



СЕЧЕНОВСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
НАУК О ЖИЗНИ

Postoperative therapy with infliximab for Crohn's disease: a 2-year prospective randomized multicenter study in Japan

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Краткая информация об исследовании:

- Цель исследования
- Методы
- Результаты
- Заключение

Abstract

Purpose The prevention of postoperative recurrence is a critical issue in surgery for Crohn's disease. Prospective randomized trials in Western countries have shown that the postoperative use of anti-tumor necrosis factor α -antibodies was effective in reducing the recurrence rate. We investigated the efficacy of infliximab (IFX) for the prevention of postoperative Crohn's disease recurrence.

Methods We performed a prospective randomized multicenter study. Patients who underwent intestinal resection were assigned to groups treated with or without IFX. Immediately after surgery, patients in the IFX group received IFX at 5 mg/kg at 0, 2, and 6 weeks, followed by every 8 weeks for 2 years. The primary study outcome was the proportion of patients with endoscopic and/or clinical recurrence at 2 years after surgery.

Results Thirty-eight eligible patients participated in this study: 19 in the IFX group and 19 in the non-IFX group. The disease recurrence rate in the IFX group was 52.6% (10/19), which was significantly lower than that in the non-IFX group (94.7% [18/19]).

Conclusion The postoperative use of IFX is effective in preventing Crohn's disease recurrence for 2 years.

• Обозначение проблемы

Many patients with Crohn's disease require intestinal resection and subsequently experience disease recurrence. The postoperative recurrence rate varies due to differences in the definition of "recurrence". Symptomatic recurrence without therapy has been estimated to occur at a rate of 20–25% per year, and up to 70% of patients require re-operation within 20 years [1, 2]. The Crohn's disease activity index (CDAI),

which is calculated according to the clinical findings, is less sensitive at detecting postoperative recurrence than endoscopic monitoring [3]. Endoscopic evaluations are, therefore, thought of as the gold standard for detecting early postoperative recurrence [4]. Endoscopic follow-up of patients after ileocecal resection revealed that endoscopic recurrence developed in 65–90% of patients within 12 months and 80–100% within 3 years [4]. Endoscopic recurrence precedes symptomatic recurrence, which clearly impairs the quality of a patient's life.

• Status presence (современный подход к снижению риска рецидива)

All patients are recommended to quit smoking to prevent disease recurrence [3]. Among prophylactic managements, the postoperative use of anti-tumor necrosis factor α (anti-TNF) antibodies has been accepted as effective for reducing the recurrence rate [5–8]. Patients with risk factors, such as perforated-type disease, multiple surgeries, and widely distributed lesions in the small intestine, are recommended to use an anti-TNF agent. Because complex interplay among

«Сильные» стороны исследования (по мнению авторов):

- Общенациональное
- Мультицентровое
- Рандомизированное

«Слабые»:

- Сложность **объективной** оценки данных (в особенности данных эндоскопических исследований)

Дизайн исследования и планируемое вмешательство

- Проспективное, рандомизированное, мультицентровое, открытое (13 больниц)
- Сроки исследования
- Регистрационный номер

We conducted a prospective, randomized, multicenter, open trial at 13 hospitals. The members of this study belonged to the Research Committee of Inflammatory Bowel Disease, which is part of the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labor of Japan. Among the 13 hospitals from Hokkaido to Kyushu districts, 7 were academic university institutes, and 6 were the main hospitals in each area. Eligible and consenting patients were assigned randomly to be treated with or without infliximab (IFX) by Keio University Hospital, Clinical and Translational Research Center, within 4 weeks of resection. The study was carried out from May 2009 to March 2016 and was registered with the number of 000002604 in UMIN Clinical Trial Registry (UMIN000002604).

Пациенты (критерии включения, невключения и исключения)

- В исследовании **принимали участие** пациенты, которые страдали БК и перенесли резекцию части тонкой и/или толстой кишки с формированием анастомозов (подвздошно-ободочных/ободочно-ободочных).

!Отсутствие макроскопических признаков поражения в оставшихся отделах кишки!

Критерии невключения:

- Более 3х резекций в анамнезе
- Инфекционные заболевания (сепсис, туберкулез, вирусные гепатиты и др)
- Наличие демиелинизирующих заболеваний
- ХСН
- Миелопролиферативные заболевания
- Злокачественные образования
- Наличие стомы

Критерии исключения:

- Добровольный отказ пациента
- Наличие кожной сыпи
- Наличие абсцесса в брюшной полости

included as exceptions. Patients in the IFX group received IFX at 5 mg/kg at 0, 2, and 6 weeks, followed by every 8 weeks for 2 years. Patients who had already been receiving IFX within 8 weeks before surgery continued to receive IFX with intervals of 8 weeks. The concomitant use of immunomodulators (e.g., azathioprine and 6-mercaptopurine) and immune-suppressants (e.g., cyclosporine and tacrolimus) was not allowed in either group.

