Efficacy of dashboard driven dosing of infliximab in inflammatory bowel disease patients; a randomized controlled trial

Rnadomized multicenter trial, patients with IBD in clinical remission were randomized to precision group (PG) with infliximab dosing guided by Bayesian pharmacokinetic model aiming trough levels of 3 mg/ml or control group (CG) who continued dose without adaptation.

Primary endpoints: Proportion of patients who remain in clinical remission for 1 year.

Results:
- After 1 year, 88% in the PG vs 64% in the CG were in remission, p=0.017
- PGP patients had lower median FCAL levels after 1 year, p=0.031 but there were no differences in CRP.

Conclusion:
We demonstrated that the use of a Bayesian dashboard for IFX dosing in maintenance treatment for IBD reduced the incidence of LOR compared to standard dosing. Precision dosing also resulted in lower FCP levels.
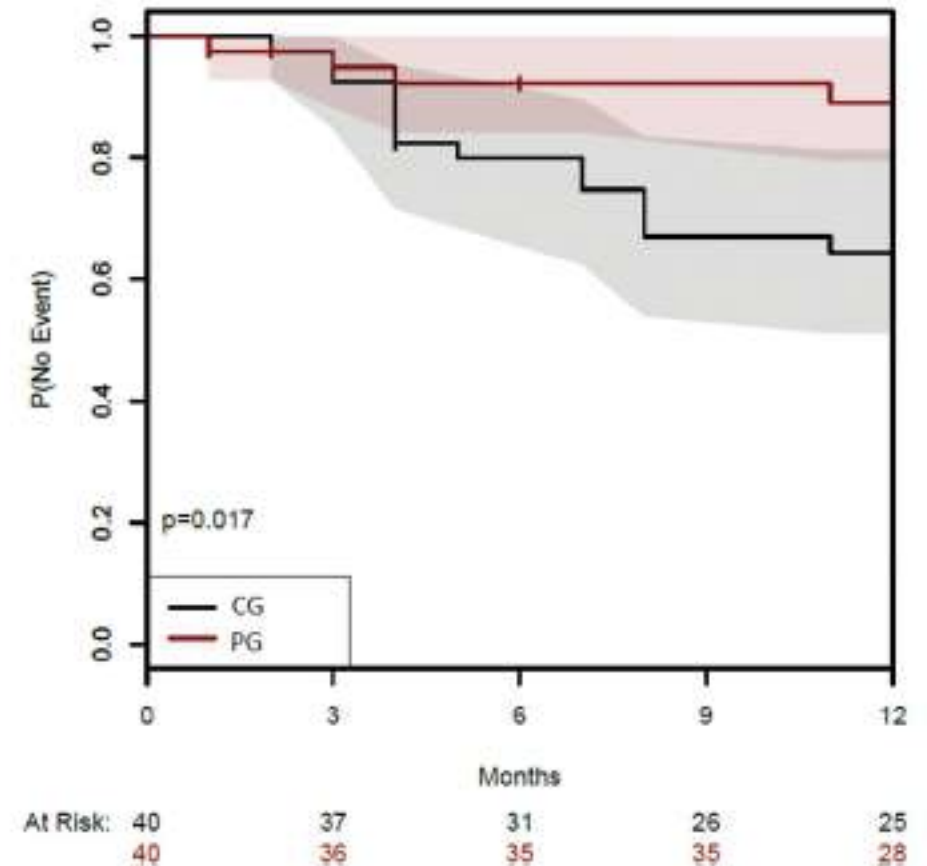

Figure 2. Kaplan–Meier curve. Proportion of patients in sustained clinical remission. Sustained clinical remission was defined as a Partial Mayo (PM) score ≤ 2 for UC or a Harvey Bradshaw Index (HBI) ≤ 4 for CD at all study visits during one year.