasivem Blasenkarzinom, bei nicht-muskelinvasivem Stadium high grade, Rezidiv, multifokalem oder Trigonum-Befall

| Untersuchung | Anmerkung |
|---|---|
| Labor (Serum) | Blutbild, Gerinnung, TSH, Organfunktionen Leber und Niere |
| CT-Urographie | |
| MRT des Abdomens und Beckens mit Kontrastmittel | Alternative zur CT-Urographie |
| Ausscheidungsurogramm | Alternative zur CT-Urographie (geringere Spezifität) |
| CT Thorax, Abdomen und Becken mit CT-Urographie | Nur bei muskelinvasivem Harnblasenkarzinom |
| CCT oder Skelettszintigraphie | Nur bei Symptomatik |
| PET-CT | Keine gesicherte Indikation |

Urothelkarzinom der Harnblase: TNM nach UICC 8. Auflage

| T - Primary tumour | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| TX | Primary tumour cannot be assessed |
| T0 | No evidence of primary tumour |
| Ta | Non-invasive papillary carcinoma |
| Tis | Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> : 'flat tumour' |
| T1 | Tumour invades subepithelial connective tissue |
| T2 | Tumour invades muscle |
| | T2a Tumour invades superficial muscle (inner half) |
| | T2b Tumour invades deep muscle (outer half) |
| T3 | Tumour invades perivesical tissue |
| | T3a Microscopically |
| | T3b Macroscopically (extravesical mass) |
| T4 | Tumour invades any of the following: prostate stroma, seminal vesicles, uterus, vagina, pelvic wall, abdominal wall |
| | T4a Tumour invades prostate stroma, seminal vesicles, uterus or vagina |
| | T4b Tumour invades pelvic wall or abdominal wall |
| N – Regional lymph nodes | |
| NX | Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed tissue |
| N0 | No regional lymph node metastasis |
| N1 | Metastasis in a single lymph node in the true pelvis (hypogastric, obturator, external iliac, or presacral) |
| N2 | Metastasis in multiple regional lymph nodes in the true pelvis (hypogastric, obturator, external iliac, or presacral) |
| N3 | Metastasis in common iliac lymph node(s) |
| M - Distant metastasis | |
| M0 | No distant metastasis |
| | M1a Non-regional lymph nodes |
| | M1b Other distant metastases |

Urothelkarzinom der Harnblase: Staging nach UICC 8. Auflage

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------|-----|
| Stage 0a | Ta | N0 | M0 |
| Stage 0is | Tis | N0 | M0 |
| Stage I | T1 | N0 | M0 |
| Stage II | T2a–T2b | N0 | M0 |
| Stage IIIA | T3a–T3b, T4a | N0 | M0 |
| | T1-4a | N1 | M0 |
| | T1-T4a | N2 or N3 | M0 |
| Stage IVA | T4b | N0 | M0 |
| | Any T | Any N | M1a |
| Stage IVB | Any T | Any N | M1b |

Urothelkarzinom: Histologische Subtypen nach WHO

| Invasive urothelial carcinoma | Non-invasive urothelial carcinoma |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Nested | Urothelial carcinoma <i>in situ</i> |
| Microcystic | Papillary urothelial carcinoma, low-grade |
| Micropapillary | Papillary urothelial carcinoma, high-grade |
| Lymphoepithelioma-like | PUNLMP |
| Plasmacytoid/signet ring cell/diffuse | |
| Sarcomatoid | |
| Giant cell | |
| Poorly differentiated | |
| Lipid-rich | |
| Clear cell | |

PUNLMP, papillary urothelial neoplasm of low malignant potential; WHO, World Health Organization.

Urothelkarzinom: Molekulare Diagnostik

- PD-L1: moderate Empfehlung
(Atezolizumab/Pembrolizumab)
- FGFR2/FGFR3: starke/moderate Empfehlung
(Erdafitinib)
- RNA-Sequenzierung (eher nicht empfohlen)

Rezidivrisiko-Score bei nicht-muskelinvasiven Blasenkarzinom

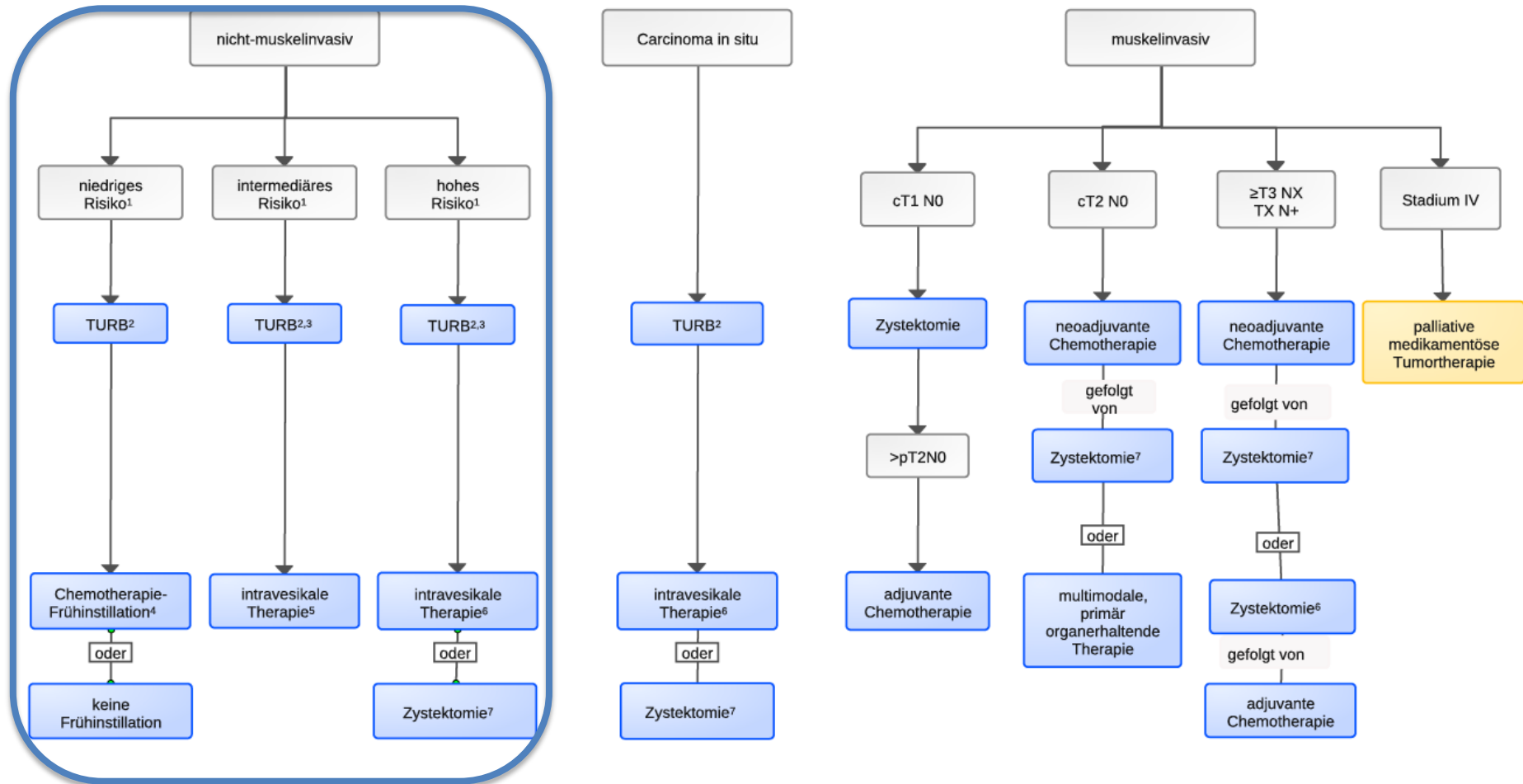
Probability of recurrence and progression of non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer according to the EORTC risk classification scoring system (7)

| Recurrence score | Probability of recurrence (point score) | Probability of progression (point score) |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Number of tumors | | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2-7 | 3 | 3 |
| ≥ 8 | 6 | 3 |
| Tumor size | | |
| < 3 cm | 0 | 0 |
| ≥ 3 cm | 3 | 3 |
| Prior recurrence | | |
| Primary tumor | 0 | 0 |
| ≤ 1 Recurrence/year | 2 | 2 |
| > 1 Recurrence/year | 4 | 2 |
| pT Category | | |
| Ta | 0 | 0 |
| T1 | 1 | 4 |
| Concomitant CIS | | |
| No | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | 1 | 6 |
| Grade | | |
| G1 | 0 | 0 |
| G2 | 1 | 0 |
| G3 | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 0-17 | 0-23 |

| Recurrence score | Probability of recurrence at 1 year in % (95% CI) | Probability of recurrence at 5 years in % (95% CI) | Risk |
|-------------------|--|---|--------------|
| 0 | 15 [10; 19] | 31 [24; 37] | Low |
| 1-4 | 24 [21; 26] | 46 [42; 49] | Intermediate |
| 5-9 | 38 [35; 41] | 62 [58; 65] | Intermediate |
| 10-17 | 61 [55; 67] | 78 [73; 84] | High |
| Progression score | Probability of progression at 1 year in % (95% CI) | Probability of progression at 5 years in % (95% CI) | Risk |
| 0 | 0.2 [0; 0.7] | 0.8 [0; 1.7] | Low |
| 2-6 | 1.0 [0.4; 1.6] | 6 [5; 8] | Intermediate |
| 7-13 | 5 [4; 7] | 17 [14; 20] | High |
| 14-23 | 17 [10; 24] | 45 [35; 55] | High |

*De Wit M et al, Dt. Ärztebl 2021, nach:
 Sylvester RJ et al (EORTC), Eur Urol
 2006;49:466-465*

Blasenkarzinom: Therapiealgorithmus (2019)



Legende:

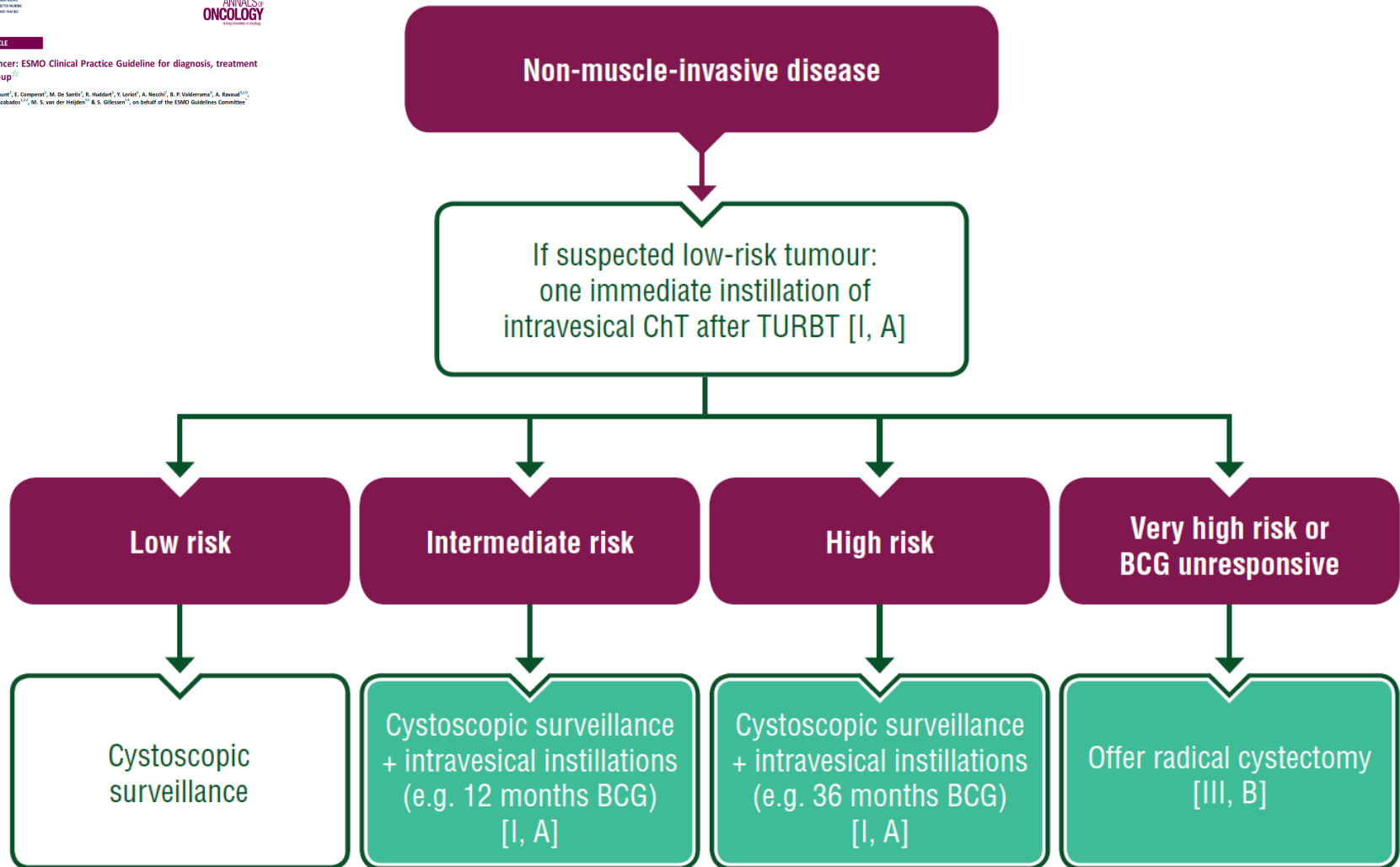
— kurative Intention; — palliative Intention;

