

Treatment beyond progression (TBP) among primary refractory patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC) receiving 1st line systemic therapy (Meet-URO 33 study)

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Background

- **Primary refractory** mRCC patients (PD at first radiological assessment) represent a challenging subset with poor prognosis;
- **Treatment beyond progression** (TBP) is occasionally pursued, but evidence on patient selection and survival outcomes is limited.

Results

- Of **2027 patients** enrolled, **242 (12%)** experienced **primary refractory** disease, of whom **46 (19%)** **received TBP** and 196 (81%) did not;
- **TBP patients** more frequently had IMDC favourable risk, Meet-URO score group 1, one metastatic site, Nivolumab+Cabozantinib or Pembrolizumab+Lenvatinib as 1st-line regimen (Table 1);
- TBP patients had significantly **longer OS** vs. non-TBP patients, with 14.1 vs. 7.3 months respectively (Figure 1), and **no difference in PFS** (Figure 2);
- 122 patients (**50%**) received **2nd line therapy**, with no difference in 2nd line type and a TKI was the most common treatment choice in both groups (Table 2).

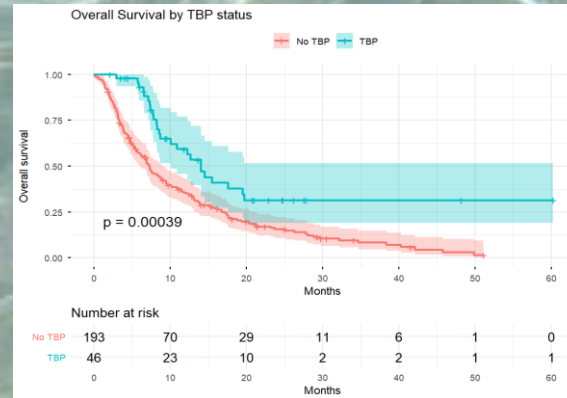


Figure 1: Overall Survival in TBP vs. No TBP

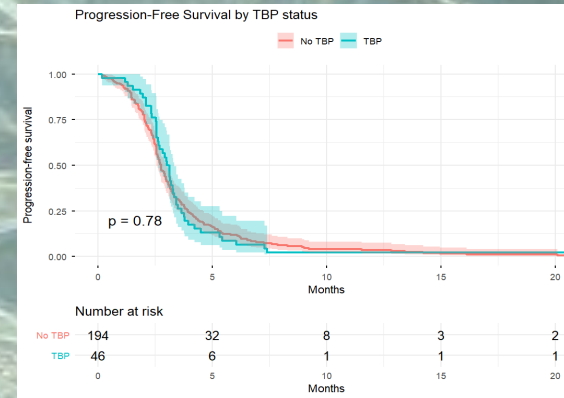


Figure 2: Progression-Free Survival in TBP vs. No TBP

2nd-Line Treatment Type — 122 pts (50% of total)	TBP (n=19)	No TBP (n=103)	p-value
TKI	79%	92%	0.13
ICI	16%	5%	
Combination	5%	3%	

Table 2: Second line therapy

	TBP (n=46)	No TBP (n=196)	p-value
IMDC Risk			
Favorable	26%	5.1%	<0.001
Intermediate	50%	56%	
Poor	20%	38%	
Meet-URO Score Category			
Category 1	23%	3.7%	<0.001
Category 2	31%	23%	
Category 3	26%	32%	
Category 4	21%	41%	
Metastatic Sites			
1 site	41%	27%	0.042
2 sites	28%	23%	
≥3 sites	30%	51%	
1st-Line Treatment Type			
Axitinib + Pembrolizumab	26%	39%	0.018
Cabozantinib + Nivolumab	28%	12%	
Ipilimumab + Nivolumab	24%	32%	
Other	22%	17%	

Table 1: Baseline Characteristics in TBP vs. No TBP

Conclusions

- The **Meet-URO 33** is an Italian multicentric retrospective/prospective study enrolling mRCC patients receiving 1st line systemic therapy according to clinical practice from January 2021;
- Baseline characteristics were compared using Chi-squared, Fisher's exact and Wilcoxon rank-sum tests;
- Overall (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS) were estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared with the log-rank test.

- **Primary refractory mRCC** patients who **received TBP** represent a clinically selected population with more favourable prognostic features;
- TBP was associated with a **significant OS benefit** vs. non-TBP regardless of 2nd line treatment type;
- These findings support the **potential role of TBP in selected patients despite early radiological progression**;
- Prospective studies are warranted to define optimal selection criteria and treatment choice.