Medical Management of Ulcerative Colitis in Modern Era

Parambir S. Dulai, MD
Associate Professor of Medicine
Director of GI Clinical Trials
Director of Precision Medicine
Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology
Feinberg School of Medicine Northwestern University

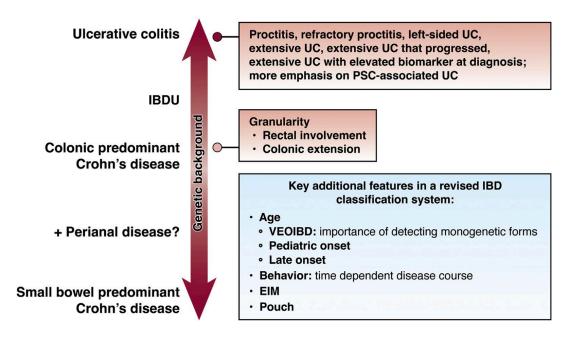
Disclosures

 Abbvie, Abivax, Adiso, Alimentiv, Bristol Meyer Squibb, Celltrion, Genentech, Geneoscopy, Janssen, Pfizer, Takeda

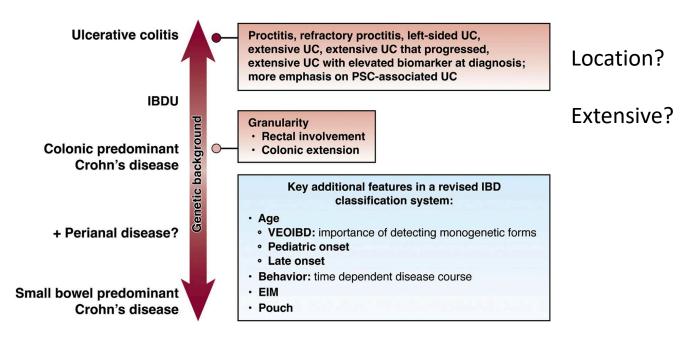
Objectives

- How do we currently 'bucket' UC?
- How do treatments compare across key phenotypic features or subgroups of UC?
- Can we personalize decisions using clinical phenotypes in routine practice?
- What is coming down the pipeline?

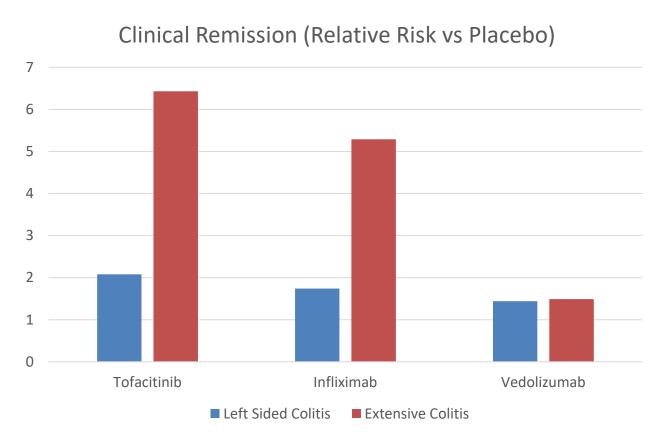
Set of observable characteristics of an individual resulting from the interaction of its genotype with the environment



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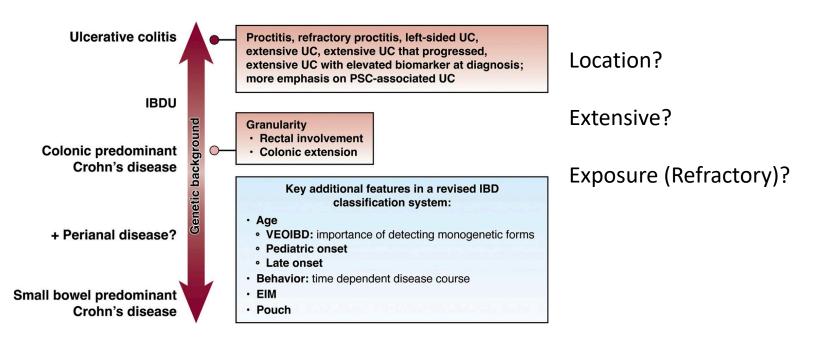


Comparative Effectiveness of Biologics and Small Molecules based on Disease Extent in UC