Nicht-muskelinvasives Blasenkarzinom; Therapieempfehlungen nach Risikogruppen

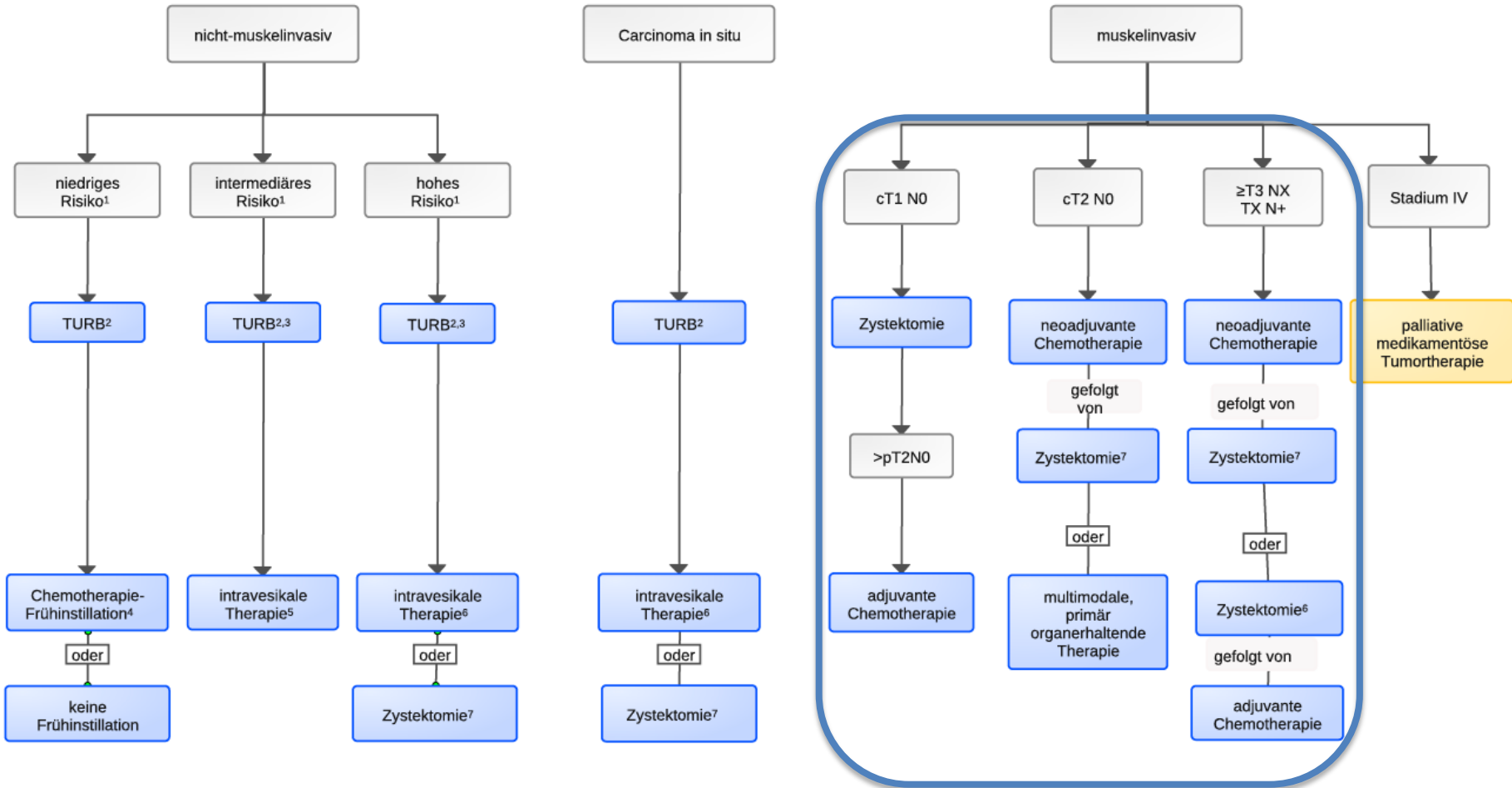
| Risk group stratification | Characteristics | Treatment recommendations |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Low-risk tumours | Primary, solitary, Ta G1 (PUNLMP, LG), <3 cm, no CIS | One immediate instillation of intravesical ChT after TURBT [I, A] followed by cystoscopic surveillance |
| Intermediate-risk tumours | All tumours not defined in the two adjacent categories (between the category of low and high risk) | In patients with previous low recurrence rate (less than or equal to one recurrence per year) and expected EORTC recurrence score <5, one immediate instillation of intravesical ChT after TURBT [IV, C] In all patients, either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • instillations of ChT for a maximum of 1 year [I, A] Or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one-year full-dose BCG treatment (induction plus 3-weekly instillations at 3, 6 and 12 months) [I, A] |
| High-risk tumours | Any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T1 tumour • G3, HG tumour • CIS • Multiple, recurrent and large (>3 cm) Ta G1-G2/LG tumours (all features must be present) | Full-dose BCG instillations for 1-3 years or radical cystectomy [I, A] |
| Subgroup of highest-risk tumours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T1 G3/HG associated with concurrent bladder CIS • Multiple and/or large T1 G3/HG and/or recurrent T1 G3/HG, T1 G3/HG with CIS in the prostatic urethra • Some forms of variant histology of urothelial carcinoma, lymphovascular invasion | Radical cystectomy or BCG induction and 3 years of maintenance if achievable [I, A] |

BCG, bacillus Calmette-Guerin; ChT, chemotherapy; CIS, carcinoma *in situ*; EORTC, European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer; G, grade; HG, high grade; LG, low grade; NMIBC, non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer; PUNLMP, papillary urothelial neoplasm of low malignant potential; TURBT, transurethral resection of the bladder tumour.

Nicht-muskelinvasives Blasenkarzinom: Therapiealgorithmus



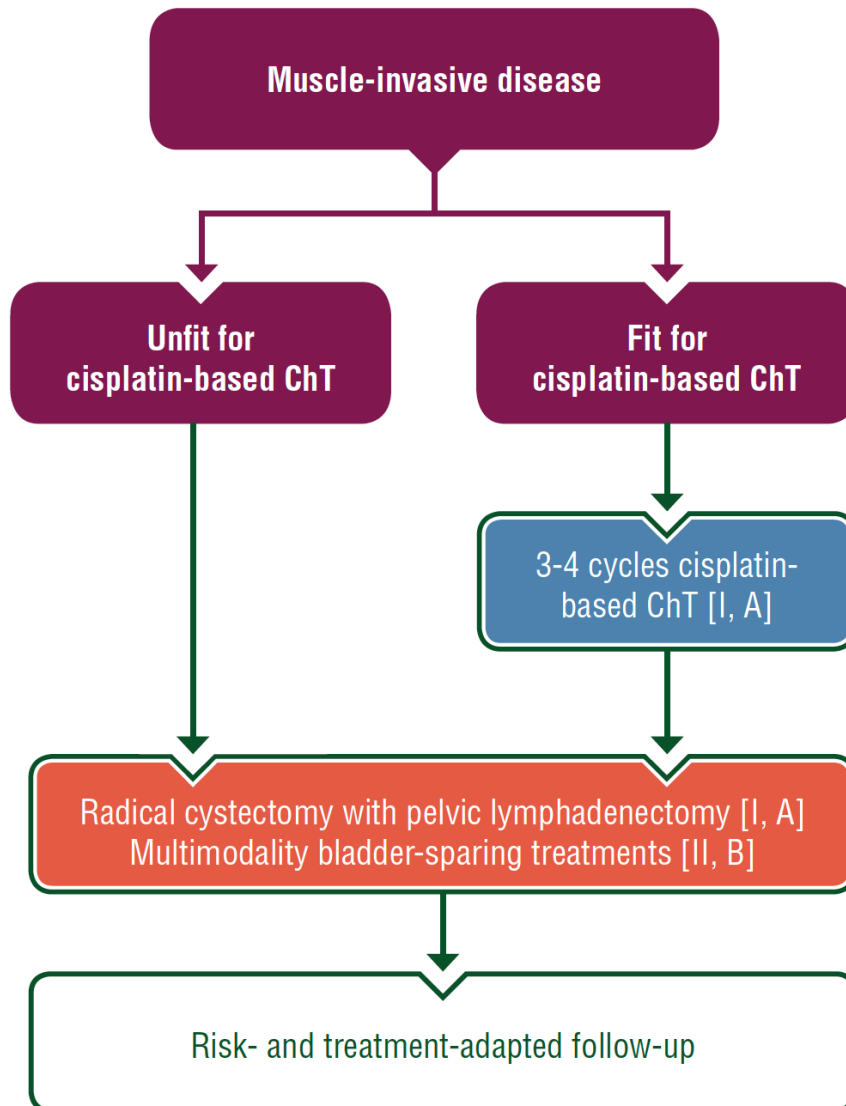
Blasenkarzinom: Therapiealgorithmus (2019)



Legende:

— kurative Intention; — palliative Intention;

Muskelinvasives Blasenkarzinom: Therapiealgorithmus



- Neoadjuvante Therapie bevorzugt (Cis-Gem oder MVAC)
- => dann aber keine adjuvante ChT, sondern ICI-Studien
- Neoadjuvant ICI: Daten noch nicht reif für Empfehlung

Muskelinvasives Blasenkarzinom: Therapieempfehlungen (ESMO 2022)

- Multidisciplinary care via tumour board discussions
- RC with standard PLND is the standard treatment of MIBC T2-T4a, N0 M0
- Patients with radiological suspicious node-positive disease (cN1) can be considered for surgery but should be considered for preoperative platinum-based ChT
- Organ-preservation therapy with RT, as part of multimodal schema for MIBC, is a reasonable option for patients seeking an alternative to RC and an option for those who are medically unfit for surgery
- Contemporary organ-preservation protocols should utilise tri-modality combination of TURBT, RT and ChT
- Palliative RT can be offered for palliation (bleeding, pain)
- Adjuvant RT (with or without radiosensitising ChT) is not standard treatment of patients with MIBC
- 3-4 cycles of cisplatin-based neoadjuvant ChT should be given for MIBC
- Cross-sectional imaging should occur after ChT before RC
- There is weak evidence to support the use of adjuvant cisplatin-based ChT in patients who did not receive neoadjuvant therapy
- Neoadjuvant ChT is preferred
- Inconsistent results exist for adjuvant ICIs in UC

AWMF S3-Leitlinie 2020: Keine klare Präferenz

Konsensbasierte Empfehlung

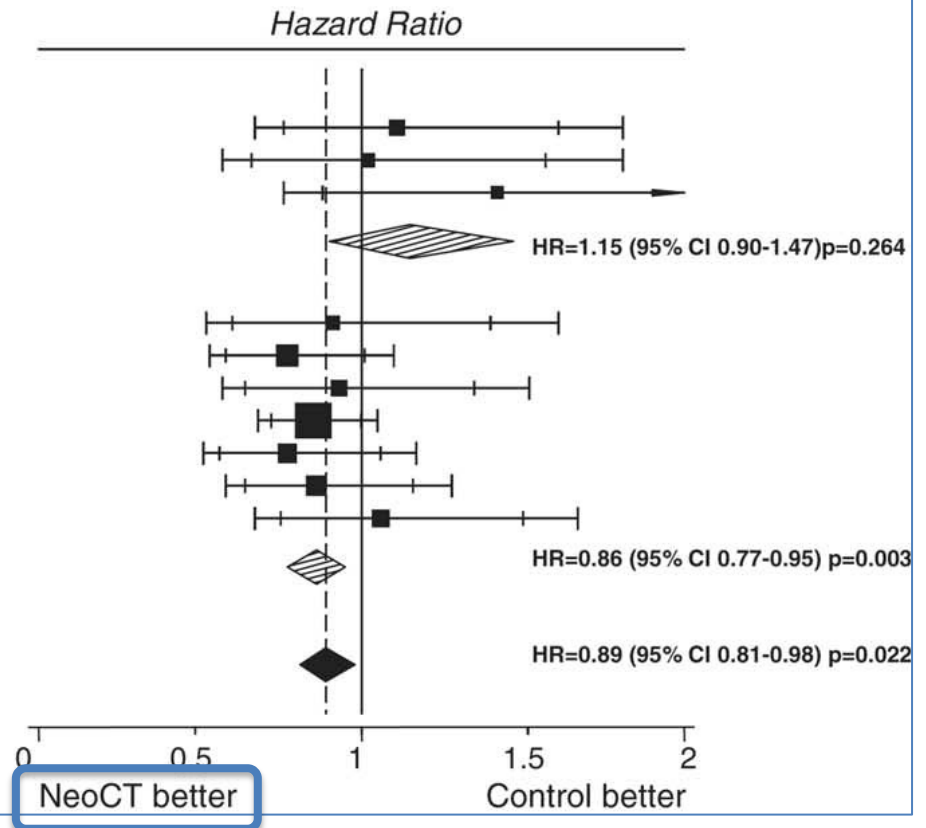
Patienten mit muskelinvasivem Harnblasenkarzinom ($\geq T2$) sollen über die Möglichkeiten einer neoadjuvanten oder adjuvanten Chemotherapie unter Berücksichtigung ihrer individuellen Situation aufgeklärt werden.

AWMF S3-Leitlinie 2020: Eigene Literaturanalyse zur Neoadjuvanz

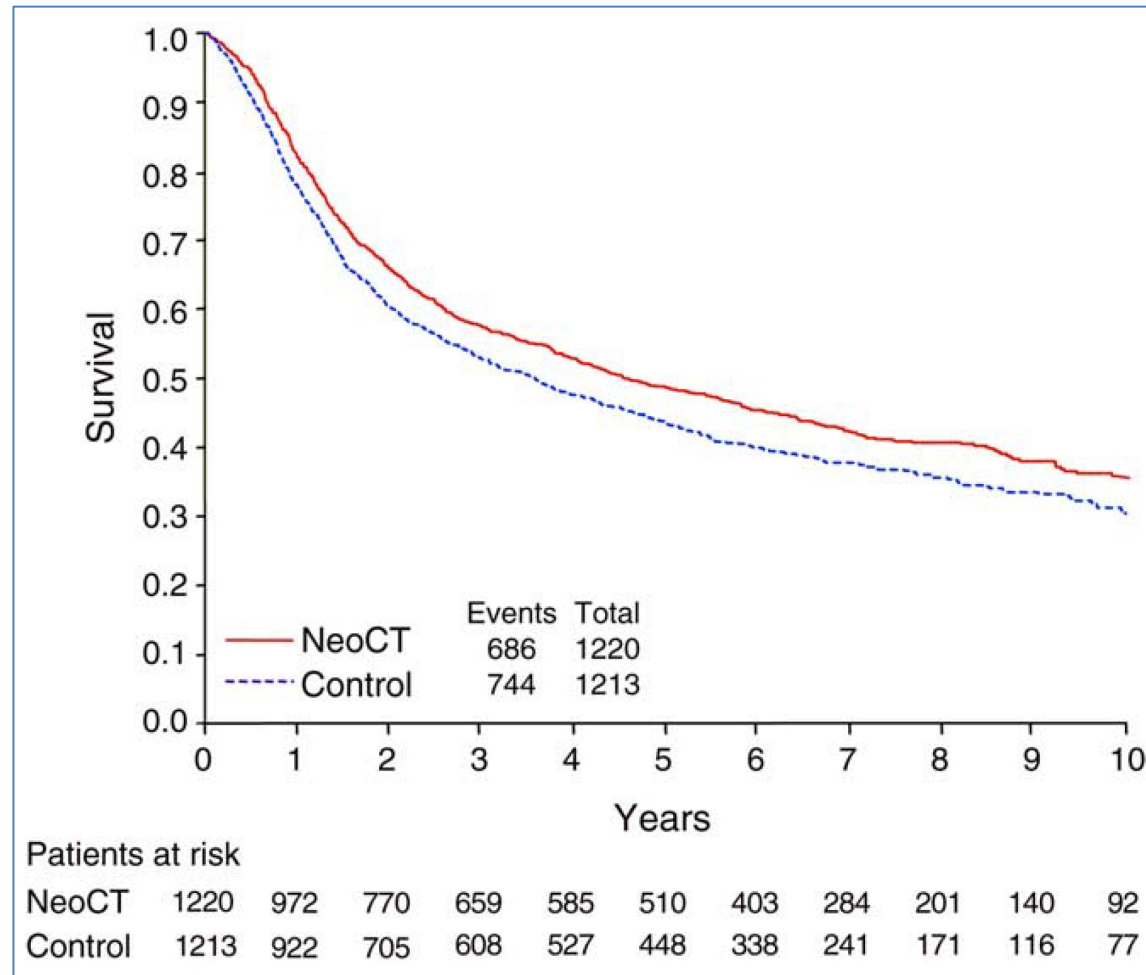
| Endpunkt (Qualität der Evidenz nach GRADE) | Absoluter Effekt (95% CI) Kombinationschemo vs. alleinige Zystektomie | Relativer Effekt (95% CI) | Anzahl der Patienten (Studien) |
|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Gesamtüberleben (moderat) | 541 pro 1000 (492 - 588) vs. 595 pro 1000 | HR 0.86 (0.75 bis 0.98) | 1508 (6 Studien) |
| Progressionsrisiko (moderat) | 603 pro 1000 (550 - 620) vs 676 pro 1000 | HR 0.78 (0.71 bis 0.86) | 2629 (8 Studien) |

