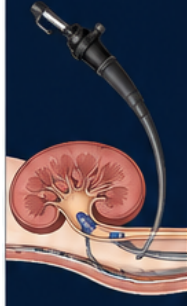


Recurrence After Endoscopic Management of Upper Tract Urothelial Carcinoma: Incidence, Predictors, and Clinical Consequences

A Multicenter International Cohort Study (n = 277)



COHORT

 **277 patients**
5 centers (Italy, Spain, USA)
2019–2023

 Endoscopic management
of UTUC
(kidney-sparing approach)

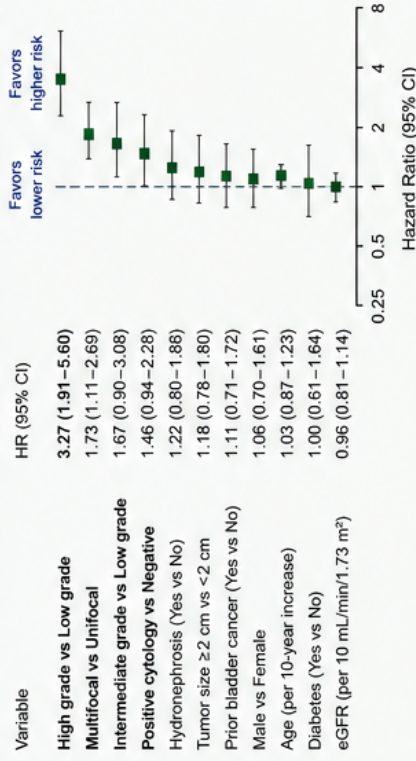
 Median follow-up:
24.2 months (IQR 12.1–36.4)

 **RECURRENT:**
96 patients (34.7%)
Median time to recurrence:
11.8 months (IQR 6.1–20.4)

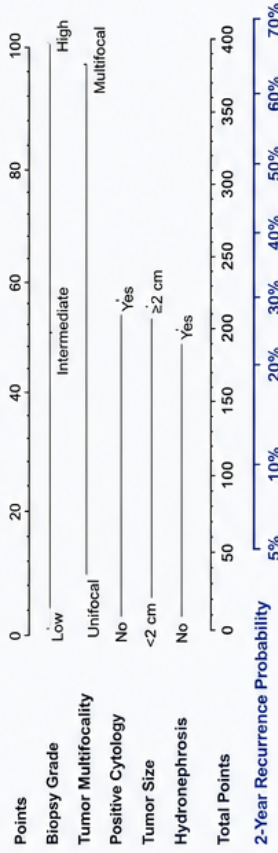
KEY FINDING

 **High biopsy grade is the strongest predictor of recurrence.**
Multivariable HR 3.27 (95% CI 1.91–5.60),
P < 0.001

INDEPENDENT PREDICTORS OF RECURRENCE



3. NOMOGRAM FOR 2-YEAR RECURRENCE PROBABILITY

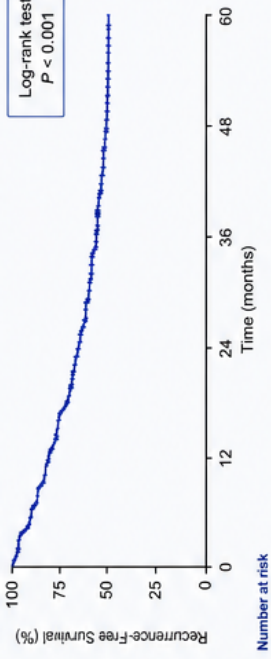


CONCLUSION: Recurrence after endoscopic management of UTUC is frequent but does not inevitably lead to nephroureterectomy. High biopsy grade, tumor multifocality, and positive cytology are key predictors and should guide surveillance intensity and counseling.

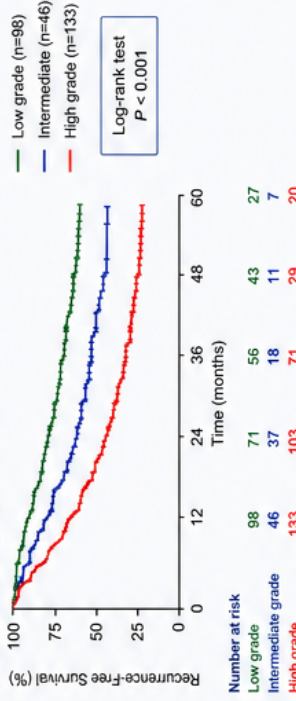
Source: Multicenter International Cohort Study, 2019–2023 (N=277)

OUTCOMES

1. RECURRENCE-FREE SURVIVAL (Entire Cohort)



2. RECURRENCE-FREE SURVIVAL BY BIOPSY GRADE



4. CLINICAL CONSEQUENCES OF RECURRENCE

 Repeat endoscopic treatment performed in
68.8% of recurrent cases

 **Delayed radical nephroureterectomy**
in **39.6%** of recurrent cases

 **Cancer progression** at recurrence
in **15.6%** of recurrent cases

 **Cancer-specific mortality associated with**
invasive progression, not recurrence alone

UTUC: Upper Tract Urothelial Carcinoma
RNU: Radical Nephroureterectomy

Created for European Urology – Graphic Abstract