

Treatment Outcomes of Risankizumab Dose Escalation in Crohn's Disease



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Background

- Prior studies have described the efficacy of biologic dose escalation for treating Crohn's disease and established the treatment strategy as a mainstay of therapy
- Limited data exists evaluating the treatment outcomes of dose-escalating risankizumab, the first IL-23 inhibitor FDA-approved for the treatment of Crohn's disease

Purpose

This retrospective cohort study aimed to describe response to therapy in patients prescribed risankizumab for the treatment of Crohn's disease at a frequency greater than the FDA-approved maintenance dosing of 360mg or 180mg every 8 weeks

Methods

Design

Retrospective cohort analysis performed at Vanderbilt Health System Inflammatory Bowel Disease Clinic with an integrated health system specialty pharmacy (HSSP)

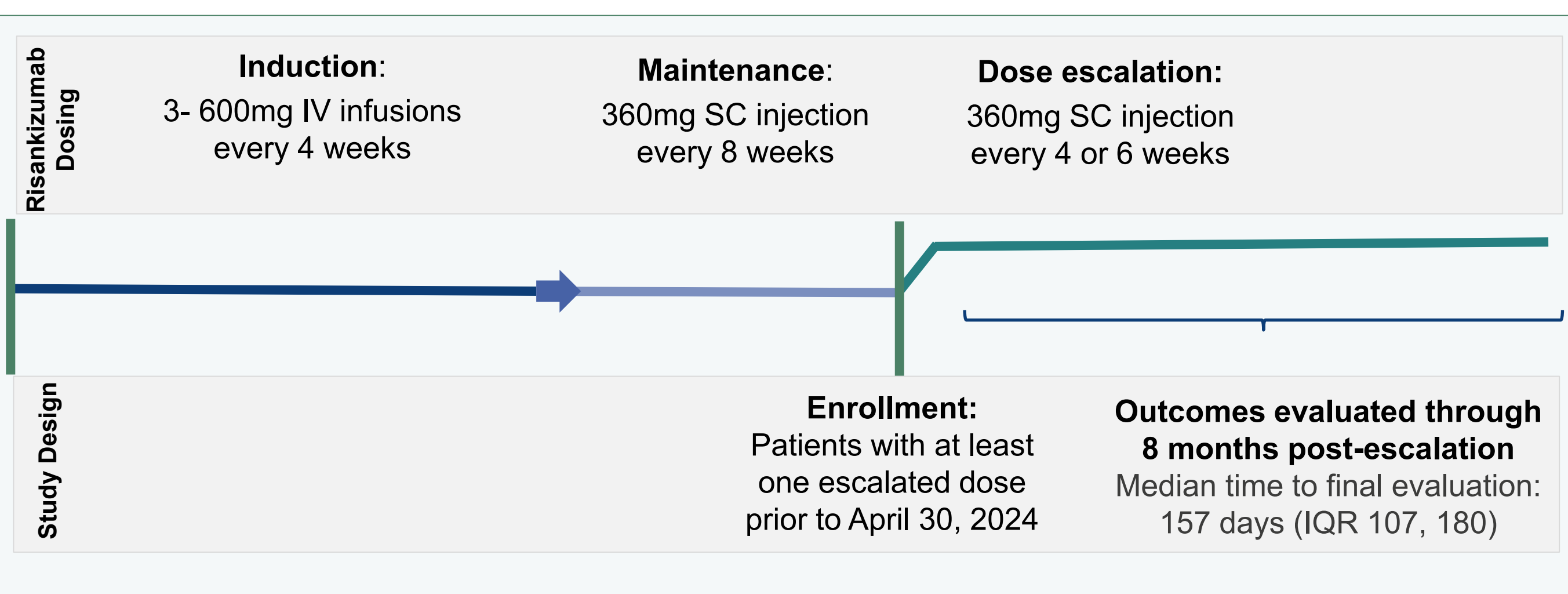
Population

Patients were included if they received at least one escalated dose of RZB between June 2022 and April 2024

Outcome Measures

- **Response to therapy:** endoscopic/symptomatic.
- **Clinical measures:** ESR, CRP, HBI, SIBDQ
- **Medication changes**

Figure 1. Study Timeline Schematic



CONCLUSION

In a heavily treatment-experienced population of patients with Crohn's disease, almost half had a clinical response to escalated dosing of risankizumab during 8 months of follow-up.