Meta-Analyse: Neoadjuvante Therapie vs primäre OP

| | (no. events/no. entered) | | O-E | Variance |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | CT | Control | | |
| Single agent platinum | | | | |
| Wallace [2] | 59/83 | 50/76 | 2.74 | 27.18 |
| Martinez-Pineiro [3] | 43/62 | 38/59 | 0.33 | 20.11 |
| Raghavan [2] | 34/41 | 37/55 | 5.85 | 16.51 |
| Sub-total | 136/186 | 125/190 | 8.92 | 63.80 |
| Platinum-based combinations | | | | |
| Cortesi unpublished | 43/82 | 41/71 | -1.87 | 20.84 |
| Grossman [9] | 98/158 | 108/159 | -13.61 | 51.00 |
| Bassi [5] | 53/102 | 60/104 | -1.95 | 28.13 |
| MRC/EORTC [6] | 275/491 | 301/485 | -23.69 | 143.61 |
| Malmström [8] | 68/151 | 84/160 | -9.97 | 37.94 |
| Sherif [8] | 79/158 | 90/159 | -6.37 | 42.18 |
| Sengeløv [7] | 70/78 | 60/75 | 1.79 | 31.96 |
| Sub-total | 686/1220 | 744/1213 | -55.67 | 355.65 |
| Total | 822/1406 | 869/1403 | -46.75 | 419.45 |

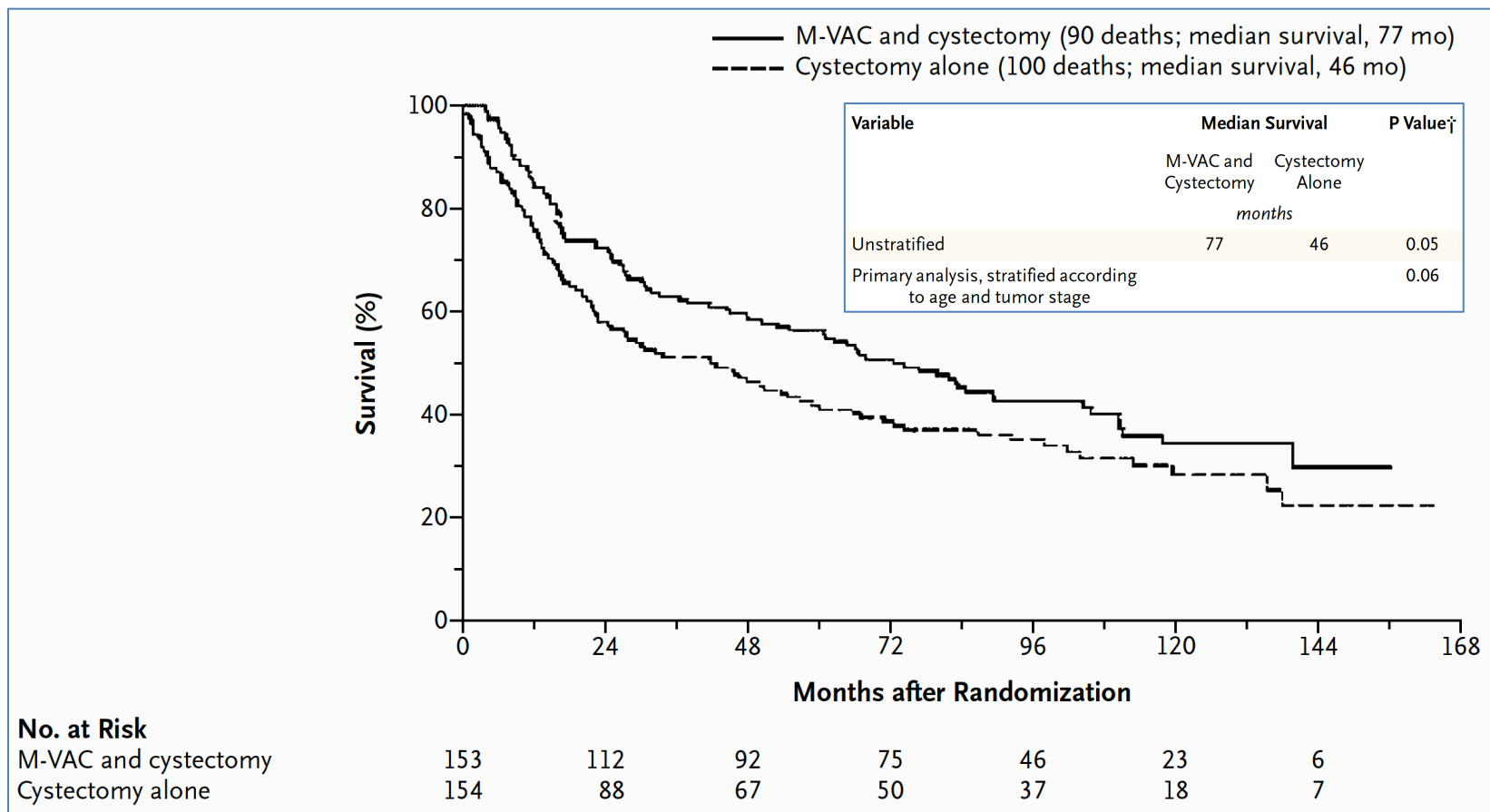


Meta-Analyse: Neoadjuvante Therapie vs primäre OP



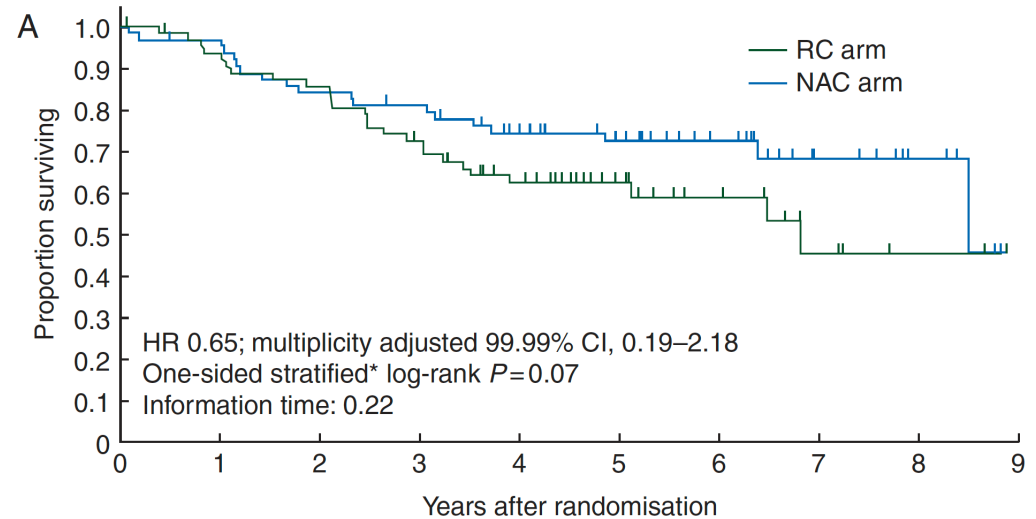
Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy plus Cystectomy Compared with Cystectomy Alone for Locally Advanced Bladder Cancer

- 3 Zyklen MVAC neoadjuvant vs primäre RC



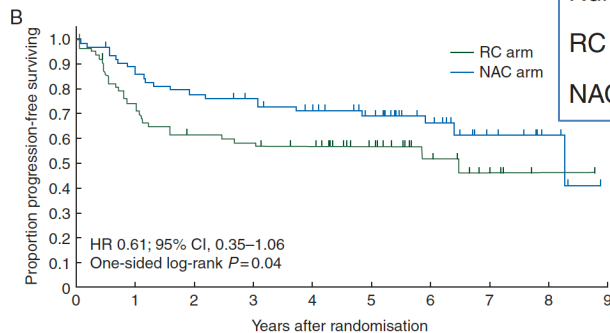
Randomised phase III study of neoadjuvant chemotherapy with methotrexate, doxorubicin, vinblastine and cisplatin followed by radical cystectomy compared with radical cystectomy alone for muscle-invasive bladder cancer: Japan Clinical Oncology Group Study JCOG0209

- 2 Zyklen MVAC => RC vs primäre RC
- Kleine Studie, wg. langsamer Rekrutierung vorzeitig geschlossen



Number at risk

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| RC arm | 64 | 58 | 53 | 44 | 34 | 22 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| NAC arm | 64 | 61 | 53 | 50 | 42 | 34 | 24 | 10 | 5 | 0 |



Number at risk

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| RC arm | 64 | 46 | 37 | 35 | 31 | 21 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| NAC arm | 64 | 54 | 49 | 46 | 41 | 32 | 20 | 9 | 4 | 0 |

Comparative Effectiveness of Gemcitabine Plus Cisplatin Versus Methotrexate, Vinblastine, Doxorubicin, Plus Cisplatin as Neoadjuvant Therapy for Muscle-Invasive Bladder Cancer

- Median 3 Zyklen **neoadjuvante Chemotherapie** **MVAC vs GC**
- Pathologische CR und Gesamtüberleben gleich
- Keine Daten zur Toxizität (!)

| Response | No. of Patients (%) | | | OR [95% CI]/ <i>P</i> | Adjusted OR [95% CI]/ <i>P</i> ^b | Imputed OR [95% CI]/ <i>P</i> ^c |
|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| | GC, N = 146 | MVAC, N = 66 ^a | Overall, N = 212 | | | |
| pCR | | | | 0.91 [0.48-1.72]/.77 | 0.94 [0.48-1.83]/.86 | 0.95 [0.70-1.28]/.74 |
| Yes | 45 (31) | 19 (29) | 64 (30) | | | |
| No | 101 (69) | 47 (71) | 148 (70) | | | |

| Survival | No. of Patients (%) | | | Log-Rank <i>P</i> | Adjusted HR [95% CI]/ <i>P</i> ^a | Imputed HR [95% CI]/ <i>P</i> ^b |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| | GC, N = 146 | MVAC, N = 66 | Overall, N = 212 | | | |
| Alive at last follow-up | | | | .1740 | 0.78 [0.40-1.54]/.4778 | 0.97 [0.57-1.64]/.8979 |
| Yes | 101 (69) | 54 (82) | 155 (73) | | | |
| No | 45 (31) | 12 (18) | 57 (27) | | | |

Alternativen zur radikalen Zystektomie?

- Organ-preservation therapy for MIBC is a reasonable option for patients seeking an alternative to RC and for those who are medically unfit for surgery
- Contemporary protocols utilise aggressive TURBT alone, TURBT plus radiotherapy (RT), TURBT plus ChT or a tri-modality combination of TURBT plus RT and ChT
 - the latter being preferred

Critical Analysis of Bladder Sparing with Trimodal Therapy in Muscle-invasive Bladder Cancer: A Systematic Review

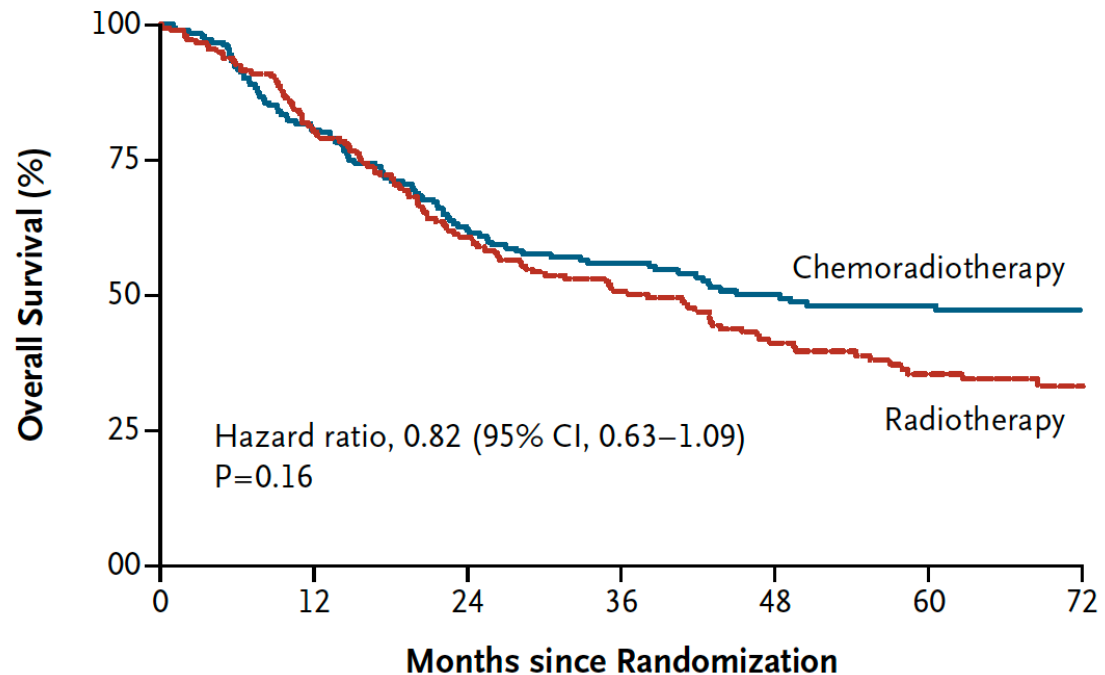
Trimodale Therapie:

- Maximale TURB => Radiochemotherapie (Cisplatin-Mitomycin-FU)
- Kurzfristige Kontrollzystoskopie zur Identifikation von Non-Respondern => **Salvage-Zystektomie (25-30%)**
- 5-J.-tumorspezifisches Überleben 50-82% und Gesamtüberleben 36-74%
- Sorgfältige Pat.-selektion ist entscheidend

Radiotherapy with or without Chemotherapy in Muscle-Invasive Bladder Cancer

Overall Survival

- Primäre Resektion bei 83 vs 91%
- Zystektomie nur als Salvage-Therapie (14,2%)

