

Update on the management of ulcerative colitis: treatment and maintenance approaches focused on MMX[®] mesalamine

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Abstract: Ulcerative colitis (UC) is a chronic inflammatory disease of the colon that typically manifests as diarrhea, abdominal pain, and bloody stool. Complications, such as colorectal cancer and extraintestinal manifestations, may also develop. The goals of management are to induce and maintain clinical remission and to screen for complications of this disease. Mesalamine is a 5-aminosalicylic acid compound that is the first-line therapy to induce and maintain clinical remission in patients with mild-to-moderate UC. For patients who are refractory to mesalamine or have more severe disease, steroids, azathioprine/mercaptopurine, cyclosporine, or infliximab may be used, induce and/or maintain remission. The various formulations of mesalamine available are primarily differentiated by the methods of delivery of the active compound of the drug to the colon. Mesalamine with Multi-Matrix System[®] (MMX) technology (Cosmo SpA, Milan, Italy) is an oral (1.2 g), once-daily tablet formulation of mesalamine used for the treatment of UC (Lialda[®] or Mezavant[®], Shire Pharmaceuticals Inc, Wayne, PA). In clinical studies, MMX mesalamine (taken as a once-daily dose of 2.4 or 4.8 g) effectively induced and maintained clinical remission in patients with active mild-to-moderate UC. The overall safety profile of MMX mesalamine is similar to other oral mesalamine formulations. The use of such once-daily formulations has led to intense interest in whether simplified pill regimens can improve patient adherence to mesalamine therapy.

Keywords: mesalamine, 5-ASA, ulcerative colitis, inflammatory bowel disease

Ulcerative colitis (UC) is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the gastrointestinal tract of unknown etiology. UC is characterized by recurring episodes of inflammation limited to the mucosal and submucosal layer of the colon. It invariably involves the rectum and may extend in a proximal and continuous fashion to involve other portions of the colon.¹ The onset and relapse of the disease may be triggered by environmental factors that transiently break the mucosal barrier, stimulate immune responses, or alter the balance between beneficial and pathogenic enteric bacteria.² Patients with UC follow a relapsing and remitting clinical course, with symptoms of bloody diarrhea, rectal urgency, and abdominal pain during disease activity.³ In addition, patients may suffer from extraintestinal manifestations of UC, including episcleritis, scleritis, uveitis, peripheral arthropathies of small and large joints, erythema nodosum, pyoderma gangrenosum, axial arthropathies, sacroiliitis, ankylosing spondylitis, and primary sclerosing cholangitis.⁴ There is an increased risk for colorectal cancer (CRC) with longstanding inflammation, with risks reported at 0.5%–1% per year.⁵ These incidence rates corresponded to cumulative probabilities of 2% by 10 years, 8% by 20 years, and 18% by 30 years.⁶

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Ulcerative colitis most commonly affects teenagers and young adults (onset between ages 15 and 40 years), but can occur in any age group. Breakdown by racial and ethnic subgroups indicate that higher rates of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) occur in people of Caucasian and Ashkenazi Jewish origin than in individuals of other backgrounds.⁷ It has a prevalence of 238 per 100,000 (95% confidence intervals [CI]: 234–241) in the United States adult population and an incidence rate of 2.2 to 14.3 cases per 100,000 person-years in North America.⁸ Although the incidence rates of UC increased after 1940, they have remained stable over the past 30 years.¹ Since 1991, the prevalence of UC has decreased by 7%.¹ The rates are highest in northern climates and in well-developed areas of the world, such as North America, Great Britain, and Scandinavia, and lowest in southern climates and in underdeveloped areas.⁹ The disease has become more common in the developing world as different countries adopt Western lifestyles.⁸ Studies of migrant populations and populations of developing countries demonstrated a recent, slow increase in the incidence of UC.¹⁰ Such epidemiologic observations indicated that there are strong environmental influences on IBD, which is supported by the relatively low concordance rate of 10% in identical twins.¹¹ Differences in incidence across age, time, and geographic region suggest that environmental factors significantly modify the expression of UC. The strongest protective environmental factors identified are cigarette smoking and appendectomy.⁸ Former smokers are approximately 1.7 times more likely to develop the disease than those who have never smoked. Whether other factors, such as diet, oral contraceptives, perinatal/childhood infections, or atypical mycobacterial infections, play a role in expression of inflammatory bowel disease remains unclear.

