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Summary

UNVEILING THE IMPACT ON IN UTERO EXPOSURE TO BIOLOGIC TREATMENTS FOR INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD) ON CHILDREN'S PSYCHOMOTOR DEVELOPMENT: INSIGHTS FROM THE DUMBO REGISTRY OF GETECCU

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The prospective multicentre DUMBO registry found that in utero exposure to biologics for IBD treatment, including anti-TNF and non-anti-TNF agents, did not impair psychomotor development in children during the first year of life.

KEY POINTS

- Among 352 children born to 343 mothers with IBD, 134 children (38%) were exposed to biologics in utero, including adalimumab, infliximab, certolizumab, golimumab, ustekinumab, and vedolizumab
- Analysis of 2073 ASQ-3 questionnaires showed no differences in psychomotor development evaluations or domains throughout the first year, except at 12 months when exposed babies were more likely to achieve normal gross motor skills
- In multivariate analysis, being born to a mother with Crohn's disease versus ulcerative colitis was associated with higher likelihood of normal development at 12 months (OR=2, 95%CI=1.1-3.9), while prematurity was associated with lower likelihood (OR=0.3, 95%CI=0.1-0.6)
- The authors conclude their findings support the safety of biologics during pregnancy and reinforce the recommendation to continue them

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