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INFLUENCE OF JAK1 GENE POLYMORPHISMS ON TREATMENT RESPONSE TO JAK INHIBITORS IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS.

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JAK inhibitors (JAKi) block the JAK-STAT pathway, crucial in immune cell regulation. Genetic variations in JAK1 may influence treatment outcomes in rheumatoid arthritis (RA), highlighting the importance of understanding individual genetic profiles to optimize therapeutic response to these drugs.

Evaluate the role of SNPs (rs2230587, rs310241, rs2230588) in JAK1 on response to JAK inhibitors (upadacitinib, baricitinib, tofacitinib, and filgotinib) in RA patients.

METHODOLOGY

- Study Design: Ambispective observational cohort study of 41 RA patients.
- Data Collection: Electronic prescriptions and medical records; genotyping via Taqman PCR Real-Time.
- Variables:
 - o Quantitative: Age, Body mass index (BMI), disease duration, previous biologic therapies, treatment duration, Disease Activity measures (DAS28) at 0, 3, 6, 12 months.
 - o **Qualitative:** Sex, first JAKi used, treatment discontinuation, dose changes.
- Analysis: R Commander.



RESULTS



KEY GENOTYPE ASSOCIATIONS WITH TREATMENT RESPONSE.

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

- 41 patients analyzed: 32 women
- Median age: 53.5 years (47.7-60.5)
- Median BMI: 27.6(24.4-33.3)
- Median disease duration: 11 years (6.7-20)
- Prior biologic therapies: 2 (1-3.2)
- Median treatment duration: 21 months (13-40)

TREATMENT DETAILS

- JAKi distribution
- tofacitinib (14/41)
- baricitinib (12/41)

- rs2230587-AG genotype: Higher EULAR response (p=0.032, OR=12).
- rs2230588-CC genotype: Enhanced response (p=0.022, OR=9).
- rs310241-GG genotype: Associated with remission (p=0.036, OR=1.85).
- upadacitinib (10/41)
- o filgotinib (5/41).
- Treatment discontinuations: 16 patients.
- Dose adjustments: 6 patients.

CONCLUSION

EULAR response to JAKi drugs was associated with different SNPs of the JAK1 gene. Nonetheless, further studies with large cohorts have to be performed to confirm these data in order to apply personalized medicine in clinical practice routine.