

MasterClass in Bladder Cancer 2026

**Neoadjuvant/perioperative
therapy is the best option**

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HENDERE HEALTHCARE

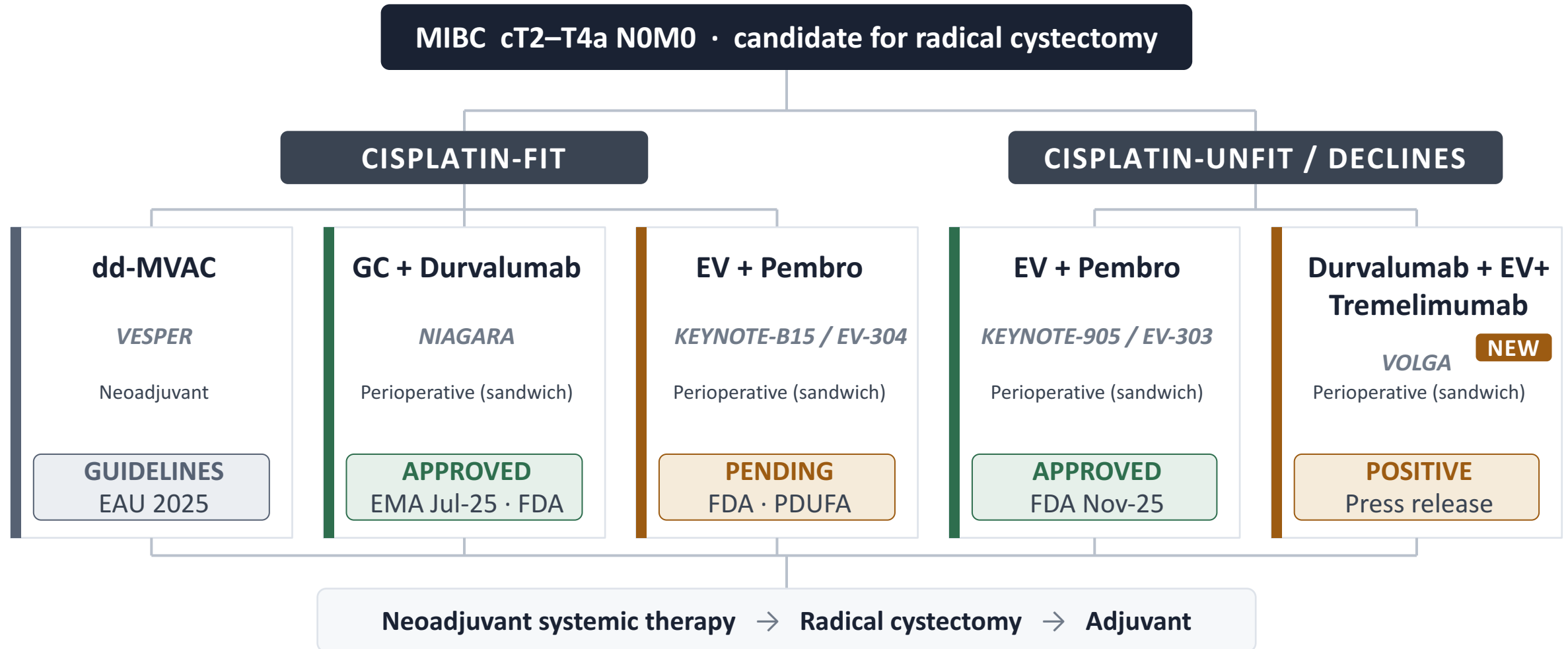
 **#BladderMasterClass26**

 **Hospital Universitario**
SaludMadrid **12 de Octubre**



Perioperative Treatment Algorithm – MIBC 2026

Regimen selection by cisplatin eligibility · regulatory status as of May 2026



dd-MVAC: neoadjuvant chemotherapy only (no adjuvant immunotherapy). EV = enfortumab vedotin · GC = gemcitabine–cisplatin · ICI = immune checkpoint inhibitor · PDUFA = FDA target action date · CHMP = EMA committee positive opinion.

