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Summary

S1P: Receptor Modulators in Ulcerative Colitis: A Growing Track Record in the Moderate UC Patient (Bristol Myers Squibb) (Complete Session)

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UEG Week Vienna 2024 | Presentation

October 13, 2024

This symposium reviewed S1P receptor modulators (ozanimod and etrasimod) for moderate ulcerative colitis, emphasizing their efficacy as first-line advanced therapy in biologic-naive patients with moderate endoscopic disease and their favorable long-term safety profile.

KEY POINTS

- The speaker stated ozanimod achieved 18% clinical remission vs. 6% placebo at week 10 in the overall True North trial population, with over one-third of advanced-therapy-naive patients with moderate endoscopic disease achieving remission.
- The speaker reported ozanimod showed stable efficacy through four years with no loss of response, and under 10% of patients discontinued treatment over years three to four in the open-label extension.
- The speaker stated etrasimod achieved approximately 33% clinical remission at 52 weeks and 37.2% endoscopic improvement in the ELEVATE UC program, with 40% remission in biologic-naive patients with moderate disease.
- The speaker reported herpes infection was notable in the safety profile, but bradycardia rates were minimal with titration (heart rate drop less than one beat per minute on day one), and no malignancy signal emerged through five years.
- The speaker recommended S1P modulators as first-line advanced therapy for moderate UC patients who have failed 5-ASA, noting faster symptom response (as early as two weeks) and convenience as oral agents.
- The speaker positioned JAK inhibitors for more severe disease requiring rapid response and S1P modulators for moderate disease or patients with thrombotic risk, emphasizing this as their clinical approach rather than evidence-based guidance.

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