Results

Table 1. Patient Characteristics

Characteristic	Did not improve (Stable/Worsened) N=32 N (%)	Improved N=27 N (%)
Legal Sex		
Female	22 (67)	11 (33)
Male	10 (38)	16 (62)
Race		
White	28 (51)	27 (49)
Non-white	4 (10)	0 (0)
Age- median (IQR)	44 (37, 62)	39 (30, 52)
BMI- median (IQR)	28 (24, 31)	27 (22, 31)
Smoking status		
Current	6 (75)	2 (25)
Former	10 (50)	10 (50)
Never	16 (52)	15 (48)
Years from diagnosis- median (IQR)	17 (12, 25)	15 (7, 21)
Surgical History, yes	20 (57)	15 (43)
Previous AT - mean (SD)	3.4 (1.9)	2.9 (1.7)
Previous AT escalated - mean (SD)	1.5 (1.0)	1.5 (0.9)
Previous Treatments		
Infliximab	24 (57)	18 (43)
Ustekinumab	25 (61)	16 (39)
Adalimumab	23 (58)	17 (42)
Vedolizumab	19 (61)	13 (31)
Escalated dosing		
Every 4 weeks	4 (31)	9 (69)
Every 6 weeks	28 (61)	18 (39)

*Table shows characteristics of the 59 patients with 8-month follow-up

Figure 2. Overall Response to Escalation

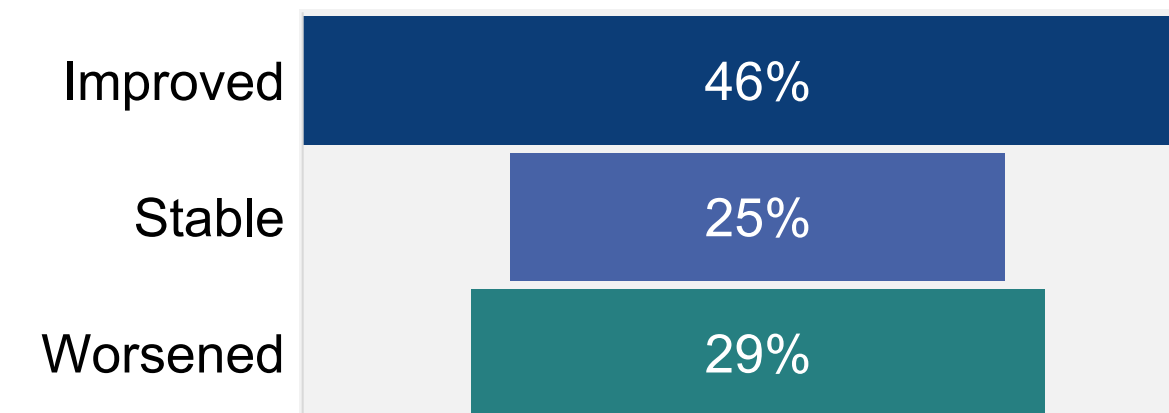
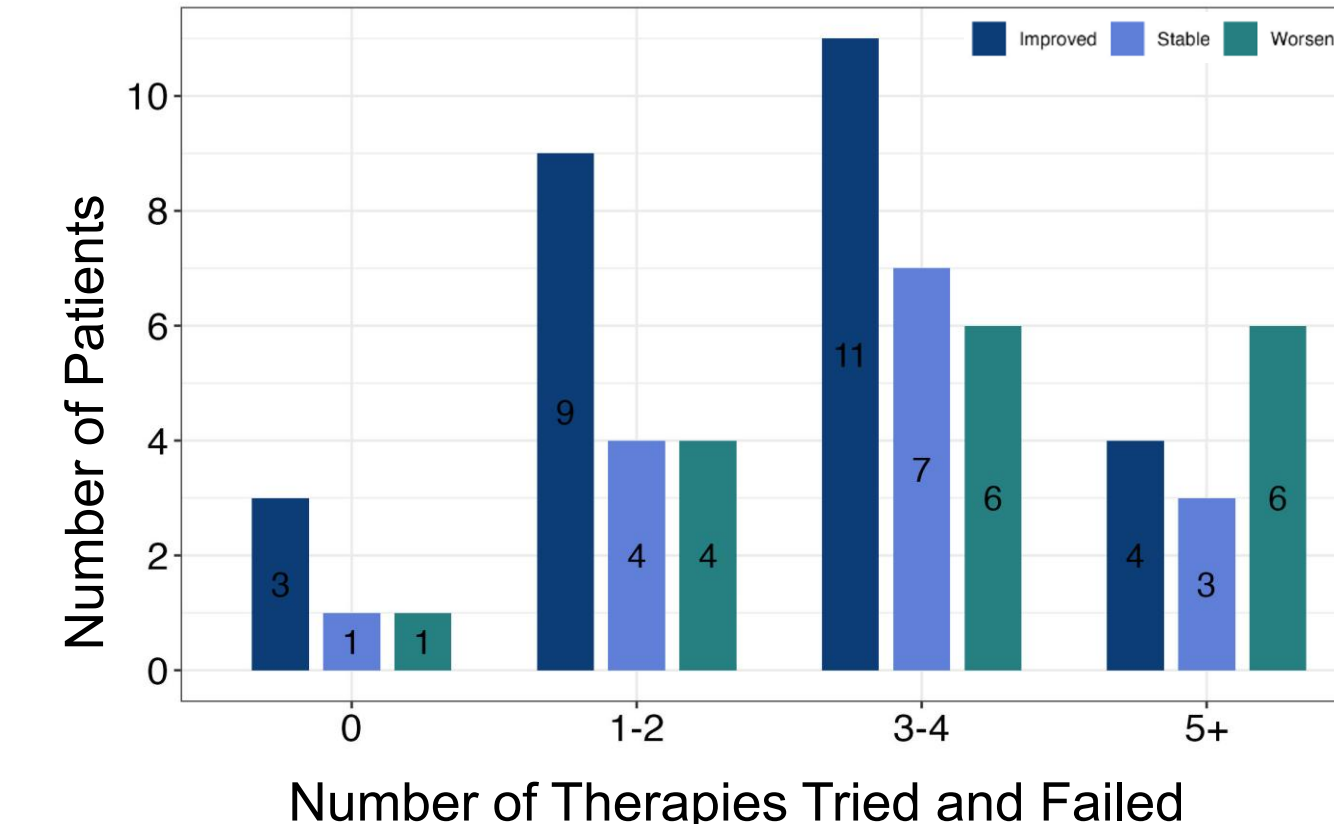


