Featured data at UEGW 2024

Johnson&Johnson

United European Gastroenterology Week

Vienna, Austria
12 – 15 October, 2024

Research and Development Studies

Poster or Session	Title	Presentation time and location (CEST)
QUASAR Study		
Podium Presentation		
OP082	The efficacy of maintenance treatment with guselkumab in patients with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis: phase 3 QUASAR maintenance study results at week 44 by biologic/JAK inhibitor history	Monday, October 14 11:30 – 11:42 A3
OP102	Impact of guselkumab maintenance therapy on histologic and combined histologic and endoscopic outcomes in patients with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis: week 44 results from the phase 3 QUASAR maintenance study	Monday, October 14 14:30 – 14:42 C1/4
OP084	Corticosteroid sparing effects of treatment with guselkumab in patients with moderate to severely active ulcerative colitis: phase 3 QUASAR maintenance study results through week 44	Monday, October 14 11:54 – 12:06 A3
OP045	Efficacy and safety of guselkumab maintenance therapy among guselkumab induction week 24 clinical responders: results from the phase 3 QUASAR maintenance study	Monday, October 14 9:06 – 9:18 A3
Moderated Poster		
MP670	The efficacy and safety of guselkumab as maintenance therapy in patients with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis: Results from the phase 3 QUASAR Maintenance Study	Tuesday, October 15 14:30 – 14:36 Poster Stage 1
GALAXI Study		
Podium Presentation		
OP042	Efficacy of guselkumab versus placebo in Crohn's disease based on prior response/exposure to biologic therapy: results of the galaxi 2 & 3 phase 3 studies	Monday, October 14 8:30 – 8:42 A3
Moderated Posters		
MP563	Guselkumab decreases key cellular inflammatory processes across ileum and colon tissue in Crohn's disease	Tuesday, October 15 11:30 – 11:36 Poster Stage 1
MP672	Week 48 efficacy of guselkumab and ustekinumab in Crohn's disease based on prior response/exposure to biologic therapy: Results from the GALAXI 2 & 3 phase 3 studies	Tuesday, October 15 14:42 – 14:48 Poster Stage 1

GALAXI Study		
Podium Presentation		
MP671	Efficacy of guselkumab in moderately to severely active Crohn's disease according to induction clinical response status: Week 48 results from the GALAXI 2 & 3 phase 3 trials	Tuesday, October 15 14:36 – 14:42 Poster Stage 1

Research and Development Studies

Poster or Session	Title	Presentation time and location (CEST)
Molecular Differentiation Study		
Podium Presentation		
OP193	Guselkumab binding to CD64+ IL-23–producing myeloid cells enhances potency for neutralizing IL-23 signaling	Tuesday, October 15 11:42 – 11:54 Strauss 2

Market Access Studies

Poster or Session	Title	Presentation time and location (CEST)
Moderated Poster		
MP153	Endoscopic response at 1-year and association with long-term Crohn's disease outcome: A pooled clinical trial analysis adjusting for 1-year clinical remission status	Sunday, October 13 17:24 – 17:30 Poster Stage 1
E-posters		
PP0571	The impact of disease status after biologic induction therapy on long-term outcomes in persons with Crohn's disease	Sunday, October 13 Science Lounge
PP0572	Impact of non-remission in patients with Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis	Sunday, October 13 Science Lounge

Observational, Collaborative, and Investigator-initiated Studies

Poster or Session	Title	Presentation time and location (CEST)
BioAdvance Study		
E-Posters		
PP1187	Healthcare resource utilization and costs in Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis patients initiating Ustekinumab treatment via Janssen's BIOADVANCE® program	Sunday, October 13 Science Lounge

EPITHERA Study		
E-poster		
PP0407	Epidemiology and therapeutic management of inflammatory bowel disease using data from the French National Health Data System 2014- 2021 – The EPITHERA Study	Sunday, October 13 Science Lounge