Current management of ulcerative colitis

The goal of managing patients with UC is to induce and maintain clinical and endoscopic remission and to prevent or treat complications. The majority of patients are successfully managed with pharmacologic therapies, but surgical resection of the colon (colectomy) may be needed for refractory disease or complications, such as strictures or carcinoma. Conventional medical therapies for UC include 5-aminosalicylic acid (5-ASA), corticosteroids, thiopurines, and anti-tumor necrosis factor (TNF) agents.¹² The initial therapeutic approach depends upon both the extent of colonic involvement and the severity of the disease process at presentation. Medical management usually involves a “step-up” approach, starting with topical or oral agents

and progressing to more complex agents, with risk of more serious adverse effects, in those who do not respond to first-line agents.³ Since there is no known cure for UC (except a colectomy), most patients take lifelong maintenance medical therapy to prevent disease relapse.

Medical therapy involves agents used to achieve clinical response and remission (induction agents) and those used to maintain clinical remission (maintenance agents), although many drugs can be used for both situations. In patients with “distal” disease (rectum and sigmoid colon), topical therapy is the preferred choice of treatment. Suppositories are effective in the rectosigmoid area, whereas enemas can reach the splenic flexure. For active distal disease, the American College of Gastroenterology (ACG) Practice Guidelines recommend topical therapy with mesalamine, hydrocortisone, or budesonide.³ Topical mesalamine agents are superior to topical steroids or oral aminosalicylates in this setting.¹³ A systematic review of topical 5-ASA has confirmed the efficacy of rectal-5-ASA in inducing remission and that it is superior to rectal corticosteroids or placebo.¹⁴ Several meta-analyses have concluded that rectal 5-ASA was superior to placebo for inducing remission and for maintenance of remission.^{15–17}

Oral mesalamine or sulfasalazine are 5-ASAs that are usually required in patients with disease extending beyond the sigmoid colon. The ACG recommends that patients with mild to moderate active extensive colitis should begin therapy with oral sulfasalazine or mesalamine in doses up to 4.8 g per day.³ In a series of meta-analyses by Sutherland and colleagues^{18,19} and Ford et al,²⁰ oral 5-ASAs were shown to be more effective than placebo in induction and maintenance of remission in UC. Efficacy rates reported for all 5-ASA agents are similar, although few comparative studies have been performed. One RCT reported no difference between similar doses of pH-dependent release and timed-release mesalamine formulations in induction of remission of active UC.²¹ There appears to be a dose-dependent effect with mesalamine, as doses > 2 g/day were found to have better efficacy compared to <2 g/day in induction and maintenance.²⁰ Although multiple daily doses have been used in initial trials for induction of remission, a once-daily dose of mesalamine is as effective as conventional dosing schedules for the maintenance of remission in UC.^{22–24} Clinical response rates of 60%–70% and clinical remission rates of 40%–70% have been reported in various studies from 6 to 8 weeks.^{18,20} Meta-analyses of these induction studies concluded that the mean remission rate with mesalamine was 42%, compared with 24% in placebo-treated patients.²⁰

Once clinical remission has been achieved, mesalamine suppositories or enemas are recommended for maintenance of remission in patients with distal disease and oral mesalamine is recommended for those with more extensive disease.¹² Maintenance of remission rates of 61%–68% at 12 months with oral mesalamine has been reported.^{25,26} A meta-analysis by Ford et al reported that 42% of prescribed patients relapsed compared with 65% of patients taking placebo after 6 to 12 months of therapy.²⁰ Combined oral and rectal 5-ASA therapy appeared superior to oral 5-ASAs for the induction of remission of mildly to moderately active left-sided UC, and intermittent topical 5-ASAs appeared superior to oral 5-ASAs for preventing relapse of quiescent left-sided UC.¹⁶

The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved oral doses for induction of remission are as follows: Asacol[®] (Warner Chilcott Company, Dublin, Ireland) 800 g three times daily, Asacol HD 1.6 g three times daily, and Pentasa[®] (Shire, Wayne, PA) 4 g daily. The US FDA-approved doses for maintaining remission are as follows: Asacol 1.6 g daily in divided doses, Pentasa 4 g daily, and Apriso[®] (Salix Pharmaceuticals, Morrisville, NC) 1.5 g daily. The recommended dosage of Multi-Matrix System[®] (MMX; Cosmo SpA, Milan, Italy) mesalamine (Lialda[®]; Shire Pharmaceuticals Inc, Wayne, PA) is 2.4 g or 4.8 g once daily for up to 8 weeks as induction therapy and 2.4 g once daily as maintenance therapy.