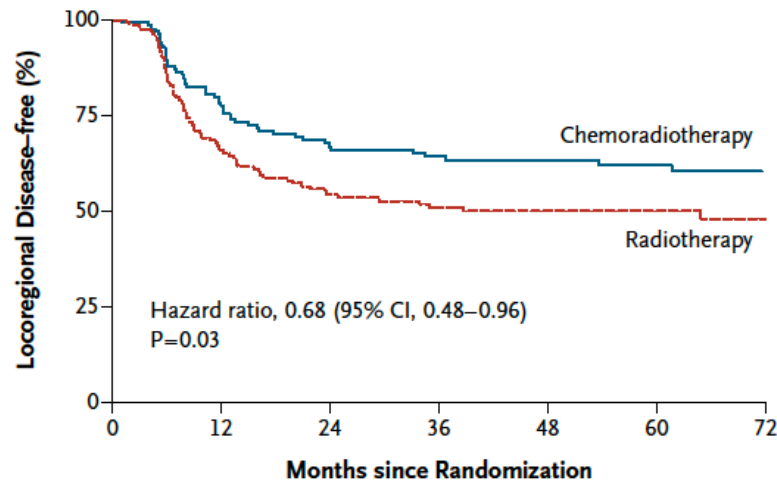


No. at Risk (no. of events)

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|--------|--------|----|
| Chemoradiotherapy | 182 (35) | 144 (33) | 111 (11) | 94 (9) | 75 (3) | 62 (1) | 39 |
| Radiotherapy alone | 178 (35) | 141 (34) | 104 (17) | 85 (15) | 60 (7) | 41 (2) | 20 |

Radiotherapy with or without Chemotherapy
in Muscle-Invasive Bladder Cancer

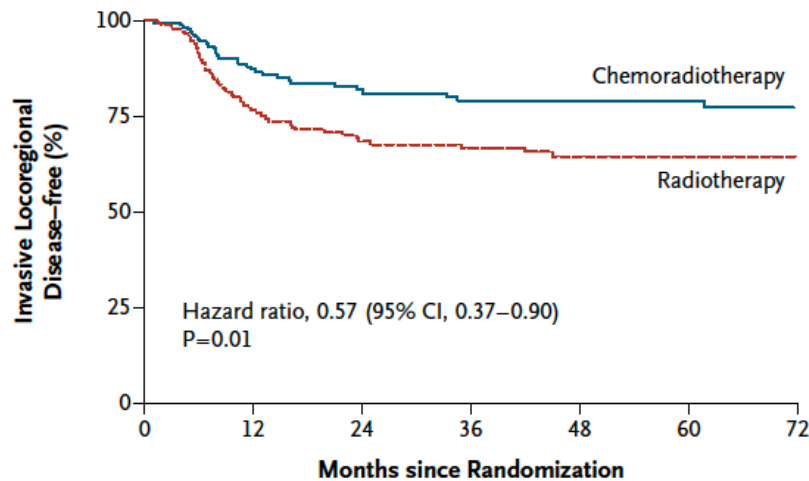
Locoregional Disease-free Survival



No. at Risk (no. of events)

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| Chemoradiotherapy | 182 (35) | 108 (14) | 76 (3) | 66 (1) | 56 (1) | 46 (1) | 25 |
| Radiotherapy alone | 178 (54) | 96 (16) | 69 (4) | 58 (1) | 44 (0) | 35 (1) | 18 |

Invasive Locoregional Disease-free Survival



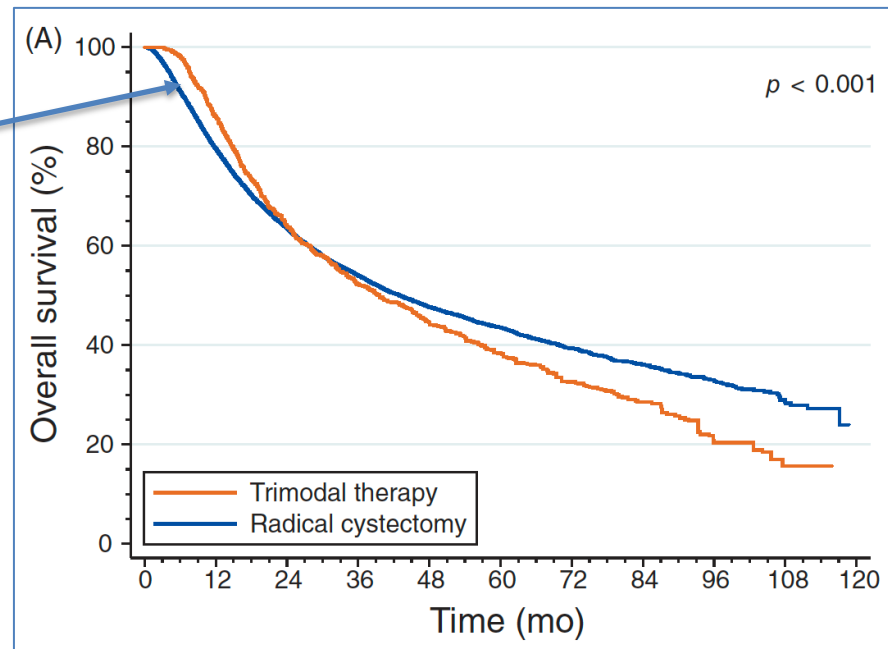
No. at Risk (no. of events)

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| Chemoradiotherapy | 182 (20) | 121 (7) | 93 (3) | 79 (0) | 66 (0) | 54 (1) | 32 |
| Radiotherapy alone | 178 (37) | 109 (11) | 85 (2) | 74 (2) | 52 (0) | 39 (0) | 20 |

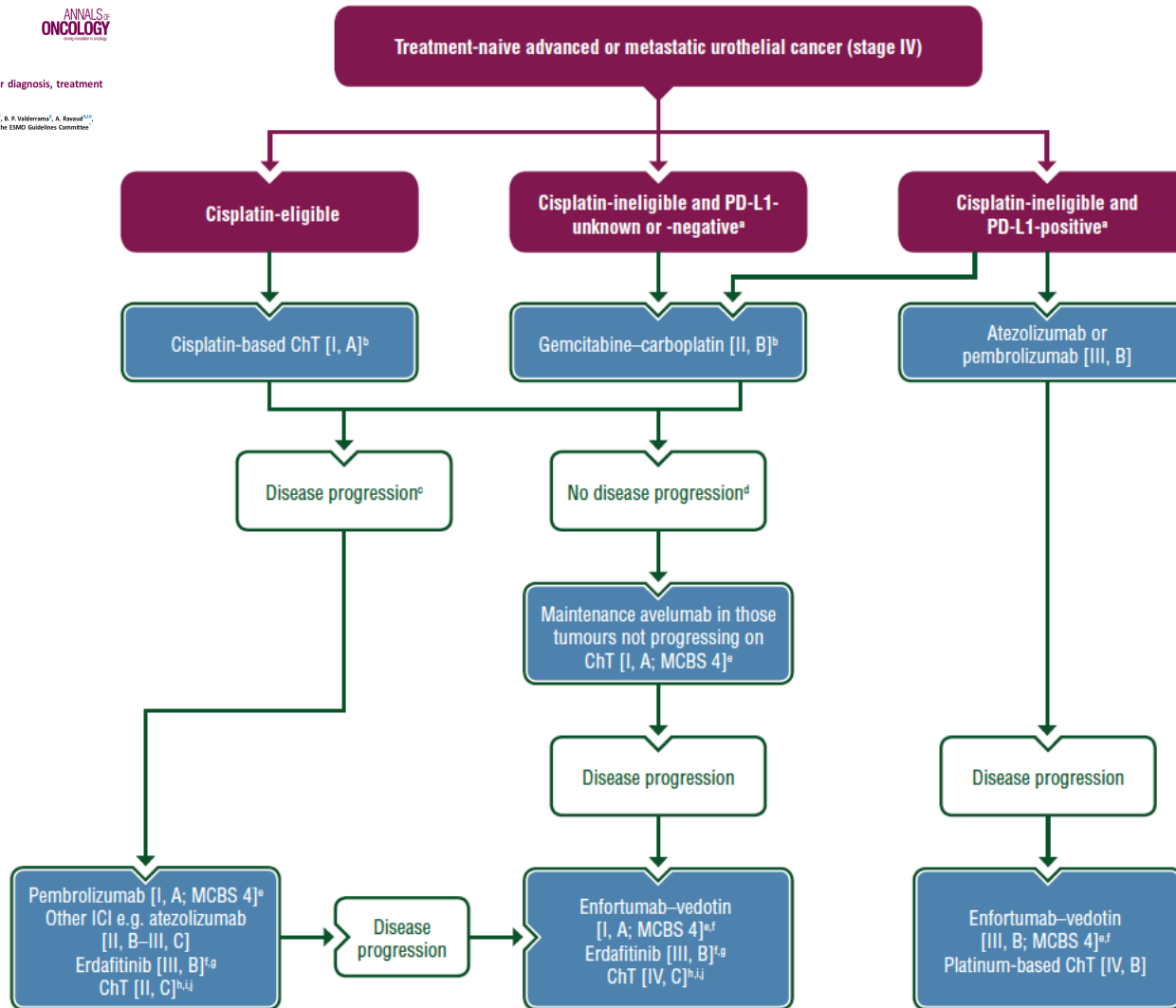
Trimodale Therapie im Vergleich zu primärer radikaler Zystektomie

- Keine randomisierten Studien
- Auswertung von **12843 Pat.** der National Cancer Data Base (2004–2011): **1257 (9.8%) mit TMT** und **11 586 (90.2%) mit primärer radikaler Zystektomie**
- TMT assoziiert mit **signifikant schlechterem OS** (HR 1.37, 95% CI 1.16–1.59; $p < 0.001$)

Perioperative Mortalität



Metastasiertes Blasenkarzinom: Therapiealgorithmus



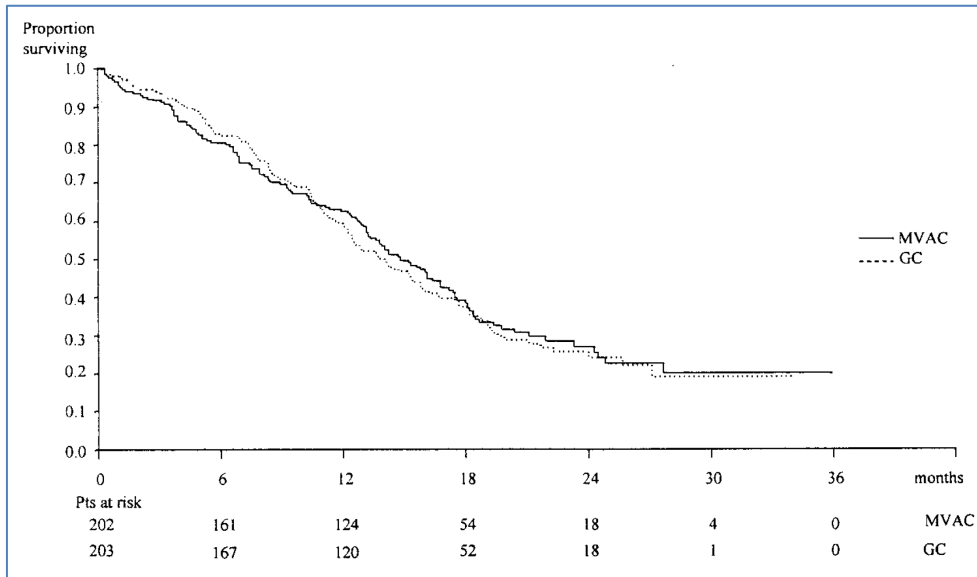
Therapieempfehlungen (ESMO 2022)

Treatment of **advanced or metastatic** UC in patients fit enough to tolerate cisplatin-based combination ChT

- **Cisplatin-based ChT followed by maintenance avelumab** in those tumours not progressing on ChT is the standard of care

Fortgeschrittenes/met. Harnblasenkarzinom: Cisplatin-Gemcitabin als Standard seit 2000

- n = 405, MVAC vs CG
- OS und PFS gleich, nicht-hämatologische Toxizität geringer, Hämatotoxizität höher, QoL besser mit Cis-Gem



| Toxicity | World Health Organization Toxicity Grades | | | |
|------------------------|---|------|-------------------------|------|
| | GC (% of patients) | | MVAC (% of patients) | |
| | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Hematologic | | | | |
| Anemia | 23.5 | 3.5 | 15.5 | 2.1 |
| Thrombocytopenia | 28.5 | 28.5 | 7.7 | 12.9 |
| Neutropenia | 41.2 | 29.9 | 17.1 | 65.2 |
| Nonhematologic | | | | |
| Mucositis | 1.0 | 0 | 17.7 | 4.2 |
| Nausea/vomiting | 22.0 | 0 | 19.2 | 1.6 |
| Alopecia | 10.5 | 0 | 54.2 | 1.0 |
| Infection | 2.0 | 0.5 | 9.9 | 5.2 |
| Diarrhea | 3.0 | 0 | 7.8 | 0.5 |
| Pulmonary | 2.5 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| Hematuria | 4.5 | 0 | 2.3 | 0 |
| Constipation | 1.5 | 0 | 2.6 | 0.5 |
| Hemorrhage | 2.0 | 0 | 2.1 | 0 |
| State of consciousness | 0.5 | 0 | 3.1 | 0.5 |
| Fever | 0 | 0 | 3.1 | 0 |

*Incidence > 2% of patients.

