

REAL-WORLD EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF JAK-INHIBITORS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ULCERATIVE COLITIS: THE SCOTJAK STUDY

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A multicentre Scottish cohort of 480 ulcerative colitis patients found similar treatment persistence and effectiveness across three JAK inhibitors (upadacitinib, tofacitinib, filgotinib) at 24 weeks, with filgotinib showing the lowest rates of serious adverse events and infections.

KEY POINTS

- Treatment persistence at week 24 was 83.3% for upadacitinib, 76.5% for tofacitinib, and 80.8% for filgotinib, with no significant difference between the three drugs ($p=0.69$).
- Mild or moderate baseline disease activity predicted lower risk of treatment cessation, while female sex and current smoking predicted higher risk of cessation.
- Clinical remission rates at week 24 ranged from 23.8% to 44.7% across the three JAKi, with effectiveness outcomes similar between drugs.
- Filgotinib had the lowest rates of serious adverse events (3.5%) and infections (5.0%), while tofacitinib showed a signal toward higher Herpes Zoster rates (3.4%).
- This real-world evidence from 14 Scottish hospitals between 2019-2023 may inform clinicians treating moderate-to-severe UC patients ineligible for acute severe UC protocols.

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