The Real-World Efficacy of Adalimumab in Paediatric Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis associated uveitis

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INTRODUCTION

The SYCAMORE[1] trial concluded that the biologic, adalimumab (anti TNF-α) was effective in treating JIA-uveitis

The authors assessed if these benefits are reproduced in the diverse population served by Alder Hey Children's Hospital in Liverpool, UK

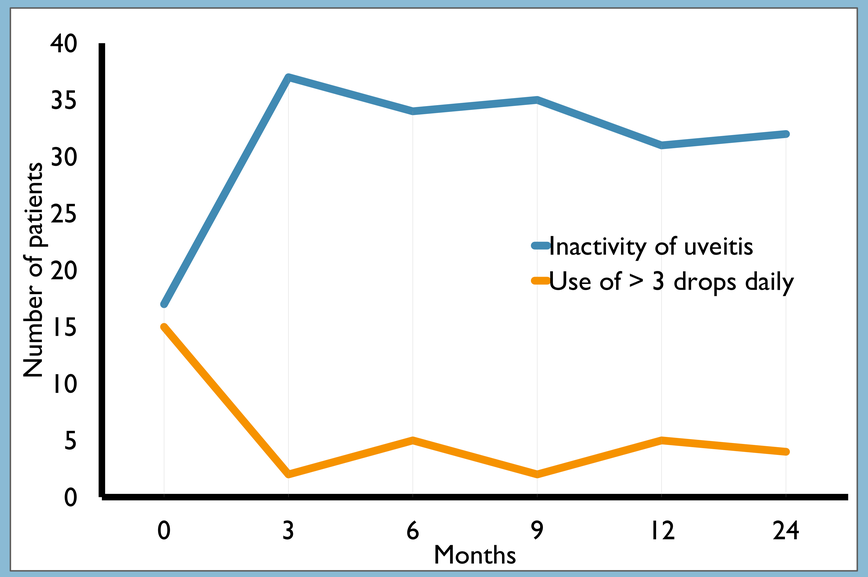
METHODS

Retrospective review of 38 JIA uveitis children commenced on adalimumab (May 2015 – August 2021 inclusive)

Demographics	% of patients (n=38)
Bilateral disease	76
Anterior uveitis	100
ANA +ve	87
Oligoarticular	61

RESULTS

Disease inactivity (SUN grade = 0) achieved in 86% of patients



Relapse occurred in 25% of patients all of which were controlled by topical steroids only

Adalimumab was well tolerated with no side effect related cessation

CONCLUSIONS

Adalimumab is effective in the management of paediatric JIA-uveitis

Compared to SYCAMORE[1] we have shown similar levels of efficacy in real world diverse population

Adalimumab was better tolerated in our cohort

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

It is important to continually assess if controlled trial outcomes are replicated in local populations which may have different characteristics.

REFERENCES

[1] Ramanan AV et al for the SYCAMORE Study Group. (2017) Adalimumab plus methotrexate for uveitis in Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis. NEJM 376:1637-1646.

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