

Multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Patients with active CD were randomized to adalimumab 160/80mg, 80/40mg or placebo at weeks 0 and 2. At week 4 those who had a decrease in CDAI  $\geq 70$  entered maintenance and were randomized to adalimumab 40 mg eow or placebo up to 52 w.

Primary endpoint: Induction: CDAI <150 at week 4  
Maintenance: CDAI <150 at week 52.

#### Results: N=90

- Clinical remission at w4: 33.3%, 17.6% and 13% in ADA 160/80, 80/40 and placebo respectively.
- Clinical remission at w52: 38.1% ADA vs 9.1% placebo

#### Conclusion:

Adalimumab is effective and well-tolerated for inducing and maintaining clinical remission in Japanese patients with moderate to severe Crohn's disease.

### Adalimumab for the induction and maintenance of clinical remission in Japanese patients with Crohn's disease