Urothelkarzinom: Chemotherapie

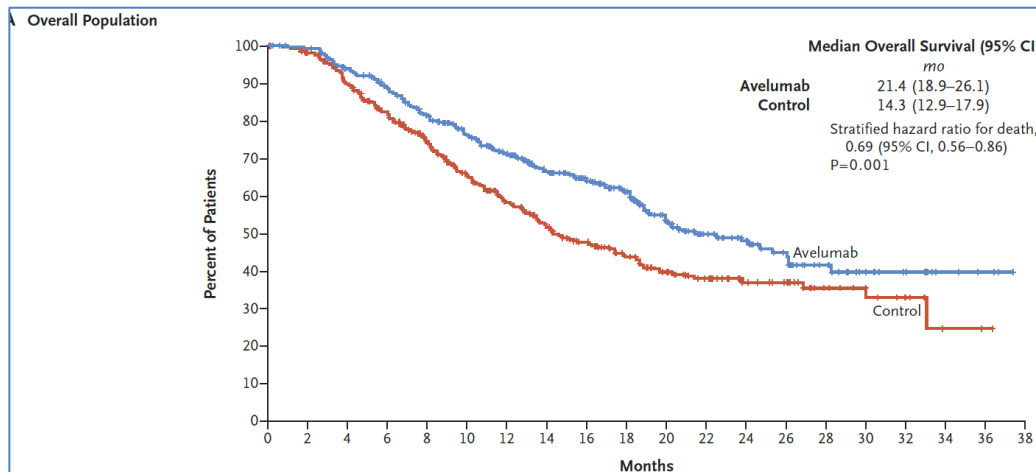
| Autor/Jahr | Therapie | N | 0 RF | 1 RF | 2 RF | p |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----|------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------|
| Bajorin 1999 [928] | MVAC | 203 | 33 | 13,4 | 9,3 | 0,0001 |
| Bellmunt 2002 [933] | PCG | 56 | 32,8 | 17 | 10,6 | 0,0005 |
| De Santis 2012 [934] | MCAVI/GC | 238 | 12 | 9,3 | 5,5 | <0,0001 |
| Von der Maase (2005) [4] | MVAC/GC | 405 | VM + 18,4 - 10,3 | PS Good 16 Poor 8,3 | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ECOG-PS \geq 1 2. Lebermetastasen 3. ein Hämoglobinwert < 10 G/dL </div> | |

Legende: RF = Risikofaktor; N = Anzahl; MVAC = Methotrexat, Vinblastin, Doxorubicin und Cisplatin; PCG = Paclitaxel, Cisplatin und Gemcitabin; MCAVI = Methotrexat, Carboplatin, Vinblastin, GC = Gemcitabin, Cisplatin, PS = Performance Status, VM = vizerale Metastasen

Neuer Standard seit 2020: Avelumab-Erhaltungstherapie

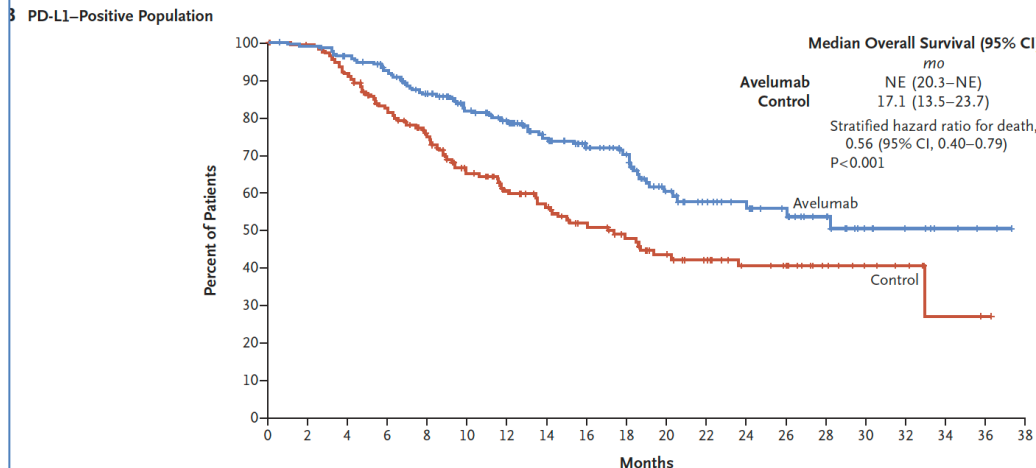
- n = 700, 4-6 Zyklen Cis-/Carboplatin + Gemcitabin
- Bei mindestens Stable Disease: open-label Randomisation in Avelumab (10 mg/kg IV q2w) vs Kontrolle bis Progress, Unverträglichkeit, o.ä.
- Primärer Endpunkt: Overall Survival

Neuer Standard seit 2021: Avelumab-Erhaltungstherapie



No. at Risk

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| Avelumab | 350 | 342 | 318 | 294 | 259 | 226 | 196 | 167 | 145 | 122 | 87 | 65 | 51 | 39 | 26 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Control | 350 | 335 | 304 | 270 | 228 | 186 | 153 | 125 | 105 | 83 | 68 | 55 | 41 | 33 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 |



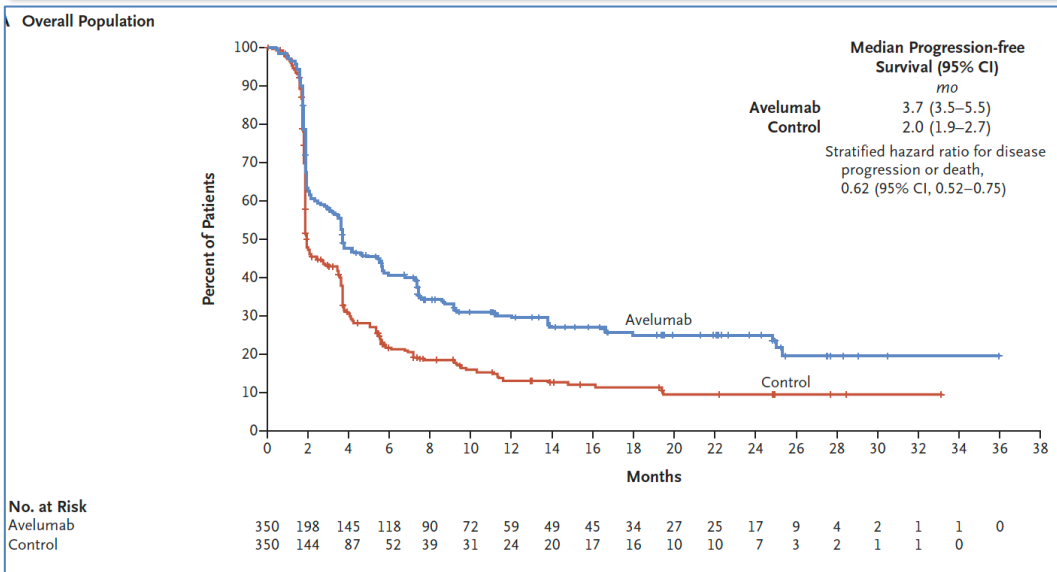
No. at Risk

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avelumab | 189 | 185 | 177 | 165 | 146 | 129 | 114 | 95 | 81 | 70 | 49 | 38 | 32 | 26 | 18 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Control | 169 | 165 | 152 | 132 | 113 | 89 | 76 | 67 | 54 | 45 | 37 | 30 | 23 | 21 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 |

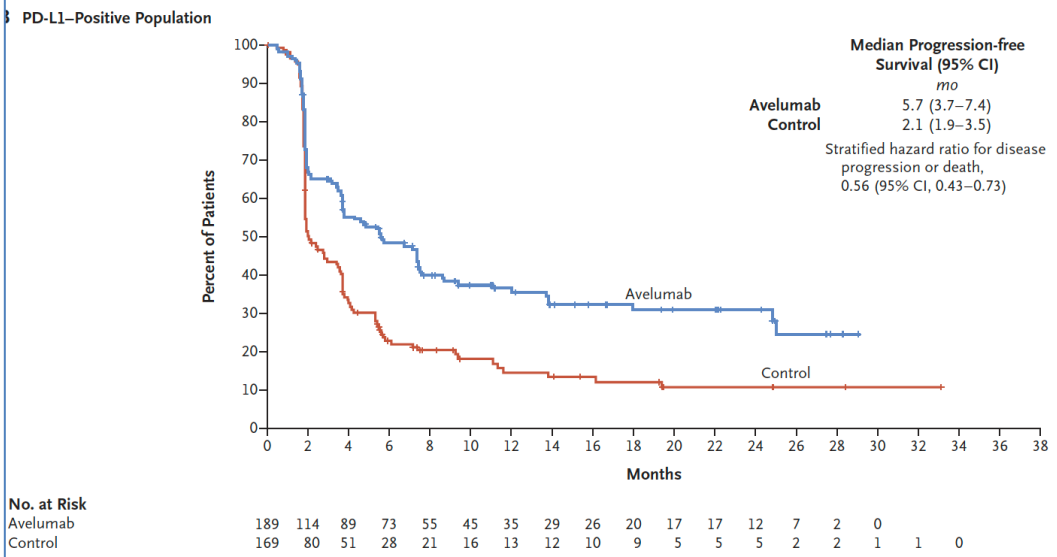
- **OS** bei allen Pat. und bei PD-L1-pos. Pat.

*Powles T et al (JAVELIN Bladder 100),
N Engl J Med 2020;383:1218-1230*

Neuer Standard seit 2021: Avelumab-Erhaltungstherapie



- **PFS** bei allen Pat. und bei PD-L1-pos. Pat.



Blasenkarzinom: Kriterien zur Cisplatin- Ungeeignetheit (Onkopedia 2019)

| Parameter | Spezifizierung |
|---|---|
| Allgemeinzustand | Karnofsky Performance Score \leq 60 und/oder ECOG Performance Status \geq 2 |
| Kreatininclearance | \leq 40 ml/min |
| <div data-bbox="289 699 550 849" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p>S3-Leitlinie Früherkennung, Diagnose, Therapie und Nachsorge des Harnblasenkarzinoms</p> <p><small>Langversion 2.0 - März 2020 AWMF-Registernummer: 032/0380L</small></p> </div> <div data-bbox="569 699 1535 921" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-left: 20px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Karnofsky PS \leq 70% <input type="checkbox"/> Kreatinin-Clearance \leq 60 ml/min (bei reduzierter Kreatinin Clearance von 40-60 ml/min soll eine Dosisanpassung von Cisplatin stattfinden) </div> | |
| Hörverlust | CTCAE Grad 2 oder höher |
| Periphere Polyneuropathie | CTCAE Grad 2 oder höher |
| Herzinsuffizienz | NYHA Klasse 3 oder 4 |

<https://www.onkopedia.com/de/onkopedia/guidelines/blasenkarzinom-urothelkarzinom/@@guideline/html/index.html>

Therapieempfehlungen (ESMO 2022)

Treatment of advanced or metastatic UC in patients not eligible for cisplatin-based combination ChT

- **Gemcitabine/carboplatin** followed by maintenance avelumab (in those tumours not progressing on ChT) is the standard of care
- **Atezolizumab or pembrolizumab** are **alternatives** for patients with **PD-L1 biomarker-positive** tumours who are not eligible for cisplatin-based combination ChT
- The level of evidence, however, is weaker than for ChT

Powles T et al (ESMO guideline), Ann Oncol 2022;33:244-258

| | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| <p>S3-Leitlinie Früherkennung, Diagnose, Therapie und Nachsorge des Harnblasenkarzinoms</p> <p><small>Langversion 2.0 - März 2020 AWMF-Registernummer: 032/0380L</small></p> | Konsensbasierte Empfehlung | Neu 2019 |
| | Patienten, die nicht für eine cisplatinbasierte Chemotherapie geeignet sind, können mit den Checkpoint-Inhibitoren Atezolizumab oder Pembrolizumab behandelt werden, wenn sie einen positiven PD-L1 Status aufweisen. | |
| | Starker Konsens | |

Carbo- und Cisplatin sind nicht gleichwertig!

Konsensbasiertes Statement

Geprüft 2019

Bei Patienten, die für eine Cisplatin-haltige Chemotherapie geeignet sind, stellt Carboplatin keinen adäquaten Ersatz dar.

Starker Konsens

Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung

Modifiziert 2019

Patienten, die nicht für eine cisplatinbasierte Chemotherapie geeignet sind und einen guten ECOG-Performance Status (0-1) haben, **können** mit Gemcitabin/Carboplatin behandelt werden.

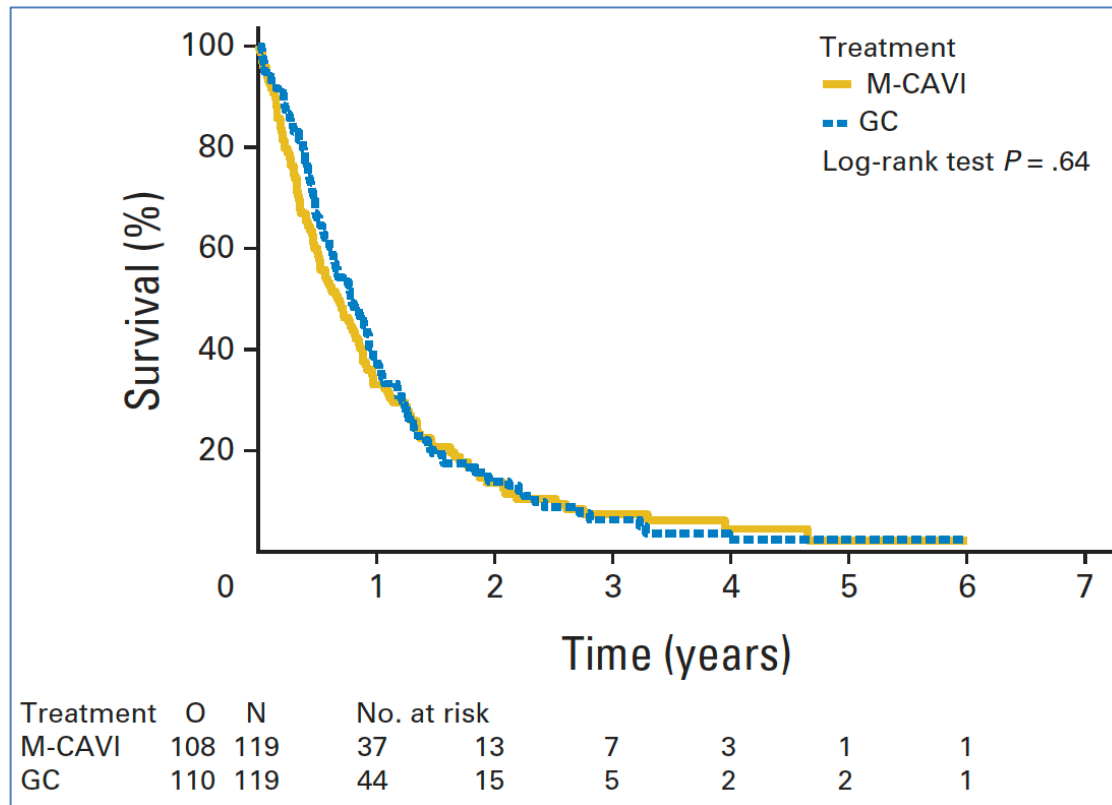
S3-Leitlinie Früherkennung,
Diagnose, Therapie und
Nachsorge des
Harnblasenkarzinoms

Langversion 2.0 – März 2020
AWMF-Registernummer: 032/0380L

https://register.awmf.org/assets/guidelines/032-0380LI_S3_Harnblasenkarzinom_2020-04-verlaengert.pdf

Gem-Carbo vs M-CAVI bei Pat. mit fortgeschr. Urothel-Ca., Cisplatin-ungeeignet

- n = 119 vs 119, Phase II/III
- **Gemcitabin-Carboplatin (4,5 x GFR + 25 mg) vs MTX-Carbo (s.o.)-Vinblastin: gleich effektiv, aber M-CAVI toxischer**



