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**BACKGROUND**

- Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) impacts a patient's quality of life and routine functioning.<sup>1</sup>
- Patient reported outcomes (PROs) can help assess disease status and response to medication therapy. Vanderbilt Specialty Pharmacy collects PROs through the monthly refill questionnaires (MRQs).
- Short inflammatory bowel disease questionnaire (SIBDQ) and patient health questionnaire (PHQ) are disease specific PROs routinely collected to assess disease status. An inflammatory lab marker C-reactive protein (CRP) can also be used.<sup>2</sup>

**OBJECTIVE**

To evaluate PROs in patients prescribed specialty medications by a health-system based outpatient IBD clinic and dispensed by an integrated specialty pharmacy.

**METHODS**

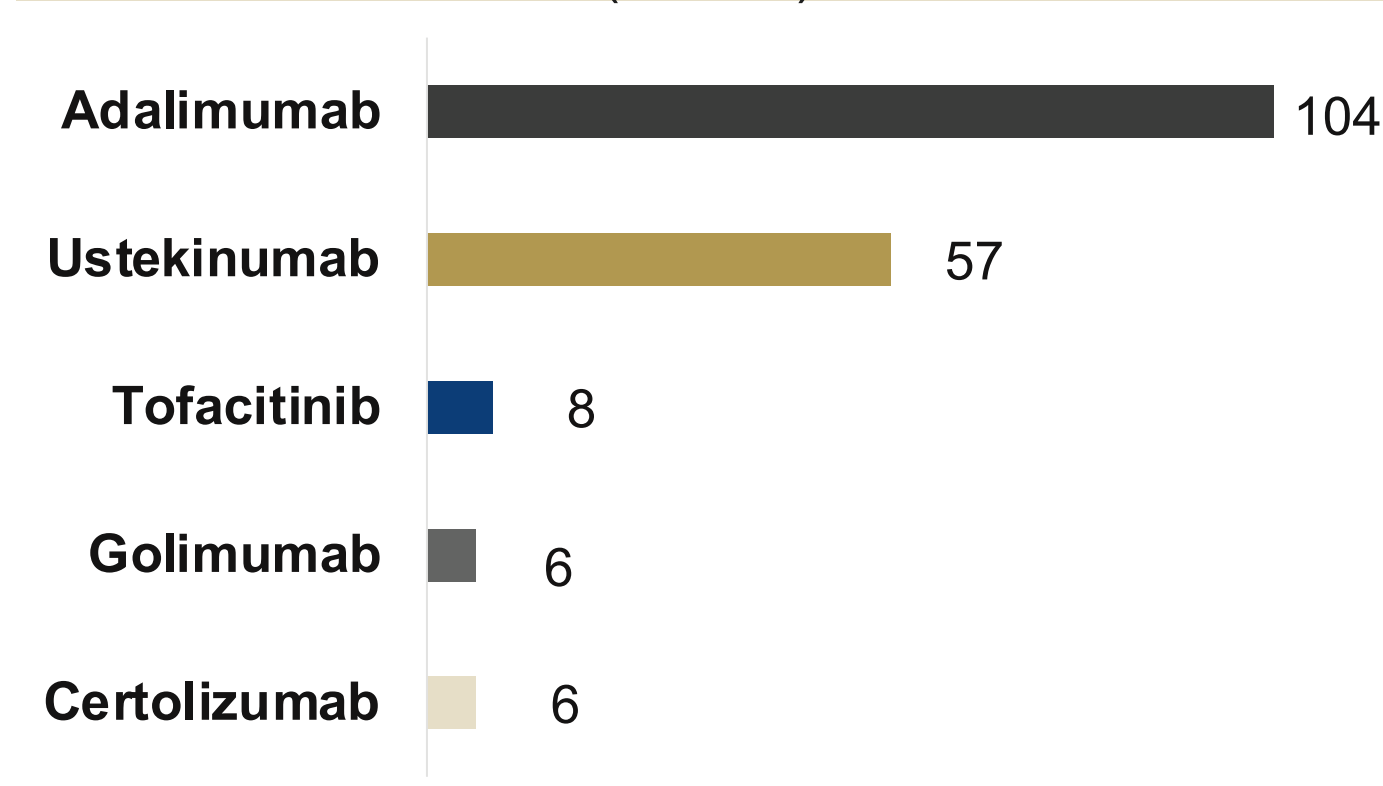
<b>DESIGN</b>	Single-center retrospective analysis
<b>INCLUSION</b>	Patients with IBD prescribed a specialty medication with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2+ fills through the center's specialty pharmacy, and</li> <li>• 2+ MRQ responses</li> </ul>
<b>TIME PERIOD</b>	January through March 2020
<b>PRIMARY OUTCOME</b>	Patient-reported adverse events, missed doses and medication effectiveness
<b>SECONDARY OUTCOMES</b>	To evaluate change from patient's baseline using: SIBDQ, PHQ, and CRP

