

FIVE-YEAR PERSISTENCE OF VEDOLIZUMAB IN CROHN'S DISEASE: A REAL-WORLD MONOCENTRIC RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Poster

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A retrospective single-center study of 60 Crohn's disease patients treated with vedolizumab between 2015 and 2024 found treatment persistence of 93% at 6 months declining to 56.1% at 60 months, with higher CDST scores showing a non-significant trend toward better persistence.

KEY POINTS

- Treatment persistence with intravenous vedolizumab was 93% at 6 months, 87% at 12 months, 76.5% at 24 months, 67.4% at 36 months, and 56.1% at 60 months in a cohort of 60 patients followed for 1 to 107 months.
- The mean CDST score was 20.6 ± 2.6 , with 78% of patients having high predicted probability of response (CDST > 19), 20% intermediate probability, and 2% low probability.
- Patients with treatment persistence showed a trend toward higher CDST scores at all time points compared to those who discontinued, but differences were not statistically significant (p-values ranged from 0.136 to 0.713).
- Of patients completing five years of treatment, 39% were biologic-naïve and 61% had prior biologic exposure; 62% of the overall cohort was biologic-naïve.
- This real-world study provides long-term persistence data in a Belgian center where vedolizumab is authorized as first-line biologic therapy for moderate to severe Crohn's disease.

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