Luncheon Seminar 4

June 29 (Saturday), 12:10-13:00 Lecture Room: Room 2 (Small Auditorium)

Infliximab for the treatment of Behçet's disease



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Behcet's disease (BD), which has been called as "Silk Road disease", is a systemic vasculitis characterized by recurrent attacks of acute inflammation. Although BD has been known since the fifth century BC, the exact etiology and pathogenesis remain unknown. However, the elucidations of them are advancing by the progress of the recent genetic analysis technology.

Until recently, many patients suffering from uveoretinitis due to BD, had lost their vision. So, this ocular symptom was poor prognostic factor to have a great influence on such patients' quality of life. But now, biologics agents, such as an anti-TNF α antibody "infliximab(Remicade®)", lead to a reliable reduction in ocular attacks and the maintenance of visual acuity.

Remicade® is used against various inflammatory diseases including rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease all over the world. In addition, it was approved for BD* in Japan for the first time in the world. While its efficacy has been reported on many countries, we recently have reported the results of BRIGHT(PMS in patients with Behcet's disease at Remicade (Infliximab) treatment; lonG-term safety/efficacy for sigHT-threating uveoretinitis) study which is a prospective large-scale, long-term post-marketing surveillance study enrolled more than 600 patients, and has clarified the long-term safety and efficacy of Remicade® in the treatment of refractory uveoretinitis in BD patients.

In this seminar, I will look back on the history of BD uveoretinitis treatment in Japan and discuss the appropriate usage of Remicade® through the BRIGHT study.

*Indications: refractory uveoretinitis associated with Behcet's disease