The Expanding Cisplatin-Eligible Population

From Galsky criteria to the cisplatin-independent era

$\approx 50\% \rightarrow 85-90\%$

of patients now cisplatin-eligible $\rightarrow$ split-dose cisplatin and cisplatin-free regimens widen the gate



10–15% REMAIN INELIGIBLE — *it is not “everyone”*

Frailty

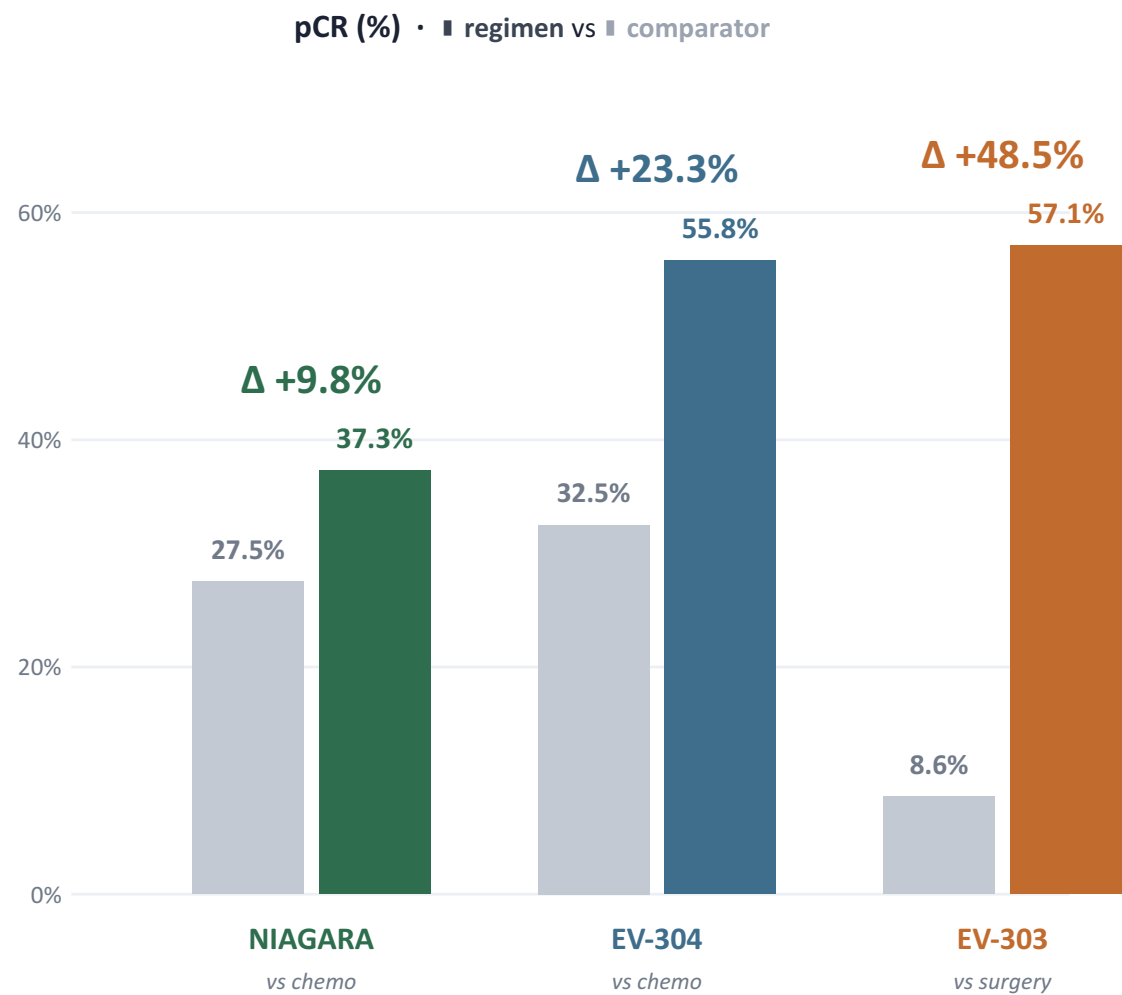
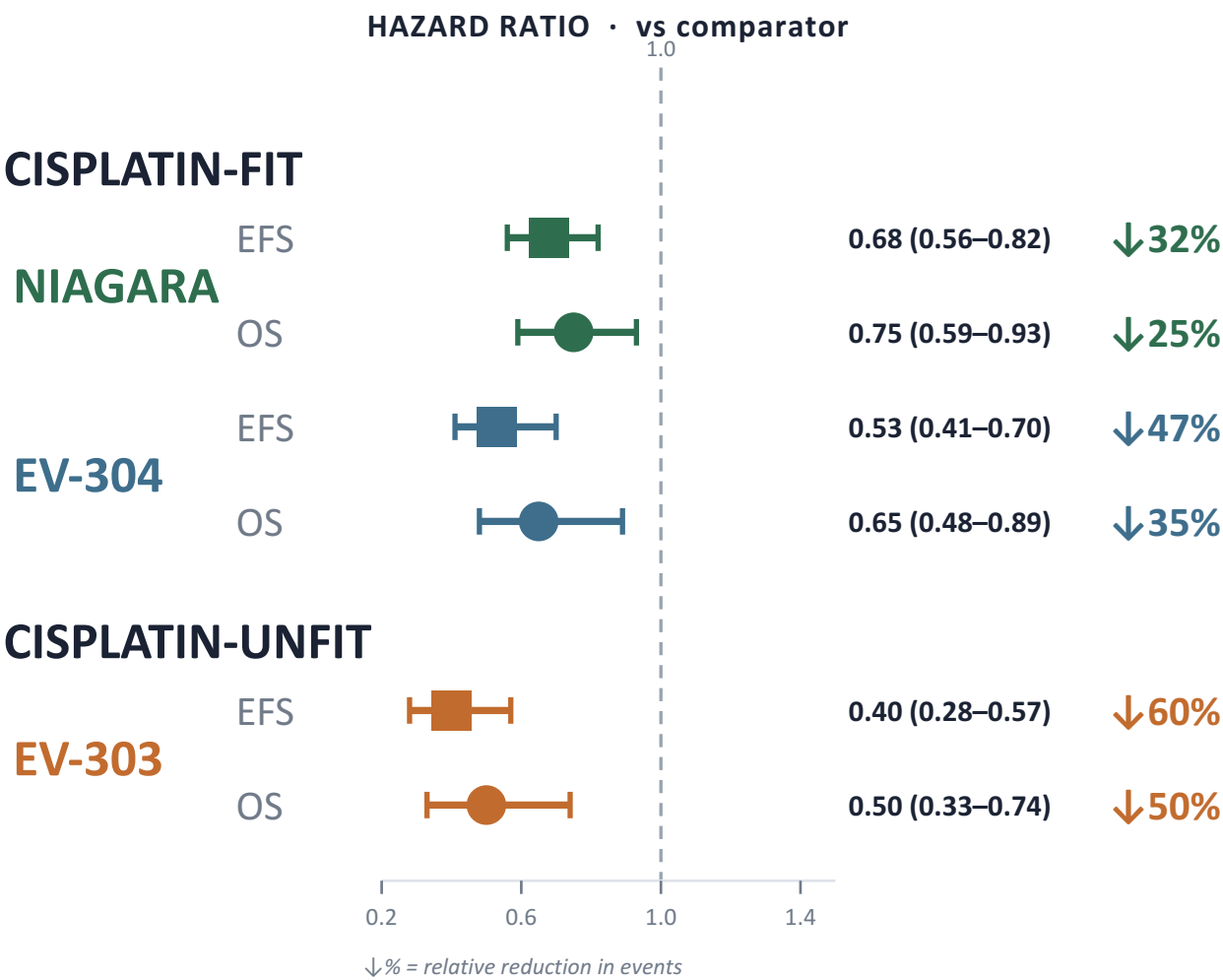
IO contraindication (autoimmune, transplant)

