
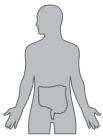


















This overview is not intended to compare the safety, efficacy, or uses of these treatments.

	CLASSES OF TREATMENTS FOR ULCERATIVE COLITIS			
	Anti-integrin	Anti-TNF $\alpha$	Anti-interleukin	JAK Inhibitor
HOW THE DRUG WORKS	Anti- $\alpha$ 4 $\beta$ 7 integrins block gut-directed white blood cells involved in the inflammatory response from moving out of the blood vessels and into the gut tissue by blocking a protein on the surface of these cells	Blocks a protein called tumor necrosis factor $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ ), which promotes inflammation in the intestine	Blocks interleukin proteins, which are associated with the inflammation process	Blocks Janus kinase (JAK) enzymes involved in inflammation
WHERE IT WORKS				

	APPROVED TREATMENTS FOR ULCERATIVE COLITIS					
	Entyvio* (vedolizumab)	Humira* (adalimumab)	Remicade* (infliximab)	Simponi* (golimumab)	Stelara* (ustekinumab)	Xeljanz*/Xeljanz XR* (tofacitinib)
WHO IT'S FOR	For adults with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis	For adults with moderate to severe ulcerative colitis when certain other medicines have not worked well enough	For children 6 years and older and adults with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis who have not responded well to other medicines	For adults with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis when certain other medicines have not worked well enough or cannot be tolerated, or if it is necessary to continue taking steroid medicines	For adults with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis	For adults with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis when medicines called tumor necrosis factor (TNF) blockers did not work well or cannot be tolerated
FOR ADULTS: DOSING SCHEDULE AND ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION	<p><b>Start</b> </p> IV infusion dose at Weeks 0, 2, and 6	<p><b>Start</b> </p> SC dose <sup>§</sup> at Days 1 and 15	<p><b>Start</b> </p> IV infusion dose at Weeks 0, 2, and 6	<p><b>Start</b> </p> SC dose <sup>§</sup> at Weeks 0 and 2	<p><b>Start</b> </p> IV infusion dose at Week 0	<p><b>Start</b> </p> Oral dose once or twice a day for at least 8 weeks
NUMBER OF DOSES FOR THE 1ST YEAR	<p><b>Continue</b> </p> IV infusion dose every 8 weeks	<p><b>Continue</b> </p> SC dose every 2 weeks	<p><b>Continue</b> </p> IV infusion dose every 8 weeks	<p><b>Continue</b> </p> SC dose every 4 weeks	<p><b>Continue</b> </p> SC dose every 8 weeks	<p><b>Continue</b> </p> Oral dose once or twice a day Please refer to the Prescribing Information for recommendations on dosage adjustment based on certain circumstances
	8	26	8	14	7	365 or 730

Please refer to each product's Prescribing Information for additional information.

**Safety Considerations**

Do not receive ENTYVIO if you have had an allergic reaction to ENTYVIO or any of its ingredients. ENTYVIO may cause serious side effects including infusion-related and serious allergic reactions while receiving ENTYVIO or several hours after treatment. ENTYVIO may increase your risk of serious infections. Although unlikely, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML), a rare, serious brain infection caused by a virus, cannot be ruled out. Liver problems can occur with ENTYVIO.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 1.

**Uses of ENTYVIO\* (vedolizumab):**

ENTYVIO is a prescription medicine used in adults for the treatment of:

- moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis.
- moderately to severely active Crohn's disease.

**There are additional considerations for selecting a treatment. Please talk to your doctor about treatment options and what might be right for you.**

<sup>†</sup>A needle placed in a vein in your arm.

<sup>‡</sup>Injection takes place under the skin.

<sup>§</sup>Dose may include more than one injection.