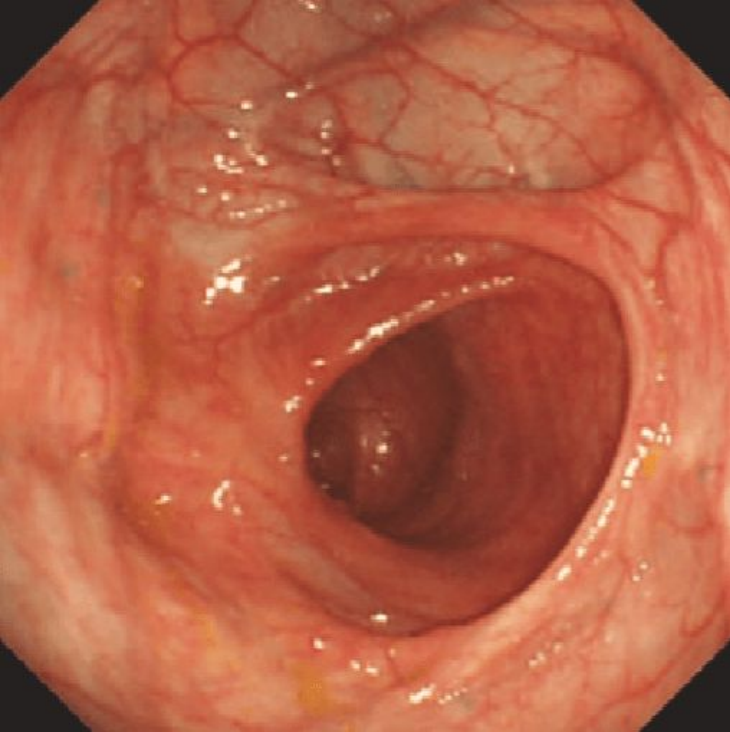
Но что понимать под рецидивом??

The primary study outcome was the proportion of patients with endoscopic and/or clinical recurrence at 2 years after surgery. Total ileo-colonoscopy was performed at 12 and 24 months from the study beginning to assess the endoscopic disease activity. When disease recurrence was suspected prior to the final study period, patients underwent an ileo-colonoscopy. We used the endoscopic recurrence

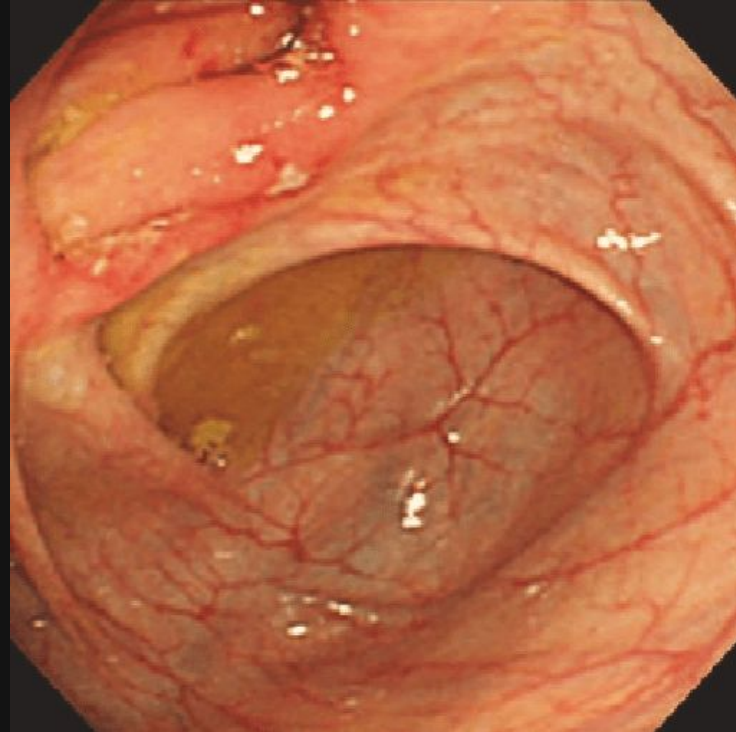
- Шкала эндоскопической активности послеоперационного рецидива болезни Крона по **Rutgeerts**:
- Индекс Беста (в начале исследования, затем каждые пол года)
- Рутинные анализы крови (в т.ч. уровень СРБ)

Под «рецидивом» понималось и ЭНДОСКОПИЧЕСКОЕ И/ИЛИ КЛИНИЧЕСКОЕ обострение болезни.

