

# Treatment Persistence in IBD

A real-world surrogate marker of treatment effectiveness and tolerability<sup>1</sup>



## THE CHALLENGE OF IBD

Chronic relapsing inflammation with progressive disease course<sup>2,3</sup>



## TREATMENT PERSISTENCE

Duration from therapy initiation to discontinuation<sup>3</sup>

## TREATMENT PERSISTENCE REFLECTS



Sustained long-term disease control<sup>4</sup>



Lack of Adverse Events<sup>4</sup>



Patient Satisfaction<sup>4</sup>

## ALIGNING WITH MODERN IBD TREATMENT GOALS (STRIDE-II)

STRIDE-II consensus defines treatment targets across multiple domains.<sup>5,6</sup>



### Clinical remission

Achieving symptom-free status



### Endoscopic healing

Mucosal restoration



### Biomarker normalization

CRP, ESR and fecal calprotectin targets



### Restoration of QoL

Patient-reported outcomes

## REAL-WORLD EVIDENCE HIGHLIGHTS THE VALUE OF PERSISTENCE

Real-world data suggest that persistence rates vary across advanced therapies and are influenced by treatment choice and sequencing, highlighting opportunities to optimize IBD management.<sup>1,3</sup>



***Aligning patients with therapies that demonstrate consistent real-world persistence remains central to achieving the goals of modern IBD care.<sup>1,3,5</sup>***

CRP=C-reactive protein; ESR=Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate; IBD=inflammatory bowel disease; IL=interleukin; QoL=quality of life.

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