

USE AND PERSISTANCE OF INFLIXIMAB IV AND SC IN FRANCE BASED ON THE FRENCH ADMINISTRATIVE HEALTH DATABASES 2021-2023: THE RIPOSTE IBD STUDY

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A French nationwide study of 55,230 patients found that subcutaneous infliximab demonstrated higher 23-month treatment persistence rates than intravenous infliximab in both Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis patients.

KEY POINTS

- Among 18,452 patients treated with subcutaneous infliximab between 2021 and 2023, the 23-month persistence rate in Crohn's disease was 64% for initiation and 73% for switch from intravenous therapy, compared to 55% for intravenous incident users ($p < 0.001$).
- In ulcerative colitis, 23-month persistence rates were 58% for subcutaneous initiation and 74% for switch groups, compared to 44% for intravenous incident users ($p < 0.001$).
- Severe infections at 12 months were numerically lower with subcutaneous versus intravenous infliximab (2% vs 6% in ulcerative colitis; 3% vs 5% in Crohn's disease).
- More than 25% of subcutaneous infliximab initiators did not receive any prior intravenous infusions, while 68.2% received 2 intravenous infusions before switching to subcutaneous formulation.
- This real-world evidence from French administrative health databases may inform treatment decisions for inflammatory bowel disease patients considering subcutaneous infliximab; propensity score matching analyses are ongoing.

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