

ANTIFIBROTICS IN IDIOPATHIC PULMONARY FIBROSIS MANAGEMENT: PIRFENIDONE AND NINTEDANIB

M. MUÑOZ BURGOS, M. MEJIAS TRUEBA, T. DESONGLES CORRALES
Hospital Universitario Virgen del Rocío. Seville. Spain.

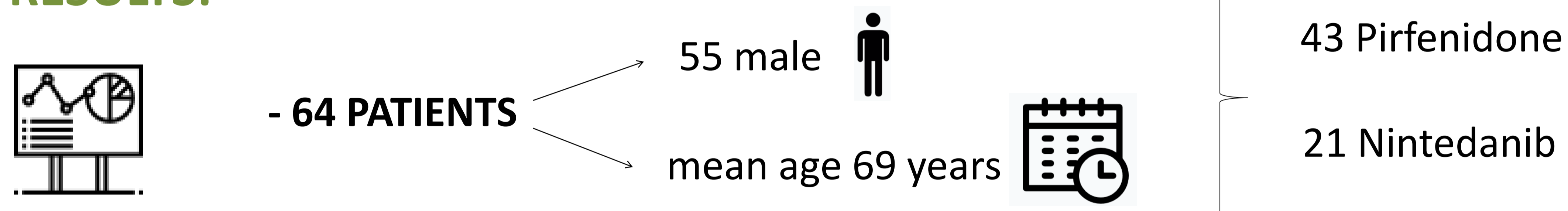
OBJECTIVE:

To evaluate the efficacy and safety of the antifibrotic treatment with pirfenidone or nintedanib in patients affected by IPF.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

- **Design:** observational retrospective study.
- **Treatment:** pirfenidone or nintedanib.
- **Variables collected:** sex, age, previous treatment, start date of antifibrotic treatment, requirement of dose reduction, number of exacerbation since treatment initiation, initial and final forced vital capacity (FVC), adverse effects.
- **Efficacy:** comparing the initial and final FVC values.
- **Safety:** adverse events reported.

RESULTS:

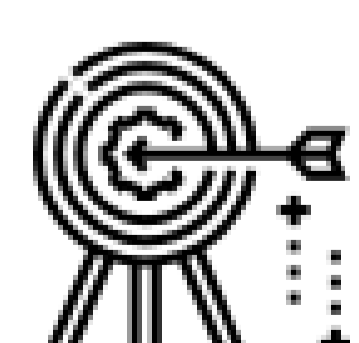


- Patients with Pirfenidone: 16 had no previous treatment.

-Patients with Nintedanib: 8 had received Pirfenidone before Nintedanib.

	PIRFENIDONE	NINTEDANIB
Median duration of treatment (months)	11 (3-47)	19 (3-46)
FVC initial value (%)	72.7	71.6
FVC final value (%)	79	69.4
Dose reduction	1 patient	-
Stop treatment	-	1 patient
Exacerbation since initiation	3 patients	2 patients

ADVERSE EVENTS	PIRFENIDONE	NINTEDANIB
Dyspnea	20	
Dry cough	12	
Photosensitivity	7	
Diarrhoea		11
Weight loss		7
Increase of the glutamic transaminase		6



CONCLUSION:

Pirfenidone obtained worse results in terms of efficacy and safety. Nintedanib stabilized the spirometric profile and was tolerated better than pirfenidone. Although they do not result in a significant FVC elevation and they have an important side-effect profile, both antifibrotic drugs provide a treatment alternative for many patients with IPF.

