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Pan Mersey
Area Prescribing Committee

TOFACITINIB film-coated tablets (Xeljanz® ▼) for moderately to severely active Ulcerative Colitis

The Pan Mersey Area Prescribing Committee recommends the prescribing of TOFACITINIB film-coated tablets (Xeljanz® ▼), by specialists only, for moderately to severely active Ulcerative Colitis in accordance with NICE TA547.

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NICE technology appraisal TA547 (28 November 2018) recommends TOFACITINIB film-coated tablets (Xeljanz® ▼) as an option for treating moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis (UC) in adults only if:

- > conventional therapy or a biological agent cannot be tolerated or the disease has responded inadequately or lost response to treatment.
- > the company provides tofacitinib with the discount agreed in the commercial arrangement.

Prescribing and monitoring of therapy must be retained by a specialist in the management of UC.

No significant resource impact is anticipated. To facitinib is an option alongside current standard treatment options and, once the patient access scheme (PAS) discount is applied, may be a cost saving for the NHS compared to biologic therapies.

References

- 1. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. TA547: Tofacitinib for moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis, 28 November 2018. Available online at: https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/TA547 [Last accessed 29/11/2018]
- 2. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. TA 547: Tofacitinib for moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis: resource impact statement. Available online at: https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta547/resources [Last accessed 18/01/2019]

Note: Patients who are not eligible for treatment under this statement may be considered on an individual basis where their GP or consultant believes exceptional circumstances exist that warrant deviation from the rule of this policy. In this situation, follow locally defined processes.

APC board date: 30 Jan 2019 Review date: Jan 2021 Prescribing policy statement Version: 2.1

or earlier if there is significant new evidence relating to this recommendation