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Background and importance

Real world use of ustekinumab in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) influence real costs of treatment.

Aim and objectives

To evaluate the effectiveness of ustekinumab in terms of persistence, doses dispensed and economic annual impact per patient in real-world clinical practice.

Material and methods

Retrospective review of patients diagnosed with IBD that started treatment with ustekinumab from 01/01/2018 to 06/30/2022. Follow-up was carried out until 06/30/2023. Variables collected: sex, weight, height, age, diagnosis, prior biologic or JAK-inhibitor(iJAK) therapies, time in treatment with ustekinumab, reason for discontinuation and cumulative dose dispensed during the follow-up period.

Data were collected from the electronic health and pharmacy dispensing record.

THERAPEUTIC VARIABLES		
Persistence of treatment for	Median annual cost of	
12 months	treatment	

Results

Fifty-nine patients were included

ANTHROPOMETRIC VARIABLES

Men 50.8% (n=30)

Crohn's disease 84.7% (n=50)

Mean age 46 (14.3) years

Mean weight 67 (14) kg

Mean height 168 (8.9) cm

POSOLOGY	DOSE	INCREASE
Real	783.5 mg	

Twelve months persistence was 76,3% (n=45)

REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION

Secondary failure 42.8% (n=6)

Primary failure 28,6% (n=4)

Side effects 14,2% (n=2)

Others 14,2% (n=2)

POSOLOGY	ANNUAL COST	INCREASE
Real	18102.€	-

90mg/8weeks	585 mg	33%
90mg/12weeks	387 mg	102%

90mg/8weeks	15027.3€	20.4%
90mg/12weeks	9941€	82.1%

Conclusion and relevance

Doses-escalation is common clinical practice in IBD with ustekinumab. Consequently, this has important implications for real costs.

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