Infliximab, adalimumab and golimumab for treating moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis after the failure of conventional therapy (including a review of TA140 and TA262): clinical effectiveness systematic review and economic model

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Plain English summary

Treating active ulcerative colitis after the failure of conventional therapy

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Plain English summary

Userative colitis (UC) is a form of inflammatory bowel disease. Patients with this disease experience symptoms including bloody diarrhoea, abdominal pain, weight loss and tiredness.

We reviewed the evidence for the use of infliximab [Remicade®, Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd (MSD)], adalimumab (Humira®, AbbVie) and golimumab (Simponi®, MSD) for the treatment of patients with UC. The clinical trials included in the review suggested that adult patients receiving these drugs were more likely to achieve a treatment response than patients receiving placebo. More evidence is needed to determine whether or not these drugs reduce the need for hospitalisation or surgery in such patients.

We also assessed whether or not these therapies represent good value for money for the NHS. The analysis suggests that surgery may be more effective and less expensive than medical therapies. For patients that do not want to, or cannot, undergo surgery, the incremental cost-effectiveness ratios for these therapies are expected to be greater than £50,300 per quality-adjusted life-year gained.

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