Data from ASCEND 1 and 2 trials with oral mesalamine (Asacol) reported that times to resolution and improvement of both rectal bleeding and stool frequency were shorter with 4.8 g/day than 2.4 g/day (resolution, 19 vs 29 days; $P = 0.020$).²⁷ Endoscopic healing rates (improvement in or resolution of mucosal damage seen at endoscopy) occur in 30%–80% of patients treated with mesalamine within 6 to 8 weeks.²⁸ In a pooled retrospective analysis of the ASCEND 1 and 2 data in UC patients receiving delayed release oral mesalamine (Asacol) at week 6, 80% on 4.8 g/day compared to 68% on 2.4 g/day ($P = 0.012$) achieved endoscopic healing.²⁹ A post-hoc analysis of trial data of topical mesalamine suspension concluded that this mesalamine delivery method also led to earlier symptom improvement and endoscopic mucosal healing of distal colitis when compared to placebo or oral mesalamine alone.³⁰

Oral steroids are generally reserved for patients who are refractory to oral 5-ASA in combination with topical therapy and have troublesome symptoms that require quick resolution. Corticosteroids are not efficacious in maintenance treatment and are not recommended for long-term treatment.³¹ Patients who cannot be weaned off corticosteroids may need the

introduction of azathioprine, 6-mercaptopurine (6MP), or infliximab as a steroid-sparing agent to avoid long-term corticosteroid use. Azathioprine and 6-MP are effective in maintaining remission in patients with moderate-to-severe disease, but they are not suitable for the induction of remission due to the prolonged time to take effect (8–12 weeks).³ The role of methotrexate in UC is still unclear and is a matter for ongoing study.³² Infliximab is an effective treatment for patients with moderate-to-severe disease, those who are steroid-refractory or steroid dependent despite adequate doses of a thiopurine, or who are intolerant of these medications due to side effects.³³ Selective leukocytapheresis therapy has also been shown to be effective in treatment of some moderately severe UC patients who do not respond to 5-ASA or corticosteroids.³⁴ Severe active UC can be treated with intravenous steroids, cyclosporine, or infliximab, which is a form of rescue therapy and acts as a bridge to maintenance therapy with thiopurines or scheduled infliximab therapy.³⁵

In addition to pharmacological management, health maintenance is important in patients with UC.³⁶ It is recommended that patients get routine vaccinations, such as yearly influenza, pneumococcal every 5 years, tetanus booster every 10 years, complete hepatitis A and B vaccinations, varicella or zoster (contraindicated on biologic therapy), and human papillomavirus for females. Periodic blood test monitoring is also important, depending on the maintenance therapy; moreover, full blood count, liver function, and renal function should be monitored. Annual screening of vitamin D levels should be considered in patients exposed to corticosteroids, and urinalysis should be considered for early screening of nephritis. Patients with long-standing inflammatory disease (pancolitis of 8–10 years and left-sided colitis of over 10 years) should have surveillance colonoscopy every 1 to 2 years once there is no evidence of dysplasia on serial biopsies. Bone mineral density, yearly dermatological examinations (especially on immunomodulators and biologics) as well as a mammogram and pap smears for women should be considered. Patients should also take calcium 1200 g per day and vitamin D 400–800 IU per day.

