TPS 598

BladderGATE: Atezolizumab + intravesical BCG (bacillus Calmette-Guerin) upfront combination in high risk non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC) patients. Phase I-II ONCOSUR study.

Daniel Castellano[1,5], Guillermo de Velasco[1,5], Jorge Esteban Villarubia [1-5], Marta Dueñas[3,4,5], Jesús Paramio[3,4,5], Victor Manuel Garcia[3], Carmen Gomez Canizo[2], Marta Rodríguez-Izquierdo[2], Mario Hernandez Arroyo[2], Maria Paz Martin Torres[2], Pablo Alvarez Rodriguez[1], Alfredo Rodriguez-Antolín[2], Cristian Suarez[6], Lucía Morales[6], Carolina Rubio[6], Santiago Ponce[7], Félix Guerrero-Ramos[2,5].

1 Medical Oncology Department. 2 Urology Department. 3 Molecular Oncology Unit CIEMAT, Madrid. 4 Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red Cáncer, Madrid. 5 Institute of Biomedical Research, University Hospital 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain, 6 Cell and Molecular Oncology Group, Biomedical Research Institute Univ. Hospital 12 de Octubre, 7 Département d'Innovation Thérapeutique et Essais Précoces, Gustave Roussy; 8 Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre; Fundación OncoSur.

- **EudraCT:** 2019-002061-36
- **ClinicalTrials:** NCT04134000

1. Background

- Intravesical Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) induction + BCG maintenance after transurethral resection (TURBT) is the current standard of care for patients (pt) with high-risk non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC).
- Recurrence rate at 2 years and 5 years are around 30-40% and 70-80% respectively (P Gontero. EAU Guidelines 2023).
- Atezolizumab is a IgG1 monoclonal antibody targeting PD-L1 and is associated with long-term durable remissions in pts with metastatic urothelial cancer (MS. van der Heijden. Eur Urol 2021) and for pts with unresponsive NMIBC (PC. Black. Eur Urol 2023) with excellent results.
- Atezolizumab in combination with standard BCG could provide synergistic benefit for pts with NMIBC.
- BladderGATE (NCT04134000) is a phase Ib-II study which evaluates the safety and efficacy of upfront atezolizumab + intravesical BCG in pts with high-risk NMIBC.

2. Study Objectives

Primary Objective

De-escalation phase

- To determine the DLT and MTD (*ASCO GU 2023*)

Expansion phase

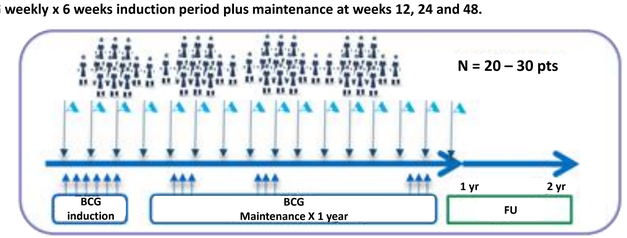
- To evaluate preliminary activity: recurrence free survival

Secondary Objectives

- To evaluate safety profile according to NCI-CTC v 5.0 criteria
- To evaluate a preliminarily assessment of patient-reported symptoms, function, and health-related quality of life, as measured by EORTC QLQ-C30 and EORTC QLQ-NMIBC24

3. Study treatment

- **Atezolizumab 1200 mg IV day 1 each 21-day cycle (maximum 52 weeks).**
- **BCG weekly x 6 weeks induction period plus maintenance at weeks 12, 24 and 48.**



4. Study design

- Phase Ib/II, open label, Dose de-escalation clinical trial
- **Inclusion criteria**

1. Histologically confirmed diagnosis of high risk non-muscle-invasive (T1, high grade Ta - G3- and / or carcinoma in situ) transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder
2. Never treated with BCG or stopped >2y ago and no prior radiation to bladder
3. WHO PS 0-1, life expectancy ≥ 5 years and adequate hematologic and end-organ function
4. Time elapsed between the TURBT and the start of the study treatment ≥ 4 weeks and < 12 weeks
5. Tumor tissue biopsy at study entry or an archival specimen obtained within 2 months of study screening

