Abstracts

OWE-6 MULTICENTRE EVALUATION OF SECOND LINE THERAPIES IN PRIMARY BILIARY CHOLANGITIS: UK EXPERIENCE

11,2,3Nadir Abbas,4 Emma Culver,5 Douglas Thorburn,5 Neil Halliday,6 Hannah Crothers,7,8Jessica K Dyon,9 April Phaw,6 Richard Aspinall,10 Salim I Khakoo,11 Yiannis Kallis,12 Belinda Smith,13 Imam Patanwala,14 Anne Mccune,15 Vinod Hegade,15 Chenchu R Chakraborty,16 Rebecca Jones,16 Michael Orrell,16 George Mells,7,8 David Jones,17 Gideon Hirschfield,1,2,3 Palak J Trivedi,11 НIHR Birmingham Biomedical Research unit, Centre for Liver and Gastroenterology Research, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK; 2Institute of Immunology and Immunotherapy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK; 3The Liver unit, Queen Elizabeth hospital, Birmingham, UK; 4Oxford Liver Unit, John Radcliffe hospital, Oxford, UK; 5Institute of Liver and Digestive Health, University College London, London, UK; 6Department of Informatics, University Hospitals Birmingham, Birmingham, UK; 7Department of Hepatology, Newcastle upon Tyne Hospital NHS foundation trust, Newcastle, UK; 8NIHR Newcastle Biomedical Research Centre, Newcastle University, Newcastle, UK; 9Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Queen Alexandra Hospital, Portsmouth, UK; 10Clinical and Experimental Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK; 11Department of Hepatology, Barts Health NHS Trust and Blandard Institute, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK; 12Department of Digestive Diseases, St Mary’s Hospital, Imperial College London, London, UK; 13Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Royal Liverpool and Broadgreen University Hospitals NHS Trust, Liverpool, UK; 14Department of Liver Medicine, University Hospitals Bristol NHS foundation Trust, Bristol, UK; 15Department of Hepatology, Leeds teaching hospital NHS Trust, Leeds, UK; 16Academic Department of Medical Genetics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK; 17Toronto Centre for Liver Disease, University of Toronto and University Health Network, Toronto, Canada

Introduction Our aim was to compare the effectiveness of second-line therapies in primary biliary cholangitis (PBC), with regards Ursodeoxycholic acid (OCA) and non-licensed therapy (fibrac acid derivatives; FA) across a nationwide cohort of patients (pts).

Method Efficacy and safety data was accrued from 12 centres across the UK. Biochemical parameters are presented relative to the upper limit of normal (ULN). Results Between August 2017-March 2020 we captured data from 457 PBC pts who initiated second-line therapy (n = 349 OCA, 48 bezafibrate, 60 fenofibrate). The OCA group manifest greater ALP values at baseline than those initiating FA therapy (2.9 v 2.3 x ULN; P = 0.001), with a greater proportion being ursodeoxycholic acid non-responders (63.5% vs 45.4%; P = 0.001), cirrhotic (16.5% vs 8.3%; p = 0.03), or having an abnormal bilirubin (22.1% v 12%; p = 0.02). At 12mo, the magnitude of ALP reduction was 29.3% and 56.7% in the OCA and FA groups (p < 0.001 between groups), with 2% and 49% of pts attaining normal ALP values (Figure 1). By contrast, 50.8% and 28.1% attained a normal ALT at 12mo (Figure 1). Moreover, 37.3% of the OCA group who had an abnormal bilirubin at baseline normalised values at 12mo (p < 0.05) - bilirubin values did not change significantly in the FA group. 12mo biochemical response rates (Paris criteria) were 71.1% and 83.1% under OCA and FA therapy, respectively (p = 0.141 between groups). In patients with cirrhosis under OCA treatment (n=57), significant reduction in ALP, ALT and bilirubin were observed at 12mo (p<0.05 for all comparisons), with 61.5% attaining full biochemical response. The number of patients with an elevated bilirubin and/or cirrhosis in the FA group was too small to permit subgroup analysis therein. Escalation in anti-pruritus therapy was observed in 26.1% and 23.2% of pts (P = n.s.), with 61.5% attaining full biochemical response. The magnitude of ALP reduction was greater with FA derivatives, whereas rates of ALT and bilirubin normalisation were more pronounced under OCA. The need for anti-pruritus treatment is similar between groups, although putative rates of drug-induced liver injury appear greater under FA therapy.

Conclusion Following an acute variceal bleed in cirrhotic patients, carvedilol is associated with survival benefit and fewer hospital admissions. Further studies are needed to validate this finding and explore the potential benefit in other patient groups.

REFERENCE


Abstract OWE-6 Figure 1