

SHORT AND LONG-TERMS EFFECTIVENESS COMPARISONS BETWEEN TOFACITINIB, FILGOTINIB AND UPADACITINIB IN BIO-EXPOSED PATIENTS WITH ULCERATIVE COLITIS: RESULTS FROM THE JAKARTA REAL-WORLD EVIDENCE MULTICENTER STUDY

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Poster

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In a retrospective multicenter study of 290 bio-exposed ulcerative colitis patients, upadacitinib demonstrated superior symptomatic remission at week 16 compared with tofacitinib and filgotinib, though endoscopic and histological outcomes did not differ significantly.

KEY POINTS

- After propensity score adjustment, corticosteroid-free symptomatic remission at week 16 was 60.1% with upadacitinib versus 38.9% with tofacitinib and 36.0% with filgotinib ($p=0.026$ and $p=0.016$, respectively).
- Clinical-endoscopic remission rates at week 16 were similar across groups (upadacitinib 16.5%, tofacitinib 16.5%, filgotinib 12.8%), with no significant differences in histological and endoscopic mucosal improvement.
- Drug retention was significantly longer with upadacitinib compared to both tofacitinib and filgotinib, while filgotinib had shorter retention than tofacitinib.
- Among patients who reduced to maintenance dosing between weeks 8 and 16, dose re-escalation was required in 33.8% on tofacitinib 5mg twice daily and 14.7% on upadacitinib 30mg once daily.
- The authors note that the frequent use of off-label maintenance doses in clinical practice warrants further safety investigation; this material is relevant for gastroenterologists managing bio-experienced ulcerative colitis patients.

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