

OUTCOMES OF VEDOLIZUMAB DOSE INTENSIFICATION: RESULTS FROM AN ASIAN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD) COHORT STUDY

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Poster

IBD

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In a retrospective study of 69 Asian IBD patients treated with vedolizumab, one-third required dose intensification, of whom one-third achieved remission at 52 weeks, with no baseline factors predictive of needing intensification.

KEY POINTS

- Among 69 IBD patients who received vedolizumab at a Singapore tertiary center between September 2016 and September 2022, 25 patients (10 Crohn's disease, 15 ulcerative colitis) required dose intensification at a mean of 384.4 days after induction.
- Gender, smoking status, age at diagnosis, prior biologic exposure, and baseline inflammatory markers (C-reactive protein and fecal calprotectin) did not predict the need for dose intensification.
- At 52 weeks post dose intensification, 8 of 25 patients (32.0%) achieved treatment endpoints including corticosteroid-free remission, biochemical remission, or endoscopic remission.
- Ten patients were switched to another biologic and five patients required surgery despite dose intensification, with one patient experiencing recurrent *Clostridium difficile* infections and no other complications or hospitalizations associated with intensification.
- This is reported as the first vedolizumab dose intensification study in Asia and may inform treatment strategies for Asian IBD patients with suboptimal response to standard dosing.

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