









Preventive Care in Inflammatory Bowel Disease

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Vaccinations 		PATIENT GROUP	INTERVAL	Examples of completed pneumonia vaccine regimens: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PCV 13 and 2 doses of PPSV 23• PCV 15 and PPSV 23• PCV 20 or PCV 21
	PCV 21 or PCV 20	19-49 years (immunocompromised)	If PCV naïve: PCV 21 or PCV 20 If incomplete PCV: PCV 13 ≥ 1 y \rightarrow PCV 21 or PCV 20	
		50-64 years	If PCV naïve: PCV 21 or PCV 20 If incomplete PCV: PCV 13 + PPSV23 ≥ 5 y \rightarrow PCV 21 or PCV 20	
		≥ 65 years	If PCV naïve: PCV 21 or PCV 20 If incomplete PCV: ≥ 5 yrs since last PCV \rightarrow PCV 21 or PCV 20	
	Zoster	≥ 19 years	• 2-dose inactive recombinant herpes zoster vaccine. • 0-1 month apart in immunocompromised; 2-6 months in all others.	
	COVID-19	All adults	Follow recommendations from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.	
	Rotavirus vaccine	Infants exposed to biologics in-utero	Administer rotavirus vaccine to infants exposed to biologics in utero.	
	Influenza	All adults	• ≥ 65 years \rightarrow recombinant, adjuvant or high dose influenza vaccine. • Adults 19-64 years who are liver transplant recipients OR on anti-TNF monotherapy \rightarrow high dose influenza vaccine • All other adults 19-64 \rightarrow standard dose influenza vaccine	
	RSV	≥ 50 years	• All adults ≥ 75 years • Adults 50-74 years with certain medical conditions (including patients with IBD and liver transplant recipients)	
	Tdap, HAV, HPV, Meningococcal	All adults	Administer according to Advisory Committee on Immunization Practice Recommendations	
Cancer Prevention 	Hepatitis B	All adults	1. Evaluate for seroprotection status (Check for HbsAb > 10 mIU/mL). 2. If negative and previously immunized \rightarrow provide challenge dose 3. Not immune \rightarrow provide Hepatitis B vaccine 2 or 3 dose series.	
	Do NOT check serologic titers to evaluate for immunity to MMR or varicella.		Provide age-appropriate vaccines before initiation of immune-modifying therapies when possible.	
Other Health Maintenance 	Cervical Cancer Screening	Women with IBD on immune-modifying therapy	• Within a year of onset of sexual activity • Continue annually • If < 30 , continue for 3 consecutive years before increasing to every 3 years • Assure receipt of HPV vaccine series	
	Skin Check	All adults	• Annual screening for melanoma (independent of use of biologic therapy) • Annual screening for NMSC (on immune-modifying therapies ex: 6-MP, azathioprine, methotrexate, JAK inhibitors, or SIP receptor modulators)	
Other Health Maintenance 	Osteoporosis	Adults with IBD and conventional risk factors for abnormal bone mineral density	At time of diagnosis and periodically after diagnosis	
	Smoking	IBD patients who smoke	Counseling for smoking cessation	
	Mental health	All adults	Screen for depression and anxiety at baseline and annually. Refer for counseling/therapy.	

6-MP = 6-mercaptopurine
HAV = hepatitis A virus
HPV = human papillomavirus

IBD = inflammatory bowel disease
JAK = janus kinase
NMSC = non-melanoma squamous cell cancer

PCV = pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PPSV = pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine
RSV = respiratory syncytial virus

SIP = sphingosine-1-phosphate
TDAP = tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis
TNF = tumor necrosis factor