

4-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Patients with CD not responding to infliximab or who had adverse events to it were randomly assigned to receive induction doses of adalimumab, 160 mg and 80 mg, at weeks 0 and 2, respectively, or placebo at the same time points.

Primary outcome:

Proportion of patients with remission at week 4. Remission was defined as a CDAI score less than 150 points

Results:

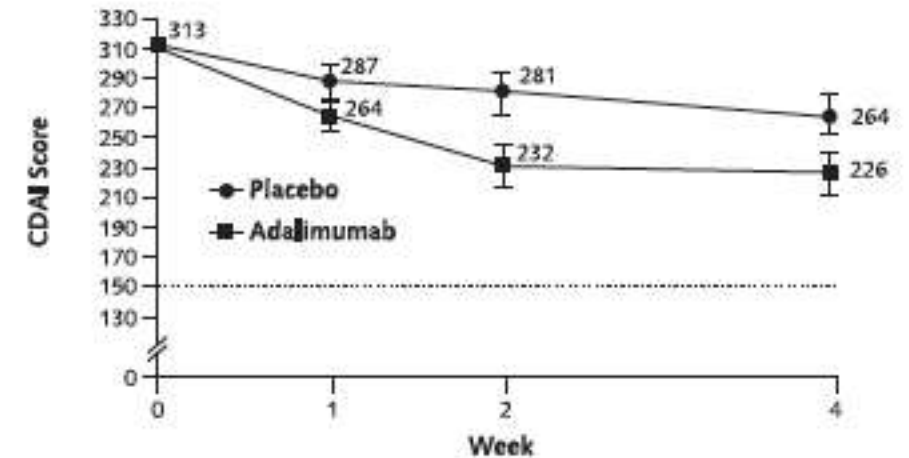
- Remission w4 was 21% in ADA group vs 7% in placebo group,  $p < 0.001$
- A 70 point response occurred at w4 in 52% ADA vs 34% placebo,  $p = 0.001$

Conclusion:

Adalimumab induces remissions more frequently than placebo in adult patients with Crohn disease who cannot tolerate infliximab or have symptoms despite receiving infliximab therapy.

**Adalimumab Induction Therapy for Crohn Disease Previously Treated with Infliximab**

*Figure 2. Mean Crohn's Disease Activity Index (CDAI) score at each visit.*



Remission was defined as a decrease in the CDAI score to  $< 150$ .