4. Trial results

Table 1: Patient characteristics

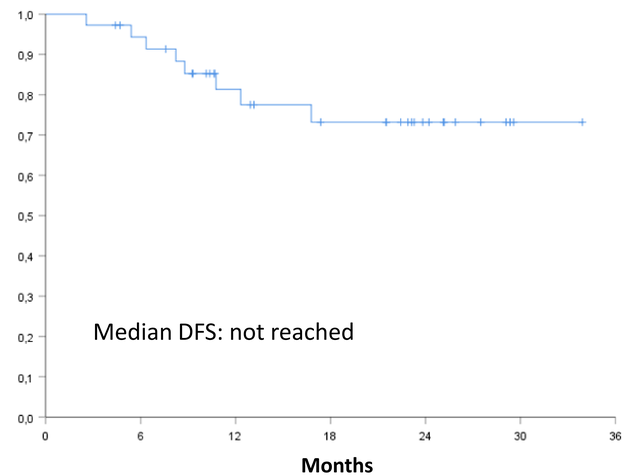
Patient Characteristics (N=36)	N (%)
Age (mean; IQR)	70 (63 – 76)
Gender	
Male	31 (86.1%)
Female	5 (13.9%)
Clinical presentation	
Hematuria	25(69.4%)
Follow-up cytoscopy	5 (13.9%)
Incidental	3 (8.3%)
Lower urinary tract symptoms	3 (8.3%)
Smoking habits	
Former smoker	22 (61.1%)
Smoker	8 (22.2%)
Non-smoker	6 (16.7%)
Tumor size	
<3cm	20 (55.6%)
≥3cm	16 (44.4%)
Number of tumors	
Single	20 (55.6%)
Multiple	16 (44.4%)
T stage	
Ta	14 (38.9%)
T1	18 (50.0%)
CIS	4 (11.1%)
Tumor grade	
G2	11 (30.6%)
G3	25 (69.4%)

Table 2: Study treatment

Study treatment	N (%)
BCG Treatment	
Completed	20 (55.6%)
Adequate (per FDA guidance)	32 (88.9%)
Cause of BCG non-compliance	
Side effects	7 (35.0%)
Relapse	4 (20.0%)
Progression	1 (5.0%)
Pending end of treatment	8 (40.0%)
Atezolizumab treatment	
Completed	22 (61.1%)
Doses, median (IQR)	14.5 (8.5 - 17.0)
Cause of Atezolizumab non-compliance	
Immune-related adverse events	7 (50.0%)
Relapse	3 (21,4%)
Progression	3 (21,4%)
Others	1 (7,1%)
Grade ≥3 Immune-related adverse events	7 (19.4%)
Dermatitis	1 (2.8%)
Hepatitis	1 (2.8%)
Encephalitis	1 (2.8%)
Pneumonitis	1 (2.8%)
Myocarditis	1 (2.8%)
Adrenal insufficiency	1 (2.8%)
Psoriasis	1 (2.8%)

*All irAEs were solved and no toxic deaths were reported

Figure 1: Disease Free Survival



Median DFS: not reached

Median Follow-up: 22 months.

Table 3: Disease evolution

Disease evolution	N (%)
Local recurrence	6 (16.7%)
High grade	5 (13.9%)
Low grade	1 (2.8%)
High grade UTUC	1 (2.8%)
Progression to MIBC	3 (8.3%)
2-year high grade DFS, % (95% CI)	72.8 (56.1 - 89.5)

CONCLUSIONS

- **The combination strategy of atezolizumab + intravesical BCG upfront in high-risk NMIBC patients appears feasible and safe.**
- **A 14% of 2-years local recurrence-rate and 8% of local progressive-disease are promising results, pending to randomized Ph3 ALBAN study data (GETUG).**

Contact: cdanicas@hotmail.com **Presented at ASCO GU 2024 congress**