Table 2. Detailed Response to Escalation

Outcome	Detailed Journey	N (%)
Improved	Only improved	16 (27)
	Stable-improved	2 (3)
	Worsened-improved	1 (2)
	Improved-stable	6 (10)
Stable	Stable-improved-stable	2 (3)
	Only stable	13 (22)
Worsened	Worsened-stable	1 (2)
	Only worsened	12 (20)
	Stable-worsened	5 (8)

Figure 3. Improvement by Number of Therapies Tried

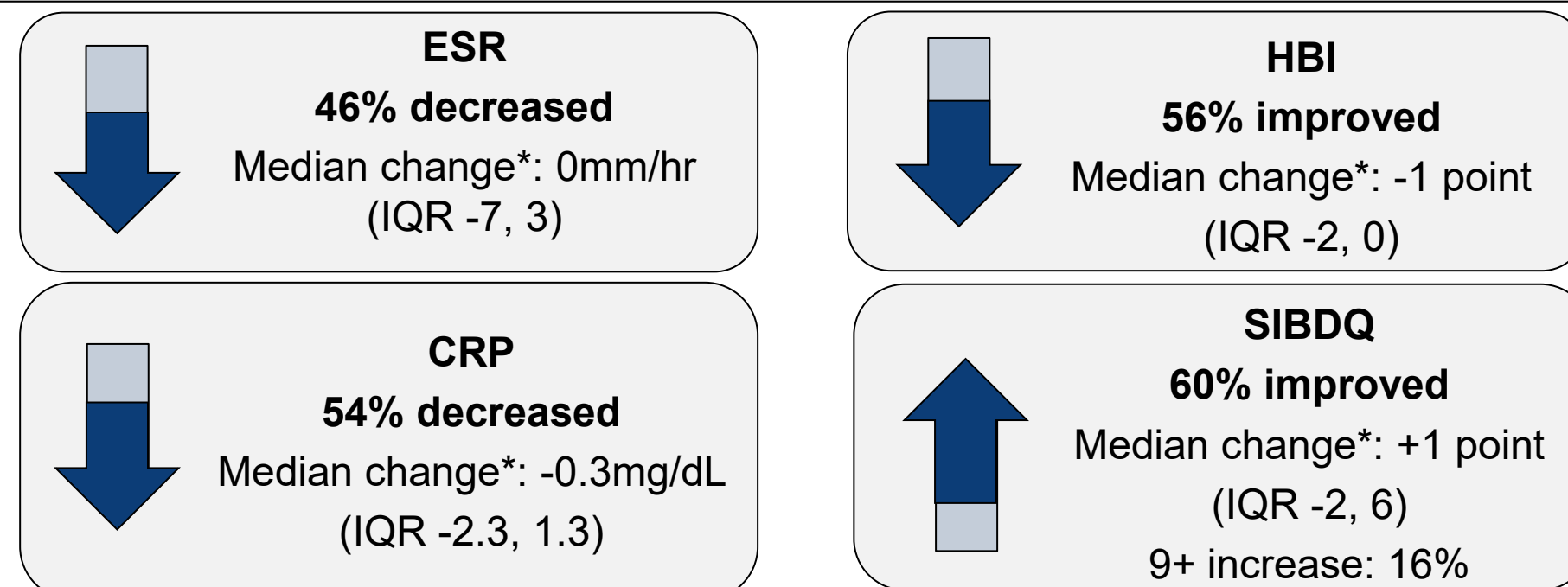


Number of Therapies Tried and Failed

In 59 patients with follow-up within 8 months, almost half improved. However, patients who had tried and failed more therapies were less likely to improve.

Improved N=27 (46%), n (%)	Stable/Worsened N=32 (54%), n (%)
No prior therapies: 3 (11)	No prior therapies: 2 (6)
1-2 previous: 9 (33)	1-2 previous: 8 (25)
3-4 previous: 11 (41)	3-4 previous: 13 (41)
5+ previous: 4 (15)	5+ previous: 9 (28)

Figure 4. Clinical Measures



Clinical measure results report if patients EVER improved within the 8 month follow-up
*Change calculated from baseline (closest prior to escalation) to best follow-up within 8 months

Figure 5. Medication Changes

