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Summary

Building on the Evidence for S1P Receptor Modulation in Ulcerative Colitis (Pfizer) (Complete Session)

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This Pfizer-sponsored symposium presented clinical trial and real-world evidence for S1P receptor modulators ozanimod and etrasimod in moderate to severe ulcerative colitis, with speakers emphasizing their oral administration, efficacy in advanced-therapy-naive and experienced patients, and favorable long-term safety profiles.

KEY POINTS

- The speaker stated that ozanimod (TRUE NORTH trial) achieved clinical remission in induction with a 12 percent delta over placebo and at week 52 achieved 37 percent clinical remission versus 18.5 percent placebo, with secondary endpoints including endoscopic improvement and steroid-free remission met.
- The speaker reported that etrasimod (ELEVATE program) achieved clinical remission at week 12 with approximately 20 percent delta over placebo and at week 52 showed 25.4 percent delta over placebo for maintenance of clinical remission, with all patients in remission at one year also in steroid-free remission for at least three months.
- In the isolated proctitis subgroup of the ELEVATE trials, the speaker stated that 43 percent of patients achieved clinical remission at week 12 versus 13.6 percent on placebo, and 44.4 percent were in remission after one year.
- Long-term follow-up to five years for both therapies showed no new safety signals, with rare serious adverse events; hypertension occurred in a small number of patients, typically those with pre-existing hypertension, and macular edema was reversible and associated with pre-existing eye conditions.
- Real-world data from the University of Chicago and an ongoing UK, Germany, and Canada study showed symptomatic improvement as early as two weeks, with the speaker noting fairly similar results in biologic-naive and biologic-exposed patients.

– The speakers positioned S1P receptor modulators as oral, once-daily therapies suitable before injectables or intravenous options and expressed the view that these therapies are underutilized despite their efficacy and safety profile.

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