**RESULTS**

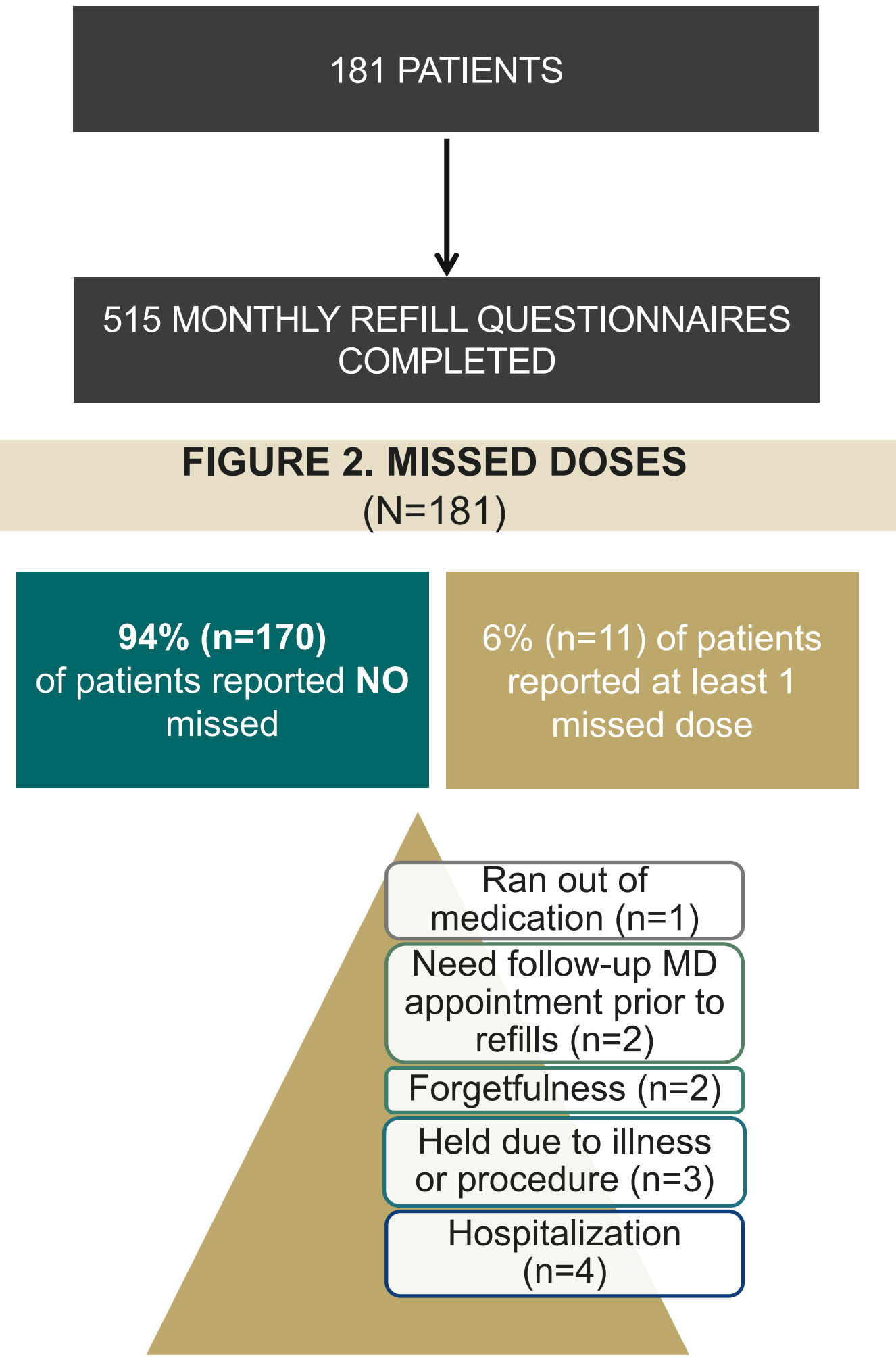
**TABLE 2. IBD STATUS AND CHARACTERISTICS (N=181)**

	n (%)
<b>IBD Type</b>	
Crohn's	158 (87%)
Ulcerative Colitis	23 (13%)
<b>Crohn's Type</b>	
Fistulizing disease	74 (47%)
Stricturing disease	69 (44%)
Perianal disease	60 (38%)
<b>Disease extent</b>	
Both small bowel and colonic	58 (37%)
Small bowel only	34 (22%)
Colonic	31 (20%)
All sites	28 (18%)
Ileal	7 (4%)
<b>Previous IBD surgery, yes</b>	79 (50%)
<b>Previous biologic therapy, yes</b>	120 (66%)

