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Summary

EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF FILGOTINIB IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS BY BASELINE DISEASE SEVERITY AND PRIOR ADVANCED TREATMENT: INTERIM ANALYSIS OF THE FULL COHORT FROM THE REAL-WORLD, PROSPECTIVE, OBSERVATIONAL GALOCEAN STUDY

Mark Löwenberg

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The GALOCEAN real-world study found that filgotinib-treated ulcerative colitis patients with moderate baseline disease or who were advanced-treatment-naive achieved higher remission rates at week 10 than those with severe disease or prior advanced-treatment exposure, with improvements maintained through week 24.

KEY POINTS

- At week 10, pMCS remission was 40.7% in patients with moderate baseline disease (pMCS 5–6) versus 29.9% in those with severe disease (pMCS 7–9); by week 24, remission rates converged to 58.1% and 54.2%, respectively.
- Advanced-treatment-naive patients achieved pMCS remission rates of 56.4% at week 10 and 72.9% at week 24, compared with 40.1% and 55.5% in advanced-treatment-experienced patients.
- No new safety signals were identified when treatment-emergent adverse events were assessed across disease severity and prior treatment subgroups.
- The findings support early use of filgotinib in the ulcerative colitis treatment pathway, particularly for advanced-treatment-naive patients and those with moderate disease severity.
- GALOCEAN is an ongoing European multicentre prospective observational study; this interim analysis included 488 patients with baseline data, of whom 73.8% were advanced-treatment-experienced.

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