

COMPARATIVE RISK OF ADVANCED BIOLOGICAL AGENTS FOR SERIOUS INFECTIONS IN PATIENTS WITH ULCERATIVE COLITIS: ANALYSIS FROM REAL WORLD COHORT

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UEG Week Berlin 2025

Presentation

Endoscopy

IBD

October 7, 2025

In a real-world U.S. cohort of 9,430 ulcerative colitis patients, JAK inhibitors and IL-12/23 or IL-23 antagonists were associated with lower risk of serious infections requiring hospitalization compared to TNF antagonists.

KEY POINTS

- JAK inhibitors showed 39% lower risk of serious infection versus TNF antagonists (HR 0.61, 95% CI 0.43-0.88), and IL-12/23 or IL-23 antagonists showed 42% lower risk (HR 0.58, 95% CI 0.41-0.82).
- IL-12/23 or IL-23 antagonists demonstrated 34% lower risk of serious infection compared to vedolizumab (HR 0.66, 95% CI 0.46-0.94).
- The retrospective cohort study used the Optum Labs database (2016-2023) with stabilized inverse probability weighting to balance baseline characteristics including concomitant corticosteroid use (50% of patients).
- Serious infections were defined as validated ICD-coded infections requiring inpatient hospitalization, with mean follow-up of 2.3 years.
- Incidence rates per 100 person-years were highest for TNF antagonists (6.08) and lowest for JAK inhibitors (4.09) and IL-12/23 or IL-23 antagonists (4.25).

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