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Summary

COMPARISON OF REAL-WORLD TREATMENT PERSISTENCE AND SAFETY OF VEDOLIZUMAB AND ANTI-TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA TREATMENT IN BIOLOGIC-NAÏVE PATIENTS WITH CROHN'S DISEASE: SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 Poster

IBD

October 15, 2023

A systematic review and meta-analysis of 78 real-world studies found that vedolizumab showed higher treatment persistence rates at 12 and 24 months compared with anti-TNF therapy in biologic-naïve Crohn's disease patients.

KEY POINTS

- Treatment persistence with vedolizumab was 83.8% at 12 months and 70.4% at 24 months, compared with 75.3% and 64.5% respectively for anti-TNF therapy in biologic-naïve patients
- The meta-analysis included data from 30,158 Crohn's disease patients across 78 observational and real-world studies published between May 2014 and July 2022
- In one retrospective study, 8.3% of vedolizumab-treated patients experienced serious adverse events compared with 19.0% on anti-TNF therapy; in another study rates were comparable at 18.2% versus 17.0%
- Only patients receiving anti-TNF treatment experienced drug-induced serious adverse events (3.8%, including pancreatitis and systemic lupus erythematosus) in one of the safety studies
- The authors suggest vedolizumab may have a favorable safety profile compared with anti-TNF treatment in biologic-naïve Crohn's disease patients

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