

EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF UPADACITINIB IN PATIENTS WITH ULCERATIVE COLITIS: PRELIMINARY DATA FROM UPAREAL-UC MULTICENTER, REAL-LIFE, IG-IBD STUDY

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Poster

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In a multicenter Italian real-world study of 250 bio-exposed ulcerative colitis patients treated with upadacitinib, steroid-free clinical remission was achieved in 70% at 12 months with 82% treatment persistence and no serious adverse events.

KEY POINTS

- Among 250 bio-exposed UC patients (median age 40 years, majority with moderate-severe disease), steroid-free clinical remission rates were 70% at 8 weeks, 78.8% at 16 weeks, 78% at 26 weeks, and 70% at 52 weeks.
- Biochemical remission (CRP and fecal calprotectin) was achieved in approximately 70% of patients at 26 and 52 weeks, with all improvements statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$).
- The composite endpoint of steroid-free clinical remission plus biochemical remission (both CRP and FC) was achieved in 54% at 26 weeks and 58% at 52 weeks.
- Treatment persistence at 12 months was 82%, with 54% of patients requiring prolonged induction; adverse events occurred in 12.8% with no serious events, and treatment failure occurred in 16%.
- This preliminary analysis from an ongoing study involving 36 Italian IBD centers will ultimately include endoscopic and histologic outcomes for longer-term assessment.

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