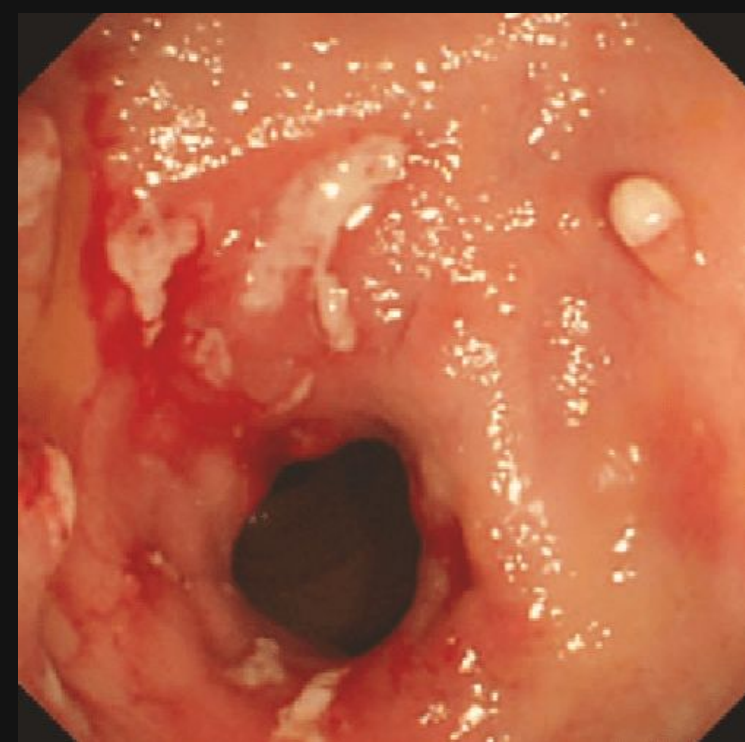
Оценка	Определение
i0	Нет признаков воспаления
i1	≤5 афтозных язв
i2	>5 афтозных язв с нормальной слизистой оболочкой между ними ИЛИ протяженные участки здоровой слизистой оболочки между более выраженными изъязвлениями ИЛИ поражения, ограниченные подвздошно-толстокишечным анастомозом
i3	Диффузный афтозный илеит с диффузно-воспаленной слизистой оболочкой
i4	Диффузное воспаление с крупными язвами, «булыжной мостовой» И/ИЛИ сужением просвета



