EFFECTIVENESS OF OBETICOLIC ACID TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH PRIMARY BILIARY CHOLANGITIS

INTRODUCTION

Obeticolic acid (OCA) alone or in combination with ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA) for the treatment of Primary Biliary Cholangitis (PBC) in patients with an inadequate response after one year of treatment with UDCA.

PURPOSE

To evaluate the efficacy of OCA in patients with PBC based on different biochemical response parameters.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Observational, descriptive and retrospective study was carried out in three third-level hospitals in the Canary Islands.
- Based on the Farmatools® e-prescribing program.
- 30 patients with diagnosis of PBC undergoing OCA treatment for at least 3 months were selected.
- Clinical data: sex, age, date of initiation with OCA.
- Analytical data extracted from the electronic medical record: Drago AE ® and SAP ®): Alkaline phosphatase (AF), total bilirubin (BT), gamma glutamyltransferase (GGT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) at the beginning and every 12 weeks of treatment.
- Statistical analysis: Microsoft Excel ®.

RESULTS

- 19 patients reached one year of treatment: in 79% AF and AST were reduced by 46% and 28%, respectively; 32% decreased BB by 30%; GGT decreased in 84% of patients by 68% and ALT decreased in 100% by 38%.

CONCLUSION

According to the literature, the OCA has improved the analytical parameters of the analyzed sample demonstrating effectiveness in the treatment of PBC in patients who have no previously responded to UDCA therapy.

References: Obeticholic Acid Therapeutic Positioning Report (Ocaliva®) in primary biliary cholangitis.