EBANO study: Clinical characteristics, Treatment Patterns and Survival Results in patients with locally advanced/metastatic urothelial carcinoma (la/mUC) in northern Spain

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BACKGROUND

The available real-world (RWD) evidence on the management of la/mUC is limited but of high importance to understand how patients (pts) perform outside of clinical trials and how to incorporate new treatment options in this setting.

OBJECTIVES

To describe clinical/pathological characteristics & treatment outcomes of patients with la/mUC in Northern Spain

METHODS

Retrospective observational analysis, 16 hospitals across 12 provinces including pts diagnosed with la/mUC between Jan 1st, 2007-Dec 31st, 2019

RESULTS

1231 pts included. Median age: 68 y [range 35-97]

Chemotherapy was the most common treatment across all lines (1L[92%], 2L[74%] and 3L[74%]).

Immunotherapy was used in 3%, 25% and 22%, in 1L, 2L and 3L respectively.

Only 28 pts (3%) were included in clinical trials.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of this Spanish RWD analysis are comparable to previous studies conducted in other regions of the world and highlight unmet needs such as:

1. Perioperative treatment is still only applied to about 30% of patients
2. Around a quarter of the patients with la/mUC never receive systemic treatment
3. There’s a substantial decrease in % of pts progressing to 2nd and subsequent lines hindering access to new treatments developed in this context
4. Only a minority of patients access clinical trials in the real-world setting

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