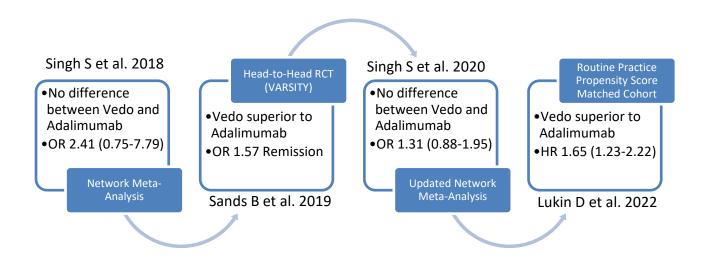


Patient level meta-analysis of phase 3 trial programs – Disease extent an effect modifier of treatment response, with Infliximab and Tofacitinib being favored in extensive colitis

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UC Vedo vs. anti-TNF

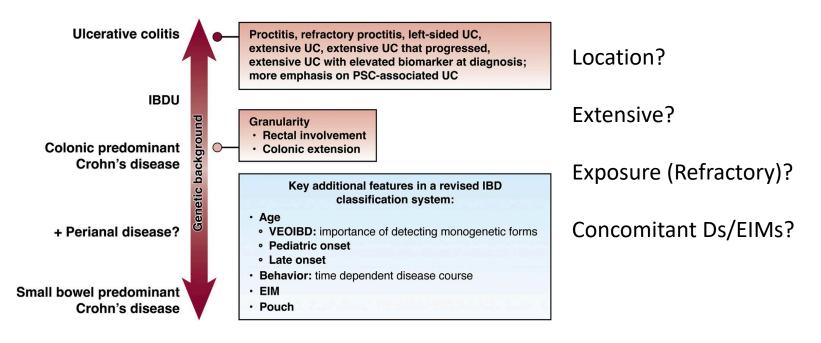


- Network meta-analysis failed to identify a significant difference (when one exists)
- Network meta-analysis remained non-significant after including head-to-head trial
- Patient level data with propensity score matching (VICTORY) provided comparable estimates to the prospective head-to-head trial (VARSITY)
 - Sub-group of greatest benefits moderate activity, anti-TNF naive

Biologics and Small Molecules UC

- VARSITY Trial: Vedolizumab superior to Adalimumab
 - Anti-TNF/biologic naïve, moderate severity
- Propensity matched: Infliximab superior to Vedolizumab
 - Infliximab higher rates of 1-year remission
 - Limited to anti-TNF/biologic naïve
 - Infliximab evidence for prevention of colectomy/hospitalization
- NMA: Infliximab ranked highest efficacy first line therapy, and Upadacitinib highest second line
- NMA: Vedolizumab ranked highest safety

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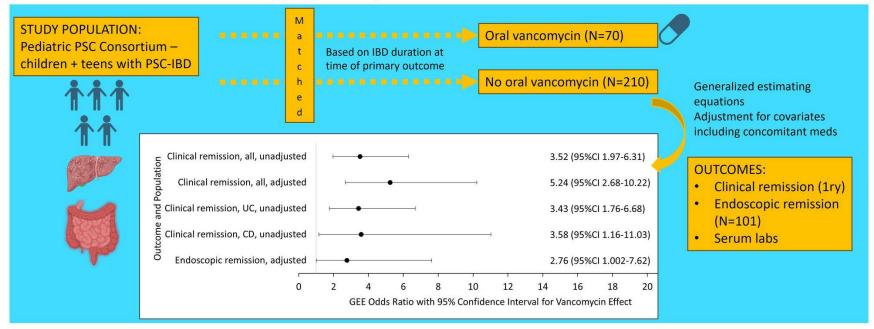


Biologics and Small Molecules for Treatment of EIMs

	Anti-TNF				Anti- Integrin	IL12/23	JAK
	IFX	ADA	CZP	GOL	VDZ	UST	TOF/UPA
Arthritis							
SpA							
PG							
Uveitis							
EN							

PSC-IBD

Oral vancomycin is associated with improved inflammatory bowel disease clinical outcomes in primary sclerosing cholangitis-associated inflammatory bowel disease (PSC-IBD): A matched analysis from the Paediatric PSC Consortium

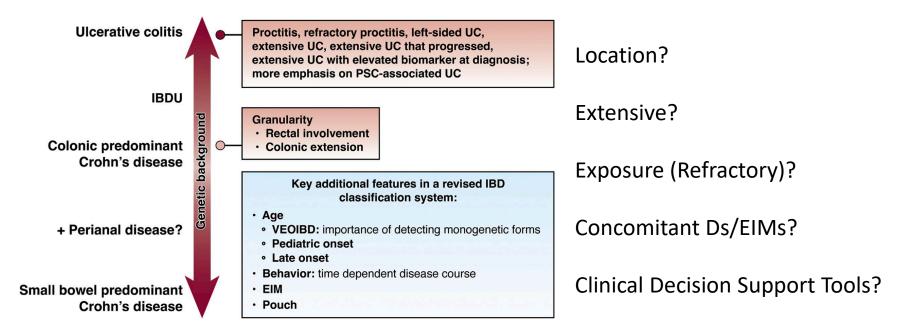


Ricciuto, et al. Aliment. Pharmacol. Ther.



