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Summary

COMPREHENSIVE CHARACTERIZATION OF THE EXPOSURE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIP OF VEDOLIZUMAB IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS: RESULTS FROM THE LOVE-UC STUDY

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The LOVE-UC prospective study found that higher vedolizumab serum concentrations at week 6 were associated with better clinical, endoscopic, and histological outcomes at week 26 in ulcerative colitis, though discriminative ability was limited.

KEY POINTS

- Among 121 patients with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis treated with standard-dose vedolizumab, more stringent outcomes at week 26 were associated with higher week 6 concentration thresholds ranging from 23.5 mg/L for symptomatic remission to 30.2-31.5 mg/L for endoscopic and combined histological-endoscopic outcomes.
- Week 26 outcomes included 57.0% in symptomatic remission, 45.5% in clinical remission, 50.4% with endoscopic improvement, 24.8% with endoscopic remission, and 19.8% with combined histological and endoscopic remission.
- Median vedolizumab concentrations at week 6 were significantly higher in patients achieving endoscopic improvement (34.0 vs 28.0 mg/L, P=0.009), histological remission (34.0 vs 28.0 mg/L, P=0.006), and combined outcomes (36.0-37.0 vs 28.0-30.0 mg/L, P□0.010).
- The discriminative ability of serum concentrations to differentiate responders from non-responders was limited based on receiver operating characteristic curve analysis, with AUROCs ranging from 0.607 to 0.678.
- This multicentre international study provides exposure-response data for vedolizumab that may inform therapeutic drug monitoring strategies in ulcerative colitis management.

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