

MID-TERM OUTCOMES OF RISANKIZUMAB IN REFRACTORY CROHN'S DISEASE: A MULTICENTER REAL-WORLD STUDY IN ANDALUSIA, SPAIN

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A multicenter observational study of 160 highly refractory Crohn's disease patients in Andalusia found that risankizumab achieved 37% clinical remission at 24 weeks, with lower rates in patients who had failed two or more prior advanced therapies.

KEY POINTS

- At week 24, 37% of 81 patients achieved clinical remission (HBI <5), 34% achieved steroid-free remission, but only 3% achieved combined clinical and biochemical remission.
- Patients had failed an average of 2.5 prior advanced therapies; those with two or more prior failures showed significantly lower clinical remission rates at 6 months compared to those with one prior failure (32.9% vs 64.3%, $p=0.029$).
- Mean fecal calprotectin decreased significantly from 1761 $\mu\text{g/g}$ at baseline to 1091 $\mu\text{g/g}$ at week 24 ($p<0.001$), while CRP reduction was not statistically significant.
- Treatment discontinuation occurred in 12.5% of patients, primarily due to lack of response; adverse events occurred in 5.6%, mainly cutaneous reactions, leading to discontinuation in five cases.
- This real-world study may be of interest to clinicians managing highly treatment-refractory Crohn's disease patients with multiple prior biologic failures.

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