

HOW CAN WE PREDICT THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANTIBODIES TO INFLIXIMAB IN CROHN'S DISEASE?

José Berkeley Cotter

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

IBD

October 15, 2023

In a retrospective study of 53 anti-TNF-naïve Crohn's disease patients starting infliximab, lower infliximab serum concentrations at week 14 and higher baseline erythrocyte sedimentation rate predicted development of antibodies to infliximab at 6 months.

KEY POINTS

- Anti-TNF-alpha therapy failure occurred in 39.6% of patients, with antibodies to infliximab developing in 11.3% at 6 months and absence of clinical response in 17.0% at 6 months.
- Patients who developed antibodies to infliximab had significantly lower infliximab serum concentrations at week 14 compared to those without antibodies (5.9 ± 3.2 µg/mL vs 14.3 ± 7.7 µg/mL, $p < 0.001$).
- Higher baseline erythrocyte sedimentation rate was significantly associated with antibody development (median 35 vs 13, $p = 0.045$).
- Infliximab serum concentration at week 14 showed very good discriminative capacity for predicting antibody development (AUC 0.828, threshold ≤ 11.6 µg/mL), while baseline ESR showed good discriminative capacity (AUC 0.754, threshold ≥ 15).
- Combination therapy with immunomodulators, baseline CRP, and faecal calprotectin were not significantly associated with treatment outcomes in this cohort.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/9656db1e-743c-11ee-87c5-0242ac140004>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.