

INFLUENCE OF GENOTYPING OF NUDT15 ON DOSE INTENSITY OF THIOPURINE ADMINISTRATION AND LONG-TERM CLINICAL OUTCOMES (HOSPITALIZATION AND SURGERY)

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A study of 185 inflammatory bowel disease patients found that NUDT15 gene mutations were associated with lower thiopurine doses, earlier discontinuation, and increased risk of hospitalization and surgery.

KEY POINTS

- Patients with NUDT15 mutations (n=48) required significantly lower daily thiopurine doses than wild-type patients (n=137) and had significantly shorter time to dose reduction and discontinuation.
- The mutant group had significantly more surgeries (p=0.028) and a trend toward more hospitalizations (p=0.067) compared to wild-type patients.
- In ulcerative colitis, thiopurine discontinuation was associated with increased hospitalization (HR 2.87) and surgery (HR 5.45).
- In Crohn's disease, presence of NUDT15 SNPs was directly associated with both hospitalization (HR 3.68) and surgery (HR 6.81).
- The authors concluded that continuing thiopurine with dose adjustment may help avoid hospitalization and surgery in ulcerative colitis patients.

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