# keep CALM...

# BÜHLMANN Calprotectin – A Tool to Monitor IBD





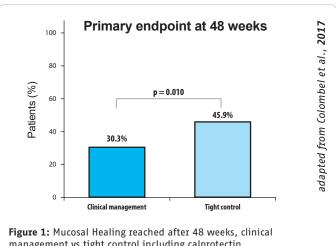


### **CALM Study**

The CALM Study including more than 200 Crohn's Disease (CD) patients in an adalimumab dose escalation project, showed that treating to target with tight monitoring using calprotectin and CRP was significantly superior in reaching mucosal healing after 48 weeks, as compared to conventional patient management based on CDAI alone. Calprotectin especially was a decisive factor. 45.9% of patients with calprotectin based tight monitoring reached this primary endpoint as compared to 30% with conventional management (Fig. 1). Steroid free remission was also achieved significantly more often in the calprotectin tight monitoring arm.

#### Benefit:

CALM showed a remarkable outcome for fecal calprotectin as an objective biomarker to monitor and guide therapy.



management vs tight control including calprotectin

## **BÜHLMANN Calprotectin**

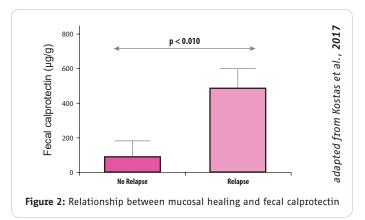
Published data shows the value of BÜHLMANN Calprotectin in disease monitoring and patient management with cut-off indications

### **BÜHLMANN** Calprotectin reflects the degree of Mucosal Healing

Kostas et al. (2017) described a strong correlation between endoscopically defined mucosal healing and calprotectin values below 174 µg/g in a mixed population of 113 CD and 36 Ulcerative Colitis (UC) patients (Fig. 2).

#### Benefit:

BÜHLMANN Calprotectin helps indicate Mucosal Healing in IBD patients.



Walsh et al. from Oxford showed that patient measured calprotectin with the BÜHLMANN IBDoc® Home Test, highly correlated with histological remission (Nancy Score 0) in the UC True Colours patient cohort with a cut-off of 147 µg/g (Fig. 3). This result is in tune with Guardiola et al. (2014), who established a calprotectin value measured by BÜHLMANN fCAL® ELISA above 155 μg/g as reliable indicator for histological inflammation in UC patients in clinical and endoscopic remission. Lobaton et al. (2013) showed with Quantum Blue® rapid tests that calprotectin works as a surrogate marker to predict endoscopic remission at levels below 272 µg/g in UC and CD patients.

#### Benefit:

IBDoc®, BÜHLMANN fCAL® ELISA and Quantum Blue® highly correlate with histologic healing and accurately predict remission.

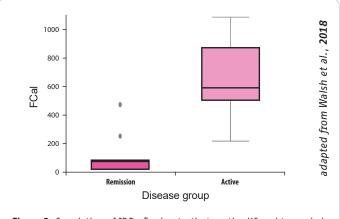


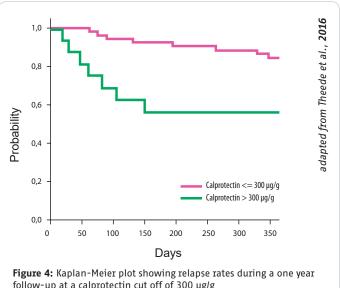
Figure 3: Correlation of IBDoc® calprotectin to active UC and to remission

### BÜHLMANN Calprotectin predicts increased risk of relapse

Theede et al. (2016) investigated calprotectin for IBD patient management by studying a group of 70 UC patients in remission over a 12 months follow-up with BÜHLMANN fCAL® ELISA. ROC analysis with an Area Under the Curve of 0.775 estimated a cutoff value of >321 µg/g to predict relapse at 6 months and a significant increase in relapse rate after 12 months for patients at measured levels of above 300 µg/g (Fig. 4).

#### **Benefit:**

BÜHLMANN Calprotectin supports relapse prediction in IBD patients without symptoms within 6 months.



follow-up at a calprotectin cut off of 300 μg/g

Ferreiro-Iglesias et al. (2016) screened CD and UC patients (71 and 24 respectively) under anti-TNF therapy. Fecal calprotectin was measured with the BÜHLMANN Quantum Blue® rapid test in 4 month intervals. This study shows that a calprotectin level <130 μg/g is associated with maintained disease remission (Fig.5) and a calprotectin level >300 μg/g predicts relapse over the following 4 months with high significance, especially when two consecutive measurements are performed (Fig.6).

#### Benefit:

BÜHLMANN Calprotectin is a valuable predictor of clinical relapse and of remission in IBD patients under anti-TNF therapy.

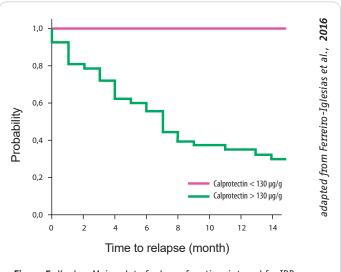


Figure 5: Kaplan-Meier plot of relapse free time interval for IBD patients in relation to calprotectin below or above 130 mg/g.

#### References:

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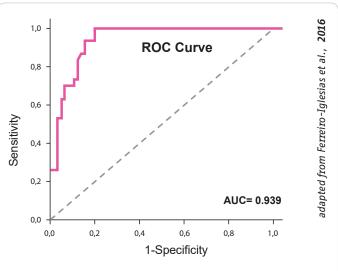


Figure 6: ROC curve of fecal calprotectin levels to predict relapse in IBD patients.

# The BÜHLMANN calprotectin Assay Portfolio for Diagnosis and Monitoring of IBD











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