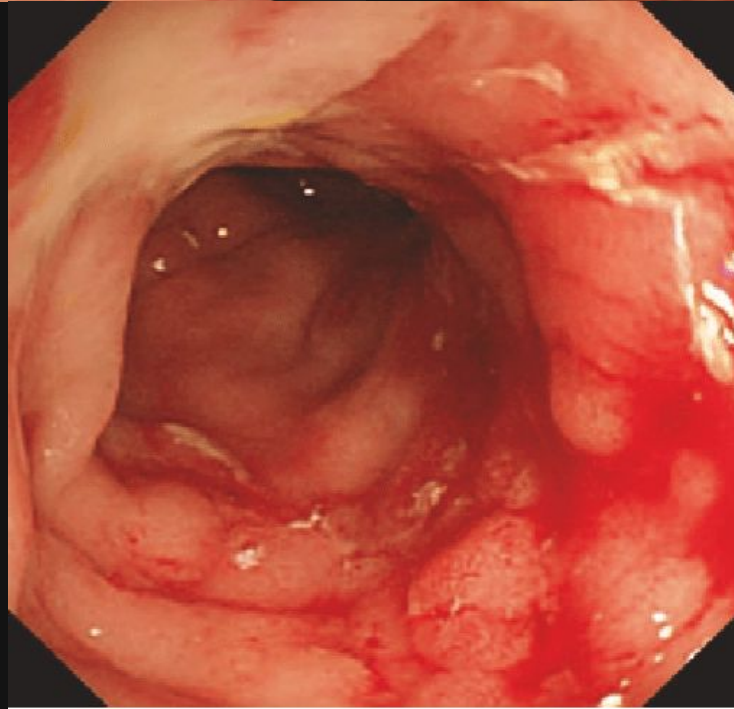
i0



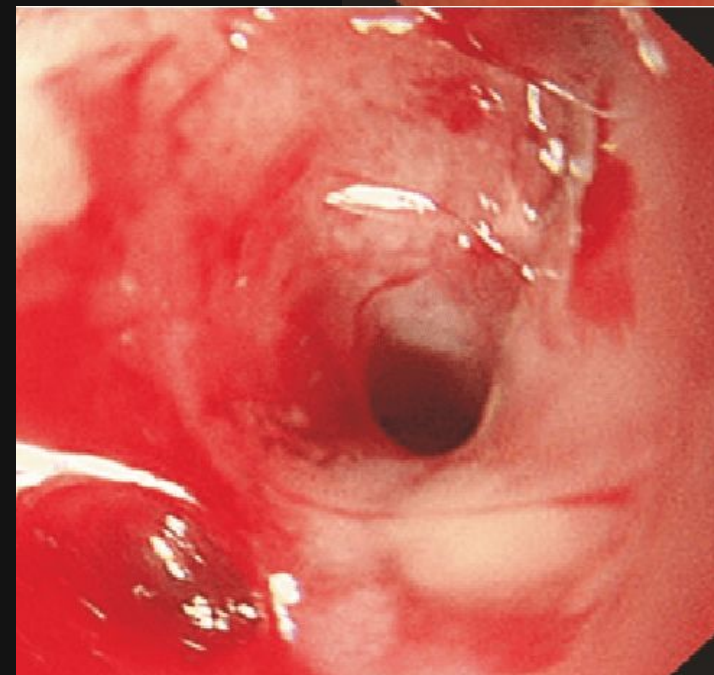
i1



i2



i3



i4

Методы статистики и этические данные

- Сопоставимость исходных характеристик пациентов двух групп оценивалась с помощью точного теста Фишера и критерия Вилкоксона. С помощью этих же методов оценивалась эффективность лечения
- Все участники исследования подписали добровольное информированное согласие
- Протокол исследования был одобрен этическими комитетами в КАЖДОЙ больнице.

Проспективное рандомизированное многоцентровое открытое исследование 13 больницах

43 пациента, соответствующие критериям включения и согласившиеся на исследование, были включены в исследование и рандомизированы

38
пацие
нтов

5 пациентов исключили

19 пациентов:
принимают IFX

• 19 пациентов: не
принимают IFX

Есть подозрение на досрочный рецидив?
->досрочная илеоскопия > рецидив! > **искл.**

Тотальная илеоскопия (через 12 месяцев) +
Оценка индекса Беста, определение уровня
СРБ

Есть подозрение на досрочный рецидив?
->досрочная илеоскопия > рецидив! > **искл.**

Тотальная илеоскопия (через 24 месяца) +
Оценка индекса Беста, определение уровня
СРБ

