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Summary

SEROLOGIC RESPONSE TO VACCINATION IN CHILDREN EXPOSED TO VEDOLIZUMAB OR USTEKINUMAB IN UTERO DUE TO MATERNAL IBD

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A study of 21 children exposed in utero to ustekinumab or vedolizumab for maternal IBD found that most achieved adequate serologic responses to both live and non-live vaccines, though mumps response was lower in the ustekinumab group.

KEY POINTS

- Twenty-one children (11 ustekinumab-exposed, 10 vedolizumab-exposed) born to mothers with IBD were assessed for serologic vaccine responses at median age 26 months after completing at least one year of mandatory vaccination.
- Adequate serologic responses to tetanus, diphtheria, rubella, and measles were achieved in at least 80 percent of children in both exposure groups.
- Mumps vaccine response was lower in ustekinumab-exposed children at 62.5 percent compared to 100 percent in vedolizumab-exposed children.
- Median gestational week of last drug administration was week 30 for ustekinumab and week 31 for vedolizumab, with median cord blood levels of 2.4 mg/l and 5.3 mg/l respectively.
- The authors note the study's limited sample size and the need for a control group of unexposed children for comparison.

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