

## IN BRIEF

 BLADDER CANCER**IMvigor211 trial outcomes reported**

Safety and efficacy of the anti-PDL1 antibody atezolizumab versus chemotherapy were assessed in the phase III trial IMvigor211 in 931 patients with metastatic urothelial carcinoma who had progressed after platinum-based chemotherapy. In patients with PDL1 expression on  $\geq 5\%$  of tumour-infiltrating immune cells, overall survival did not differ between treatment arms (stratified HR 0.87, 95% CI 0.63–1.21), precluding further formal analysis. In the intention-to-treat population, grade 3–4 treatment-related adverse events were lower in the atezolizumab arm (20%) than in the chemotherapy arm (43%). Exploratory analysis of this population showed durable responses to atezolizumab.

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE** Powles, T. *et al.* Atezolizumab versus chemotherapy in patients with platinum-treated locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma (IMvigor211): a multicentre, open-label, phase 3 randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(17\)33297-X](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)33297-X) (2017)

 PROSTATE CANCER**Utility of ADT during early salvage radiotherapy**

A study in men with prostate cancer who underwent early salvage radiotherapy evaluated whether the effect of androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) on metastasis depends on disease features. ADT given during early salvage radiotherapy owing to biochemical recurrence after prostatectomy was only beneficial in men with aggressive disease features (stage pT3b/4 and grade group  $\geq 4$ , or pT3b/4 and PSA  $\geq 0.4$  ng/ml).

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE** Gandaglia, G. *et al.* Use of concomitant androgen deprivation therapy in patients treated with early salvage radiotherapy for biochemical recurrence after radical prostatectomy: long-term results from a large, multi-institutional series. *Eur. Urol.* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eururo.2017.11.020> (2017)

 BLADDER CANCER**Activity and safety of avelumab in JAVELIN**

A pooled analysis has been published of two cohorts from the phase I dose-expansion JAVELIN Solid Tumor study, which tested the anti-PDL1 antibody avelumab in 249 patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma who had progressed after platinum-based chemotherapy. Of 161 patients with  $\geq 6$ -month follow-up data, 6% had a complete and 11% had a partial response. Serious adverse events related to treatment with avelumab occurred in 8% of 249 patients; one treatment-related death owing to pneumonitis occurred.

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE** Patel, M. R. *et al.* Avelumab in metastatic urothelial carcinoma after platinum failure (JAVELIN Solid Tumor): pooled results from two expansion cohorts of an open-label, phase 1 trial. *Lancet Oncol.* [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045\(17\)30900-2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(17)30900-2) (2017)

 PROSTATE CANCER**Predicting risk of metastasis after prostatectomy**

Evaluation of Decipher (a 22-gene genomic classifier) shows that this biomarker panel independently predicts metastasis in patients with prostate cancer and PSA  $\geq 0.1$  ng/ml after prostatectomy. In these men, the 5-year metastasis rate was significantly higher in those with genomic high risk according to Decipher than in those with genomic low or intermediate risk ( $P < 0.001$ ). In multivariate analysis, Decipher high risk was the only independent predictor of metastases (HR 5.61, 95% CI 1.48–22.7;  $P = 0.01$ )

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE** Spratt, D. E. *et al.* Performance of a prostate cancer genomic classifier in predicting metastasis in men with prostate-specific antigen persistence postprostatectomy. *Eur. Urol.* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eururo.2017.11.024> (2017)