Оценка
результатов

Результаты

Results

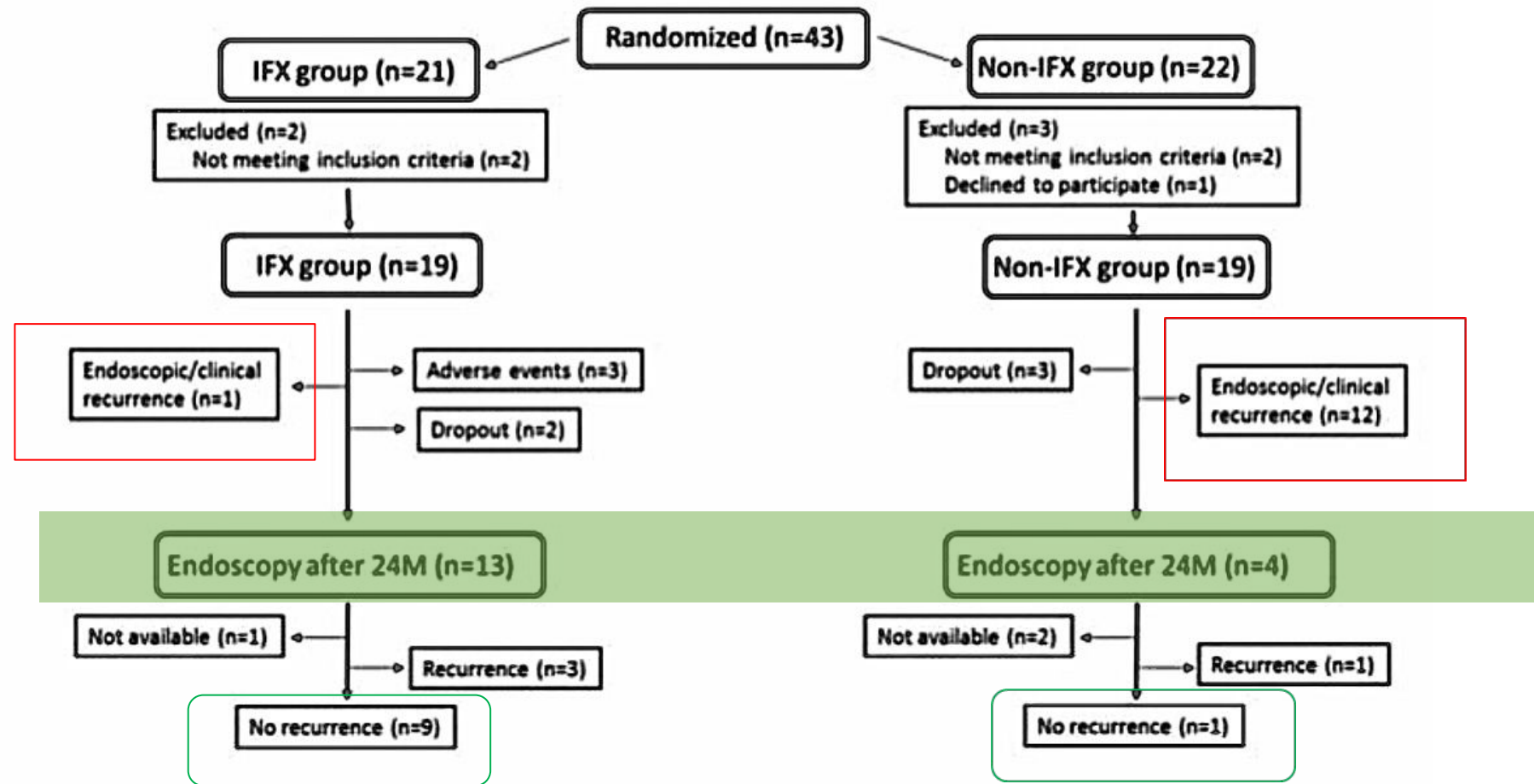
Forty-three patients consented to this study and were randomized (Fig. 1). Five patients were excluded because they did not meet the inclusion criteria ($n=4$) or later declined to participate ($n=1$). Thirty-eight eligible patients participated in this study: 19 in the IFX group and 19 in the non-IFX group. The baseline demographic and clinical features at the beginning of the study are presented in Table 1. There were no statistical differences between the two groups in history of IFX therapy, smoking behavior, surgical indication, site of disease, or type of anastomosis. The postoperative medications were similar aside from IFX use between the two groups (Table 2). Only one patient in the IFX group received antibiotics.