Pure non-urothelial subtypes

Severe organ dysfunction

Refuses all systemic therapy / inoperable

Efficacy Across Endpoints — Every Regimen Beats Its Comparator



Not a head-to-head — comparators, populations and endpoints differ; EV-303 is vs surgery alone (control pCR 8.6%). Read each row against its own comparator.

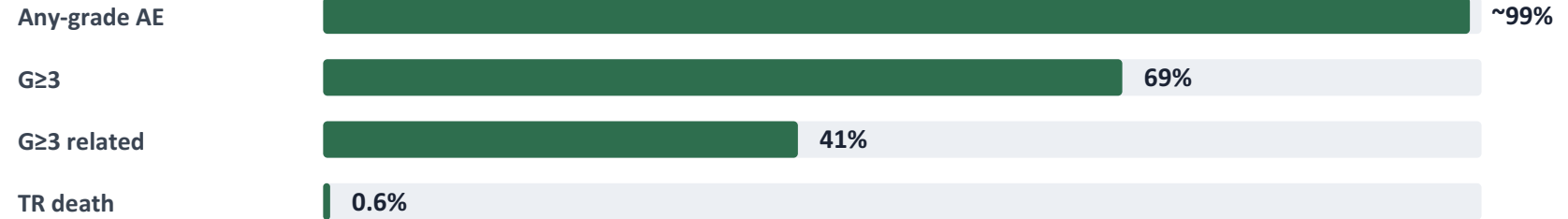
Toxic, Not Lethal

Almost every patient has some toxicity and high-grade events are common — but treatment-related death is rare

NIAGARA

GC + Durvalumab

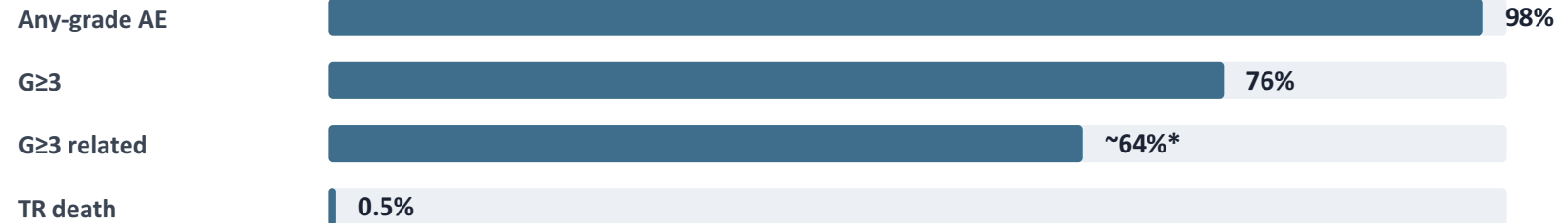
vs chemotherapy



EV-304

EV + Pembro · KEYNOTE-B15

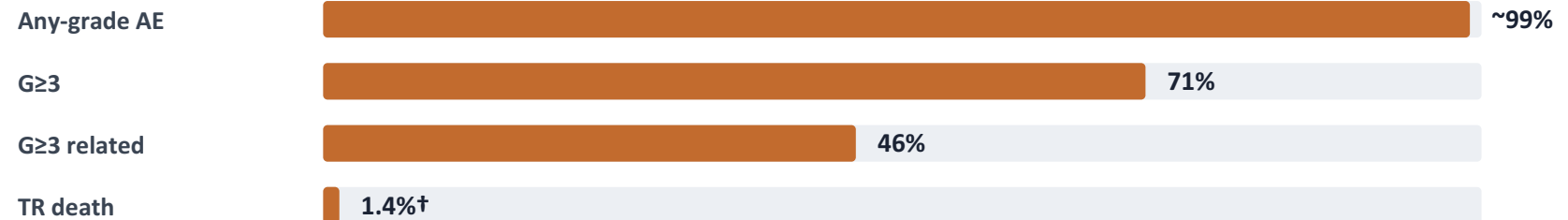
vs chemotherapy



EV-303

EV + Pembro · KEYNOTE-905

vs surgery alone



Different Drugs, Different Signatures — Shared Immune Backbone

EV-SPECIFIC

antibody-drug conjugate

Skin



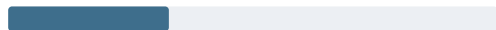
64%

⚠️ **Neuropathy**



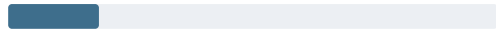
36%

Ocular



23%

Hyperglycaemia



13%

→ drives de-intensification (drop EV, keep the IO)