Focus on MMX[®] mesalamine

Since the mode of action of mesalamine in UC is thought to be a topical effect on the colonic mucosa, all oral mesalamine formulations for UC are designed to deliver 5-ASA to the colon. Unbound 5-ASA ingested orally is rapidly absorbed in the small intestine, so encapsulation in pH-sensitive coatings or with cellulose granules are necessary to prevent premature small bowel absorption of mesalamine. The pharmacology

of MMX mesalamine is very similar to other mesalamine formulations, and differs only in the duration and timing of colonic release of unbound 5-ASA. MMX[®] mesalamine technology comprises hydrophilic and lipophilic excipients enclosed in a gastric-resistant, pH-dependent coating.³⁷ Eudragit-S (used in Lialda/Mezavant; Shire Pharmaceuticals) is a pH-sensitive polymer that disintegrates at a pH > 7, allowing the drug to be released in the terminal ileum or cecum.³⁸ The additional lipophilic and hydrophilic matrices within the capsule are designed to allow slower diffusion of the drug through the colon. This delivery system allows a once-daily administration of high-concentration tablets.³⁹

Pharmacokinetics

The results of plasma pharmacokinetics (pK) analyses and mucosal concentrations of delayed-release formulations of 5-ASA have shown high interindividual variability in healthy volunteers and patients with active and inactive UC.^{40,41} Following administration of a single dose of either a delayed-release or an azo-bonded formulation, only approximately 20% of the 5-ASA is taken up systemically (assessed by analysis of 5-ASA and its main metabolite, N-acetyl-5-aminosalicylic acid [N-acetyl-5-ASA] in urine).⁴² Mesalamine and its metabolite are also secreted back into the colonic lumen following uptake by the colonic mucosa, reducing further the amount of 5-ASA that will progress to the plasma.⁴³ Administration with food delays the first appearance of mesalamine in the plasma by 2 hours compared with administration in the fasted state.⁴⁴ Variations in transit times and pH conditions in patients with UC could potentially affect how the drug is released and taken up by colonic mucosa.⁴⁵

In a single and multiple dose pharmacokinetic study of Lialda, 2.4 g or 4.8 g was administered once daily with standard meals to 28 healthy volunteers per dosage group.⁴⁴ Plasma concentrations of mesalamine were detectable after 4 hours and were maximal by 8 hours after the single dose. Steady state was achieved generally within 2 days after dosing. Mean area under the curve at steady state was only modestly greater (1.1- to 1.4-fold) than that predictable from single-dose pharmacokinetics (Table 1). Elimination of absorbed mesalamine is mainly via the renal route following metabolism to N-acetyl-5-ASA. Total (5-ASA and N-acetyl-5-ASA) urinary excretion of oral mesalamine over 24 hours was 21.3%.⁴⁶ In a study comparing Asacol and Lialda, both of which were dosed once daily, both drugs exhibited a similar pK profile in healthy volunteers.⁴ A systematic review of the pharmacokinetic profiles of the different 5-ASA formulations found that systemic 5-ASA absorption

Table 1 Mean (\pm SD) pK parameters for mesalamine following single dose and steady state administration of MMX mesalamine under fasting or postprandial status

Dosage	N	C _{max} (ng/mL)	Median T _{max} (hours)	AUC _{0-∞} (ng h mL)	t _{1/2} (hours)
2.4 g ^{40,a}	48	1595 (\pm 1484)	12 (4–31)	21,084 (\pm 13185)	7.05 (\pm 5.54)
4.8 g ^{40,a}	48	2154 (\pm 1140)	12 (4–34)	44775 (\pm 30,302)	7.25 (\pm 8.32)
2.4 g ^{42,b}	37	1553 ^c (857–2812)		13,556 ^c (7616–24,128)	10.2 ^c (5.8–19.9)

Notes: ^asingle dose administration (fasting); ^bsteady state administration (postprandial); ^csquare geometric means (95% confidence intervals).

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; AUC, area under the plasma concentration-time curve; C_{max}, maximum plasma concentration; t_{1/2}, elimination half-life; T_{max}, time to C_{max}.

was comparable for the pH-dependent, controlled release, and prodrug formulations.⁴⁷

Pharmacodynamics

5-ASA is believed to exert a direct effect on the colonic mucosa through a number of different, but not mutually exclusive, anti-inflammatory mechanisms of action.⁴⁸ 5-ASA acts as a synthetic agonist to the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- γ (PPAR- γ), which is known to be involved in UC inflammation.⁴⁹ It also has been shown to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis (via inhibition of cyclooxygenase), chemotactic leukotriene synthesis (via inhibition of lipoxygenase),⁵⁰ interleukin-1 (IL-1) synthesis,⁵¹ nuclear factor kappa B (NF- κ B) activation by tumor necrosis factor (TNF) alpha⁵² and IL-1,⁵³ and apoptosis induced by oxidative stress.⁵⁴ No specific studies on the mechanism of action of MMX mesalamine have been published because the anti-inflammatory effects of mesalamine are assumed to be ubiquitous.

