Floor: Dr Rischmann recommends urine culture if fever persists following BCG installation. Would not blood culture for mycobacteria also be appropriate if you are concerned about systemic BCG septicaemia?

P. Rischmann: If fever and side-effects such as cystitis are moderate, then you should proceed with urine culture. While waiting for the results, fluoroquinolones and paracetamol can be given. In the case of severe systemic effects, one should not wait for bacteriological results before beginning treatment. Blood cultures are seldom positive; reverse-transcriptase-PCR may be more useful.

A. Böhle: From our own experience, and from the experience in the literature, blood cultures are not very successful at revealing mycobacterial infection. Blood cultures are often negative even in the presence of systemic BCG infection.

Floor: Is any of the various BCG strains superior? Furthermore, when referring to reductions in the dose of BCG, does it make more sense to talk about colony-forming units (CFUs) rather than milligrams? Equal doses (in milligrams) of different strains of BCG may have different numbers of CFUs.

P.F. Bassi: Which parameters we use to measure BCG is an important topic, but one that is still largely unexplored. As a matter of fact, we do not know what the active component of the BCG is or how BCG works. As a consequence, we do not know what to measure: weight is only a manufacturer’s product information, which does not express the absolute therapeutic ability of the preparation. It is, therefore, not possible to make a comparison by weight between, for example, 150 mg of Pasteur BCG, 81 mg of Connaught BCG or 50 mg of OncoTice. Consequently, it is impossible to say that 150 mg Pasteur BCG is threefold ‘better’ than 50 mg Tice strain. Also the number of viable colonies (CFUs) has been supposed, in the past, to make a difference in terms of efficacy, but in the long run, this highly imprecise parameter has failed to be a reliable indicator.

D.L. Lamm: The variability not only between strain and strain, but also between one ampoule and another ampoule of the same preparation is very high. For this reason, Mike O’Donnell’s recommendation for dose reduction makes a lot of sense, and in our experience is very useful. When patients start to have increased side-effects we reduce the dose to one third; if side-effects persist or increase, the dose is reduced to one tenth, and even to one hundredth if necessary. Basically, the patient does not have to suffer at all to receive effective immune stimulation with BCG, and I think that dose reduction therefore really makes more sense than prophylactic isoniazid. With isoniazid we are adding another variable, and we don’t know what percentage kill isoniazid prophylaxis results in, unlike log reductions in BCG dose, which do give us a rough idea of the effective decrease in dose.

Floor: Do you think there is any correlation between the pre-treatment tuberculin test and the subsequent development of side-effects?
Basically, we are concerned that BCG does not enter the bloodstream, either after traumatic catheterization or through an open vessel caused by inflammation.

Floor: Is the addition of prednisolone recommended to treat patients with immunological arthritis secondary to BCG? In the last few years, three of our patients have had very good responses to this corticosteroid.

P. Rischmann: We use prednisolone or corticosteroids in cases of sepsis or severe immunological reaction. Moderate reactions such as arthralgia respond well, in our experience, to antihistamines and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Floor: What is the recommended protocol for a patient who experiences recurrences at 1, 2 and 3 years after an initial 6-week BCG course?

D.L. Lamm: Part of the rationale for three weekly instillations is the heightened immune response to the secondary exposure to BCG. For this reason, for patients who responded well to a single 6-week course but have subsequently failed or have not been on maintenance, I recommend, not a second 6-week course, but two 3-week courses separated by an interval of 3 months, followed by 3-week maintenance at 6 months. However, the protocol depends on how long it has been since the patient’s initial exposure to BCG. If you look at the cytokine response, those that have had BCG more recently will respond earlier in the series of subsequent treatments. Therefore, if it has been many years since a patient had intravesical BCG, you may need to continue with 4 or 5 treatments until you start to have symptoms.

Floor: We heard that BCG is sensitive to fluoroquinolones, and I took that to imply that we should not use fluoroquinolones to treat a proven UTI, as this would reduce the BCG effectiveness; yet in France the recommendation is that a fluoroquinolone should be used to treat a proven UTI.

A. Böhle: The important point that we wished to convey is that fluoroquinolones interact with BCG. Whether you want to kill BCG depends on the severity of the concomitant inflammation or infection. Certainly there are situations where you do not want to kill BCG, and in such cases fluoroquinolones should not be administered. In contrast, epididymitis is very easily resolved with fluoroquinolone treatment. Testicular loss did occur in the earlier series of our patients; however, severe epididymitis or testicular loss did not occur after we started to use fluoroquinolones to treat initial testicular symptoms. So it makes sense to use fluoroquinolones if you want to kill BCG very early.

P. Rischmann: Severe side-effects occur most often after the third day. At that time, in my opinion, eradicated...
ing BCG will not significantly reduce the efficacy of the immunological reaction which has already begun.

_Floor:_ The French recommendations for side-effects management advise that granulomatous prostatitis should be treated with isoniazid and rifampicin for 3 months – but what do you mean by granulomatous prostatitis? If you do a rectal examination after BCG, you feel nodules in the majority of patients, and biopsies show changes characteristic of granulomatous prostatitis.

_P. Rischmann:_ We agree that nearly every patient has histological granulomatous prostatitis. However, the French recommendations focus on patients with grade III adverse events, that present with fever or other systemic symptoms and a clinically apparent prostatitis. Such a severe, symptomatic adverse event occurs in about 1–3% of cases and requires treatment.

_A. Böhle:_ At least 40% of patients receiving BCG will have asymptomatic granulomatous prostatitis, but no patient has ever been reported in the literature as having symptomatic granulomatous prostatitis as a sole event. No treatment is necessary for patients with asymptomatic granulomatous prostatitis alone. However, patients who present with severe symptoms should of course be treated.

_Floor:_ In the future will it be possible to individualize BCG treatment for each patient?

_A. Böhle:_ The EBIN group is working on this. Of course we need some prognostic indicators of when the BCG treatment course has been optimally completed, and we are not at that point yet. Examples are interleukin-2, cytokine titres and immune response in the bladder.

_Floor:_ At what stage would you go over to cystectomy? Bill Catalona’s group has previously reported that if a cystoscopic evaluation shows recurrence after an initial 6-week induction course, then patients should receive another 6-week induction course; if they then again recur, you should go over to cystectomy. Is this still the feeling?

_D.L. Lamm:_ It is true that a patient who has T1 or CIS at 6 months or beyond has a markedly increased risk for progression. I think it is also important to state that ‘failure’ at 3 months may not be failure. In our experience, and in the SWOG experience of patients with CIS at 3 months, the complete response rate will increase by 14% at 6 months even without additional BCG, and if we give three more BCG instillations the response rate will increase by an additional 30%. So clearly 3 months is still too early. As a rule of thumb, 6 months would be correct, but in fact we have seen patients who have taken 9 months to effect a complete response. If a patient shows continual improvement – for example from symptomatic CIS where every biopsy is positive to biopsies where half are positive to one focal remaining positive biopsy at 6 months – I would not insist that the patient have a cystectomy.

_Floor:_ Please could you provide some more information on the use of aspirin to prevent side-effects?

_A. Böhle:_ We do not use aspirin prophylactically. We use it only as a mild analgesic, for example if a patient experiences pain owing to inflammation. Here, however, we have had very good experience with it, and so we recommend oral acetyl salicylic acid.