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Summary

ACUTE INFUSION REACTIONS DUE TO DIFFERENT BIOLOGIC AGENTS IN A LARGE COHORT OF PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

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UEG Week Vienna 2024 | Poster

IBD

October 13, 2024

A retrospective study of 1911 IBD patients found acute infusion reactions were rare overall (1.1%) but significantly more common with infliximab biosimilars (2.9%) compared to adalimumab (0.7%), vedolizumab (0.6%), and ustekinumab (0%).

KEY POINTS

- Among 22 acute infusion reactions recorded, 16 occurred with infliximab biosimilars, 4 with adalimumab, 2 with vedolizumab, and none with ustekinumab, with differences statistically significant ($p<0.01$).
- Seven of 16 infliximab-related reactions were moderate-severe, including two anaphylaxis episodes in Crohn's disease patients, while all vedolizumab and adalimumab reactions were mild to moderate.
- Twelve of 22 reactions occurred during the induction period (first to third administration), and 7 of 22 patients had previous allergic reactions.
- Almost all patients who experienced acute infusion reactions subsequently changed to a different biological agent.
- The authors conclude that most patients experiencing reactions were atopic and call for further studies to characterize risk profiles for acute infusion reactions.

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