Delphi Study		
Moderated Poster		
MP216	Defining partial response in inflammatory bowel disease: a Delphi consensus approach	Monday, October 14 10:42 – 10:48 Poster Stage 1

REASSURE Study		
Moderated Poster		
MP676	Persistence to ustekinumab in patients with Crohn's disease treated in real-life care settings in Greece: final results from the prospective 'REASSURE' study	Tuesday, October 15 15:06 – 15:12 Poster Stage 1
E-poster		
PP0568	Patient-reported outcomes with ustekinumab for Crohn's disease in real-life clinical practice in Greece: final results from the prospective 'REASSURE' study	Sunday, October 13 Science Lounge

ULISES Study		
Moderated Poster		
MP674	Short and long-term effectiveness and safety of ustekinumab in ulcerative colitis in real life: the ULISES study	Tuesday, October 15 14:54 – 15:00 Poster Stage 1

TREMFYA® IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about TREMFYA®?

TREMFYA® is a prescription medicine that may cause serious side effects, including:

Serious Allergic Reactions.

Stop using TREMFYA® and get emergency medical help right away if you develop any of the following symptoms of a serious allergic reaction:

- fainting, dizziness, feeling lightheaded (low blood pressure)
- swelling of your face, eyelids, lips, mouth, tongue or throat
- trouble breathing or throat tightness
- chest tightness
- skin rash, hives
- itching

Infections.

TREMFYA® may lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections and may increase your risk of infections. Your healthcare provider should check you for infections and tuberculosis (TB) before starting treatment with TREMFYA® and may treat you for TB before you begin treatment with TREMFYA® if you have a history of TB or have active TB. Your healthcare provider should watch you closely for signs and symptoms of TB during and after treatment with TREMFYA®.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have an infection or have symptoms of an infection, including:

- fever, sweats, or chills
- muscle aches
- weight loss
- cough
- warm, red, or painful skin or sores on your body different from your psoriasis
- diarrhea or stomach pain
- shortness of breath
- blood in your phlegm (mucus)
- burning when you urinate or urinating more often than normal

Do not use TREMFYA® if you have had a serious allergic reaction to guselkumab or any of the ingredients in TREMFYA®.

Before using TREMFYA®, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have any of the conditions or symptoms listed in the section “What is the most important information I should know about TREMFYA®?”
- have an infection that does not go away or that keeps coming back.
- have TB or have been in close contact with someone with TB.
- have recently received or are scheduled to receive an immunization (vaccine). You should avoid receiving live vaccines during treatment with TREMFYA®.

- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if TREMFYA® can harm your unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if TREMFYA® passes into your breast milk.
- Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements.

What are the possible side effects of TREMFYA®?

TREMFYA® may cause serious side effects. See "What is the most important information I should know about TREMFYA®?"

The most common side effects of TREMFYA® include: upper respiratory infections, headache, injection site reactions, joint pain (arthralgia), diarrhea, stomach flu (gastroenteritis), fungal skin infections, herpes simplex infections and bronchitis.

These are not all the possible side effects of TREMFYA®. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

Use TREMFYA® exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to use it.

Please read the full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide for TREMFYA®, and discuss any questions that you have with your doctor.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

STELARA® IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

STELARA® is a prescription medicine that affects your immune system. STELARA® can increase your chance of having serious side effects including:

Serious Infections

STELARA® may lower your ability to fight infections and may increase your risk of infections. While taking STELARA®, some people have serious infections, which may require hospitalization, including tuberculosis (TB), and infections caused by bacteria, fungi, or viruses.

- Your doctor should check you for TB before starting STELARA® and watch you closely for signs and symptoms of TB during treatment with STELARA®.
- If your doctor feels that you are at risk for TB, you may be treated for TB before and during treatment with STELARA®.

You should not start taking STELARA® if you have any kind of infection unless your doctor says it is okay.

