

PROLONGED BENEFIT OF FILGOTINIB IN PATIENTS WITH ULCERATIVE COLITIS IN SELECTION

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Poster

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Post hoc analysis of the SELECTION trial shows that after one year of filgotinib 200 mg treatment, approximately two-thirds of ulcerative colitis patients who responded at week 10 maintained a prolonged benefit at week 58.

KEY POINTS

- Among week 10 responders, 66.8% of patients continuing filgotinib 200 mg had prolonged benefit (clinical remission or Mayo Clinic Score response) at week 58, compared with 32.7% rerandomized to placebo.
- Among patients in clinical remission at week 10, 79.3% continuing filgotinib 200 mg maintained prolonged benefit at week 58, versus 44.4% switched to placebo.
- Filgotinib 200 mg reduced the risk of protocol-specified disease worsening by 74% compared with placebo (HR 0.26, 95% CI 0.17–0.40, $p < 0.0001$) over 47 weeks of maintenance treatment.
- Of patients with prolonged benefit at week 58, 82.0% in the filgotinib 200 mg continuation arm achieved IBDQ remission, compared with 62.5% in the placebo arm.
- This post hoc analysis of the phase 2b/3 SELECTION trial may be relevant to clinicians managing moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis and considering JAK1 inhibitor maintenance therapy.

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