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Summary

JAK INHIBITORS AND S1P RECEPTOR MODULATORS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ANTIBIOTIC REFRACTORY CHRONIC POUCHITIS: AN ECCO CONFER MULTICENTRE CASE SERIES

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A retrospective multicentre European study evaluated JAK inhibitors and S1P receptor modulators in 15 patients with chronic antibiotic refractory pouchitis who had failed multiple biologics.

KEY POINTS

- Seventeen treatments were collected across nine centres in seven countries in patients with ulcerative colitis who underwent proctocolectomy with ileal pouch anal anastomosis.
- Tofacitinib (8 patients) showed steroid and antibiotics-free clinical response at 3 months in 75% and clinical remission in 62.5%, with 60% achieving endoscopic response and remission at 12 months among those with follow-up data.
- Upadacitinib (6 treatments) achieved steroid and antibiotics-free clinical response at 3 months in 33.3% and clinical remission in 16.7%.
- Ozanimod (2 patients) achieved steroid and antibiotics-free clinical response in one patient (50%) at 3 months, and filgotinib (1 patient) did not achieve response or remission.
- No side effects were reported; the authors conclude that based on limited data, JAK inhibitors should be further investigated for this indication.

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