USE AND PERSISTENCE OF INFLIXIMAB (IV AND SC) IN FRANCE BETWEEN 2021 AND 2024: THE RIPOSTE IBD NATIONWIDE POPULATION-BASED COHORT STUDY

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In a French nationwide cohort of 65,438 IBD patients, subcutaneous infliximab demonstrated significantly higher 4-year drug persistence compared to intravenous infliximab, with the best persistence (60% in CD, 62% in UC) observed in patients who switched from IV to SC during maintenance.

KEY POINTS

- Among 24,469 patients treated with subcutaneous infliximab, 4-year persistence was 52% in Crohn's disease initiators and 60% in switchers, compared to 42% for IV-only patients ($p<0.001$)
- In ulcerative colitis, 4-year persistence was 46% for SC initiators and 62% for switchers, compared to 32% for IV-only patients ($p<0.001$)
- Serious infections at 4 years were numerically lower in SC groups (7-9% in CD, 6-8% in UC) compared to IV groups (14% in CD, 17% in UC), while MACE and cancer rates were similar across all groups
- The study included 13,527 Crohn's disease patients and 5,749 ulcerative colitis patients treated with subcutaneous infliximab between February 2021 and December 2024
- Results are unadjusted for disease activity and further propensity score matching analyses are ongoing to control for residual confounding

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