BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE
Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a chronic and progressive disease. Antifibrotic drugs (pirfenidone and nintedanib) is characterized by a high incidence of adverse effects (AE) that together with the progression of the disease make therapeutic persistence difficult.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES
Compare pirfenidone and nintedanib in terms of:
- Effectiveness
- Safety
- Durability of treatment

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Retrospective observational study of patients treated with pirfenidone and/or nintedanib from November 2012 to May 2021, conducted in a tertiary hospital.

Variables collected:
- Age
- Sex
- Forced vital capacity (FVC)
- Duration of treatment
- Dose
- Reason for suspension
- Adverse effects
- Adherence

Effectiveness was measured as a <10% reduction in FVC at 12 and 24 months.

RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Pirfenidone (N=83)</th>
<th>Nintedanib (N=58)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage men(%)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (mean)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dose reductions(%)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switched drugs(%)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse effects(%)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adherence(%)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROGRESSION
The percentage of patients who progressed
- Pirfenidone: 38%  p= 0.13
- Nintedanib: 23%

The speed of progression (within the first 12 months)
- Pirfenidone: 73%  p<0.05
- Nintedanib: 38%

REASONS FOR SUSPENSION

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE
Pirfenidone and nintedanib have a very similar safety and durability profile, it seems that with pirfenidone a greater number of patients progress and do so faster, however larger sample size studies would be necessary to achieve statistical significance.