

# Assessing the Real-World Impact of Adalimumab Biosimilar Transition in Stable Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) Patients: A Three-Month Outcome Analysis

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**PURPOSE** Evaluate the patient outcomes, adverse events, and dose escalations of IBD patients stable on adalimumab originator who switch to an adalimumab biosimilar over a 3-month follow-up period

## METHODS

**Study Design**

Single-center, retrospective, cohort study

**Study Sample**

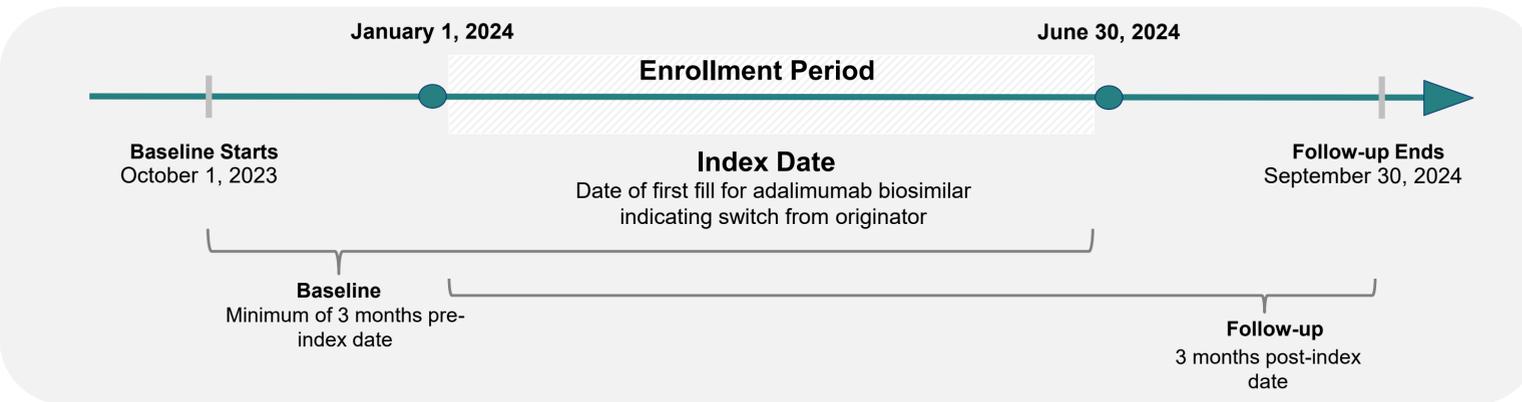
**Inclusion Criteria:** Patients who switched to an adalimumab biosimilar by a VUMC IBD provider between 1/1/24-6/30/24 and had been stable on originator (same dose and frequency with no dose escalations) for at least 3 months prior to switch

**Exclusion Criteria:** Patient never initiated biosimilar or lost to follow-up within 6 months of index date

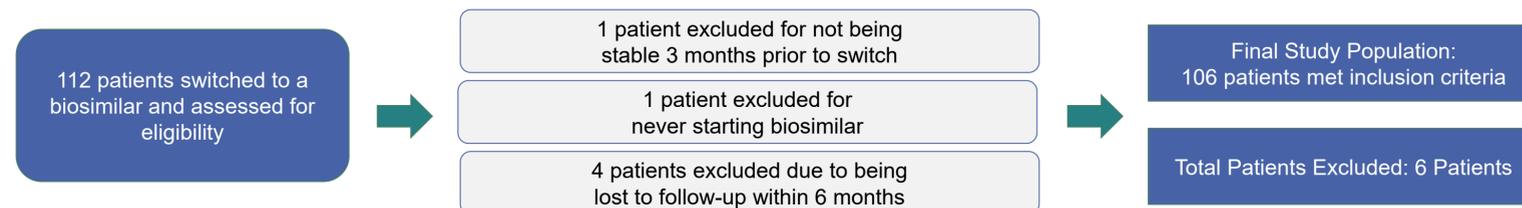
**Study Outcomes**

- Number of dose escalations
- Number of adverse effects
- Number of patients experiencing worsening of symptoms or flares
- Number of and reason for switches post-biosimilar initiation from branded to unbranded product, another biosimilar, or non-biologic