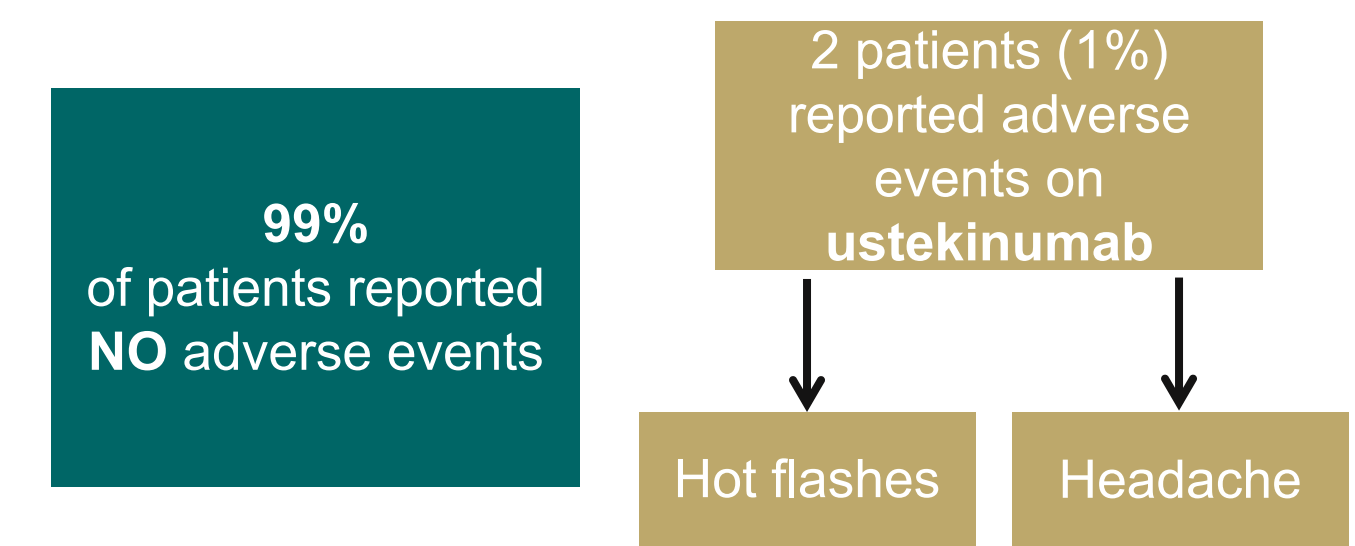
**FIGURE 1. IBD SPECIALTY MEDICATIONS (N=181)**



