

Supplementary Material

Burgeoning Non-Muscle Invasive Bladder Cancer Space: AUA 2025 Clinical Trials Presented (Doctor/Patient Podcast)

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Table S1. Abbreviations used in the podcast.

AUA	American Urological Association
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
CIS	Carcinoma in situ
CISTO	Comparison of Intravesical Therapy and Surgery as Treatment Options for Bladder Cancer
EFS	Event-free survival
EORTC	European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer
FDA	US Food and Drug Administration
HR-NMIBC	High-risk non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer
NMIBC	Non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer
PCORI	Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute
PD-1	Programmed cell death-1
Ta	Papillary bladder cancer
TAR-200	A type of gemcitabine intravesical system. It is also called INLEXO™.

Table S2. Terms used in the podcast.

Term	Plain language definition
Adverse events (or toxicities)	An undesired side effect of a medicine or treatment. These can range from mild to severe and may sometimes be life-threatening.
Arm	In a research study, people are divided into groups called arms. People in each arm all receive the same treatment or approach. For example, one arm may receive a new medicine under investigation, while another receives the standard approved treatment for their condition.
Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (or BCG for short)	A type of weakened bacteria used as a treatment for certain kinds of bladder cancer. BCG is placed directly into the bladder as a solution to help the immune system attack cancer cells in the bladder.
Bladder cancer-specific survival	The length of time patients live without dying from bladder cancer, not counting deaths from other causes.
Bladder-sparing or bladder preservation therapy	Treatment that aims to control bladder cancer while avoiding surgery to remove the bladder.
Carcinoma in situ (or CIS for short)	A very early form of cancer where abnormal cells are found only in the lining of the bladder but have not spread deeper into the bladder muscle. It is fast-growing and aggressive.
Clinical trial	A research study that tests how well new medicines and treatments work in people.
Complete responder	A person who has no evidence of cancer after treatment.
Complete response (CR for short)	No evidence of cancer after treatment.
Cretostimogene grenadenorepvec	An investigational treatment that uses a specially designed virus to infect and destroy cancer cells while stimulating the immune system to attack other cancer cells.
Cystectomy	Surgery to remove the bladder.
Cystoscopy	A medical procedure where a doctor looks inside the bladder, prostate, or urethra using a thin tube with a small camera on the end. It is inserted through the urethra.
Disease-free survival (DFS for short)	The length of time after treatment during which no cancer is found in the body.

Durable responses	When treatment keeps the cancer under control for a long time.
Event-free survival (EFS for short)	The length of time a person lives after treatment without the cancer getting worse, coming back, causing complications, or causing death.
FDA	The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA for short) is a government agency that approves and regulates medicines, medical devices, and other treatments.
Gemcitabine intravesical system	A system for the chemotherapy drug, gemcitabine, directly into the bladder. It is inserted into the bladder through a temporary catheter, which is a flexible tube inserted through the urethra. The gemcitabine intravesical system remains in the bladder for a set period of time. The medicine is gradually released.
Grade	A system researchers use to categorize adverse events depending on whether they are mild, moderate, severe, or life-threatening. These are normally scaled 1–4, with 1 and 2 considered as mild or moderate, and 3 and 4 considered as severe or life-threatening.
High grade	Cancer cells that look very abnormal and are more likely to grow and spread quickly.
High-risk BCG-unresponsive non-muscle -invasive bladder cancer (or BCG non-responsive disease)	Bladder cancer that no longer responds to BCG treatment and poses a high risk of coming back or spreading.
High-risk non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer (HR-NMIBC for short)	Bladder cancer that has not invaded the muscle layer of the bladder, but has features like carcinoma in situ, that make it more likely to return or worsen.
Immune checkpoint blockade agents	A type of medicine that releases the “breaks” on the immune system, allowing it to attack cancer cells more effectively. An example is a PD-1 inhibitor.
Immunotherapy	A type of medicine that helps the immune system recognize and attack cancer cells.
Intravenous (IV for short) delivery	Giving medicines through a needle or tube inserted into a vein.
Maintenance	Ongoing treatment given after induction (initial) treatment to prevent cancer from returning or worsening.
Monotherapy	Treatment with a single medicine rather than a combination of 2 or more medicines.

Muscle-invasive disease (MIBC for short)	Bladder cancer that has grown into the muscle layer of the bladder wall.
Neobladder	A new bladder made by a surgeon using a piece of a person's intestine after the original bladder has been removed.
Non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC for short)	Bladder cancer that is limited to the inner lining and has not grown into the bladder muscle.
Oncolytic adenovirus	A weakened virus that infects and kills cancer cells without harming healthy cells.
Overall survival (OS for short)	The length of time a person lives after starting treatment, regardless of cause of death.
Papillary tumors	Bladder tumors that appear as small growths out of the bladder lining. They are shaped like mushrooms or cauliflower, and are a type of non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer.
PD-1 inhibitor	A type of immunotherapy medicine that block a protein on immune cells called PD-1. When this protein is blocked, the "brakes" on the immune system are released and the immune system can attack and kill cancer cells.
Primary endpoint	The main result a clinical trial is designed to measure. For example, survival time.
Progression-free survival (PFS for short)	The length of time a person lives with cancer that does not grow or spread after treatment begins.
Quality of life (QoL for short)	A person's overall well-being, including physical, emotional, and social aspects of living.
Quality of life questionnaire	A survey used in clinical trials to measure how treatment affects a person's daily life and well-being.
Radical cystectomy	Surgery to remove the entire bladder to treat bladder cancer. Sometimes, other sexual organs are removed at the same time.
Randomization	In a clinical trial, the process of assigning people to different treatment groups by chance.
Recurrence	When a disease, such as bladder cancer reoccurs after remission
Reinduction	Repeating the induction (initial) phase of treatment if the cancer returns or does not respond fully.
Safety profile	An overview of all known side effects and risks of a medicine or treatment.

Sasanlimab	An investigational medicine that helps the immune system find and attack cancer cells by blocking PD-1, a protein that stops immune cells from killing cancer cells. It is currently being tested as a treatment for bladder cancer.
Subcutaneous delivery	Giving a medicine as an injection under the skin.
Ta tumor	A type of non-muscle-invasive bladder tumor that grows on the bladder inner surface and has not grown into deeper layers of the bladder muscle.
TAR-200	A type of gemcitabine intravesical system. It is also called INLEXO™.
Treatment-naïve	A term describing person who has not received any prior treatment for their disease.
Treatment-refractory	A term describing cancer that does not respond to treatment or stops responding after some time.
Treatment-related adverse event	A side effect that occurs as a result of a specific medicine or treatment.
Urethra	The tube that carries urine from the bladder to out of the body.
Urologic oncologist	A doctor who specializes in diagnosing and treating cancers of the urinary system, including bladder cancer.