SHARED — IMMUNE BACKBONE

occur with both regimens

- Hypothyroidism
- Pneumonitis
- Colitis
- Hepatitis

e.g. hypothyroidism ~10–12%
similar in both regimens

→ same IO engine in both

CHEMO-SPECIFIC

cisplatin / gemcitabine

Nausea



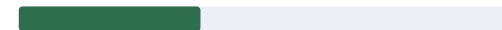
54%

Anaemia



39%

Neutropenia



26%

→ front-loaded, largely reversible

Principles of the Existing Evidence: The Trials Tested the Whole Sequence

✓ WITHIN THE EVIDENCE

✓ **Radical cystectomy + PLND** — in every trial

✓ **De-intensify *within* a phase** — lower dose, or drop one drug and continue the other

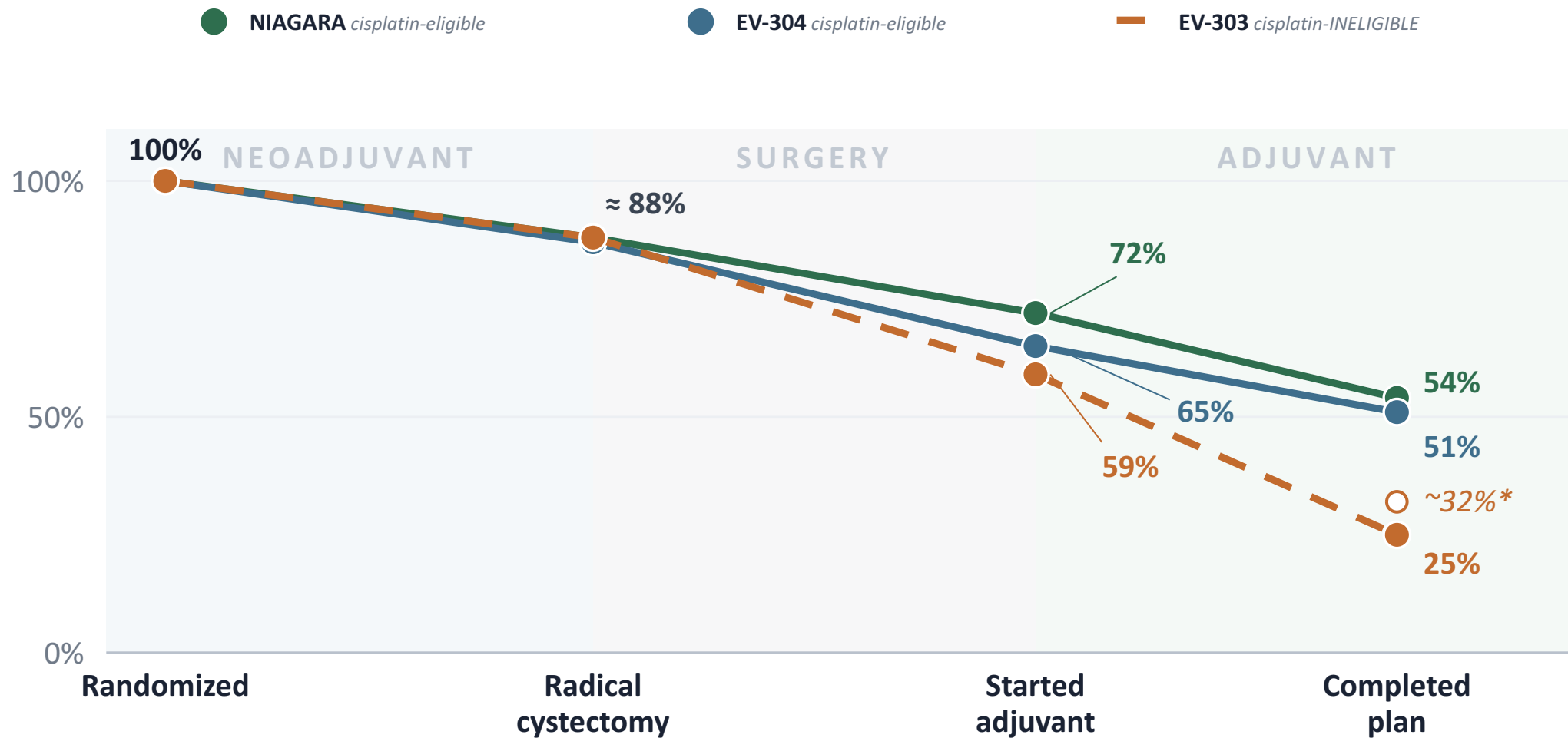
✗ OUTSIDE THE EVIDENCE

✗ **Declining cystectomy / bladder-sparing** with these regimens

✗ **Omitting an entire phase** — e.g. skipping adjuvant altogether

The validated unit is the **full perioperative regimen with radical surgery**. De-intensify *within* a phase — never by *omitting* one.