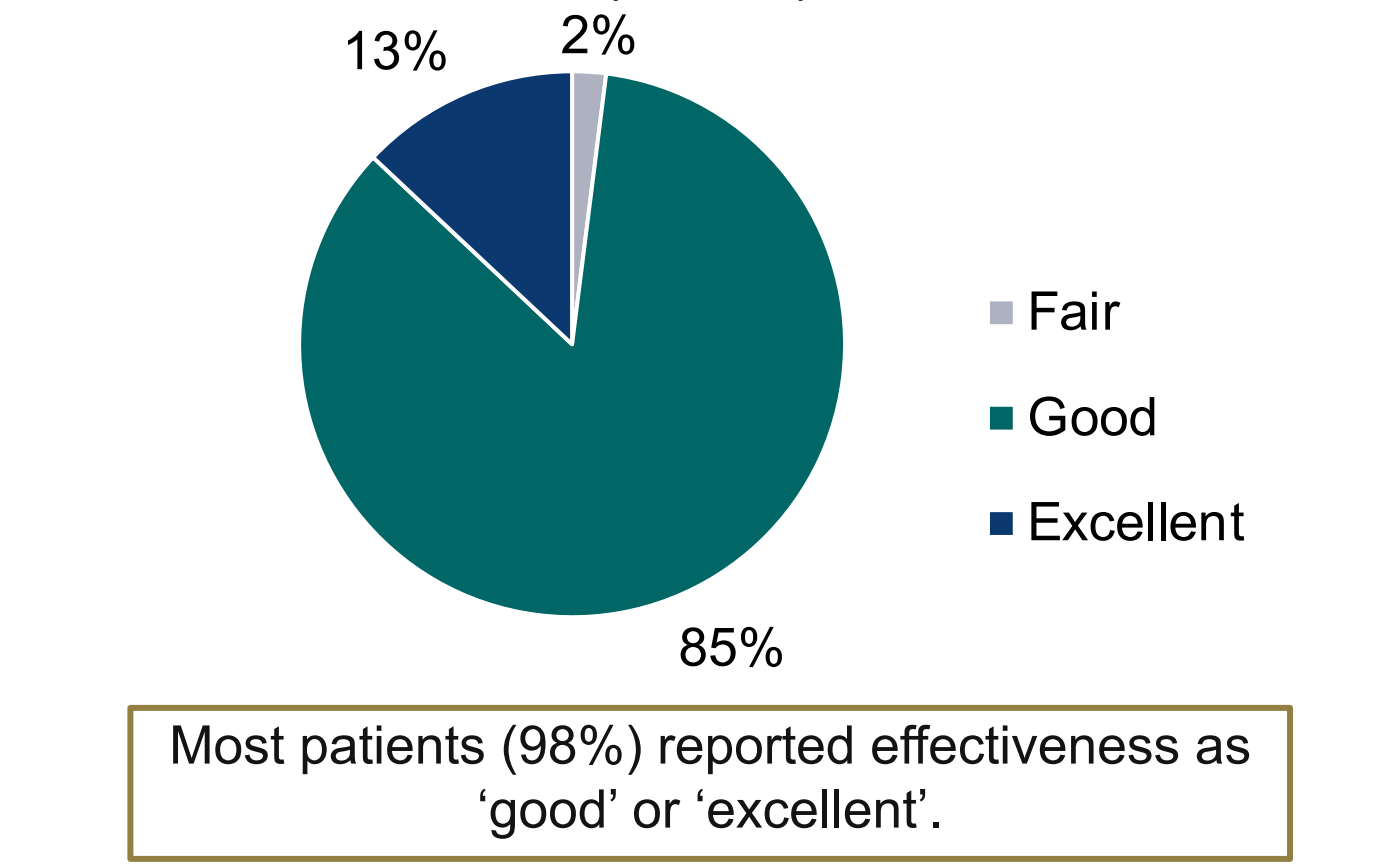
**FIGURE 2. MISSED DOSES (N=181)**



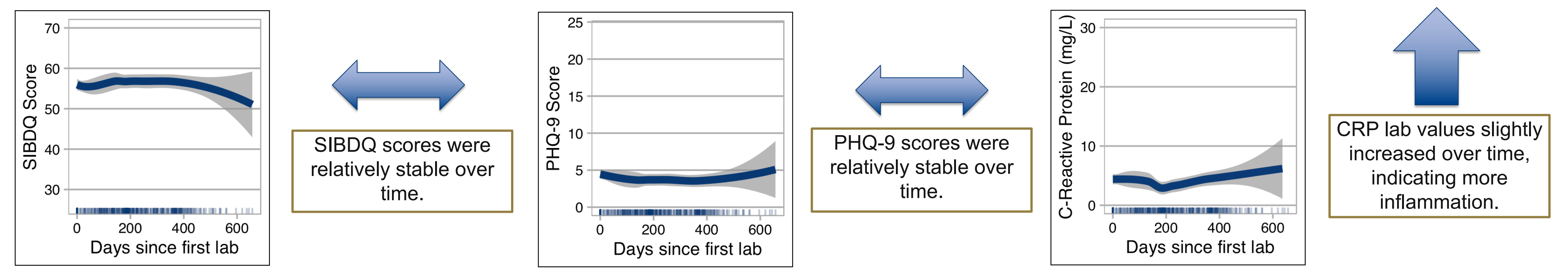
**FIGURE 3. ADVERSE EVENTS (N=181)**



**FIGURE 4. MEDICATION EFFECTIVENESS (N=512)**



**FIGURE 5. SIBDQ, PHQ AND CRP**



**RESULTS**

**TABLE 1. COHORT DEMOGRAPHICS (N=181)**

	n (%)
<b>Age, years, median (IQR)*</b>	42 (33,55)
<b>Gender, female</b>	95 (52%)
<b>Race</b>	
White	167 (92%)
Black or African American	9 (5%)
Asian	3 (2%)
Unknown	2 (1%)
<b>Insurance type</b>	
Commercial	140 (77%)
Medicare	33 (18%)
Medicaid	4 (2%)
Other	4 (2%)

\*Interquartile range

**CONCLUSIONS**

- Patients with IBD receiving care within an integrated care model reported high rate of medication effectiveness and low rates of adverse effects and missed doses.
- The secondary outcomes remained relatively stable, which concluded no significant differences over time when compared to the patient's baseline.
- Additional research is needed to evaluate the relationship between PROs and long-term clinical outcomes.