

Improved outcomes at one year for children with Crohn's disease receiving Adalimumab or Infliximab

a multi-centre prospective study

OUR AIM was to compare real-world effectiveness between commonly prescribed medications adalimumab (ADA) and infliximab (IFX) in children with luminal Crohn's disease (CD).

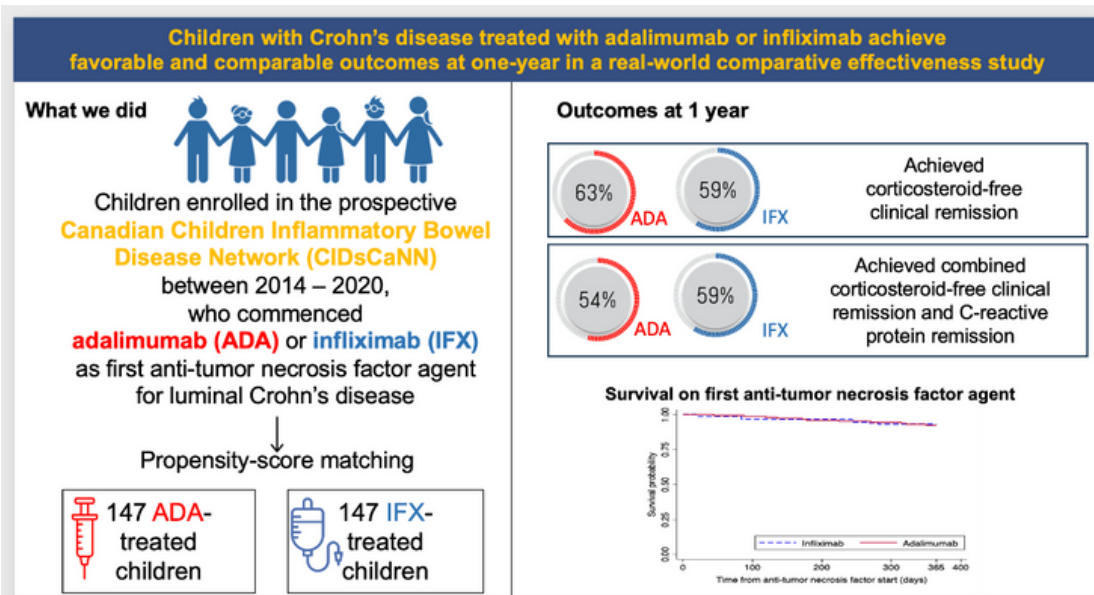
BACKGROUND - Adalimumab and infliximab are effective therapies which reduce inflammation in children with CD. However, real-world effectiveness studies comparing the two therapies in children are limited.

Primary Outcomes

Children with luminal CD with comparable baseline characteristics had similar favourable one-year outcomes with either ADA or IFX. However, treatment intensification occurred more frequently in IFX-treated children.

STUDY POPULATION

- Children enrolled into the prospective Canadian Children Inflammatory Bowel Disease Network (CIDsCaNN) National Inception Cohort between 2014 and 2020.
- All children included in the study commenced ADA or IFX as first anti-tumor necrosis factor (antiTNF) agent for luminal CD.



DEFINITIONS

Luminal Crohn's disease (CD) causes inflammation in the intestinal tract.

Anti-tumour necrosis factor (TNF) medications are a class of advanced therapies used to treat inflammation in Crohn's disease. **Adalimumab and infliximab** are both anti-TNF medications.

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