

Faculti Summary

<https://faculti.net/the-sub-urothelial-durvalumab-injection-1-subdue-1-trial/>

This video discusses a study exploring the use of checkpoint inhibitor therapy, specifically durvalumab, for treating bladder cancer, particularly in earlier stages. The aim is to integrate checkpoint inhibitors into the treatment paradigm for non-muscle invasive bladder cancer to potentially avoid the need for cystectomy (bladder removal).

Historically, such therapies have been used effectively for metastatic malignancies, but there is limited research on their application in earlier stages of bladder cancer. Researchers propose a novel method of directly injecting the drug into the bladder to achieve more effective local delivery, addressing challenges with absorption through the bladder lining.

The study focused on safety and feasibility, given that this is a first-in-human trial. Results showed that the administration of the drug was well tolerated, with no significant systemic immune-related side effects observed, which are common in systemic immunotherapy. Immune responses were noted in the bladder tissue, and one patient showed no evidence of carcinoma in situ following treatment, indicating potential effectiveness.

Overall, the findings suggest that direct bladder injection of checkpoint inhibitors like durvalumab is safe and could elicit local immune responses, warranting further studies to refine this approach and explore its use with other checkpoint inhibitors for bladder cancer patients who might benefit from therapy without requiring bladder removal.