30TH ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING 2025

Abstract no.: FP. 1-6

Dynamic Impact of Asymptomatic Bacteriuria on BCG-Related Toxicity and Efficacy in High-Risk NMIBC

Y Jiang, JY Tian, ZQ Lu
Division of Urology, The University of Hong Kong - Shenzhen Hospital

Objective：

To determine the impact of ASB on:

1. Toxicity (AEs ≥ CTCAE 2)
2. Efficacy (Oncological outcomes:recurrence/progression)

Study Design: Retrospective review

61 High-Risk NMIBC Patients
(96.7% High-Grade, undergoing BCG)

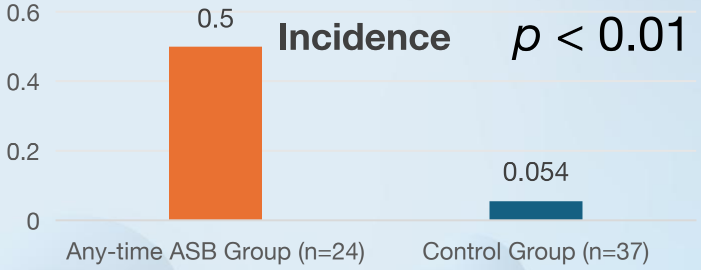
Based on serial urine cultures

Any-time ASB Group (n=24)

Consistently Sterile (Control) Group (n=37)

Endpoints:
1. Primary: Significant AEs (CTCAE ≥2)
2. Secondary: Oncological outcomes (recurrence/progression)

Outcome	Any-time ASB Group (n=24)	Control (n=37)
Recurrence	**0**	**0**
Progression	**0**	**0**



Subgroup Analysis: Within the ASB group, AEs occurred:

1. Early (induction/consolidation phase)
2. Predominantly linked to gram-negative bacteria (83.3%)

Conclusion & Take-Home Messages

1. In this high-risk NMIBC cohort, ASB was NOT associated with tumor recurrence or progression.
2. However, ASB was STRONGLY associated with a significantly higher incidence of treatment-related AEs (Toxicity).
3. ASB may serve as a marker to identify patients at higher risk for BCG toxicity.
4. Risk is highest when ASB occurs early and involves gram-negative organisms.