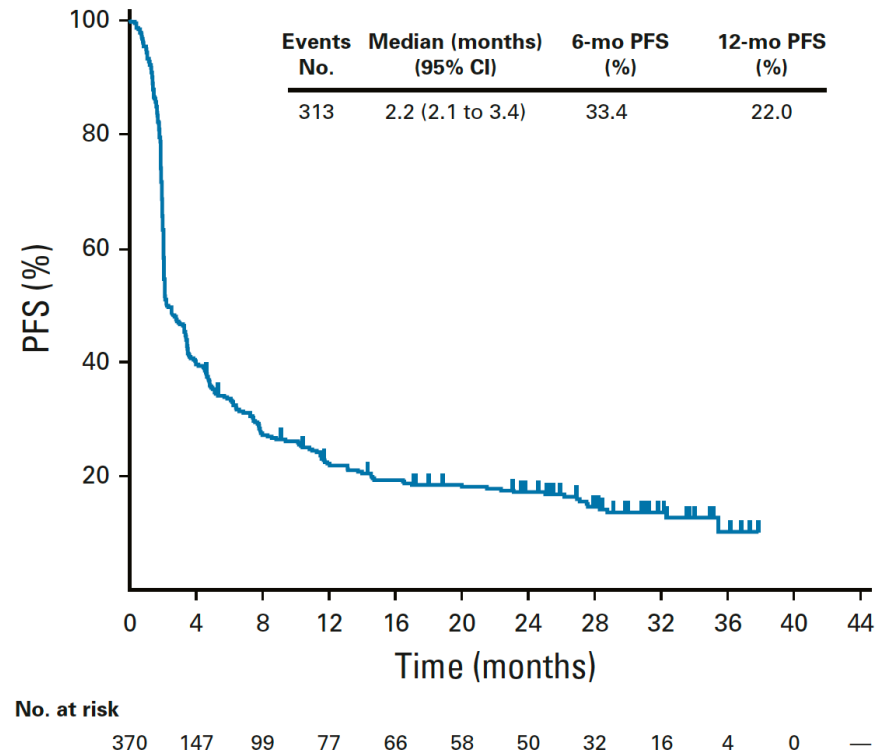
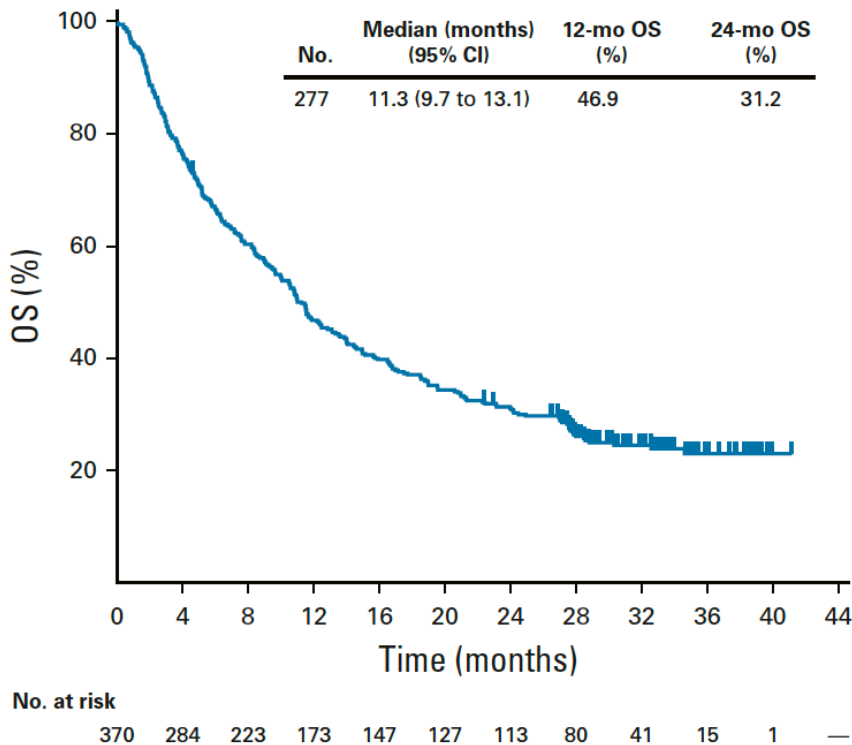
Urothelkarzinom: Studien zur zielgerichteten und Immuntherapie

| Drug and control arm | Setting | n | RR (%) (95%CI) | mPFS (HR or months) (95% CI) | mOS (HR or months) (95% CI) |
|----------------------------------|--|-----|------------------|---|---|
| Pembrolizumab | First-line cisplatin ineligible PD-L1-positive | 110 | 47 (38-57) | Not reported | 18.5 (12.2-28.5) |
| Pembrolizumab vs ChT | First-line in PD-L1 positives | 160 | 32% | Not reported | 16 (14-20) HR 1.01 (95% CI 0.77-1.32) |
| Pembrolizumab vs ChT | Platinum-refractory disease | 270 | 21 (16 -27) | 2.1 (2.0-2.2) HR 0.98 (0.81-1.19) | 10.3 (8.0-11.8) HR: 0.73 (0.59-0.91) |
| Atezolizumab | First-line cisplatin-ineligible PD-L1-positive ¹⁰ | 32 | 28 (14-47) | 4.1 (2.3-11.8) | 12.3 (6.0-NE) |
| Atezolizumab vs ChT | First-line in PD-L1 positives | 88 | NA | NA | Median NR 0.68 (0.43-1.08) |
| Atezolizumab vs ChT | Platinum-refractory disease | 467 | 13.4 (10.5-16.9) | 2.1 (2.1-2.2) HR: 1.0 (0.75-1.34) | 8.6 (7.8-9.6) HR: 0.85 (0.73, 0.99) |
| Nivolumab | Platinum-refractory disease | 270 | 19.6 (15-24.9) | 2.0 (1.87-2.63) | 8.74 (6.05-NR) |
| Avelumab | Platinum-refractory disease | 249 | 17 (11-24) | 6.3 (6.0-10.1) | 6.5 (4.8-9.5) |
| Avelumab vs best supportive care | Maintenance post-first-line ChT | 350 | 10 (7-13) | 3.7 (3.5-5.5) | 21 (18-26) (HR 0.69, 95% CI 0.56-0.86) |
| Durvalumab | Platinum-refractory disease | 191 | 18 (13-24) | 1.5 (1.4-1.9) | 18.2 (8.1-NA) |
| Enfortumab-vedotin | Immune-refractory | 91 | 52% (41-62) | NA | NA |
| Enfortumab-vedotin vs ChT | Platinum- and ICI-refractory disease | 301 | 41 (35-47) | 5.5 (95% CI 5.3-5.8) (HR 0.62, 95% CI 0.51-0.75) | 12.9 (95% CI 10.6-15.2 months) (HR 0.70, 95% CI 0.56-0.89) |
| Erdafitinib | FGFR alterations Platinum-refractory disease | 99 | 40 (31-50) | 5.5 (4.2-6.0) | 13.8 (9.8-NE) |

Supplement zu: Powles T et al (ESMO guideline), Ann Oncol 2022;33:244-258

Pembrolizumab bei Cisplatin-ungeeigneten Pat. mit fortgeschrittenem Urothel-Ca.

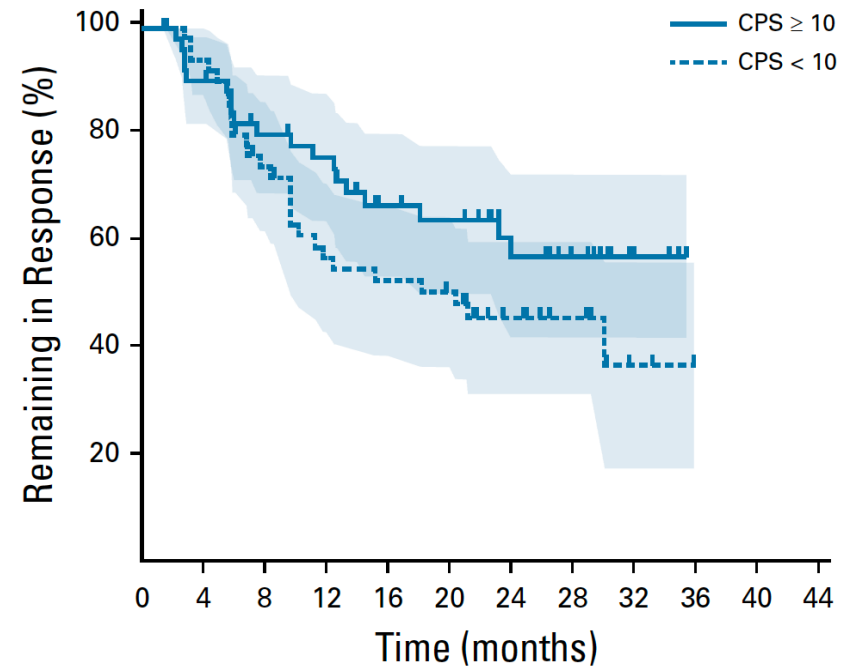
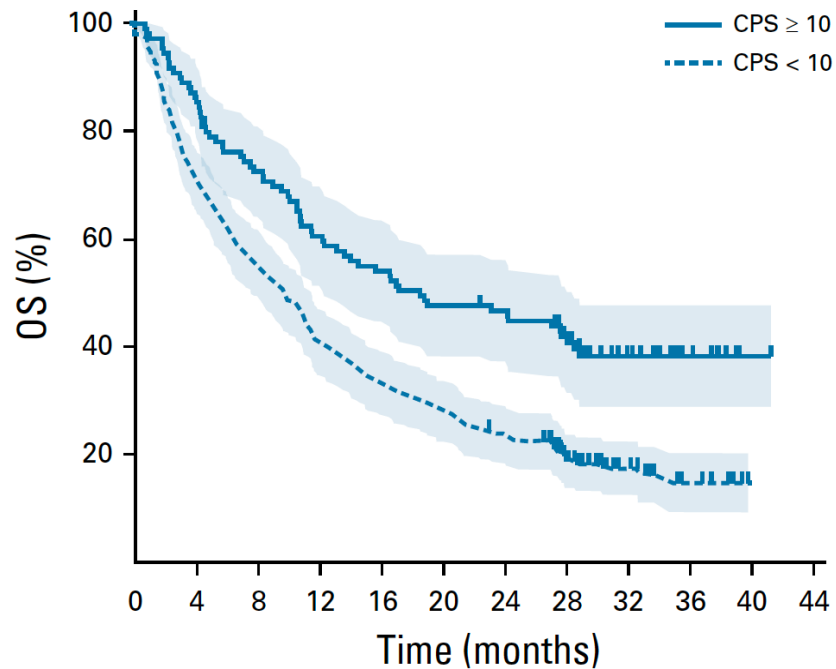
n = 370; **Phase II**: Pembrolizumab 200 mg q3w



*Balar AV et al (KEYNOTE-052), Lancet Oncol 2017;18:1483-1492
und J Clin Oncol 2020;38:2658-2666*

Pembrolizumab bei Cisplatin-ungeeigneten Pat. mit fortgeschrittenem Urothel-Ca.

n = 370; Pembrolizumab 200 mg q3w: **klare Assoziation mit CPS**



No. at risk

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| CPS ≥ 10 | 110 | 96 | 79 | 66 | 59 | 52 | 50 | 39 | 21 | 8 | 1 | — |
| CPS < 10 | 251 | 179 | 140 | 103 | 84 | 71 | 59 | 37 | 17 | 6 | 1 | — |

No. at risk

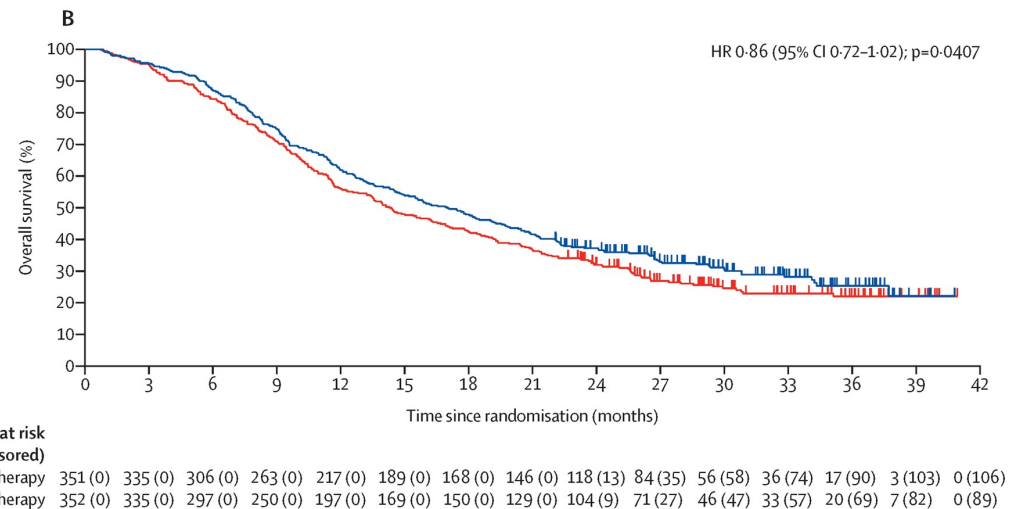
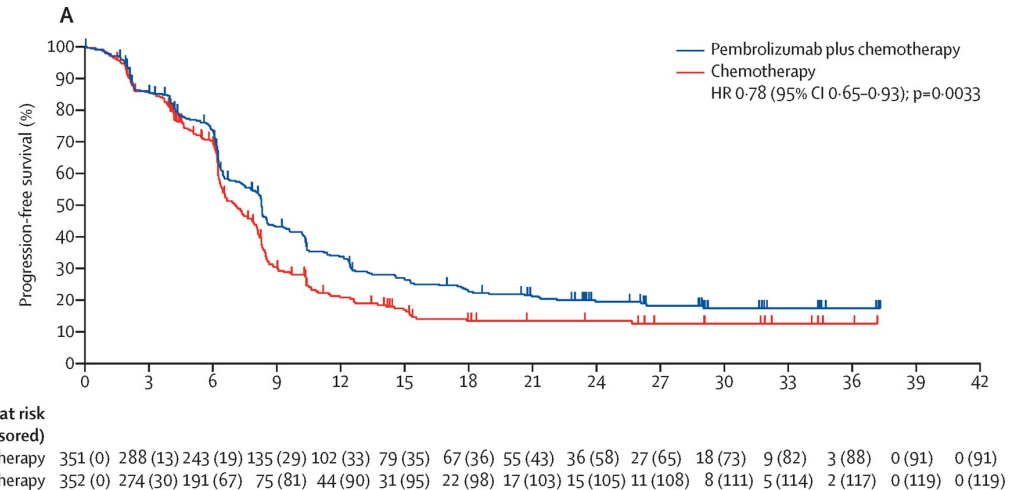
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|
| CPS ≥ 10 | 52 | 45 | 38 | 35 | 25 | 23 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 0 | — |
| CPS < 10 | 51 | 47 | 35 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | — |

*Balar AV et al (KEYNOTE-052), Lancet Oncol 2017;18:1483-1492
und J Clin Oncol 2020;38:2658-2666*

Pembrolizumab + Chemo vs Chemo bei Pat. mit fortgeschrittenem Urothel-Ca.

