

DURABILITY AND SAFETY OF UPADACITINIB IN CROHN'S DISEASE AND ULCERATIVE COLITIS IN REAL LIFE: PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM A SPANISH NATIONWIDE STUDY

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

IBD

October 15, 2023

A multicentre retrospective study of 51 biologic-refractory IBD patients treated with upadacitinib in clinical practice found 51% drug survival at 12 months, with clinical remission rates of 59% at week 12 and 37% at month 12.

KEY POINTS

- Among 51 patients (36 Crohn's disease, 15 ulcerative colitis) previously exposed to a median of 3 biologics, 91% remained on upadacitinib at 6 months and 51% at 12 months.
- In 41 patients with active disease at baseline, clinical remission was achieved in 59% at week 12, declining to 37% at month 12; clinical response rates were 76% at week 12 and 37% at month 12.
- Younger age under 40 years was associated with higher drug durability (HR 5.6, 95%CI 1.2-28), while ulcerative colitis and mild disease activity predicted clinical remission at week 12.
- Intensification was required in 55% of patients, with 83% responding clinically; 20% discontinued upadacitinib, primarily due to primary non-response or secondary loss of response.
- Adverse events occurred in 47% of patients, most commonly infections (14%), hypercholesterolemia (12%), and anaemia (8%); serious adverse events requiring hospitalization occurred in 8%.

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