

A DIFFERENT WAY TO DETECT THE ADDED VALUE OF PROACTIVE TDM IN DECISION MAKING FOR IBD PATIENTS TREATED WITH IV INFLIXIMAB

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Poster

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A real-world study of 55 IBD patients compared proactive therapeutic drug monitoring of infliximab to blinded expert clinical judgment, finding 58% concordance in management decisions and improvement in 80% clinically, 89% biochemically, and 61% endoscopically after TDM-guided adjustments.

KEY POINTS

- Therapeutic infliximab levels were observed in 80% of samples from 77 measurement occasions, with anti-drug antibodies detected in only one patient.
- The study population represented difficult-to-treat patients: 90% were on dose-escalated regimens, 58% were bio-exposed, and 74% of Crohn's patients had complicated disease.
- Concordance between TDM-guided decisions and blinded expert judgment occurred in 58% of cases overall, with highest agreement when maintaining the same dose (68%) and lowest when discontinuing therapy (27%).
- Following TDM-based adjustments, patients showed clinical improvement in 80%, biologic improvement in 89%, and endoscopic improvement in 61% of cases.
- The authors suggest that discrepancies between TDM and expert judgment indicate TDM provides distinct actionable information that may prevent both under- and overtreatment, though they acknowledge this is their interpretation of the findings.

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