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Summary

PERSISTENCE OF RISANKIZUMAB AND ADALIMUMAB IN THE TREATMENT OF CROHN'S DISEASE: A RETROSPECTIVE CANADIAN REAL-WORLD STUDY

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In a retrospective Canadian real-world study of 16,194 Crohn's disease patients, risankizumab demonstrated high 12-month treatment persistence of 83% overall and 88% in advanced-therapy-naïve patients, numerically higher than adalimumab.

KEY POINTS

- Overall 12-month persistence was 83% for risankizumab versus 80% for adalimumab; among advanced-therapy-naïve patients, 12-month persistence was 88% for risankizumab versus 82% for adalimumab.
- Only 2.3% of risankizumab patients required maintenance dose adjustments and 6.3% received intravenous rescue therapy, compared to 41% of adalimumab patients who received dose adjustments.
- The study included 8,920 risankizumab patients initiated between January 2023 and December 2024, and 7,274 adalimumab patients initiated between January 2017 and December 2019, drawn from a patient support program capturing over 90% of Canadian patients on these therapies.
- Prior advanced therapy use was associated with higher risk of discontinuation, with 28.2% of risankizumab patients versus 75.4% of adalimumab patients being advanced-therapy-naïve.
- This retrospective observational study provides real-world persistence data that may inform treatment decisions for clinicians managing Crohn's disease patients with biologics.

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