PA2202

Pirfenidone Use in a Swedish Cohort of Patients With Pulmonary Fibrosis

Giovanni Ferrara,1,4 Karen Bartley,1 Aron Levine,4 Lars Anhjelm-Dahstrom,4 Klaus-Uwe Kirchgaessler,5 Christer Janson,6 C. Magnus Sköld1,2

1Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm; Sweden; 2Huddinge University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden; 3Koch, Inc., 4Department of Pulmonology, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden; 5Paris, France; 6University Hospitals of surgery, Stockholm, Sweden

AIMS

• Pulmonary fibrosis (PF) is a debilitating, progressive, and deadly lung disease.
• PF registries are prone to survival biases with results that are often reported for rare, severe types of cancer.1

METHODS

• The investigation was a cohort study. Eligible patients were identified from the Swedish national health registers for patients in this analysis.
• The study period was 2011–2015.

RESULTS

Study Population

• This analysis identified 17,107 patients fulfilling inclusion criteria with an ICD-10 code of J84.1 recorded in the Swedish National Patient Register (pulmonary fibrosis cohort). A total of 8,729 patients achieved 1 year of follow-up. In 2011, 20% of all patients with IPF alive in Sweden continued to receive antifibrotic treatment.

CONCLUSIONS

• Pirfenidone use was lower than expected in this cohort of patients with pulmonary fibrosis and the subcohort with PF, suggesting that uptake of pirfenidone was low during the early years of its introduction.

DISCLOSURES

None

REFERENCES

10. Giovani Ferrara,1,4 Karen Bartley,1 Aron Levine,4 Lars Anhjelm-Dahstrom,4 Klaus-Uwe Kirchgaessler,5 Christer Janson,6 C. Magnus Sköld1,2

1. Lung fibrosis: the epidemiology and implications of its presence.
2. Pulmonary fibrosis: an overview.
5. Pulmonary fibrosis: an overview.
7. Pulmonary fibrosis: an overview.