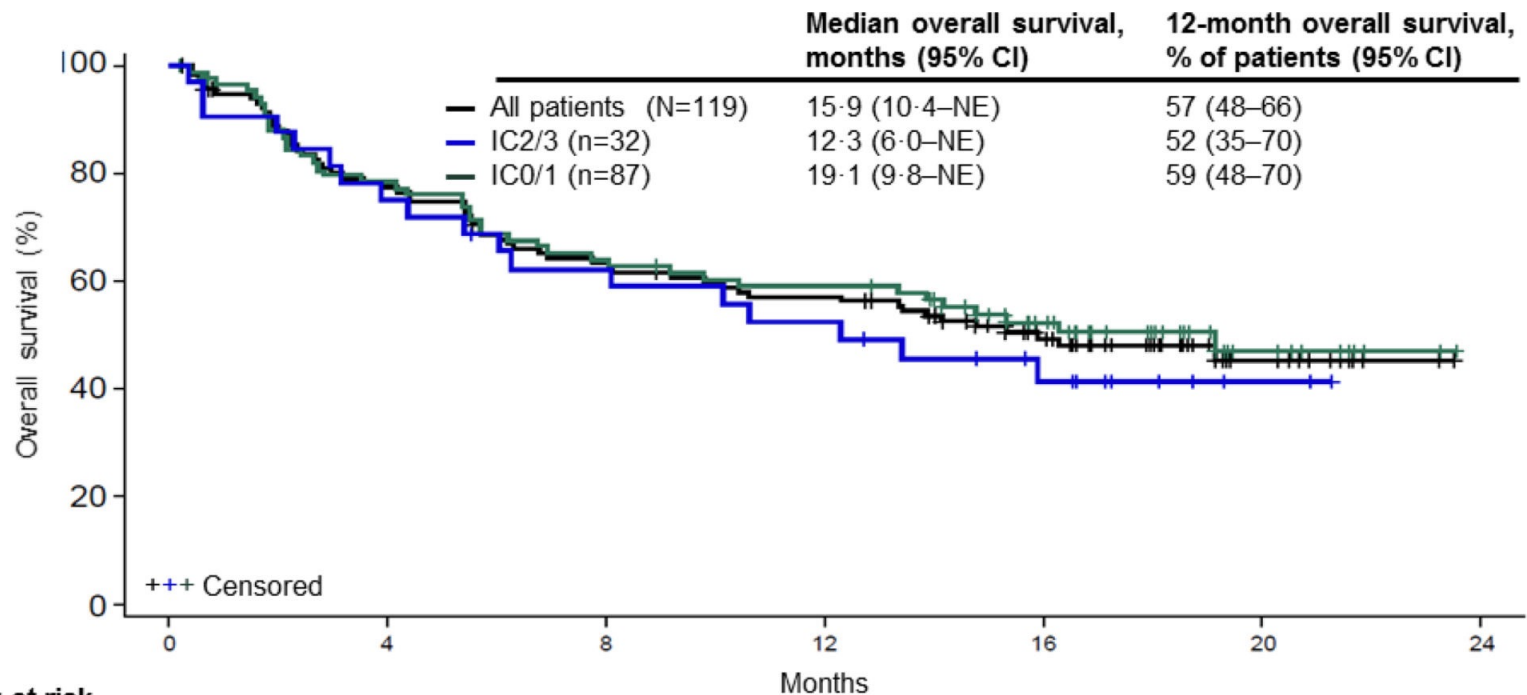
- n = 1010;
Pembrolizumab ± Cis-/Carboplatin (AUC 5) oder Chemotherapie allein

Sehr knapp (bei großer Pat.-zahl), aber sicher nicht schlechter



Atezolizumab bei Pat. mit fortgeschrittenem Urothel-Ca., Cisplatin-ungeeignet

- n = 123; Cisplatin-ungeeignet
- **Phase II, einarmig: Atezolizumab 1200 mg q3w**

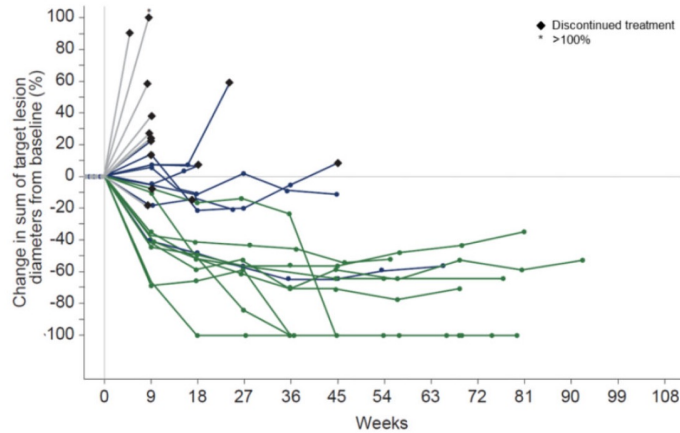


Number at risk

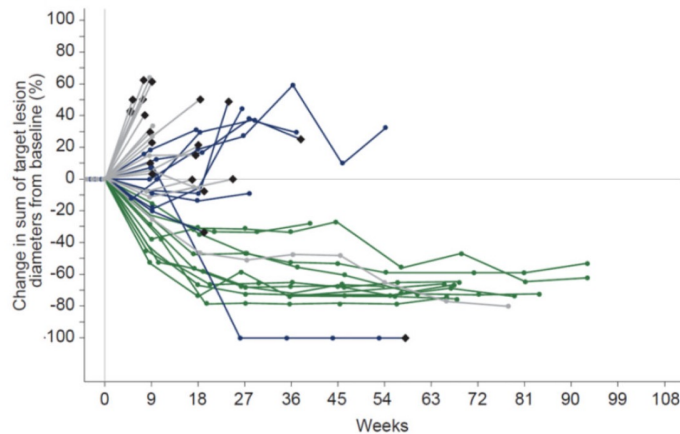
| | 0 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| All Patients: | 119 | 101 | 89 | 78 | 72 | 67 | 64 | 56 | 41 | 26 | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| IC2/3 | 32 | 28 | 24 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| IC0/1 | 87 | 73 | 65 | 57 | 53 | 49 | 48 | 42 | 31 | 20 | 9 | 2 | 0 |

IMvigor210: Ansprechen unabhängig von PD- L1-Expression (IC)

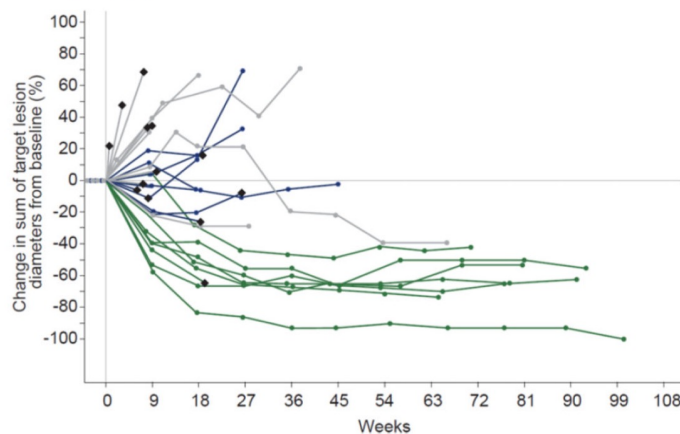
A IC2/3 patients



B IC1 patients



C IC0 patients



- n = 123; Cisplatin-ungeeignet
- Phase II, einarmig:
Atezolizumab 1200 mg q3w

EMA restricts use of Keytruda and Tecentriq in bladder cancer (2018)

- **Data show lower survival in some patients with low levels of cancer protein PD-L1**
- Early data from two clinical trials ... indicate that Keytruda and Tecentriq may not work as well as chemotherapy medicines in this group of patients
- As a result, the European Medicines Agency has recommended restricting the use of these medicines as first line-treatments for urothelial cancer
- Keytruda and Tecentriq should now **only be used for first-line treatment of urothelial cancer in patients with high levels of PD-L1**

Therapieempfehlungen (ESMO 2022)

Treatment of **relapsed** advanced/metastatic UC

- **Pembrolizumab** has the most robust data for treatment in the setting of progression of disease after platinum-based ChT
- Other ICIs such as **atezolizumab** can be given with less robust evidence
- **Erdafitinib** is an alternative to ICIs in tumours **with FGFR alterations**
- This has weaker levels of evidence than pembrolizumab
- ChT can be considered instead of best supportive care when other options are not available (vinflunine, taxanes)

Therapieempfehlung AWMF 2020

Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung

Modifiziert 2019

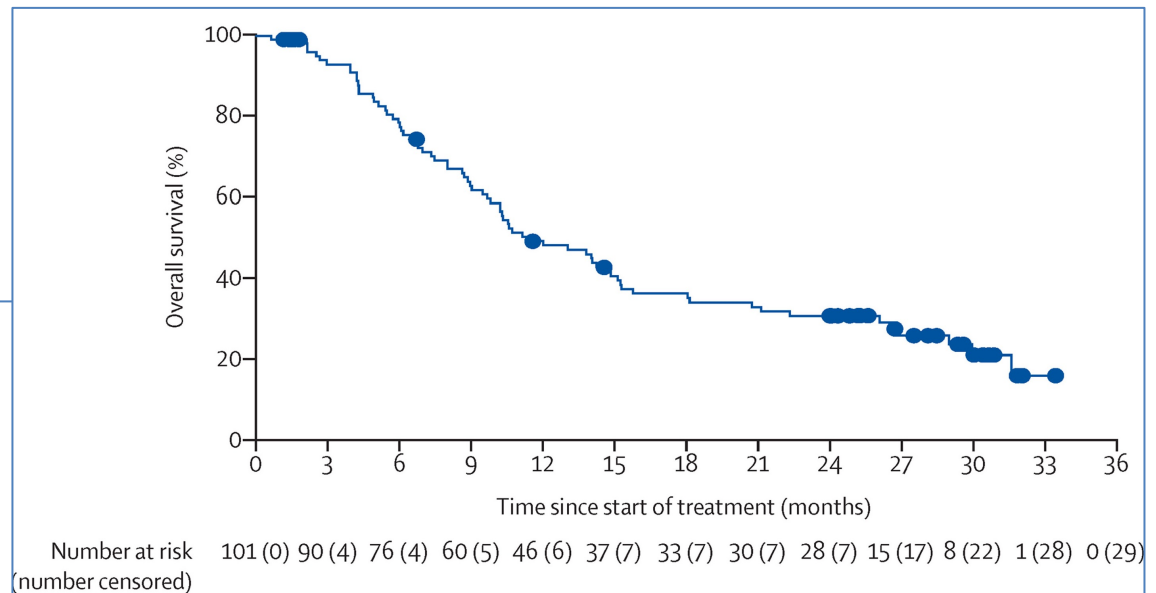
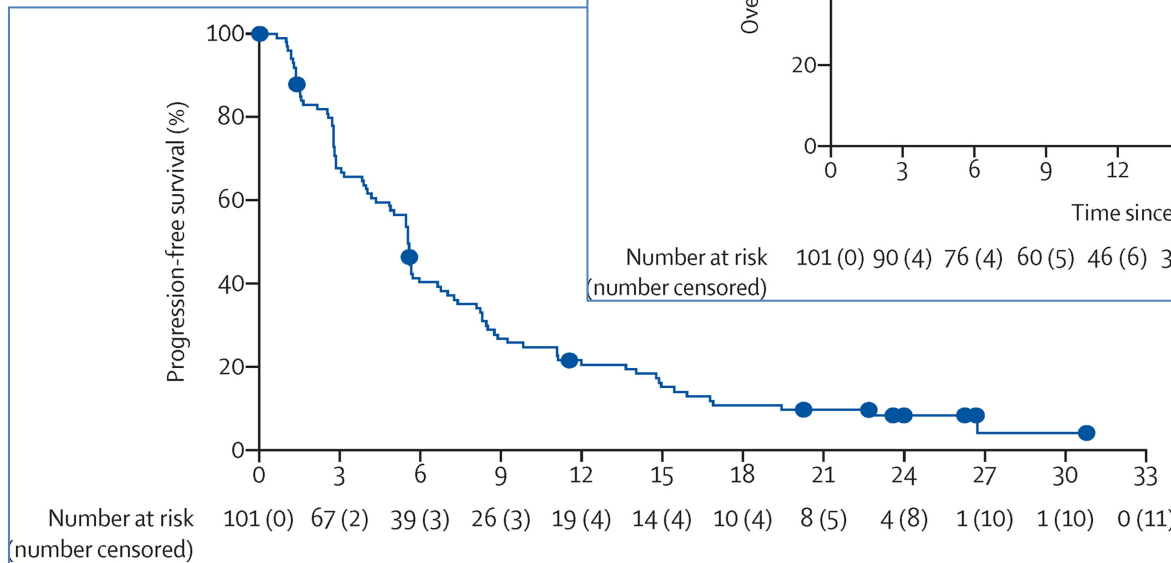
Patienten mit einem metastasierten Urothelkarzinom, die eine Progression unter bzw. nach einer platinhaltigen Therapie erfahren und eine Kontraindikation gegen Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitoren haben, sollten als Zweitlinie eine Behandlung mit Vinflunin erhalten.

Überholt

https://register.awmf.org/assets/guidelines/032-0380LI_S3_Harnblasenkarzinom_2020-04-verlaengert.pdf

Erdafitinib bei rez. fortgeschr./met. Urothel-Ca.

