

EVALUATION OF THE INCIDENCE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTI-TNF- α DRUGS DOSE INTENSIFICATION IN CROHN'S DISEASE PATIENTS

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PURPOSE

There are approved two biological drugs, **infliximab and adalimumab** for the treatment of Crohn's disease (CD). For patients who lose their initial response, consideration can be given to dose intensification (DI) to regain therapeutic benefit.

OBJECTIVE

Evaluation of incidence and effectiveness of DI of infliximab and adalimumab in CD patients, primary responders.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Observational retrospective study in a second level hospital, that included patients with CD on treatment with infliximab or adalimumab, from January 2004 to December 2013, and who responded to an induction regimen of the anti-TNF- α drug
- The **effectiveness** of DI was determined through the **incidence of maintaining response to anti-TNF- α drugs at intensified dose**.
- The effectiveness and the incidence of DI were calculated as the percentage of *patient-year of follow-up*.

VARIABLES COLLECTED

- Anti-TNF- α drug (Infliximab or Adalimumab).
- Patient's response.
- Requirement of Dose Intensification.
- Time of follow-up.

RESULTS

- ✓ **40** primary responders to infliximab and **15** to adalimumab were included, which provided 125.2 and 23.1 patient-years follow-up, respectively.

	INFLIXIMAB	ADALIMUMAB
PRIMARY RESPONDERS	40	15
INCIDENCE OF DOSE INTENSIFICATION (per patient-year)	11/125,2 (8.8%)	2/23,1 (8.6%)
TIME WITH INTENSIFIED TREATMENT (patient-years follow up)	18%	5.3%
INCIDENCE OF MAINTAINING RESPONSE WITH DOSE INTENSIFICATION (per patient-year)	16% (3/18.8)	37,7% (2/5.3)

- ✓ The incidence of patients that required DI of infliximab was 8.8% (11/125.2) per patient-year and for adalimumab 8.6% (2/23.1) per patient-year.

- ✓ The time with intensified treatment provided 18.8% and 5.3% patient-years follow-up, for infliximab and adalimumab, respectively.
- ✓ **The incidence of maintaining response to intensified doses of the drugs was 16% (3/18.8) per patient-year for infliximab and 37.7% (2/5.3) per patient-year for adalimumab.**

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ The incidence of patients that required DI was similar for both drugs and it was less than 10% per patient-year.
- ✓ The effectiveness of DI was relatively low, due to the fact that the incidence of maintaining response to DI was less than 40% per patient-year.
- ✓ In other studies (Gisbert and Billioud et al), the result of the incidence of infliximab DI, was similar to our results (13% per patient-year) and the annual risk for DI of adalimumab was longer (24.8% per patient-year).

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