Clinical efficacy of MMX mesalamine

Several randomized placebo-controlled trials have investigated the safety and efficacy of MMX mesalamine compared to placebo.^{25,26,39,55–59} The efficacy of MMX mesalamine in inducing remission in active UC was demonstrated in two randomized, double-blind placebo-controlled trials^{39,55} (Table 2). Kamm et al randomized 343 patients with active mild-moderate UC to receive Lialda (2.4 g/day or 4.8 g/day), Asacol (2.4 g/day), or placebo.³⁹ After 8 weeks, 40.5% of the 2.4 g/day ($P = 0.01$) and 41.2% of the 4.8 g/day ($P = 0.007$) achieved clinical and endoscopic remission, compared to 22.1% in the placebo arm. No comparative statistical analyses between the Asacol and MMX mesalamine group were reported. They also showed that MMX mesalamine

Table 2 Clinical efficacy of MMX mesalamine (MES) in induction (8 weeks) of remission in patients with mild to moderate ulcerative colitis

Study	N	Doses	Clinical and endoscopic remission (%) (OR, 95% CI)	Failure rates (%)
Kamm et al ³⁹	84	MMX mesalamine 2.4 g daily	40.5** (2.40; 1.23–4.69)	21.4***
	85	MMX mesalamine 4.8 g daily	41.2** (2.47; 1.15–5.30)	20.0***
	86	Asacol [®] 800 mg three times daily	32.6 (1.70; 0.86–3.36)	27.9**
	86	Placebo	22.1	47.7
Lichtenstein et al ⁵⁶	88	MMX mesalamine 1.2 g twice daily	34.1*** (3.48; 1.44–8.41)	28.4***
	85	MES 4.8 g daily	29.2** (2.78; 1.27–6.06)	24.7***
	89	Placebo	12.9	54.1
Kamm et al ^{58,b}	197	MMX mesalamine 2.4 g twice daily (No response to MMX mesalamine previously)	59.5	–
	107	MMX mesalamine 2.4 g twice daily (Placebo previously)	57	–

Notes: * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$ vs placebo. ^aIncluded as an internal reference arm; no comparative statistical analyses with the mesalamine treatment arms were reported; ^bpatients who did not achieve the primary endpoint of clinical and endoscopic remission in the 8-week Phase III trials^{35,51} were eligible for enrolment in the noncomparative extension study (4.8 g MMX mesalamine for 8 weeks).⁵⁴

Abbreviation: OR, odds ratio.

at a higher dose (4.8 g once daily) was associated with endoscopic improvement compared to placebo (77% vs 41%), MMX mesalamine at a dose of 2.4 g once daily, and delayed release mesalamine was not statistically significant compared to placebo. However both low and high doses of MMX mesalamine were associated with improved induction of endoscopic remission (69% and 76%) compared to placebo (46%). Similarly, Lichtenstein et al showed that MMX mesalamine (2.4 g/day or 4.8 g/day) was superior to placebo in inducing remission in patients with mild-to-moderate UC.⁵⁵ There was no significant difference in terms of the clinical and endoscopic remission rate between the MMX mesalamine 1.2 g twice daily and 4.8 g once daily groups (odds ratio [OR], 1.25; 95% CI: 0.66–2.36). Median time to achieve initial clinical remission was significantly shorter in the MMX mesalamine 1.2 g twice daily (43 days) or 4.8 g once daily (44 days) groups than in the placebo group (which was not achieved).⁵⁵ Both studies excluded patients with ulcerative proctitis (inflammation to >15 cm from the anus).