Table 1 Baseline demographic and clinical features at the study entry

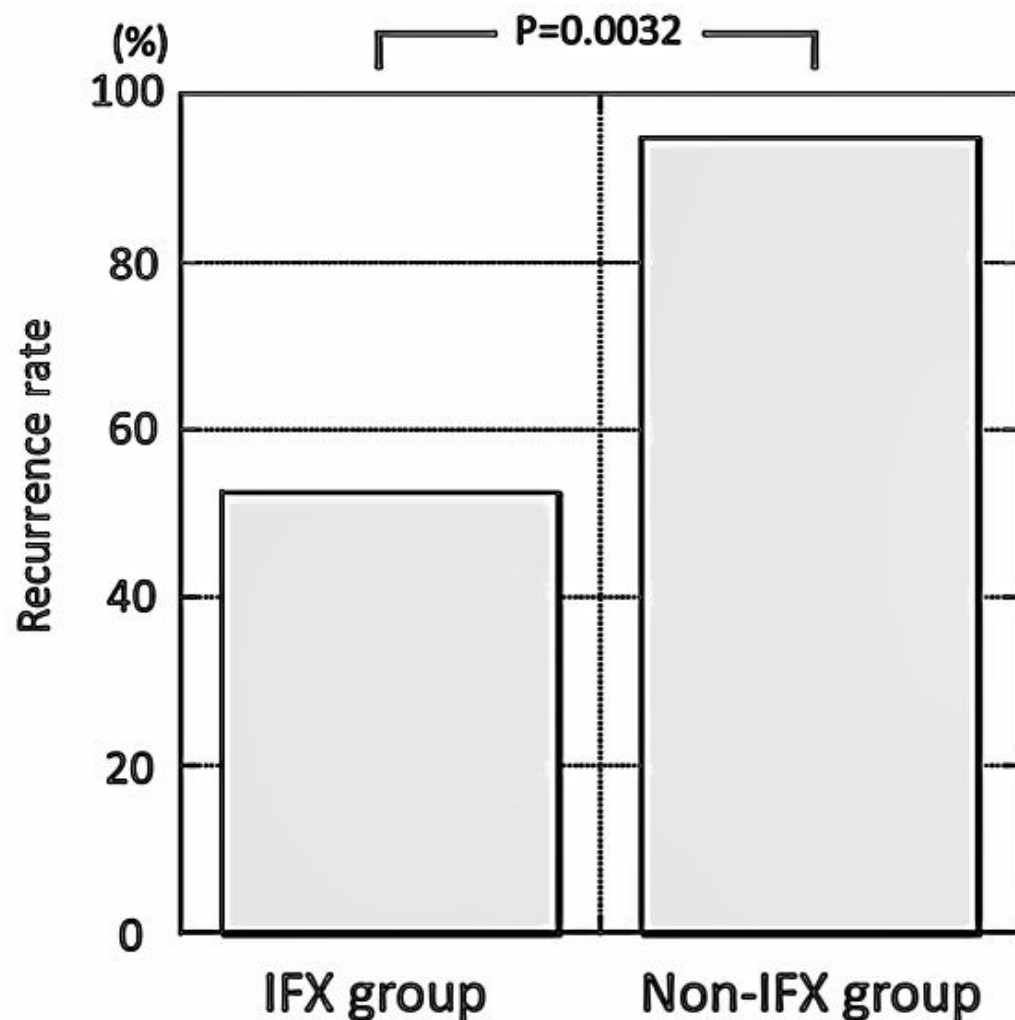
	IFX group ($n=19$)	Non-IFX group ($n=19$)
Male	17	13
Age (years)	36.6 (19–55)	37.6 (23–74)
Duration of CD after the diagnosis (years)	5.5 (1–11)	6.2 (1–11)
Prior infliximab	4	2
Smoking		
Current	5	2
Non	8	10
Previous	2	2
Unknown	4	5
Disease location at surgery		
Ileum only (L1)	4	7
Colon only (L2)	3	1
Ileum and colon (L3)	12	11
Upper GI (L4)	0	0
Disease phenotype at surgery		
Inflammation (B1)	1	0
Stricture (B2)	13	11
Penetrating (B3)	5	8
Indication of surgery		
Stricture	10	14
Obstruction	1	0
Fistula	1	4
Abscess	1	1
Number of previous surgical resection		
0	17	15
1	2	3
2	0	1
Site of resection		
Ileum only	0	1
Ileo-cecum	11	13
Ileo-cecum and colon	2	1
Colon only	6	4
Anastomosis		
End-to-end	12	14
Functional end-to-end	6	5
End-to-side	1	0
With strictureplasty	3	1
Mean CDAI (range)	151 (64–331)	154 (17–355)
CDAI > 200	4	5
Mean CRP (range)	1.51 (0.05–8.0)	0.86 (0.05–3.51)

IFX infliximab, CD Crohn's disease, GI gastrointestinal tract, CDAI Crohn's disease activity index, CRP C-reactive protein

