



EVALUATION OF THE IMMUNOBIOLOGICAL DRUG CHANGES OF THE PATIENTS ASSISTED IN PRIVATE CLINIC IN SALVADOR-BA

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BACKGROUND

Immunobiological therapy is an innovation of molecular biology that came out about 20 years ago. They are used to control disease and improve the clinical picture of patients with inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. However, there is still little follow-up of patients with autoimmune inflammatory diseases using this therapy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is a cross-sectional study, based on data collected from medical records of patients submitted to immunobiological therapy at a private clinic in Salvador, Bahia, in the year 2018, based on previous research.

RESULTS

Data were collected from 125 patients, of whom 63.2% were using the first drug and 36.8% had used previous biological medication. In the group that changed medication previously, 58 exchanges were counted. From this, it was found that 2.17% of this group had already made 3 exchanges of immunobiological medication, while 21.7% had made 2 exchanges and 76% of that group made 1 exchange. Among the reasons for change were: 55% for loss of efficacy or therapeutic failure, 26% for allergy and 19% for other reasons, including covenant, patient's request, among others. Based on the amount of change and use of each medication, it was possible to calculate their respective exchange rate; thus, it was found that Abatacept has an 80% exchange rate, followed by Etanercept with 60%, Infliximab with 35.6%, Adalimumab with 33.3%, Tocilizumab with 22.7%, Rituximab 16.6% and Golimumab 13.3%. In this population there was no need for exchange of Secuquinumab, Belimumab or Certolizumab until now.

CONCLUSION

Thus, it is concluded that immunobiological therapy is, in general, a success due to the clinical improvement and the great acceptance of the patients with their respective medications. Most patients did not require a change in immunobiological therapy. At the same time, the minority group of patients who needed a change of immunological drug, had a higher prevalence of those who had only one exchange. In this study, among the drugs with the highest exchange rate, Abatacept, followed by Etanercept. However, because it is a study with private patients from a center in the Salvador region, this research has internal validity. It can be argued that more extensive contingent research, local extension, and social variety are still needed to determine the real exchange rate for each medication.