EFFICACY, SAFETY AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF VEDOLIZUMAB IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS AND CRHON'S DISEASE

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PURPOSE

To asses the efficacy, safety and economic impact of vedolizumab treatment in ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn's disease (CD) patients in clinical practice.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospective, observational study ➡ patients treated with vedolizumab from September 2015 to September 2017

Variables

- ✓ Age
- ✓ Sex
- ✓ Diagnosis
- ✓ Previous anti-TNFα
- ✓ Duration
- ✓ Dose variation
- ✓ Analytical parameters
  - ✓ Haemoglobin (Hb)
  - ✓ C-reactive protein (CRP)
  - ✓ Faecal calprotectine (FCP)

Evaluation

- ✓ **Efficacy**: haemoglobin and CRP variation during induction and maintenance, and FCP reduction
- ✓ **Safety**: reported treatment-emergent adverse events
- ✓ **Economic impact**: drug patient-year cost.

RESULTS

Demographic characteristics

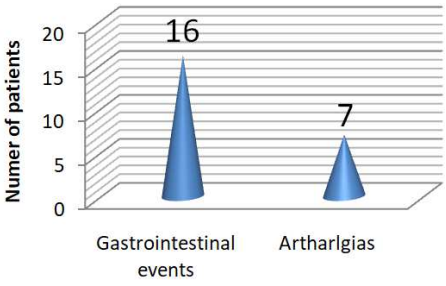
Patients	N=41
Age	46.6 years (19-76)
Sex	26 man (63%)
Diagnosis	16 UC, 19 CD
Previous treatment	85% anti-TNFα (88% infliximab)
Mean duration	10.4 months (1-30)
Dose variation	14 required a maintenance dose variation to every 4-6 weeks

Efficacy

Variable	Baseline levels	Induction improvment	Maintenance improvment
Hb	13,3 mg/dl	0,2 mg/dl	0,3 mg/dl
CRP	18,5 mg/L	6,4 mg/L	7,7 mg/L

Average **FCP** reduction was 22.4% from baseline levels to values at the end of the study

Safety



Adverse events reported

Treatment was discontinued in **2 patients** due to lack of efficacy

Economic impact

	Estimated patient- year cost
First year	**18.259€**
Following years	**14.202 €**

CONCLUSION

- Vedolizumab provides an **additional therapy** for patients with an inadequate response or were intolerant to anti-TNFα.
- Effectiveness outcomes in our clinical setting were within the percentages presented in clinical trials either in induction or maintenance, showing a similar safety profile to other biological treatments and to that described in clinical trials.