In a pooled analysis of the above studies, MMX mesalamine was found effective in active UC regardless of disease extent, disease severity, sex, and previous low-dose 5-ASA therapy.⁵⁶ In an induction extension study by Kamm et al, patients who did not achieve the primary endpoint of clinical and endoscopic remission in the 8-week Phase III trials (n = 304) were eligible for enrolment in the non-comparative extension study in which all patients received MMX mesalamine 4.8 g/day, given as 2.4 g twice daily for 8 weeks.⁵⁸ This extension treatment was effective in inducing remission in 59.5% of patients previously not in remission.

Remission rates were similar irrespective of prior treatment in the acute Phase III studies (MMX 2.4 g/day, MMX 4.8 g/day, Asacol 0.8 g/day, or placebo).⁵⁸

Maintenance of remission

The efficacy of MMX mesalamine as maintenance therapy in UC has been assessed in two 12-month, randomized, double-blind²⁵ or open-label,⁵⁹ multicenter Phase III trials and a 12-month noncomparative, multicenter Phase IV trial²⁶ (Table 3). The efficacy of MMX mesalamine was shown in a trial in which patients in clinical and endoscopic remission (after being treated with MMX mesalamine) were randomly assigned to MMX mesalamine 1.2 g twice daily or 2.4 g every day.⁵⁹ At 1 year, the two regimens were associated with a similar rate of clinical and endoscopic remission (64% vs 69%). A study comparing Lialda 2.4 g daily and Asacol 2.4 g daily found no significant difference between the two drugs in maintaining clinical remission (68% and 65.9%, respectively).²⁵ Kane et al showed that MMX mesalamine 2.4 g/day, maintained disease quiescence in 76.5% of patients at 6 months (primary endpoint) and 64.4% at 12 months.²⁶ As a secondary analysis, clinical recurrence was observed in 20.6% of patients who were $\geq 80\%$ adherent and 36.1% of patients with <80% adherence ($P = 0.05$).

Data on studies of MMX mesalamine in endoscopic maintenance of remission is sparse. In the maintenance of remission studies by Kamm et al⁵⁹ and Prantera et al,²⁵ no major difference was noted between once daily and twice daily dosing of MMX mesalamine or between MMX mesalamine and a delayed release mesalamine. A recent study by D'Haens et al showed that once daily dosing of MMX mesalamine at 2.4 g

Table 3 Clinical efficacy of MMX mesalamine in maintenance of remission (12 months) in patients with mild to moderate ulcerative colitis

Study	N	Doses	Clinical and endoscopic remission (%)	Relapse rates at 12 months (%)
Kamm et al ⁵⁹	232	MMX mesalamine 1.2 g twice daily	68.5	6.8
	219	MMX mesalamine 2.4 g twice daily	64.4	11.1
Prantera et al ²⁵	162	MMX mesalamine 2.4 g once daily	60.9 ^a	15.0
	156	Asacol 2.4 g once daily	61.7 ^a	29.9
Kane et al ²⁶	167	MMX mesalamine 2.4 g once daily	—	35.6 ^a

Note: ^aPrimary endpoint.

was not inferior to twice daily dosing with delayed release mesalamine at 1.6 g/day for maintenance of endoscopic remission in patients with UC (83.7% vs 81.5%).⁶⁰

Safety of MMX mesalamine

Newer 5-ASA preparations, such as MMX mesalamine, were intended to avoid the adverse effects of sulfasalazine while maintaining its therapeutic benefits. As class of drug, mesalamine has been shown to have an excellent safety profile and is well tolerated by patients.⁶¹ Examples of the unwanted effects of mesalamine reported include nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, malaise, headache, abdominal pain, and rash.⁶¹ A paradoxical worsening of diarrhea has been attributed to mesalamine, especially early in therapy.⁶² Less common adverse effects include blood dyscrasias, pancreatitis, oligospermia (which is reversible upon discontinuation of the drug), drug-induced liver injury (DILI), and nephrotoxicity.^{63–65} To compare the short-term adverse events among the 5-ASA agents (mesalamine, olsalazine, and balsalazide), Loftus et al performed a meta-analysis of 46 randomized trials for mild-to-moderate UC.⁶⁶ The study concluded that all three 5-ASA formulations produced similar adverse effects in the short term. Patients on mesalamine experience fewer adverse events or withdrawals due to serious side effects compared to those on sulfasalazine. The majority of treatment-emergent adverse events were mild to moderate in severity and most commonly gastrointestinal in nature.⁶⁶