**Figure 1: Study Timeline**



**Figure 2: Study Attrition**



Abbreviations: VUMC = Vanderbilt University Medical Center

## CONCLUSION

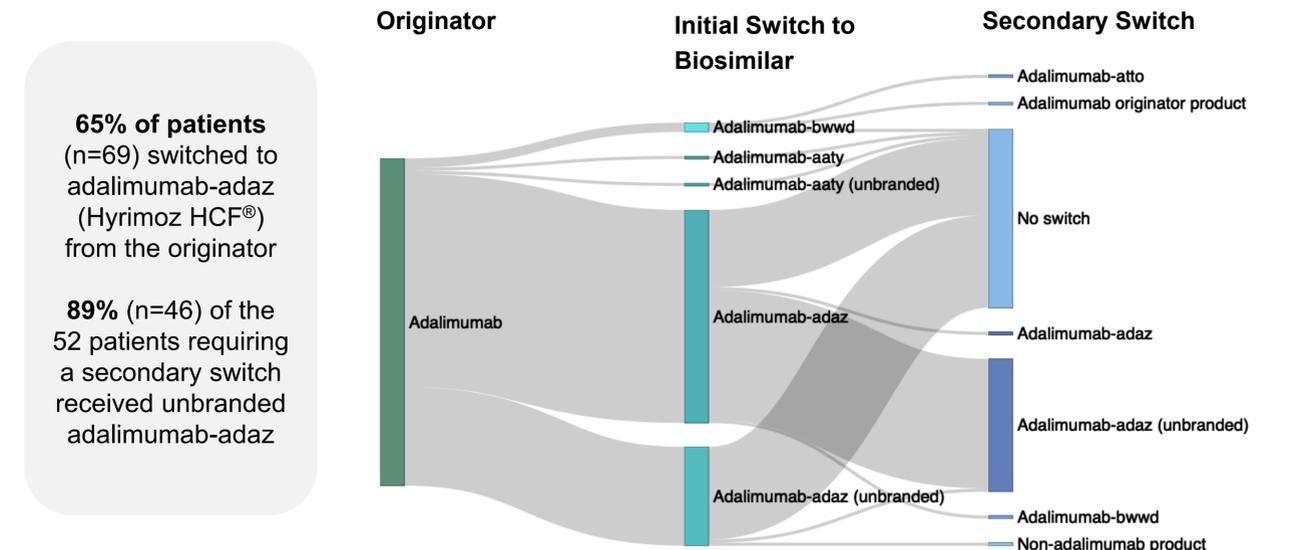
- Adalimumab biosimilars were well tolerated overall in the first three months of treatment in patients with IBD previously stable on the originator product.
- However, **25% of patients experienced worsening symptoms or flares after biosimilar initiation.** Additionally, a secondary switch was common in the 3-month follow-up period.

## RESULTS

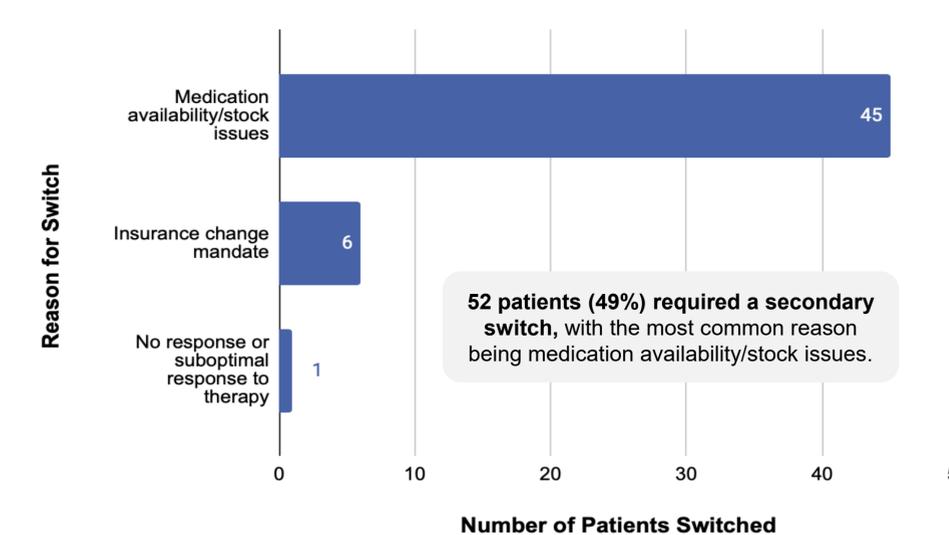
**Table 1: Patient Demographics**

Characteristic	N = 106
<b>Age at Biosimilar Order Date (Years—Median IQR)</b>	38 (29-47)
<b>Sex, n (%)</b>	
Female	53 (50)
Male	53 (50)
<b>Race, n (%)</b>	
White	96 (91)
Black or African American	6 (6)
Other	4 (4)
<b>Insurance Type, n (%)</b>	
Commercial	105 (99)
Government	1 (1)
<b>Diagnosis, n (%)</b>	
Crohn's Disease	84 (79)
Ulcerative Colitis	22 (21)

**Figure 3: Number of Switches**



**Figure 4: Reason for Secondary Switch**



**Figure 5: Adverse Events and Flares**

- 2 patients (2%)** reported experiencing an adverse event post-switch: nausea (n=1) and vomiting (n=1)
- 24 patients (23%)** experienced flares or symptom worsening
- 5 patients (5%)** had a dose escalation post-switch: every 7 days (n=2), every 7-10 days (n=1), every 14 days (n=1), increase from 40mg to 80mg every 7 days (1)

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