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Summary

TOFACITINIB VERSUS VEDOLIZUMAB AMONG BIO-NAÏVE PATIENTS WITH ULCERATIVE COLITIS: A REAL-WORLD PROPENSITY-WEIGHTED COMPARISON

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In biologic-naïve ulcerative colitis patients, vedolizumab demonstrated superior drug persistence and tolerability compared to tofacitinib, with higher steroid-free clinical remission at week 12.

KEY POINTS

- This retrospective comparative study included 158 biologic-naïve moderate-to-severe ulcerative colitis patients treated with vedolizumab (n=81) or tofacitinib (n=77) as first advanced therapy, with median follow-up of 3.1 years and 1.5 years respectively.
- Vedolizumab showed statistically superior drug persistence compared to tofacitinib (p=0.005), with lower primary non-response rates (9.9% versus 23.4%).
- At week 12, steroid-free clinical remission was significantly more frequent with vedolizumab than tofacitinib (69% versus 51.4%, p=0.030).
- Overall adverse event frequency was similar between groups (13.6% vedolizumab versus 24.7% tofacitinib, p=0.629), but adverse events causing temporary drug discontinuation were significantly more common with tofacitinib (14.3% versus 1.2%, p=0.013).
- This study may inform treatment sequencing decisions for gastroenterologists managing biologic-naïve ulcerative colitis patients.

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