

BARRUALDE-GALDAKAOKO GANIZACIÓN SANITARIA INTEGRADA BARRUALDE-GALDAKAO

ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF USTEKINUMAB FOR CROHN DISEASE IN THE REAL CLINICAL PRACTICE

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Ustekinumab (UST) is an anti-IL-12/23 antibody which is used in Crohn disease. Although the dosage form is defined in its data sheet, in the clinical practice, intensifications and intravenous reinductions are performed when there is a loss or inadequate of response.

OBJECTIVE

To describe and evaluate the different dosage regimens of UST performed in patients with Crohn disease by relating them to biomarkers of inflammation and clinical data.

MATERIAL AND METHODS









6 patients (13%)

- **□** 50% need 2^o reinduction
- Analytic parameters prior reinduction:
 - 83,3% > 5 SD
 - 33% AP
 - Fcal 818 mg/kg (45-1492)
 - CRP 18 mg/L (5-23)

Reinduction

- 40 patients (88,8 %) continue with UST
 - ✓ Without intensification Fcal 146,7 mg/kg \succ CRP 3 mg/dL
- ✓ Shortened dosage interval ✓ Fcal 175,56 mg/kg
 - \checkmark CRP 4 mg/dL
- ✓ Reinduction

Clinical remision

(147-1157) Intensification 64,4 % of patients Every 4 weeks: 93%

Day 426

- Every 6 weeks: 3,5%
 - Every 8 weeks: 3,5 %
- Analytic parameters prior intesification:
 - 24,1% > 5 SD
 - 31% AP
 - Fcal 401,2 mg/kg (11-2625)
 - CRP 10,4 mg/L (<1-40.3)



CONCLUSIONS

UST was effective in the majority of our cohort of patients. More than half of the patients required shortening of dosage interval and a fifth part of these also required one or two intravenous reinductions to control the disease.