Renal damage occurring due to 5-ASA-based treatment of inflammatory bowel disease also appears to be rare. Adverse reactions consist of hypersensitivity reactions and, in the case of mesalamine, chronic interstitial nephritis. Fifty percent of reported cases of mesalamine-induced interstitial nephritis present within 1 year of treatment initiation, but the reported time range for presentation is wide at 3 months to 5 years.⁶⁷ The review of reported cases by World et al showed that 85% of cases of interstitial nephritis detected within 10 months of mesalamine therapy initiation responded completely to drug withdrawal with restoration of normal renal function.⁶⁷ Unfortunately, interstitial nephritis is difficult to detect early

by urinalysis, and currently there are no screening methods other than monitoring serum creatinine. Regular monitoring of renal function is recommended in patients receiving MMX mesalamine.³⁶

Because mesalamine inhibits thiopurine methyltransferase, which metabolizes thiopurine-containing drugs, there is an increased potential for blood disorders when mesalamine is taken with concomitant azathioprine or mercaptopurine.⁶⁸ Mesalamine may decrease anticoagulant activity when coadministered with coumarin-type anticoagulants (eg, warfarin), and close monitoring of the prothrombin time is recommended.⁶⁹

MMX mesalamine specifically is generally well tolerated, with no clinically significant differences in tolerability compared with placebo^{39,55} or Asacol.^{25,39} No dose-dependent relationship to adverse events was noted between MMX mesalamine dosage groups in the 8-week induction trials.^{39,55} Treatment-related adverse events were reported in 14.1% of MMX mesalamine 2.4 g/day recipients, 14.5% of MMX mesalamine 4.8 g/day recipients, and 14.0% of placebo recipients in the two 8-week Phase III trials,⁵⁷ in 8.0% of MMX mesalamine 2.4 g/day recipients, 9.5% of Asacol 2.4 g/day recipients in the 12-month European trial,²⁵ and in 11.5% of MMX mesalamine recipients as reported in a Phase IV study published recently.²⁶

Limited data are available on the use of MMX mesalamine in pregnant patients. A meta-analysis of the use of mesalamine or mesalamine-containing drugs in pregnant women with IBD did not show a statistically significant difference compared with no medication in the incidence of congenital malformations, stillbirth, spontaneous abortion, preterm delivery, or low birth weight.⁷⁰ However, MMX mesalamine should only be used in pregnant patients if the benefits clearly outweigh the risks.⁴⁴

MMX mesalamine in clinical practice

Quality of life

Past studies with UC patients indicated that disease activity strongly predicts health-related quality of life (HRQoL).^{71,72}

The first study to assess MMX mesalamine in changes to disease specific HRQoL reported that following 8 weeks of treatment with MMX mesalamine 2.4–4.8 g/day, patients with active mild-to-moderate UC showed significant improvement in all aspects of disease-specific HRQoL measured by the Short Inflammatory Bowel Disease Questionnaire (SIBDQ).⁷³ This quality-of-life level was maintained by quiescent UC patients in the course of year-long continuous once-daily MMX mesalamine 2.4 g/day treatment.⁷³ The improvements in HRQoL corresponded to improvements in disease activity in the active group more so than the quiescent group.

Adherence

Up to 40% of patients with UC fail to comply with 5-ASA therapy.^{74,75} In patients who received non-MMX or MMX formulations of mesalamine, nonadherence to treatment was associated with a higher likelihood of disease recurrence, a higher financial cost of health care management, and a reduced level of protection against the development of CRC than adherence to treatment.^{26,76–78} A variety of barriers to adherence have been reported by patients, including lifestyle, risk of side effects, and financial factors.^{79,80} A once-daily dose of mesalamine has been shown as effective as twice daily, with improved patient compliance in those with reduced pill burden.⁸¹ However, a meta-analysis by Ford et al comparing once-daily dosing with mesalamine with conventional dosing schedules showed no significant benefit of once daily over multiple doses in risk of nonadherence (relative risk [RR], 0.87; 95% CI: 0.46–1.66).²⁰ Although compliance was >85% in all three 12-month maintenance trials,^{25,26,58} the impact of once-daily dosing on long-term treatment adherence in the community remains to be seen. Patients receiving once-daily MMX mesalamine had significantly higher persistency after 1 year of treatment than patients receiving other oral 5-ASA therapies, based on pharmacy refills.⁸²

