

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF VEDOLIZUMAB FOR THE TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

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OBJECTIVES

Background: vedolizumab seems to be an alternative in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), but it needs Real World Data to assess its real utility.

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of vedolizumab in patients with IBD in clinical practice and secondly, in patients with dose intensification

METHODS

Design: retrospective observational study

Inclusion criteria:

- ✓ Age ≥ 18 years
- ✓ IBD (including Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis)
- ✓ Treated with vedolizumab for at least 12 months

Period of study: December 2014 to September 2018

VARIABLES

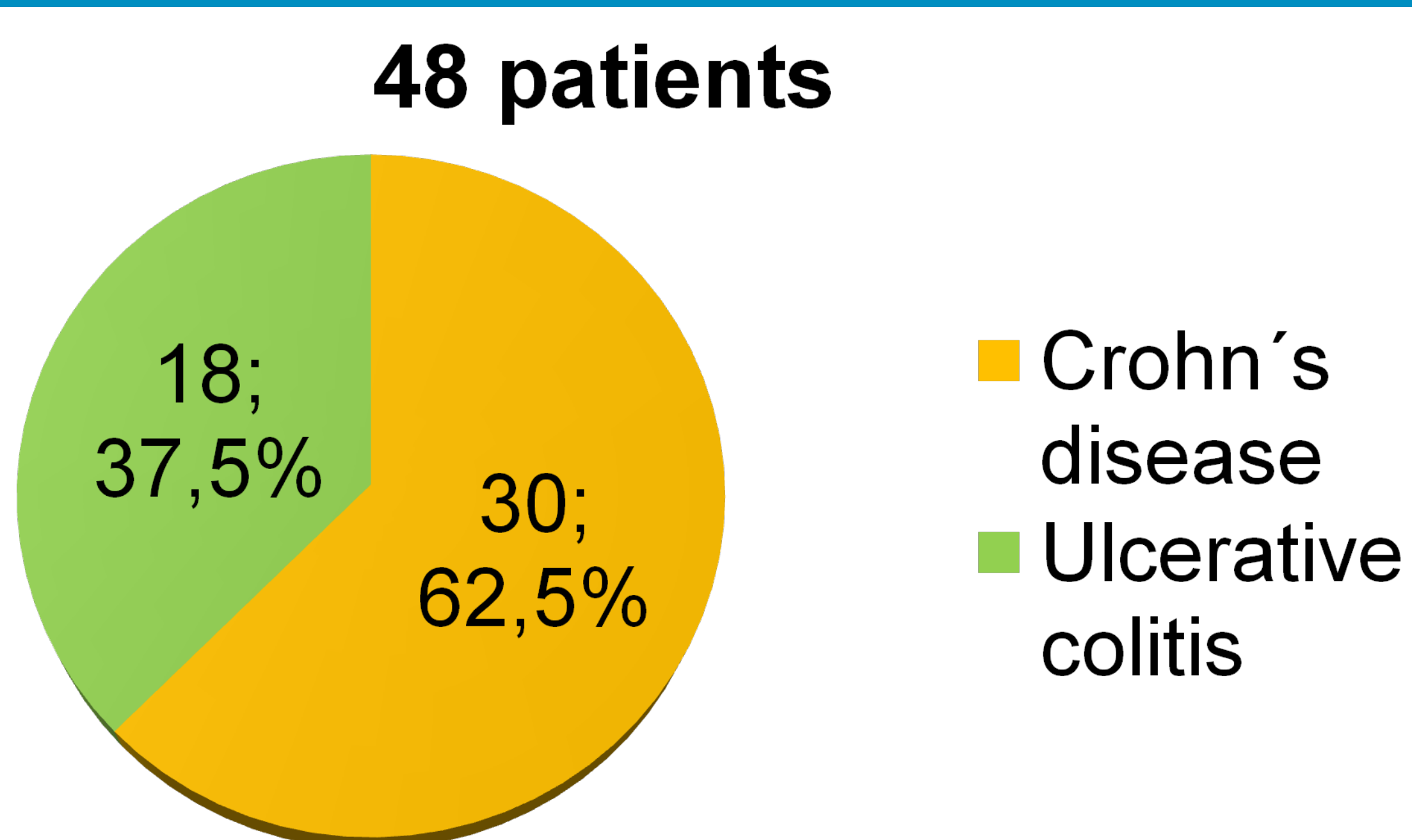
1. Age
2. Gender
3. Previous anti-TNF treatments
4. Duration of treatment with vedolizumab
5. Dose intensification

