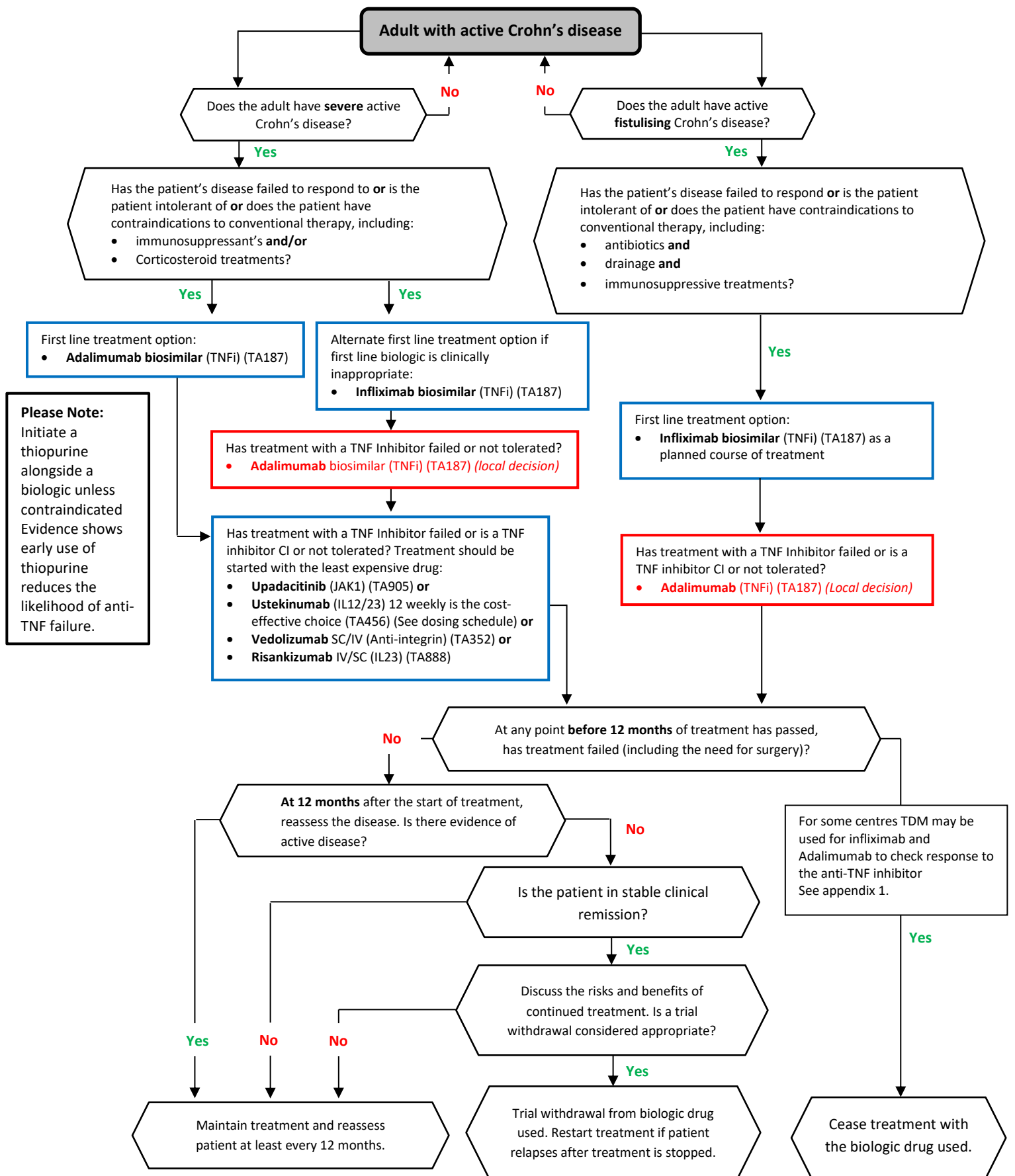


DERBYSHIRE JOINT AREA PRESCRIBING COMMITTEE (JAPC)