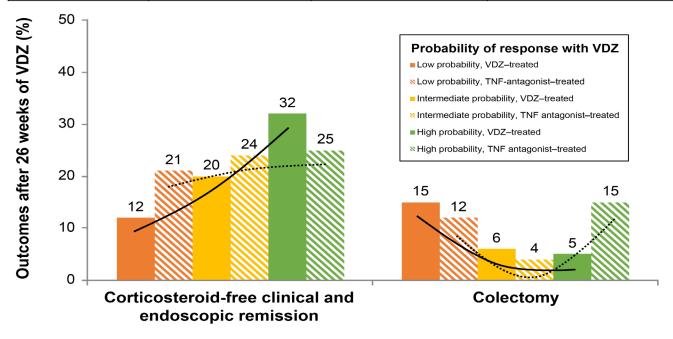
Northwestern Ricciuto et al. AP&T 2024

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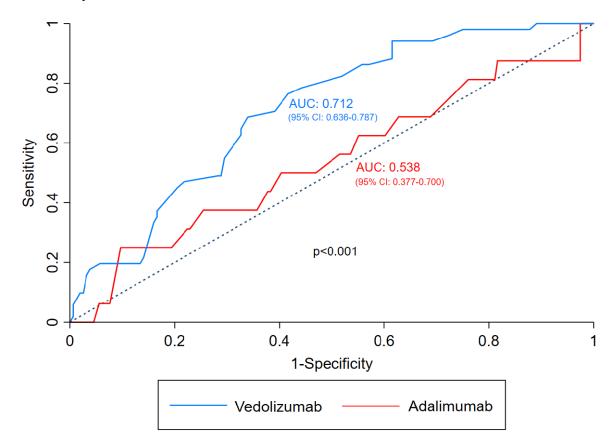
VICTORY cohort treatment outcomes stratified by UC CDST

Disease duration ≥2 years	No prior TNF antagonist	Baseline endoscopy moderate activity	Baseline albumin concentration
+3 points	+3 points	+2 points	+0.65 points per unit (g/L)

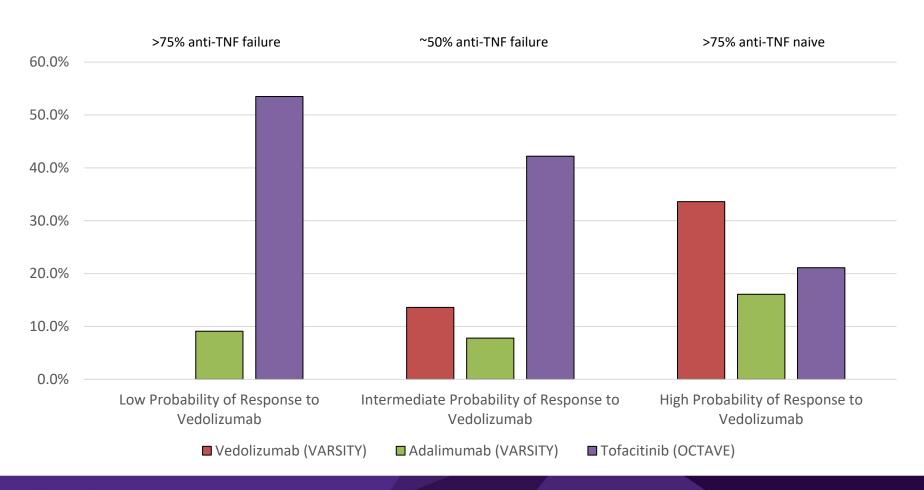


VARSITY (head-to-head RCT) validation of vedolizumab UC CDST

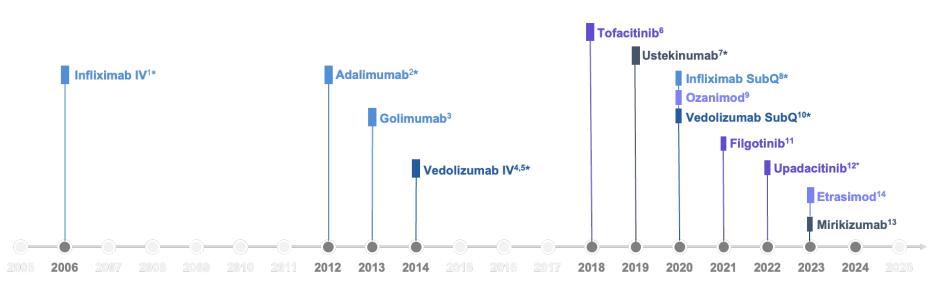
Comparative accuracy of the vedolizumab CDST for histoendoscopic mucosal improvement with vedolizumab vs adalimumab in ulcerative colitis



