

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF USTEKINUMAB VERSUS VEDOLIZUMAB IN THE TREATMENT OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS WITH CROHN'S DISEASE: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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Poster

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A systematic review and meta-analysis of five studies involving 404 elderly Crohn's disease patients found no statistically significant differences in efficacy or safety between ustekinumab and vedolizumab.

KEY POINTS

- The analysis included 404 patients over 60 years of age (mean age 67.9 years), with 209 receiving ustekinumab and 195 receiving vedolizumab.
- No statistically significant differences were observed between the two treatments for clinical remission (OR 0.87; 95% CI 0.51-1.48), clinical response (OR 1.69; 95% CI 0.81-3.53), general infection (OR 1.51; 95% CI 0.76-2.99), or severe infection (OR 2.60; 95% CI 0.54-12.52).
- The ustekinumab group had a higher proportion of patients with prior anti-TNF exposure (78.8%) compared to the vedolizumab group (51.2%).
- The authors note that randomized clinical trials are needed to confirm these findings.
- This review is relevant for clinicians managing elderly patients with Crohn's disease who face concerns about biological therapy efficacy and safety in this population with greater frailty and comorbidities.

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