Before starting STELARA®, tell your doctor if you:

- think you have an infection or have symptoms of an infection such as:
  - fever, sweats, or chills
  - muscle aches
  - cough
  - shortness of breath
  - blood in phlegm
  - weight loss
  - warm, red, or painful skin or sores on your body
  - diarrhea or stomach pain
  - burning when you urinate or urinate more often than normal
  - feel very tired
- are being treated for an infection or have any open cuts.
- get a lot of infections or have infections that keep coming back.
- have TB, or have been in close contact with someone with TB.

After starting STELARA®, call your doctor right away if you have any symptoms of an infection (see above). These may be signs of infections such as chest infections, or skin infections or shingles that could have serious complications. STELARA® can make you more likely to get infections or make an infection that you have worse. People who have a genetic problem where the body does not make any of the proteins interleukin 12 (IL-12) and interleukin 23 (IL-23) are at a higher risk for certain serious infections that can spread throughout the body and cause death. People who take STELARA® may also be more likely to get these infections.

Cancers

STELARA® may decrease the activity of your immune system and increase your risk for certain types of cancer. Tell your doctor if you have ever had any type of cancer. Some people who had risk factors for skin cancer developed certain types of skin cancers while receiving STELARA®. Tell your doctor if you have any new skin growths.

Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES)

PRES is a rare condition that affects the brain and can cause death. The cause of PRES is not known. If PRES is found early and treated, most people recover. Tell your doctor right away if you have any new or worsening medical problems including: headache, seizures, confusion, and vision problems.

Serious Allergic Reactions

Serious allergic reactions can occur. Stop using STELARA® and get medical help right away if you have any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction such as: feeling faint, swelling of your face, eyelids, tongue, or throat, chest tightness, or skin rash.

Lung Inflammation

Cases of lung inflammation have happened in some people who receive STELARA® and may be serious. These lung problems may need to be treated in a hospital. Tell your doctor right away if you develop shortness of breath or a cough that doesn't go away during treatment with STELARA®.

Before receiving STELARA®, tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have any of the conditions or symptoms listed above for serious infections, cancers, or PRES.
- ever had an allergic reaction to STELARA® or any of its ingredients. Ask your doctor if you are not sure.
- are allergic to latex. The needle cover on the prefilled syringe contains latex.
- have recently received or are scheduled to receive an immunization (vaccine). People who take STELARA® should not receive live vaccines. Tell your doctor if anyone in your house needs a live vaccine. The viruses used in some types of live vaccines can spread to people with a weakened immune system, and can cause serious problems. **You should not receive the BCG vaccine during the one year before receiving STELARA® or one year after you stop receiving STELARA®.**
- have any new or changing lesions within psoriasis areas or on normal skin.
- are receiving or have received allergy shots, especially for serious allergic reactions.
- receive or have received phototherapy for your psoriasis.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if STELARA® can harm your unborn baby. You and your doctor should decide if you will receive STELARA® if youare breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is thought that STELARA® passes into your breast milk.
- talk to your doctor about the best way to feed your baby if you receive

STELARA®.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your doctor and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

When prescribed STELARA®:

- Use STELARA® exactly as your doctor tells you to.
- STELARA® is intended for use under the guidance and supervision of your doctor. In children 6 years and older, it is recommended that STELARA® be administered by a healthcare provider. If your doctor decides that you or a caregiver may give your injections of STELARA® at home, you should receive training on the right way to prepare and inject STELARA®. Your doctor will determine the right dose of STELARA® for you, the amount for each injection, and how often you should receive it. Do not try to inject STELARA® yourself until you or your caregiver have been shown how to inject STELARA® by your doctor or nurse.

Common side effects of STELARA® include: nasal congestion, sore throat, and runny nose, upper respiratory infections, fever, headache, tiredness, itching, nausea and vomiting, redness at the injection site, vaginal yeast infections, urinary tract infections, sinus infection, bronchitis, diarrhea, stomach pain, and joint pain. These are not all of the possible side effects with STELARA®. Tell your doctor about any side effect that you experience. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for more information.

Please click to read the full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide for STELARA® and discuss any questions you have with your doctor.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA.

Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.