Vedo-UC CDST Individualized Choice of Therapy



Number of Advanced Therapies in UC is growing considerably



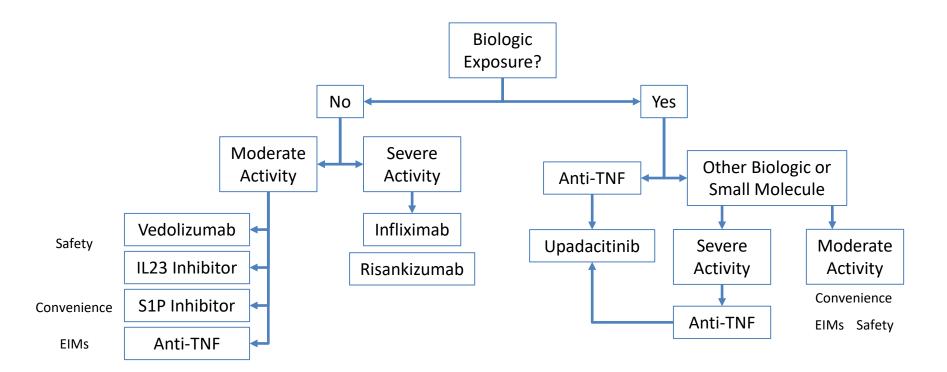
Biologics (TNF-a; integrin; IL-23/IL-12)
Small molecules (JAK inhibitors; immunomodulators)

Overall landscape is changing

	S1PR Modulator		JAK1 Inhibitors		Anti-α4β7	Anti-TNFα		Anti-IL12/23	Anti-IL23
Molecule Manufacturer US Launch Year	Zeposia® BMS 2021	Velsipity® Pfizer 2023	Xeljanz [®] Pfizer 2019	Rinvoq [®] AbbVie 2022	Entyvio [®] Takeda 2014	Remicade® Janssen 2005	Humira [®] AbbVie 2012	Stelara [®] Janssen 2019	Omvoh® Eli Lilly 2023
Molecule	ozanimod	etrasimod	tofacitinib	upadacitinib	vedolizumab	infliximab	adalimumab	ustekinumab	mirikizumab
ROA	Oral	Oral	Oral	Oral	IV	IV	SC	IV/SC	IV/SC
Pre-Initiation Requirements	ECG, Ocular, LFTs, CBC, VZV Abs	ECG, Ocular, Skin,LFTs, CBC, VZV Abs	CBC, LFT, TB	CBC, LFT, TB	None	ТВ	CBC, LFT, TB	ТВ	TB, LFT
Safety	Mild to Moderate AE	Mild to Moderate AE	Black Box Warnings	Black Box Warnings	Warning: Allergic reactions and infections	Black Box Warnings	Black Box Warnings	Warning: Allergic reactions and infections	Warning: Allergic reactions and infections
Clinical Remission Rate (Induction)	10 weeks	12 weeks	8 weeks	33% 4%	6 weeks	8 weeks	8 weeks	8 weeks	12 weeks
Clinical Remission Rate among Induction Responders (Maintenance)	52 weeks	52 weeks	52 weeks	52 weeks	52 weeks	54 weeks*	52 weeks*	52 weeks	52 weeks
	37%	49%	34% 11%	42% 12%	42% 16%	35% 17%	17% 9%	45% 26%	51% 27%

For illustrative purposes only. Not a head-to-head comparison. Differences exist between trial designs and subject characteristics, and caution should be exercised when comparing data across trials.

What's my Algorithm?



- Oral Vancomycin for PSC-UC patients (250-500mg BID)
- Concomitant IMM for anti-TNF (particularly in severe UC or those with EIMs)
- Consider utility of dose optimization attempts versus switch to alternative therapy (small molecules)

Don't reduce JAK inhibitor dose until they are in remission

Conclusion

- Clinical phenotypes can help guide decisions on treatment selection and personalization
- Need to intervene at appropriate window
- 'Matrix' of phenotypic features can be addressed with evolving decision support tools for advanced therapies
- Substantial growth in the space for UC