

LONG-TERM VEDOLIZUMAB PERSISTENCE IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS: THE EDINBURGH IBD UNIT EXPERIENCE 2014-2022

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Poster

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A retrospective cohort study of 290 ulcerative colitis and IBDU patients receiving vedolizumab reports drug persistence of 80.7% at one year, declining to 47.9% at five years, with remission rates exceeding 85% among those continuing treatment.

KEY POINTS

- Vedolizumab persistence was 80.7% at year one, 64.4% at year two, 56.5% at year three, 49.5% at year four, and 47.9% at year five in 290 adult UC/IBDU patients treated from 2014 to 2021.
- Among patients remaining on vedolizumab, clinical, biochemical, and faecal biomarker remission rates at year three were 90.2%, 85.7%, and 88.1%, respectively, and remained similarly high at year five.
- Previous exposure to biologics or small molecules, baseline steroid use, left-sided or extensive colitis, and disease duration under 10 years were independent predictors of vedolizumab discontinuation.
- Discontinuation reasons included primary non-response in 17.6%, secondary loss of response in 21.7%, and adverse events in 3.1%, with serious adverse events occurring at a rate of 1.2 per 100 patient-years.
- This study provides long-term real-world data extending to six years for clinicians managing ulcerative colitis patients on vedolizumab therapy.

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