EXPERIENCE WITH TOFACITINIB AND BARICITINIB IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

BACKGROUND
Tofacitinib and baricitinib were recently approved for rheumatoid arthritis (RA) treatment. This was a breakthrough because of their oral administration and new mechanism of action.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES
To analyse tofacitinib and baricitinib treatment for RA and adverse effects (AE) after starting treatment in a second level hospital.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Retrospective observational study was conducted in all patients starting baricitinib and tofacitinib treatment until September 2019.

RESULTS
N= 47
26 Baricitinib
21 Tofacitinib
12.8% men
57±12.6 year
100% had received any DMARD
55.3% had received any biologic agent

8 patients with Baricitinib; 15 EAs
7 patients with Tofacitinib; 11 EAs

BARICITINIB EAs DETECTED
- hair loss
- arthralgia
- anxiety
- headache
- esophageal candidiasis
- skin and mucous lesions
- changes in BP
- fatigue
- URTI

TOFACITINIB EAs DETECTED
- changes in BP
- blurred vision
- insomnia
- pruritus
- joint swelling
- herpes infection
- respiratory infection
- headache
- fatigue

Treatment suspension
6 Baricitinib
4 for EAs
2 for non improvement

4 Tofacitinib
0 for EAs
4 for non improvement

CONCLUSIONS
The population that started treatment with tofacitinib and baricitinib were mostly middle aged women with at least one previous treatment with DMARD. More than half of the patients had received some biologic previously. In spite of the limitations of this study (probable underestimation of AEs), tofacitinib and baricitinib showed an acceptable profile of adverse reactions, similar to those described on both technical data sheets.