Блок-схема прогресса в рандомизированном исследовании



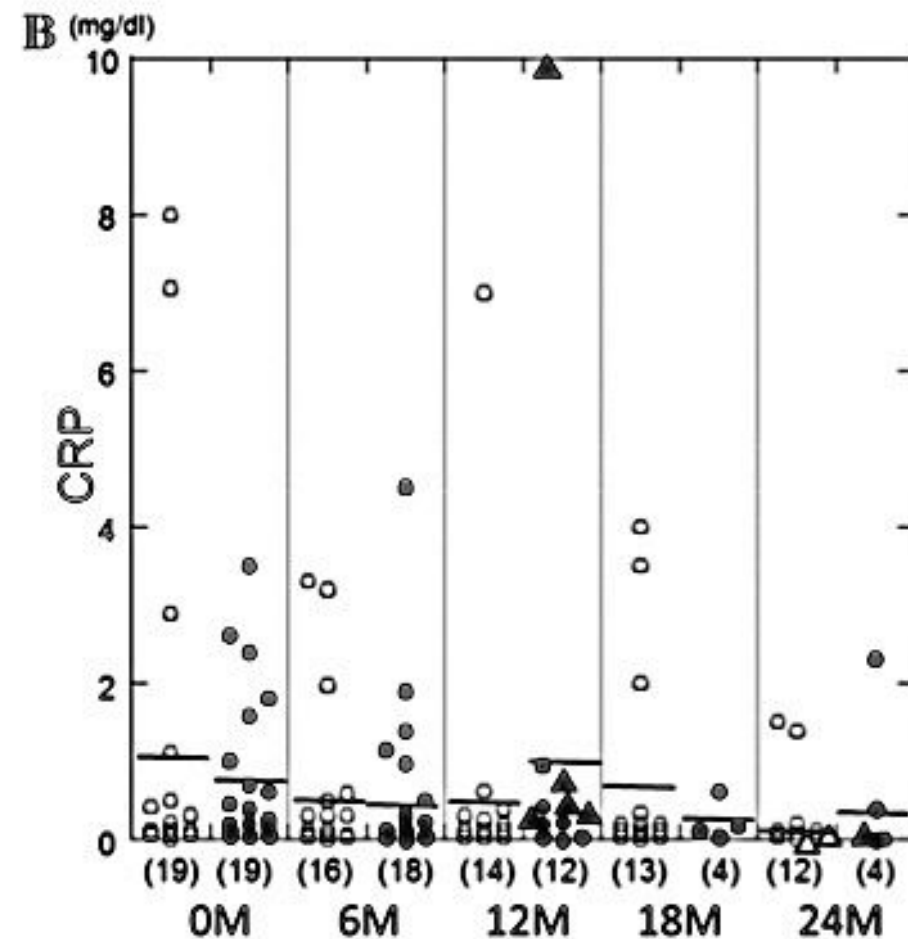
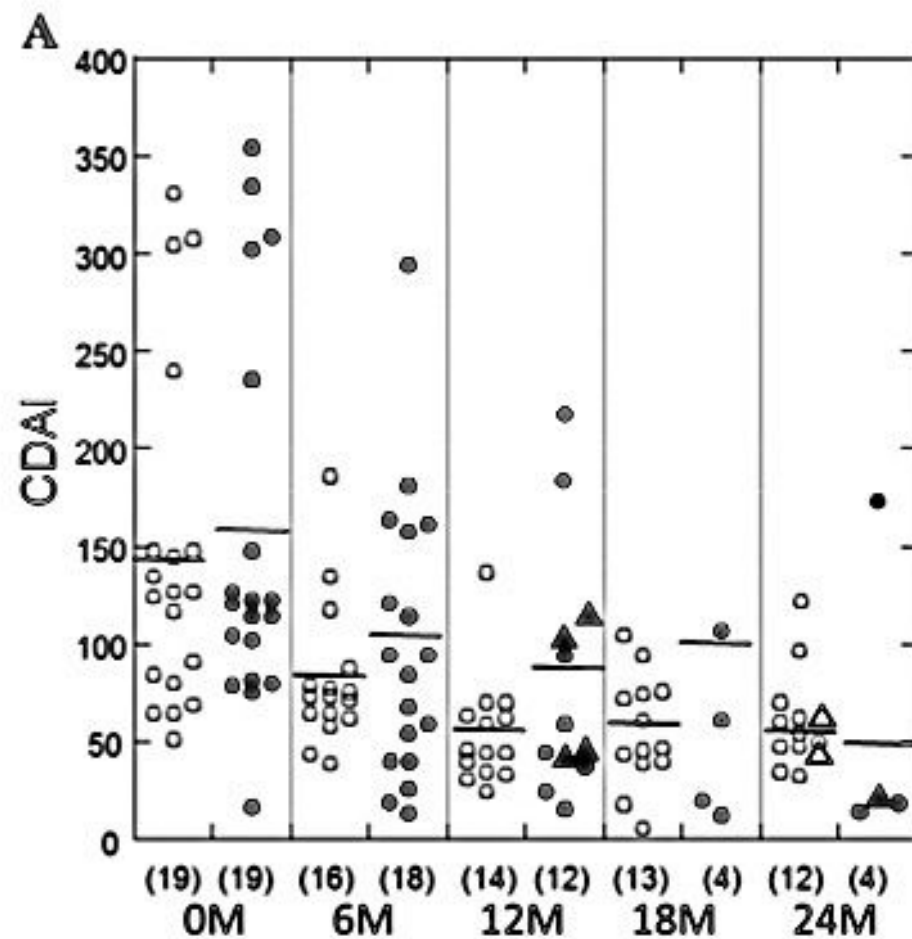
Частота рецидивов через 2 года



- Частота рецидивов заболевания в группе пациентов, принимающих инфликсимаб, была значительно ниже, чем в группе, не принимающих инфликсимаб

СДАИ (а) и СРР (б) значения в 0, 6, 12, 18 и 24 месяца

Surgery Today



Discussion

The present study, which is a randomized, controlled, multi-center study in East Asia, showed that postoperative therapy with IFX was effective in preventing Crohn's disease recurrence for at least 2 years. Almost all patients without IFX had clinical and/or endoscopic recurrence. In contrast, half of patients treated with IFX were recurrence-free for 2 years, although the eventual recurrence rate remained high.

