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Summary

REAL-LIFE EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF TOFACITINIB AND VEDOLIZUMAB AS A SECOND-LINE THERAPY IN ANTI-TNFS EXPERIENCED ULCERATIVE COLITIS PATIENTS: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF AN IGIBD STUDY (VE2TO-UC)

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An Italian multicenter cohort study found no significant difference in week-26 clinical remission between tofacitinib and vedolizumab as second-line therapy in 329 ulcerative colitis patients who had previously received anti-TNF treatment.

KEY POINTS

- After propensity score adjustment, clinical remission rates at week 26 showed no significant difference between tofacitinib (99 patients) and vedolizumab (230 patients), with an odds ratio of 1.23 (95% CI 0.68-2.23).
- Corticosteroid-free clinical remission at week 26 was also similar between groups, with an odds ratio of 1.27 (95% CI 0.71-2.29).
- Baseline groups differed in that tofacitinib-treated patients were younger (median 36 vs 46 years, $p<0.001$), more often of pediatric onset, and had fewer cardiovascular risk factors (13% vs 28%, $p<0.01$).
- Safety profiles were consistent with known tofacitinib and vedolizumab profiles in ulcerative colitis, with no unexpected adverse events reported.
- This real-world effectiveness study may inform positioning decisions for gastroenterologists managing anti-TNF-experienced ulcerative colitis patients.

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