

FILGOTINIB FOR THE TREATMENT OF MODERATE TO SEVERE ULCERATIVE COLITIS: AN EARLY REAL-WORLD UK TERTIARY CENTRE EXPERIENCE

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Poster

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A retrospective study of 32 ulcerative colitis patients treated with filgotinib at a tertiary centre found 28% achieved clinical remission at week 10 with significant reductions in disease activity scores and no serious adverse events.

KEY POINTS

- At week 10 post-induction, 28% of patients (9/32) achieved clinical remission defined as Simple Clinical Colitis Activity Index ≤ 2 , with all patients corticosteroid-free.
- Median SCCAI decreased significantly from baseline 7 to 1 at week 10 ($p < 0.01$, $n = 25$), and quality of life scores improved significantly from median 5 to 16 ($p < 0.01$).
- Median faecal calprotectin fell numerically from 464 mcg/g to 125 mcg/g ($p = 0.06$, $n = 20$), with no significant changes in CRP, haemoglobin, albumin, or lipid profiles.
- Treatment persistence was 69% at median follow-up of 20 weeks; eight patients switched to alternative treatments and two underwent colectomy.
- Safety profile showed thirteen patients with mild self-resolving upper respiratory symptoms or headaches, one oral herpes simplex infection requiring treatment interruption, and no serious adverse events.

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