- n = 99, ≥ 1 **FGFR3-Mutation oder FGFR2/3-Fusion**; Progredierte nach ≥ 1 Zyklus systemischer Chemotherapie oder ≤ 12 Mo. nach (neo-) adjuvanter Chemotherapie **oder** Cisplatin-unfit
- Med. FU 24 Mo.:



Loriot Y et al (BLC2001), *N Engl J Med* 2019;381:338-348
und Siefer-Radke AO et al, *Lancet Oncol* 2022;23:248-258

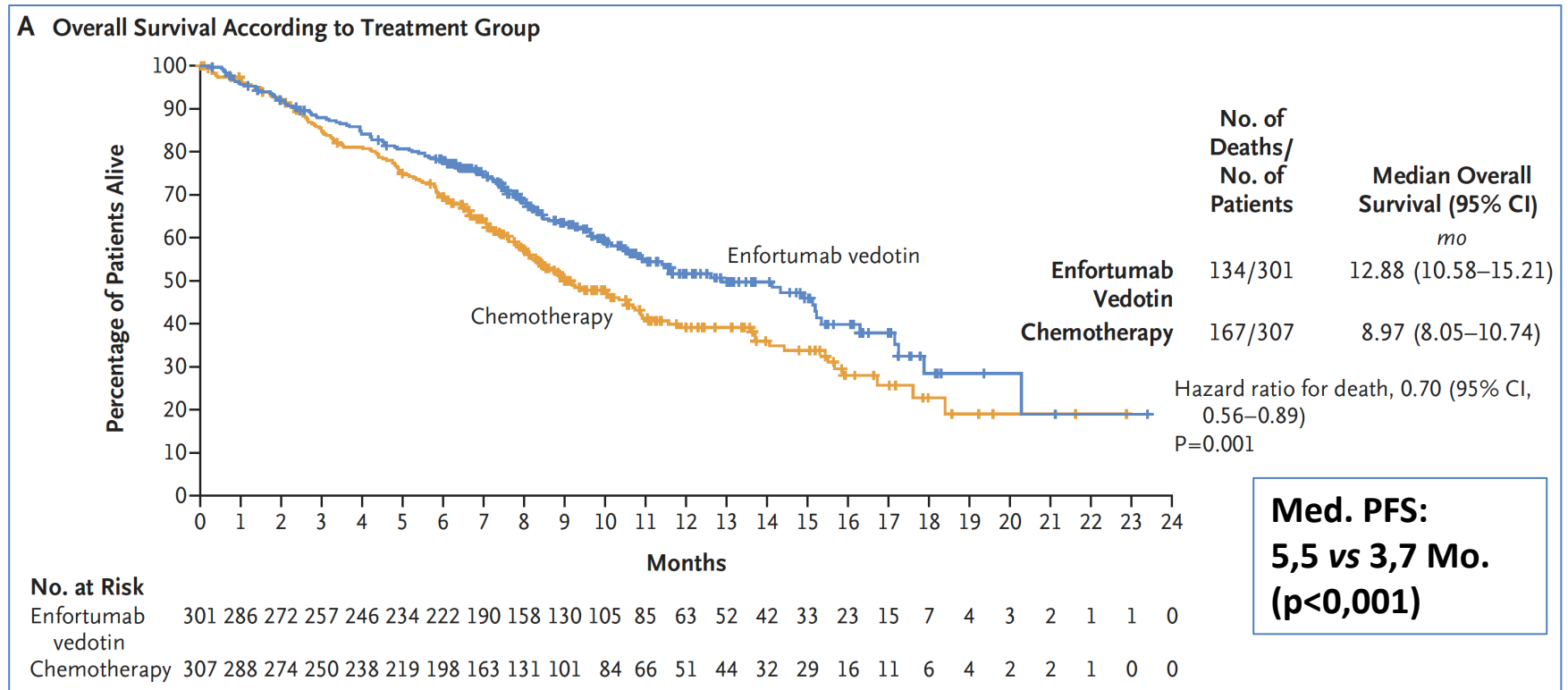
Therapieempfehlungen (ESMO 2022)

Treatment of tumours that relapse after first-line single-agent immunotherapy

- Randomised data are lacking in immunotherapy-refractory disease
- **Enfortumab vedotin** or platinum-based ChT should be given

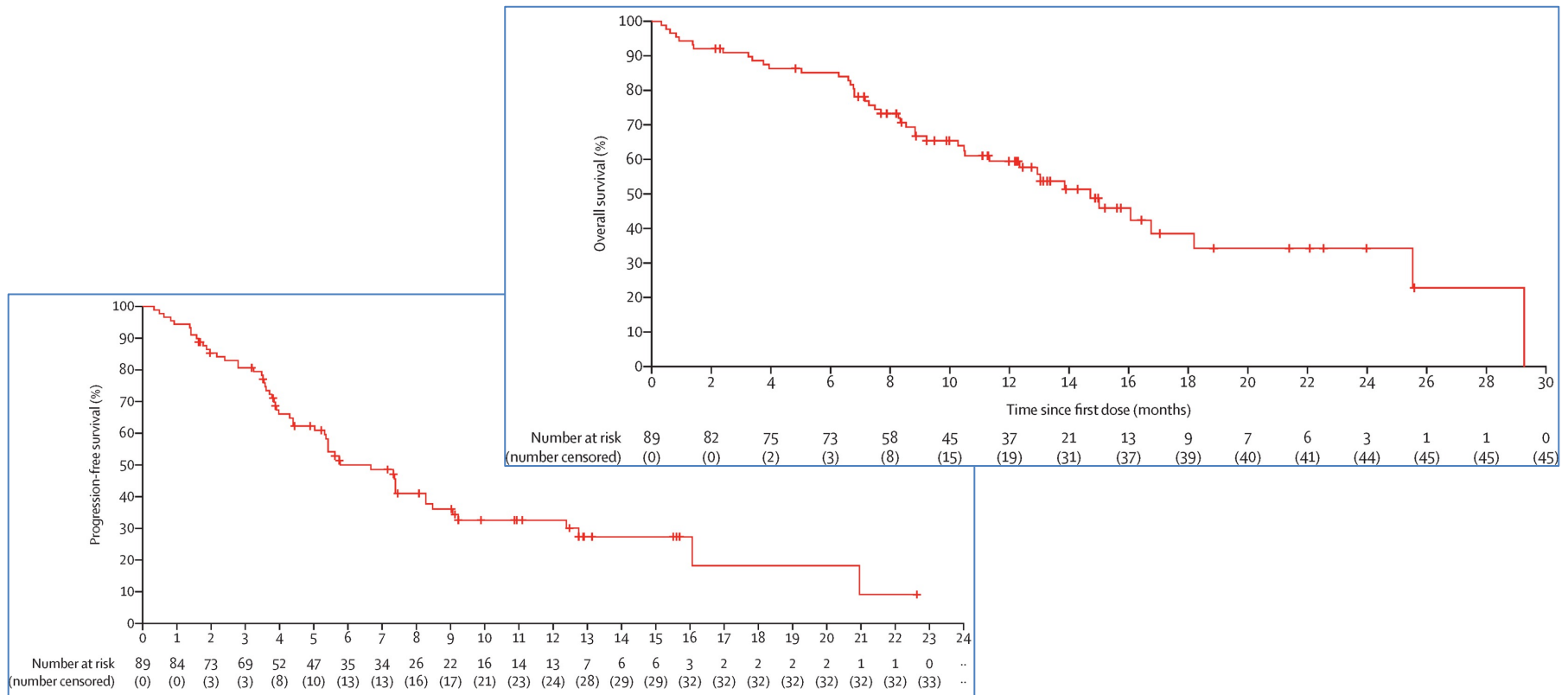
Enfortumab vedotin (anti-Nectin-4) bei Urothel-Ca.-Rezidiv nach Platin und 1L-Immuntherapie

n = 608; 301 EV vs 307 Chemotherapie (Doce-/Paclitaxel, Vinflunin)



Enfortumab vedotin bei Platin-ungeeigneten Pat. mit Urothel-Ca.-Rezidiv und 1L-Immuntherapie

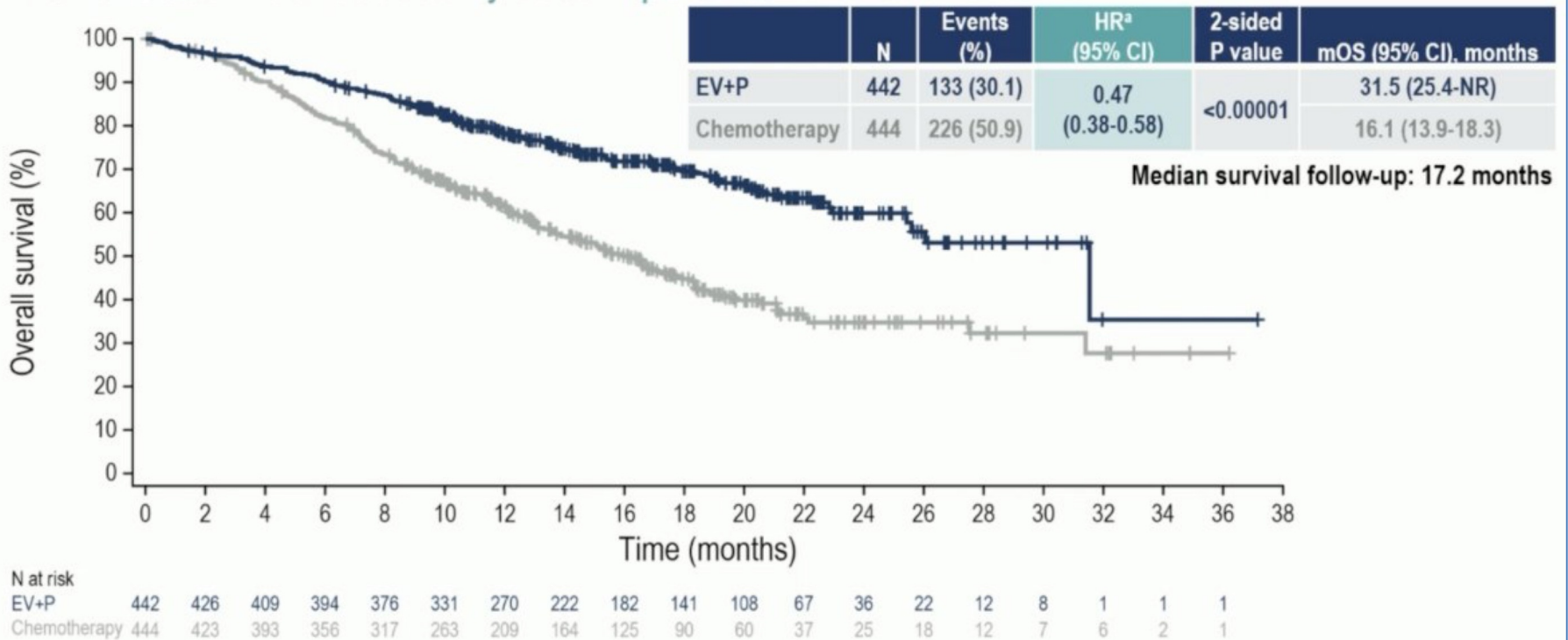
- n = 89; Phase II, einarmig
- Response 52%, med. OS 12,4 Mo., med. PFS 5,8 Mo.



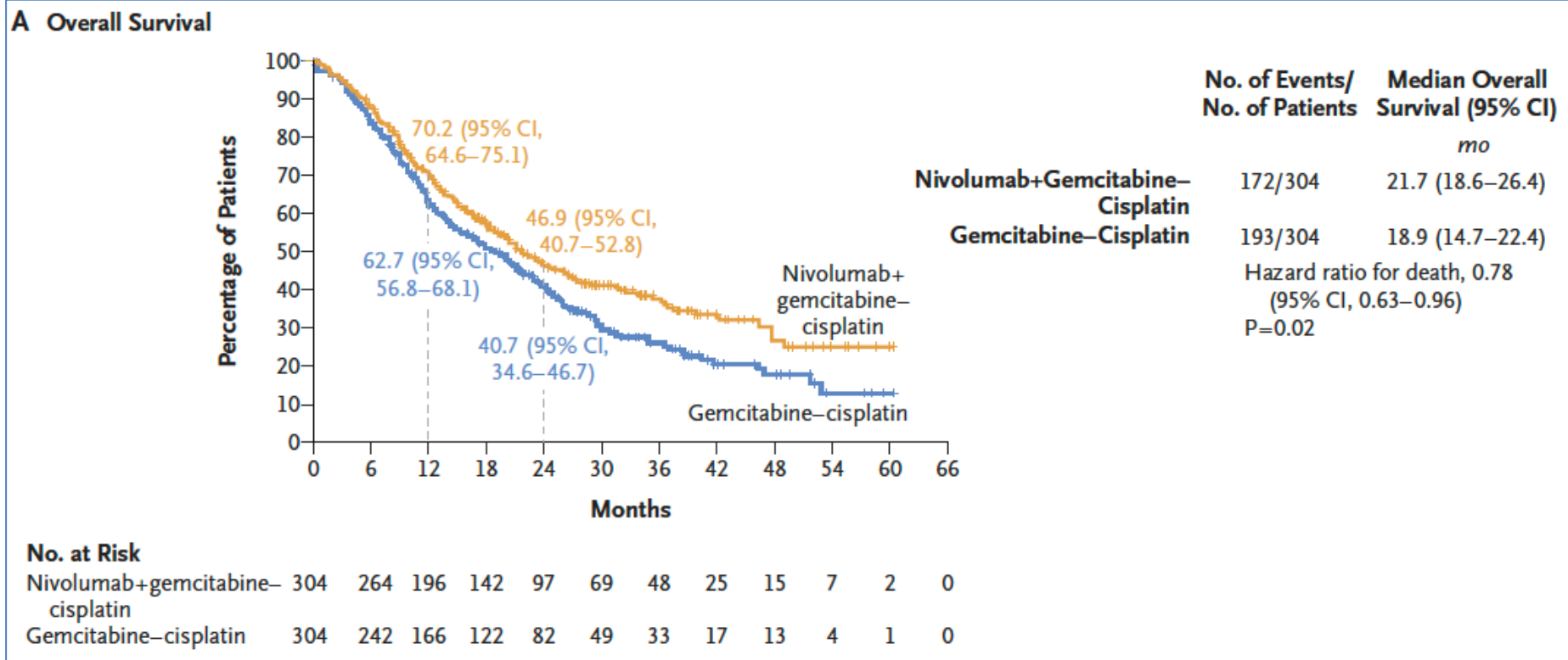
Enfortumab vedotin + Pembrolizumab: Neuer Standard für die Erstlinientherapie?

Overall Survival

Risk of death was reduced by 53% in patients who received EV+P



Nivolumab + Cis-Gem: Neuer Standard für die Erstlinientherapie?



Therapieempfehlungen (ESMO 2022)

Treatment of **ChT- and immunotherapy-relapsed** disease

- **Enfortumab vedotin** is recommended as standard treatment in this population
- **Erdafitinib** is an alternative in patients with FGFR alterations with a weaker level of evidence
- ChT can be considered instead of best supportive care, if clinically appropriate
- Retreatment with ChT for those patients that relapse after all other treatment options can be considered
- **Single-agent taxane** therapy or **vinflunine** can be considered

Therapieempfehlungen für Urothelkarzinome des **oberen** Urogenitaltraktes (ESMO 2022)

Treatment of **Upper Tract** Urothelial Cancer (UTUC)

- Kidney-sparing management should be offered to low-risk UTUC and radical nephroureterectomy with bladder cuff excision for high-risk UTUC
- Systemic therapy recommendations for advanced UTUC **should follow those for advanced bladder cancer**
- There is evidence to support the use of adjuvant cisplatin-based ChT based on the POUT* data and the OS meta-analysis for cisplatin-based treatment of UC

*Birtle A et al (POUT), *Lancet* 2020;395:1268-1277

Nachsorgeempfehlungen bei nicht-muskelinvasivem Urothelkarzinom

| Untersuchung | Zeit nach Primärtherapie in Monaten | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|
| | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 48 | 60 | jährlich |
| niedriges Risiko | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zystoskopie | X | | | X | | | | X | | X | X | X | |
| intermediäres Risiko | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zystoskopie | X | X | X | X | | X | | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Urinzytologie | X | X | X | X | | X | | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Dünnschicht-CT-Urographie oder MRT | | | | X | | | | X | | X | X | X | |
| hohes Risiko | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zystoskopie | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Urinzytologie | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Dünnschicht-CT-Urographie oder MRT | | | | X | | | | X | | X | X | X | |

 onkopedia



Urothelkarzinom

<https://www.onkopedia.com/de/onkopedia/guidelines/blasenkarzinom-urothelkarzinom/@@guideline/html/index.html>

- **AWMF S3-LL 2020:** 14 Seiten, 14 Empfehlungen und 1 komplexe Tabelle

https://register.awmf.org/assets/guidelines/032-0380LI_S3_Harnblasenkarzinom_2020-04-verlaengert.pdf

