UC is the most common malignancy involving the urinary system and is the fourth most common malignancy worldwide, with an incidence of 67-67.3 per 100,000 people. Metastatic urothelial carcinoma (mUC) is over 4 times more common in men than women, with an incidence of 81.4 per 100,000 men and 20.0 per 100,000 women worldwide.

In Hungary, in 2018, the age-standardized incidence and mortality rates for all ages and men were 11.6 and 16.9 per 100,000 people, respectively. Since 2015, the number of patients with mUC has been published, and data describing the treatment patterns for mUC in routine practice are scarce.

Treatment regimens for mUC treated unchanged and the survival outcomes were summarized. The cohort of patients with mUC met the inclusion criteria and had available clinical data.

The incidence and prevalence rates over the study period (2016-2021) for the 1L -treated and non-treated mUC population were 49.8% and 50.2%, respectively. The unadjusted median OS from the index date (date of mUC diagnosis) was 7.8 months (95% CI: 6.5-8.8 months).

The proportion of treated vs. untreated patients grew continuously during the study period both in the overall population and patients with PBC.

The study period for 2021 may cause uncertainty in the trends in clinical outcomes.

The study limitations are as follows:

1. The study population was identified by ICD-10 (C65-C68) code or by 1L treatment and non-treatment was determined by 1L IO use was limited as it only became available by NPB program later in the study period.
2. The treatment trends over time were summarised in the study period both in the overall population and patients with PBC.
3. The study did not cover the impact of limited access to IO and outcomes should be assessed when the recently approved 1L IO maintenance treatment is reimbursed in Hungary.

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