in gynecologic malignancies, of 1.9 to 4.3%, and commonly occurring in endometrial and ovarian malignancies. Renal tumors coexisting with primary cervical cancer are mostly metastatic tumors, and at present, no case of cervical carcinoma metachronous with renal cell carcinoma has been reported on literature.

This is a case of Papillary Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the cervix who developed a metachronous Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma. Several months after the diagnosis of cervical cancer, she presented with an abdominal mass and signs of uremia secondary to obstructive uropathy. She underwent radical nephrectomy with contralateral percutaneous nephrostomy. Definitive came due to obstructive uropathy. The patient discontinued treatment due to progressive disease and adverse events. The median DOR has not been reached yet. 36 of 45 (80.00%) patients experienced one or more treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs), most of which were Grade 1 or 2. 27 of 36 (75.00%) patients discontinued treatment due to TRAEs and 27 of 36 (75.00%) patients discontinued treatment due to adverse events.

Conclusion GLS-010 (Zimberelimab) showed encouraging therapeutic activity and manageable safety profile in Chinese recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer patients. This study is still ongoing, and we are looking forward to further results.