Drug costs

The wholesale cost of MMX mesalamine is US\$726 for a pack of 120 tablets.⁸³ The cost-effectiveness of MMX mesalamine relative to Asacol as remission induction and maintenance therapy in adult patients with mild-to-moderate UC was performed from a UK health care payer's perspective. It concluded that MMX mesalamine was associated with an incremental cost per patient but with significant increase in remission times, fewer hospitalizations, and fewer surgical events per patient.⁸⁴ Further comparative cost-effective studies of mesalamine agents and doses are required to confirm this finding in other settings.

Chemoprophylaxis of CRC

The cumulative life time risk of developing CRC in patients with UC has been reported in historical cohorts to be as high as 10%–20%.⁸⁵ More recent population-based data have shown that the risk of CRC is actually closer to 1.3%–1.6% after 14–15 years in IBD patients.^{86,87} A meta-analysis by Jess et al showed that in CRC, risk was higher in UC patients with a pooled SIR of 2.4 (95% CI: 2.1–2.7).⁸⁸ Male sex, young age of diagnosis, and extensive colitis were particular risk factors. Case control studies of patients with colon cancer and UC have reported conflicting data on the impact of 5-ASA on the risk of CRC.^{89–91} A prospective RCT of 5-ASA in prevention of polyps in adults with a history of polyps did not show a chemoprotective effect of 5-ASA.⁹² A meta-analysis of nine observational studies involving 1932 patients reported a protective association between 5-ASA use and CRC (OR, 0.51; 95% CI: 0.37–0.69) or a combined endpoint of CRC and dysplasia (OR 0.51; 95% CI: 0.38–0.69), which equates to a 49% reduction in the risk of CRC or CRC/dysplasia with regular 5-ASA use.⁹³ The reduced risk was maintained by regular use of at least 1.2 g of mesalamine daily. Compliance with prescribed 5-ASA therapy can influence the risk of CRC. A nested case-control study involving 18,969 patients with IBD in the UK General Practice Research Database (1987–2001) showed that regular 5-ASA users (defined as six prescriptions in the previous 12 months) had a significantly reduced risk of CRC compared with irregular 5-ASA users (adjusted OR, 0.60; 95% CI: 0.38–0.96).⁷⁶ No specific published studies have examined the role of MMX mesalamine in CRC prophylaxis.

A recent publication suggested that the overall risk of CRC among patients with UC was comparable to that of the general population (RR, 1.07; 95% CI: 0.95–1.21) and that the risk for CRC in UC patients is on a decline.⁸⁷ For patients with UC, the overall RR for CRC decreased from 1.34 (95% CI: 1.13–1.58) in 1987 to 1988 to 0.57 (95% CI: 0.41–0.80) in 1999 to 2008. The declining risk for CRC from 1979 to 2008 might result from improved therapies for patients with IBD.

Conclusion

Mesalamine is an effective first-line agent for the induction and maintenance of remission in patients with mild-to-moderate UC when administered orally, rectally, or both. For patients with more severe disease, other agents such as steroids or infliximab are required. There may be additional benefits from mesalamine in chemoprophylaxis against colon cancer, but there is conflicting data on this subject.

Adherence to treatment schedules with mesalamine remains an issue in practice. MMX mesalamine provides a higher per-pill dose of mesalamine than other mesalamine formulations, allowing for once-daily dosing. The reduced pill burden may improve patient adherence in clinical practice, although this will require further study to confirm. Its efficacy and safety profile is similar to other mesalamine formulations. As the patent for the pioneer mesalamine formulation (Asacol; Warner Chilcott Company, Dublin, Ireland) approaches patent expiry (July, 2013), it is unclear how the arrival of generic mesalamine formulations will affect MMX mesalamine's share of the US market and whether third-party payers (insurers and governments) will tier access to MMX mesalamine in the face of cheaper mesalamine options.

Disclosure

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