

CLINICAL EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF ANTI-TNF THERAPY IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE IN THE ELDERLY: A UK TERTIARY REFERRAL CENTRE EXPERIENCE



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Introduction

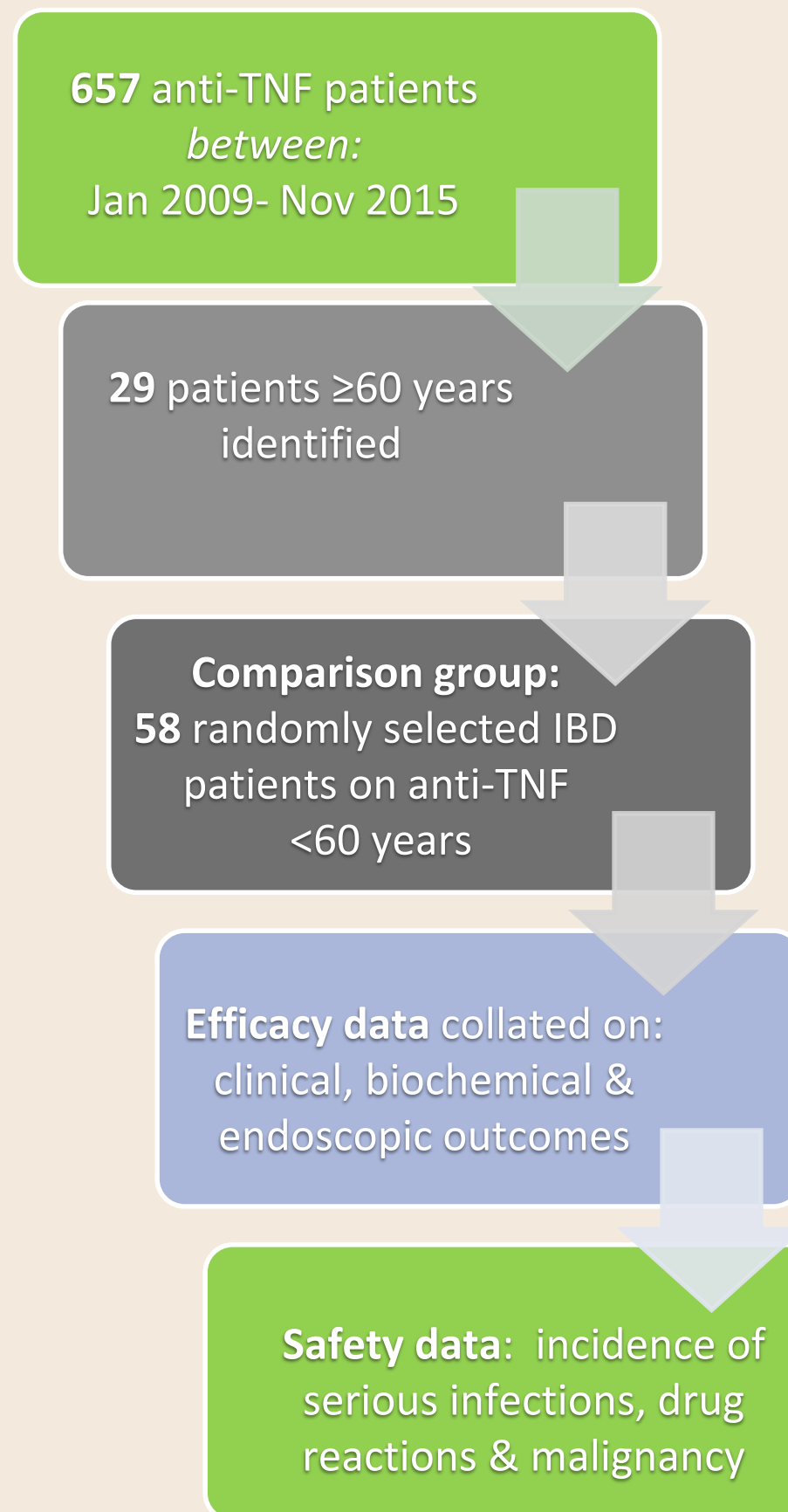
- Older (≥65) patients are often excluded from clinical trials.
- Little real life data exists on the safety and efficacy of anti-TNF in this group.
- Considerations when using immunosuppressive drugs in the older cohort include:
 - Increased risk of drug interactions with polypharmacy
 - Reduced drug metabolism
 - Innate immune system senescence and increased risk of infections
 - Increased risk of malignancy

Objectives

Primary endpoint: Week 14 and week 54 steroid free clinical remission (HBI<5 or SCCAI<3)

Secondary endpoint: proportion of patients remaining on anti-TNF at the end of follow up

Methods



Results

	< 60 years n= 58	≥ 60 years n= 29
Wk 14 steroid free remission	28/41 (68.3%)	8/16 (50%)
Wk 54 steroid free remission	24/40 (60%)	8/15 (53.3%)
Patients on anti-TNF at end of follow up	38/58 (65.5%)	12/29 (41.4%) <i>p<0.05</i>
Reasons for stopping anti-TNF	8 primary non-response 7 secondary loss of response 1 infusion reaction 1 remission 2 infections 1 non-adherence	4 primary non-response 5 secondary loss of response 1 infusion reaction 1 remission 1 infection 1 cancer (colorectal) 2 side effects 2 non adherence
Anti-drug antibodies	3/58 (5.2%) – 3 IFX	4/29 (13.8%) -3 IFX, 1 ADA
Adverse events	3/58 (5.2%) 1 cancer (testicular) 1 infusion reaction 1 infection	7/29 (24%) 3 cancers (colorectal, prostate & thyroid) 1 perforation 1 infusion reaction 2 infections

Conclusion

- Similar clinical efficacy between both groups.
- In the ≥ 60 group there were:
 1. More adverse events, including new cancers
 2. Significantly higher rate of anti-TNF discontinuation
 3. More anti-drug antibodies