PERSISTENCE OF BIOSIMILAR TREATMENT FOR IMMUNE MEDIATED INFLAMMATORY DISEASES IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Maintaining persistence is a key element in the pharmacotherapy follow-up of immune mediated inflammatory diseases (IMID). Adverse effects may be one of the main causes of discontinuing.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To analyze persistence as an effectiveness and safety's indicator by different biosimilars for IMID in clinical practice.

MATERIALS AND METHODES

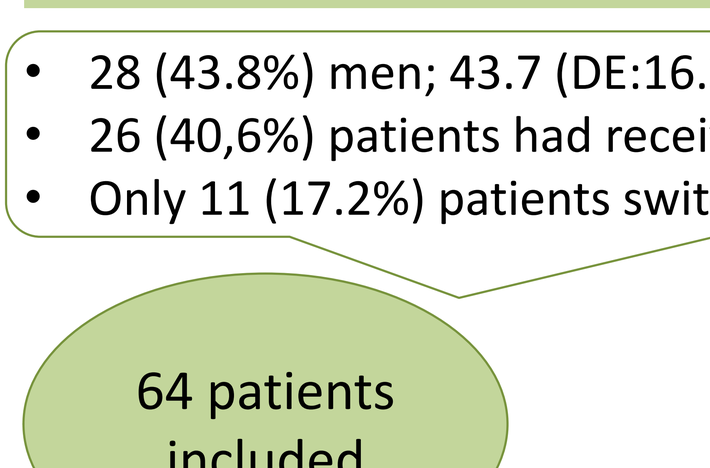
Retrospective study conducted in a regional hospital with a reference area of 110,000 inhabitants and 230 biological treatments (BT).
All patients with an IMID who had received biosimilar of infliximab, etanercept or adalimumab from first biosimilar's entry at the pharmacotherapeutics guide until February 2020 were included. Variables studied were demographic data (gender, age), medical speciality, previous treatments, and persistance with the biosimilar. Reason for discontinuation and activity of the disease was registered.
Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS Statistics v22.

RESULTS

- 28 (43.8%) men; 43.7 (DE:16.3) years old
- 26 (40,6%) patients had received previous BT; 53,8 % with an anti-TNF
- Only 11 (17.2%) patients switched from the original to the biosimilar drug

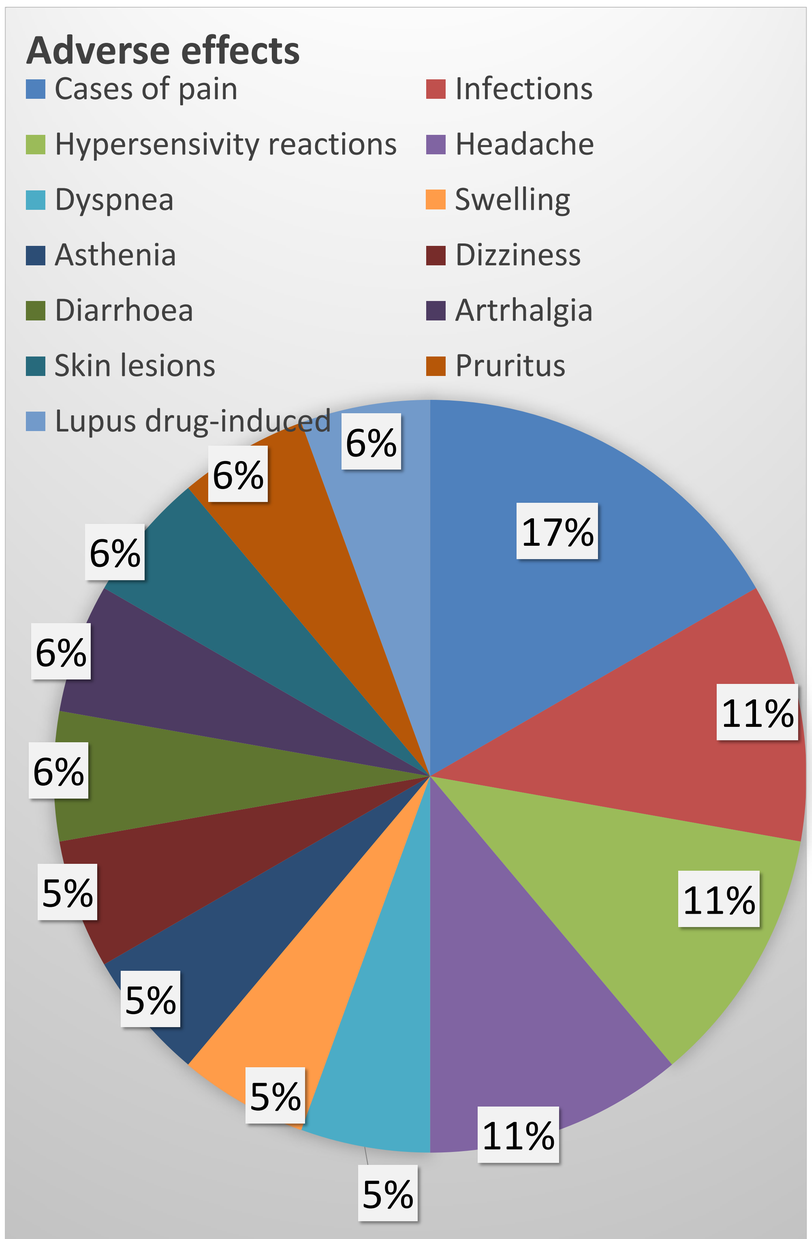
64 patients included

Distribution by medical speciality



Treatment remained active in 33 (51,6%) patients	Treatment was stopped or changed in 31 (48,4%) patients
15 infliximab 9 adalimumab 9 etanercept	13 infliximab 6 adalimumab 12 etanercept
27 (81.8%) in remission 3 (9.1%) low activity 3 (9.1%) moderate activity Persistence: 55 (39.6) weeks	14 (45.2%) were adverse effects 14 (45.2%) inefficacy 3 (9.6%) other reasons. Persistence: 26 (31.2) weeks

Adverse effects



CONCLUSIONS

- Patients that change or stopped biosimilar had a persistence of only 6 months.
- Most common causes of changing or stopping the biosimilar were adverse effects and inefficacy.
- Regarding adverse effects, 50% were subjective symptoms. A possible nocebo effect could not be discarded.
- Patients who continued with biosimilar had a persistence of more than one year and mostly were in remission.