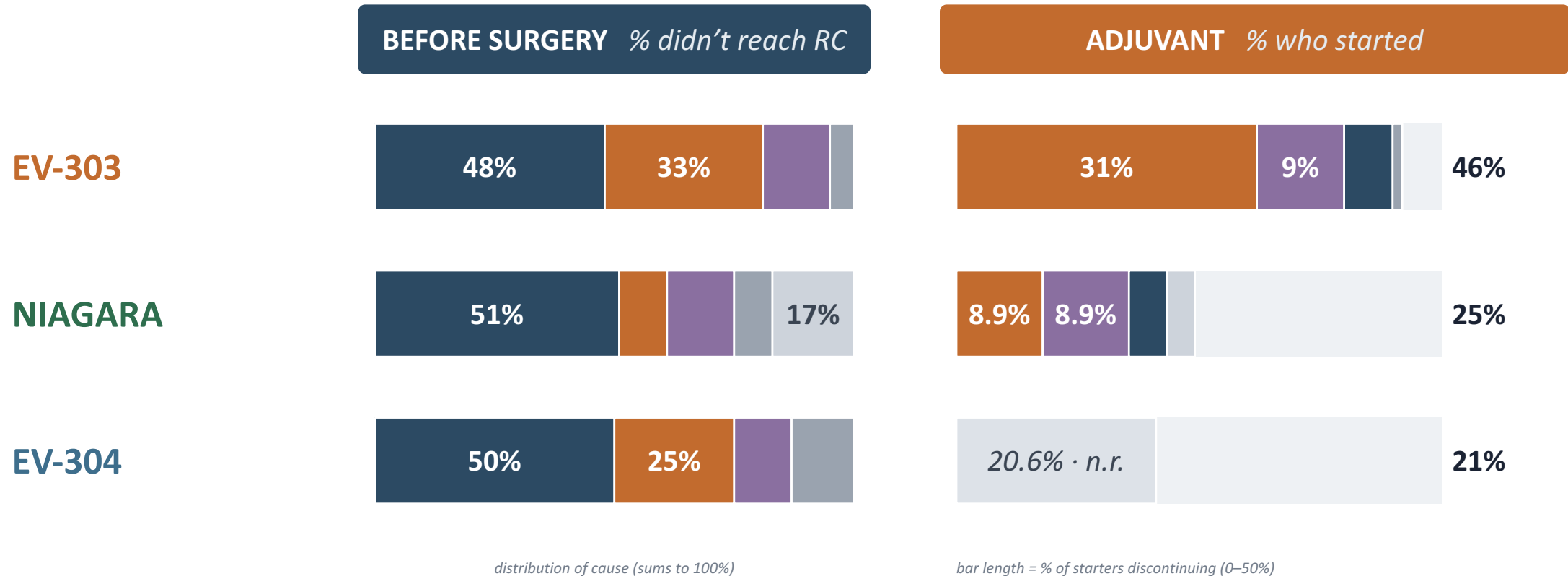
Most Reach Surgery — *Few Finish the Whole Plan*



88% still reach radical surgery; the adjuvant phase is what often goes unfinished.

What Drives Attrition — *by Trial, and It Shifts*

■ Patient decision ■ Adverse events ■ Progression / recurrence ■ Physician ■ Other / n.r.



Before surgery the bottleneck is the patient's choice; in the adjuvant it becomes adverse events

Take-Home

1 Perioperative is the standard — fit and unfit. *The eligibility bottleneck is broken.*

2 The validated unit is the full regimen with radical surgery — *flex the systemic, not the surgery.*

3 The next question isn't more treatment — *it's how much less, and for whom.*