What is claimed:

1. A method of treating high-risk non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (HR-NMIBC) comprising administering a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor at a dose of about 8 mg per day to a patient that has been diagnosed with HR-NMIBC and who harbors at least one FGFR2 genetic alteration and/or FGFR3 genetic alteration.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient received Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) therapy prior to said administration of said FGFR inhibitor.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the BCG therapy is adequate BCG therapy.

4. The method of claim 2 or 3, wherein the patient is unresponsive to BCG therapy.

5. The method of claim 2 or 3, wherein the patient is BCG experienced.

6. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the patient has a papillary tumor.

7. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the patient has carcinoma *in situ*.

8. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the patient did not previously receive or is ineligible for a cystectomy.

9. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein said administration of the FGFR inhibitor provides an increase in recurrence-free survival relative to a patient population with HR-NMIBC that has been administered a placebo.

10. The method of any one of the claims 1 to 8, wherein said administration of the FGFR inhibitor provides an increase in recurrence-free survival relative to a patient population with HR-NMIBC that has been administered intravesical gemcitabine or intravesical Mitomycin C (MMC)/hyperthermic MMC.

11. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the patient exhibits a complete response to the FGFR inhibitor at about 6 months.

12. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the FGFR2 genetic alteration and/or FGFR3 genetic alteration is an FGFR3 gene mutation, FGFR2 gene fusion, or FGFR3 gene fusion.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the FGFR3 gene mutation is R248C, S249C, G370C, Y373C, or any combination thereof.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein the FGFR2 or FGFR3 gene fusion is FGFR3-TACC3, in particular FGFR3-TACC3 V1 or FGFR3-TACC3 V3, FGFR3-BAIAP2L1, FGFR2-BICC1, FGFR2-CASP7, or any combination thereof.

15. The method of any one of the preceding claims, further comprising evaluating a biological sample from the patient for the presence of at least one of a FGFR2 genetic alteration and/or FGFR3 genetic alteration prior to said administration of the FGFR inhibitor.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the biological sample is blood, lymph fluid, bone marrow, a solid tumor sample, or any combination thereof.

17. The method of any one of the preceding claims wherein the FGFR inhibitor is erdafitinib.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein erdafitinib is administered daily.

19. The method of claim 17 or 18, wherein erdafitinib is administered orally.

20. The method of any one of claims 17 to 19, wherein erdafitinib is administered orally on a continuous daily dosing schedule.

21. The method of any one of claims 17 to 19, wherein erdafitinib is administered at a dose of about 8 mg once daily.

22. The method of any one of claims 17 to 19, wherein the dose of erdafitinib is increased from 8 mg per day to 9 mg per day after initiating treatment if the patient exhibits a serum phosphate (PO_4) level that is less than about 5.5 mg/dL.

23. The method of any one of claims 17 to 22, wherein erdafitinib is administered in a solid dosage form.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the solid dosage form is a tablet.

25. A method of treating high-risk non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (HR-NMIBC):
(a) evaluating a biological sample from a patient that has been diagnosed with HR-NMIBC for the presence of one or more fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) gene alterations; and
(b) administering a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor at a dose of about 8 mg per day to the patient if one or more FGFR gene alterations is present in the sample.

26. A method of treating intermediate risk non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (IR-NMIBC) comprising administering a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor at a dose of about 8 mg per day to a patient that has been diagnosed with IR-NMIBC who harbors at least one FGFR2 genetic alteration and/or FGFR3 genetic alteration.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein the patient has a papillary tumor.

28. The method of claim 26 or 27, wherein the patient has an incomplete transurethral resection.

29. The method of any one of claims 26 to 28, wherein the patient exhibits a complete response to the FGFR inhibitor at about 3 months.

30. The method of any one of claims 26 to 29, wherein the FGFR2 genetic alteration and/or FGFR3 genetic alteration is an FGFR3 gene mutation, FGFR2 gene fusion, or FGFR3 gene fusion.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein the FGFR3 gene mutation is R248C, S249C, G370C, Y373C, or any combination thereof.

32. The method of claim 30, wherein the FGFR2 or FGFR3 gene fusion is FGFR3-TACC3, in particular FGFR3-TACC3 V1 or FGFR3-TACC3 V3, FGFR3-BAIAP2L1, FGFR2-BICC1, FGFR2-CASP7, or any combination thereof.

33. The method of any one of the claims 26 to 32, wherein the FGFR inhibitor is erdafitinib.

34. A fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor for use in the treatment of high-risk non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (HR-NMIBC) in a patient who harbors at least one

FGFR2 genetic alteration and/or FGFR3 genetic alteration, wherein the FGFR inhibitor is to be administered at a dose of about 8 mg per day.

35. A fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor for use in the treatment of intermediate risk non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (IR-NMIBC) in a patient who harbors at least one FGFR2 genetic alteration and/or FGFR3 genetic alteration, wherein the FGFR inhibitor is to be administered at a dose of about 8 mg per day.

36. The use of a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a patient that has been diagnosed with high-risk non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (HR-NMIBC) who harbors at least one FGFR2 genetic alteration and/or FGFR3 genetic alteration, wherein the FGFR inhibitor is to be administered at a dose of about 8 mg per day.

37. The use of a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a patient that has been diagnosed with intermediate risk non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (IR-NMIBC) who harbors at least one FGFR2 genetic alteration and/or FGFR3 genetic alteration, wherein the FGFR inhibitor is to be administered at a dose of about 8 mg per day.

38. A fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor for use or the use of a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor of any one of claims 34 to 37, wherein the patient received Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) therapy prior to said administration of said FGFR inhibitor.

39. A fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor for use or the use of a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor of claim 38, wherein the BCG therapy is adequate BCG therapy.

40. A fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor for use or the use of a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor of claim 38 or 39, wherein the patient is unresponsive to BCG therapy.

41. A fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor for use or the use of a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor of claim 38 or 39, wherein the patient is BCG experienced.

42. A fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor for use or the use of a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor of any one of claims 34 to 41, wherein the patient has a papillary tumor.

43. A fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor for use or the use of a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor of any one of claims 34 to 42, wherein the patient has carcinoma *in situ*.

44. A fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor for use or the use of a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor of any one of claims 34 to 43, wherein the patient did not previously receive or is ineligible for a cystectomy.

45. A fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor for use or the use of a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor of any one of claims 34 to 44, wherein the FGFR2 genetic alteration and/or FGFR3 genetic alteration is an FGFR3 gene mutation, FGFR2 gene fusion, or FGFR3 gene fusion.

46. A fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor for use or the use of a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor of claim 45, wherein the FGFR3 gene mutation is R248C, S249C, G370C, Y373C, or any combination thereof.

47. A fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor for use or the use of a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor of claim 45, wherein the FGFR2 or FGFR3 gene fusion is FGFR3-TACC3, in particular FGFR3-TACC3 V1 or FGFR3-TACC3 V3, FGFR3-BAIAP2L1, FGFR2-BICC1, FGFR2-CASP7, or any combination thereof.

48. A fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor for use or the use of a fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor of any one of claims 34 to 47, wherein the FGFR inhibitor is erdafitinib.