Настоящее рандомизированное, контролируемое, многоцентровое исследование в Восточной Азии, показало, что терапия инфликсимабом в постоперационный период у пациентов с болезнью Крона была эффективной в отношении рецидива в течение как минимум последних 2х лет.

Сравнение с другими исследованиями



Regueiro et al. initially reported the efficacy of IFX for preventing the postoperative recurrence of Crohn's disease [5]. They conducted the first randomized, placebo-controlled trial and showed that the intravenous administration of IFX (5 mg/kg) within 4 weeks after surgery resulted in a significantly lower recurrence rate than in the placebo group. Because the number of recruited patients was relatively small in their study (11 of the infliximab and 13 of the

placebo group), an additional study was necessary to validate its conclusion. A randomized, prospective, unblinded, controlled study from Italy showed that adalimumab, a fully human monoclonal immunoglobulin G1 antibody for TNF- α , was also effective in preventing postsurgical recurrence of Crohn's disease [7]. The POCER study from Australia further revealed that step-up treatment according to clinical risk using adalimumab and monitoring disease recurrence with colonoscopy was a significantly more effective approach than standard care [12]. The new European Crohn's and Colitis Organization (ECCO) guideline recommended prophylactic treatment after ileo-colonic intestinal resection in patients with at least one risk factor for recurrence [11]. Anti-TNF agents, such as IFX, are the drug of choice, along with thiopurines. More recently, the long-term efficacy of IFX for preventing postoperative recurrence has been reported. A multicenter, randomized, placebo-controlled trial showed that IFX was able to significantly reduce endoscopic recurrence compared to placebo at 76 weeks [13].

«Исследования показали, что инфликсимаб был первым рандомизированным, плацебо-контролируемым исследованием и показало, что рецидивы у пациентов с инфликсимабом в течение 76 недель. внутривенное введение инфликсимаба (5 мг/кг) на протяжении 4х недель после хирургического вмешательства привело к значительно более низкой частоте рецидивов, чем в группах, принимающих плацебо.»

Преимущества и ограничения исследования:



The protocol of our study prohibited the use of immunomodulators with or without IFX, because combination therapy of anti-TNF agents and thiopurines might induce a risk of hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma, which is lethal [14]. Although the pathogenesis of hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma is unclear, young (< 35 years of age) men should carefully consider the risks versus benefits of the combination therapy for longer than 2 years [15]. In the present study the preventive effect of IFX monotherapy appears to be limited in some postsurgical patients, as noted in a previous report [16]. The concomitant use of IFX and thiopurines may therefore be a better choice as prophylactic therapy in patients with certain risk factors than IFX monotherapy [17]. In addition, the extremely high recurrence rate in the group not treated with IFX may be due, at least in part, to a lack of immuno-modulator use after surgery. Monitoring the administration of therapeutic drugs is helpful for better understanding the process of recurrence.

- «Протокол нашего исследования **запрещал** использовать совместно с цертолизумабом , либо без него **иммуномодуляторы...**»
- Следовательно, использование **инфликсимаба и тиопуринов может быть лучшим выбором профилактической терапии** у пациентов с определенными факторами риска, чем монотерапия инфликсимабом.
- «...чрезвычайно высокие показатели рецидива в группе пациентов, не получавших инфликсимаб , **могут быть связаны**, по крайней мере частично, **с отсутствием использования иммуномодуляторов после операции**»

In conclusion, we demonstrated the preventative effect of postoperative IFX use for Crohn' disease recurrence. Because the recurrence rate of postoperative therapy with IFX was high (52.6% after 2 years), further investigations should examine the efficacy of the combined use of immunomodulators with infliximab or alternative medicines, such as vedolizumab, a selective anti-integrin agent against $\alpha 4\beta 7$ integrin, and ustekinumab, an anti-IL12/23 p40 antibody, after surgery.

- Так как частота рецидивов послеоперационной терапии инфликсимабом была высокой (52,6% через 2 года), дальнейшие исследования **должны изучить эффективность комбинированного применения иммуномодуляторов с инфликсимабом** или альтернативными лекарствами

Спасибо за внимание!