The 12-month overall survival (OS) rate was 66.9%. The safety profile was consistent with that observed in other studies of avelumab 1L maintenance.

RESULTS
- The analysis included 247 patients (all 48 were platinum naive; baseline characteristics are detailed in Table 1).
- Baseline characteristics were well balanced across the two treatment arms.
- Median OS was 23.6 vs 15.0 months, respectively (hazard ratio [HR], 0.54; 95% CI, 0.38–0.77; P = .0036), and 2-year OS rates were 49.8% vs 38.4%.
- Avelumab maintenance also demonstrated an acceptable long-term safety profile.
- AmbisepIC is an ongoing, interventional study investigating efficacy and safety in patients with urothelial carcinoma treated with avelumab 1L maintenance in France.

CONCLUSIONS
- These first real-world data for avelumab 1L maintenance in patients with platinum-naive and -resistant urothelial carcinoma (local/metastatic) in France confirm the clinical activity and acceptable safety profile of avelumab in a heterogeneous population outside of a clinical trial setting.
- The 12-month overall survival (OS) rate was 66.9%.
- Median progression-free survival (PFS) from the start of avelumab treatment was 6.7 months (95% CI, 5.0-7.9 months) compared to results from the JAVELIN Bladder 100 trial.
- The safety profile was consistent with that observed in other studies of avelumab 1L maintenance, and no new safety concerns were identified.
- These results further support the recommendation of avelumab 1L maintenance as standard of care for patients with urothelial cancer who have not progressed with 1L platinum-based chemotherapy.

SCOPE
- This preliminary analysis reports efficacy and safety outcomes from AVENANCE, an ongoing, real-world, ambisepIC (retrospective and prospective) study evaluating avelumab first-line (1L) maintenance treatment in patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma (loc/mUC) in France.

CONCLUSIONS
- These first real-world data for avelumab 1L maintenance in patients with platinum-naive and -resistant urothelial carcinoma (local/metastatic) in France confirm the clinical activity and acceptable safety profile of avelumab in a heterogeneous population outside of a clinical trial setting.
- The 12-month overall survival (OS) rate was 66.9%.
- Median progression-free survival (PFS) from the start of avelumab treatment was 6.7 months (95% CI, 5.0-7.9 months) compared to results from the JAVELIN Bladder 100 trial.
- The safety profile was consistent with that observed in other studies of avelumab 1L maintenance, and no new safety concerns were identified.
- These results further support the recommendation of avelumab 1L maintenance as standard of care for patients with urothelial cancer who have not progressed with 1L platinum-based chemotherapy.

METHODS
- The primary endpoint is OS from start of avelumab 1L maintenance.
- Secondary endpoints include OS from start of chemotherapy, PFS, duration of treatment, and safety.
- In this preliminary analysis, patients who started avelumab 1L maintenance up to six months prior to data cut-off (30 January 2022) were included.
- Efficacy and safety were analyzed in patients who had received at least one dose of avelumab.

Table 2. Subsequent treatment (second-line and later)

CONCLUSIONS
- These first real-world data for avelumab 1L maintenance in patients with platinum-naive and -resistant urothelial carcinoma (local/metastatic) in France confirm the clinical activity and acceptable safety profile of avelumab in a heterogeneous population outside of a clinical trial setting.
- The 12-month overall survival (OS) rate was 66.9%.
- Median progression-free survival (PFS) from the start of avelumab treatment was 6.7 months (95% CI, 5.0-7.9 months) compared to results from the JAVELIN Bladder 100 trial.
- The safety profile was consistent with that observed in other studies of avelumab 1L maintenance, and no new safety concerns were identified.
- These results further support the recommendation of avelumab 1L maintenance as standard of care for patients with urothelial cancer who have not progressed with 1L platinum-based chemotherapy.