EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF VEDOLIZUMAB FOR THE TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE


Servicio de Farmacia. Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón. Instituto de Investigación Sanitaria Gregorio Marañón (IISGM). Madrid, España

OBJECTIVES

Background: vedolizumab seems to be an alternative in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), but it needs Real World Data to assess its real utility.

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of vedolizumab in patients with IBD in clinical practice and secondly, in patients with dose intensification

METHODS

Design: retrospective observational study

Inclusion criteria:
✓ Age ≥18 years
✓ IBD (including Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis)
✓ Treated with vedolizumab for at least 12 months

Period of study: December 2014 to September 2018

RESULTS

48 patients

Crohn’s disease: 30; 62.5%
Ulcerative colitis: 18; 37.5%

Median age 43,5 years (IQR = 19,5)
Median duration of treatment 2,0 years (IQR = 0,8)
33,3% of patients required dose intensification

6. Effectiveness, assessed as clinical remission (CR)* in the induction period (IP) week 6 and in the maintenance period (MP) week 52

*Crohn’s disease: Harvey-Bradshaw Index (HBI) ≤4
Ulcerative colitis: Mayo Score (MS)≤2

7. Drug safety, assessed as incidence of drug related adverse events (AE) reported by the physician and/or the pharmacist

% of patients | Total | Intensification | No intensification
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Effectiveness (CR) | IP: 20,8 | MP: 50 | 47,4 | 51,7
Safety (grade 1 or 2 AE) | 27,1 | 36,8 | 20,7

Conclusions: vedolizumab has shown to be a midly effective drug in clinical practice for the treatment of IBD and well-tolerated
Patients with dose intensification experienced similar response but a higher AE incidence