Guideline for the treatment of Crohn's Disease - July 2023



NICE approved treatment

Local variation to NICE

The ICB will only commission 4 treatment options (3 switches) per patient - this includes 2 treatment failure and 1 intolerance. JAPC recognises the RMOc statement. Further sequential use outside of the commissioning algorithm should be undertaken after advice via MDT in-line with Trust processes but is limited by clinical appropriateness and safety

Appendix 1 - Dosing schedule for Crohn's disease

Biologic	Induction dose	Maintenance dose	Dose escalation	Adequate response	Further information												
Adalimumab (SC)	Week 0 – 80mg SC Week 2 – 40mg SC Or Rapid response: Week 0 – 160mg SC Week 2 – 80mg SC	40mg SC every other week thereafter	Maintenance dose can be increased to 40 mg every week in people whose disease shows a decrease in response to treatment.	Week 12	Adalimumab is a recombinant human monoclonal antibody that binds specifically to tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α)												
Infliximab (IV and SC) (Biosimilar or originator)	Week 0, 2, 6 – 5mg/kg IV Week 0,2 – 5mg/kg IV Week 6 – 120mg SC	5mg/kg IV every 8 weeks thereafter 120mg SC every 2 weeks	Dose escalation is an option for people whose disease has stopped responding on the basis on drug and antibody levels.	Week 6	Infliximab is a chimeric human-murine IgG1 monoclonal antibody												
Risankizumab (IV and SC)	Week 0, 4, 8 - 600 mg IV Week 12 - 360mg SC	360mg SC every 8 weeks thereafter	No	Currently unknown	Risankizumab is a humanised immunoglobulin G1 (IgG1) monoclonal antibody selective to the interleukin (IL)-23 protein												
Upadacitinib (oral)	45mg OD for 12 weeks	15mg or 30mg OD	15mg is recommended for patients at higher risk of VTE, MACE and malignancy, and for \geq 65years. 30mg may be appropriate for patients with high disease burden who are not at higher risk of VTE, MACE and malignancy or who do not show adequate therapeutic benefit to 15 mg once daily.	30mg od may be appropriate for patients who have not achieved adequate therapeutic benefit after the initial 12-week induction. Upadacitinib should be discontinued if there is no evidence of therapeutic benefit after 24 weeks of treatment.	Upadacitinib is a selective and reversible inhibitor of the Janus associated tyrosine kinase JAK1.												
Ustekinumab (IV & SC)	Week 0 – 6mg/kg IV Initial intravenous dosing of ustekinumab <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Body weight of patient</th> <th>Dose</th> <th>No. of vials</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>\leq55kg</td> <td>260mg</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>55kg - \leq85kg</td> <td>390mg</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>85kg</td> <td>520mg</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Body weight of patient	Dose	No. of vials	\leq 55kg	260mg	2	>55kg - \leq 85kg	390mg	3	>85kg	520mg	4	Week 8 - 90mg SC Then 90mg SC every 12 weeks thereafter.	Dose escalation can be increased to 8 weekly dosing for people whose disease has stopped responding. (Prescribers are reminded that 8 weekly dosing is the most expensive dosing schedule)	Week 16	Ustekinumab is a fully human monoclonal antibody that targets interleukin-12 (IL-12) and IL-23.
Body weight of patient	Dose	No. of vials															
\leq 55kg	260mg	2															
>55kg - \leq 85kg	390mg	3															
>85kg	520mg	4															
Vedolizumab (SC)	Week 0, 2, 6* - 300mg IV	108mg SC every 2 weeks thereafter	No	Week 14	Vedolizumab is a humanised IgG1 monoclonal antibody that binds to the human α 4 β 7 integrin. *The recommended dose regimen of subcutaneous vedolizumab as a maintenance treatment, following at least 2 intravenous infusions, is 108 mg administered by subcutaneous injection once every 2 weeks.												
Vedolizumab (IV)	Week 0, 2, 6 – 300mg IV	300mg IV every 8 weeks thereafter	People who have not shown a response by week 6 may benefit from an additional dose at week 10.	Week 14	Vedolizumab is a humanised IgG1 monoclonal antibody that binds to the human α 4 β 7 integrin.												