6. **Effectiveness**, assessed as **clinical remission (CR)*** in the induction period (IP) week 6 and in the maintenance period (MP) week 52

*Crohn's disease: Harvey-Bradshaw Index (HBI) ≤ 4
Ulcerative colitis: Mayo Score (MS) ≤ 2

7. **Drug safety**, assessed as incidence of drug related adverse events (AE) reported by the physician and/or the pharmacist

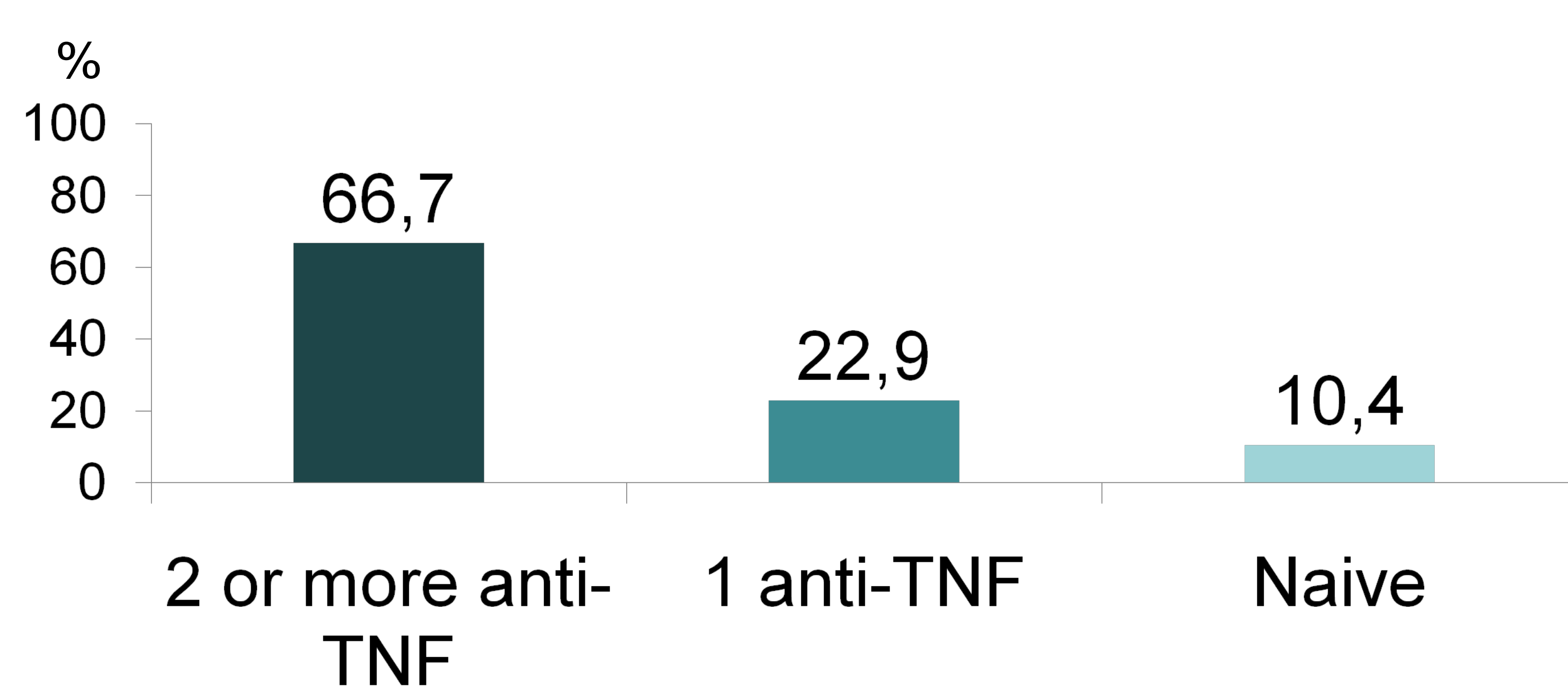
RESULTS



Median age **43,5 years** (IQR = 19,5)

Median duration of treatment **2,0 years** (IQR = 0,8)

33,3% of patients required dose intensification



	% of patients	Total	Intensification	No intensification
Effectiveness (CR)		IP: 20,8 MP: 50	47,4	51,7
Safety (grade 1 or 2 AE)		27,1	36,8	20,7

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions: vedolizumab has shown to be a mildly effective drug in clinical practice for the treatment of IBD and well-tolerated

Patients with dose intensification experienced similar response but a higher AE incidence

