gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

PRETREATMENT SERUM MONOCYTE CHEMOATTRACTANT PROTEIN-1, BUT NOT TROUGH LEVEL, AS A PREDICTOR OF LONG-TERM OUTCOME BY USTEKINUMAB IN PATIENTS WITH CROHN'S DISEASE

Yasuaki Nagami

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 Poster

IBD

October 15, 2023

A prospective study of 59 Crohn's disease patients found that pre-treatment MCP-1 levels combined with biologic-naïve status predict long-term ustekinumab persistence, while week-8 trough concentrations did not predict efficacy.

KEY POINTS

- Cumulative ustekinumab persistence rates were 77.6% at 1 year and 58.9% at 2 years among 59 prospectively enrolled Crohn's disease patients.
- Multivariate analysis identified biologic-naïve status (HR 0.1264, 95% CI 0.02595-0.6158) and higher baseline MCP-1 concentrations (HR 1.037, 95% CI 1.014-1.062) as significant predictors of loss of sustained efficacy.
- Patients with low MCP-1 and no prior biologic exposure had 100% persistence at week 140, versus below 20% for those with high MCP-1 and prior biologic exposure.
- Trough ustekinumab levels at week 8 were not significantly associated with loss of efficacy (HR 0.9846, 95% CI 0.9561-1.014).
- The authors suggest pre-treatment MCP-1 analysis combined with biologic history could serve as a novel biomarker for predicting long-term ustekinumab efficacy in Crohn's disease.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/d10340f4-743c-11ee-9342-0242ac140004

AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.