

TARGETING INFLAMMATION, PRESERVING THE BARRIER: INSIGHTS INTO VEDOLIZUMAB'S EFFECTS ON THE GUT MICROBIOME IN IBD PATIENTS

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Poster

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A prospective study of 23 IBD patients found that vedolizumab treatment over 52 weeks was associated with significant clinical improvement, shifts in gut microbiota composition, and restoration of intestinal barrier integrity markers.

KEY POINTS

- Vedolizumab treatment resulted in significant reduction in Partial Mayo Score ($p < 0.0001$) and Harvey-Bradshaw Index ($p < 0.01$) at 52 weeks compared to baseline in IBD patients.
- Fecal microbiota showed significant increases in Roseburia, Collinsella, and Tidjanibacter and decreases in Enterocloster and Clostridium at 52 weeks, while mucosal microbiota demonstrated enrichment of Proteobacteria and Acidaminococcus.
- Baseline enrichment of Bifidobacterium in fecal microbiota and Prevotella in mucosal microbiota were highly associated with clinical response to vedolizumab, while responders showed enrichment of Akkermansia in mucosal microbiota at 52 weeks.
- Integrin $\alpha 4\beta 7$ expression decreased significantly after treatment while tight junction complex protein expression, reduced at baseline, increased significantly after 24 weeks and was maintained at 52 weeks.
- This study may be relevant to clinicians seeking to understand microbiome changes during vedolizumab therapy and researchers investigating potential predictive biomarkers for treatment response in IBD.

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