

EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF MIRIKIZUMAB IN PATIENTS WITH MODERATE-TO-SEVERE ULCERATIVE COLITIS: A REAL-LIFE MULTICENTER STUDY

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A retrospective multicenter study of 100 ulcerative colitis patients treated with mirikizumab in real-world practice found 48% achieved clinical remission at week 12 with significant reductions in bowel urgency and inflammatory markers.

KEY POINTS

- At week 12, 48 of 100 patients (48%) achieved clinical remission defined as partial Mayo Score less than 2 with rectal bleeding subscore of 0, with significant reduction in median partial Mayo Score from 4.0 to 2.0
- Significant improvements were observed in bowel urgency ($p = 2.28 \times 10^{-9}$ with moderate-to-large effect size of 0.66), fecal calprotectin ($p = 2.4 \times 10^{-5}$ with large effect size), and C-reactive protein ($p = 0.03$ with moderate effect size) from baseline to week 12
- The cohort was heavily pre-treated with 81% having received at least one prior advanced therapy and 19% having been exposed to four or more advanced therapies before mirikizumab
- Safety profile was favorable with only two mild adverse events (one upper respiratory tract infection, one pyrexia), no discontinuations due to adverse events, and no statistically significant changes in liver enzyme levels
- This real-world evidence from three Italian centers enrolled from June 2024 to February 2025 may be particularly relevant for clinicians managing multi-treatment-experienced ulcerative colitis patients

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