



[Preliminary use of erdafitinib for the treatment of urothelial carcinoma](#)

Yi Jiang, Richard K. Lo, Zhenquan Lu, Xiaobao Cheng

Division of Urology, Department of Surgery, The University of Hong Kong-Shenzhen Hospital

Objective

To investigate the efficacy and safety of erdafitinib on patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma.

Patients & Methods

We report two cases of urothelial carcinoma treated with erdafitinib between February and August 2022. The first case was an 83-year-old woman diagnosed with locally advanced bladder carcinoma and a p.S249C mutation in *FGFR3*. The second case was a 72-year-old woman with metastatic urothelial carcinoma of the right ureter with *FGFR2* gene rearrangement. Both patients experienced disease progression after platinum-containing chemotherapy and had serum phosphorus tests and fundus examinations prior to the administration of 8 mg erdafitinib per day.

Results

Both patients underwent dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) one month after taking erdafitinib. The MRI of the first patient showed a partial response; the bladder tumor was significantly smaller, which was also confirmed by cystoscopy. The second patient experienced clinical deterioration with liver and spleen metastases. In the first case, serum phosphorus reached a maximum of 2.62 mmol/L. After stopping the erdafitinib for 1 week, serum phosphorus dropped to 1.73 mmol/L, and erdafitinib was restarted. The second patient had a maximum serum phosphorus of 2.1 mmol/L. Both patients developed oral ulcers. They were more severe in the first patient but resolved after discontinuation of erdafitinib; in the second case, they improved after symptomatic treatment.

Conclusion:

The effect of erdafitinib may differ based on different mutations of *FGFR*. We need to closely monitor patients for the adverse effects of erdafitinib.

