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Summary

LONG-TERM COMPARISON OF ADVANCED THERAPIES FOR INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD): RESULTS FROM THE TARGET REGISTER FOR PATIENTS WITH IBD IN GERMANY

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IBD

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Analysis of the TARGET registry in Germany found high 5-year persistence rates (approximately 60-80%) for advanced therapies in IBD patients, with no statistically significant differences among therapies in Crohn's disease and infliximab superior to IL-12/23 inhibitors in ulcerative colitis.

KEY POINTS

- In 610 Crohn's disease treatment courses, 5-year persistence rates were 79.8% for adalimumab, 82.0% for infliximab, 74.2% for vedolizumab, 85.7% for IL-12/23 inhibitors, and 100% for JAK inhibitors, with no statistically significant differences between groups (p=0.167).
- In 339 ulcerative colitis treatment courses, 5-year persistence rates were 66.7% for adalimumab, 78.4% for infliximab, 70.3% for vedolizumab, 59.6% for IL-12/23 inhibitors, and 91.2% for JAK inhibitors, with infliximab statistically superior to IL-12/23 inhibitors (p=0.014).
- Treatment groups differed significantly in proportion of biologic-experienced patients (p<0.001 in both CD and UC), with this proportion lowest in anti-TNF groups and 100% in JAK inhibitor groups.
- The TARGET registry is a prospective, multicentre, non-interventional cohort in Germany that enrolled 807 IBD patients between November 2019 and December 2023, with follow-up for at least 12 months and persistence calculated up to 5 years.

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