

Vedolizumab in early and late Crohn's disease (LOVE-CD): a phase 4 open-label cohort study

Phase 4, open-label, multicenter study.

Patients with mod-severe CD were divided into two groups: those with early CD (diagnosed <2 years ago and naive to advanced therapy) and those with late CD (>2 years and previously treated with corticosteroids, immunomodulators and antiTNF).

All the patients received IV vedolizumab 300mg at weeks 0, 2, 6 and q8w.

Primary endpoint: Clinical and endoscopic remission (defined as CDAI ≤150 and SES-CD <4) at both week 26 and 52

Results: N=260

- Clinical and endoscopic remission at both w26 and 52 was achieved in 31.4% early CD vs 8.6% late CD

Conclusion:

Vedolizumab treatment is safer and more effective in early than in late Crohn's disease. Vedolizumab could be considered as a favourable treatment option for patients with biologic-naive Crohn's disease with a short disease duration

Clinical and endoscopic remission at week 26 and 52