UPADACITINIB FOR REFRACTORY CROHN'S DISEASE: EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY DATA FROM THE UPITA-CROHN MULTICENTER REGISTRY

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The UPITA-Crohn registry reports real-world outcomes of upadacitinib in 142 highly refractory Crohn's disease patients from 12 Spanish centers, with a mean of 2.7 prior failed advanced therapies.

KEY POINTS

- At 6 months, 48.3% of patients still on treatment maintained clinical remission, 16.1% achieved clinical-biochemical remission, and 18.4% achieved steroid-free remission.
- Clinical remission rates at 6 months were similar between patients with 2 or more prior advanced therapies (48.5%) and those with only 1 prior therapy (47.4%), with no significant difference.
- 21.8% of patients discontinued upadacitinib before 6 months, primarily due to primary non-response (70.9% of discontinuations).
- Adverse events occurred in 21.1% of patients, most commonly infections (9 cases), acne (7), transient transaminase elevation (5), and herpes zoster (2); seven discontinuations were due to serious adverse events including thrombosis, stroke, myocardial infarction, fever, and severe infections.
- This registry provides effectiveness and safety data in a population with longstanding disease (mean duration 13.3 years), half with ileocolonic involvement, 22% with perianal disease, and 32% with prior resective surgery.

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