CONVINCE is a retrospective, observational, multicenter study examining treatment patterns and associated outcomes in patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial cancer in the first-line treatment of locally advanced or metastatic urothelial cancer: results of a retrospective, observational study in Germany (CONVINCE)  

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BACKGROUND

CONVINCE is a retrospective, observational, multicenter study examining treatment patterns and associated outcomes in patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial cancer (la/mUC) in Germany. The study included patients who received first-line platinum-based chemotherapy (PC) or carboplatin plus gemcitabine (CG) regimens.

CONCLUSIONS

To our knowledge, this is the first retrospective, multicenter study in the German treatment context evaluating CG use and associated real-world (rw) clinical outcomes in patients with la/mUC.

Scopes

- CONVINCE is a retrospective, observational, multicenter study examining treatment patterns and associated outcomes in patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial cancer (la/mUC) in Germany.
- The study included patients who received first-line platinum-based chemotherapy (PC) or carboplatin plus gemcitabine (CG) regimens.

Findings from this study provide valuable insights into the use of PC in clinical practice in Germany, where CG is regularly used as a first-line treatment for patients with la/mUC as an alternative to PC.

- The analysis demonstrated comparable outcomes with CG-5 and CG or CG-S, suggesting that CG-5 can be a viable option as PC for patients with la/mUC for whom CG may be unacceptable, without compromising treatment effectiveness.
- Future studies evaluating comparative treatment outcomes should control for disease severity and other patient characteristics of baseline. This was not feasible in this study due to the small sample size, especially by subgroups.
- Larger prospective studies are needed to further define the extent to which CG-5 dosing is used in clinical practice and to identify the appropriate patient groups that would likely derive the greatest benefit from this regimen.