
Tofacitinib

This information is for people with [Ulcerative Colitis](#) who take tofacitinib, also known as Xeljanz. It is also for anyone who is thinking about starting treatment with tofacitinib. Our information can help you to decide if this treatment is right for you. It looks at:

- How the medicine works
- What you can expect from treatment
- Possible side effects
- Stopping or changing treatment.

This information should not replace advice from your healthcare professional. Talk to your IBD team or read the leaflet that comes with your medicine for more details. You can also find out about your medicine at [medicines.org.uk](https://www.medicines.org.uk).

Tofacitinib is not currently recommended for people with other forms of Inflammatory Bowel Disease, such as Crohn's Disease or Microscopic Colitis. Where we use the term 'Colitis' in this information we are referring to Ulcerative Colitis.

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Key facts about tofacitinib

- Tofacitinib is used to treat Ulcerative Colitis in adults aged 18-65. It can help get your symptoms under control and keep them under control.
- Tofacitinib is not offered to adults over the age of 65 if other treatments are available.
- Tofacitinib is a tablet taken twice a day.
- Tofacitinib may be used if other medicines have not worked well to control your symptoms. It may also be used if you cannot take other medicines for Colitis.

- Tofacitinib can affect your immune system. You may be more likely to get an infection while you are taking tofacitinib. If you have any concerns about infections, talk to your IBD team.
- Tofacitinib should not be used if you are pregnant, planning on becoming pregnant, or breastfeeding. If you could get pregnant, you should use effective contraception while taking tofacitinib and for at least four weeks after stopping.
- You should not have any live vaccines while taking tofacitinib. It is safe to take non-live vaccines, like the yearly injected flu and Covid-19 vaccines.

Other names for tofacitinib

Tofacitinib is also known by the brand name Xeljanz.

How does tofacitinib work?

Tofacitinib is a type of medicine called a janus kinase (JAK) inhibitor. JAKs are proteins that play a part in activating the body's immune response. This helps you fight infections. But it can also cause inflammation.

Tofacitinib works by blocking the effects of JAKs. This reduces inflammation in the gut. Because JAK inhibitors block specific proteins, they are known as targeted medicines.

Why you might be offered tofacitinib

Tofacitinib is used to treat adults with moderately to severely active Colitis. The aim of this treatment is to get your Colitis into remission. Remission is when you feel better because your Crohn's or Colitis is well-controlled. During this time, medical tests, such as blood tests or endoscopy, show your gut is less affected. Your symptoms, such as diarrhoea, abdominal pain or fatigue, will improve. However, some symptoms, like fatigue, may not go away completely. Keeping your Crohn's or Colitis under control is good for your long-term health. It lowers your risk of complications and the need for surgery.

Your IBD team may suggest tofacitinib if you:

- Cannot have standard treatments or biologic medicines, or had to stop taking them due to side effects
- Did not respond well enough to standard treatments or biologic medicines
- Have stopped responding to standard treatments or biologic medicines

The order you try medicines in might differ, depending on the advice of your IBD team.

Standard treatments include [5-ASAs](#), [steroids](#), [azathioprine](#) and [mercaptopurine](#). [Biologics](#) include [adalimumab](#), [golimumab](#), [infliximab](#), [mirikizumab](#), [risankizumab](#), [ustekinumab](#) and [vedolizumab](#). Other treatments for Ulcerative Colitis include sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor modulators like [ozanimod](#) and [etrasimod](#), as well as other JAK inhibitors, such as [filgotinib](#) and [upadacitinib](#).

Tofacitinib is a small molecule medicine. Molecules are chains of atoms, the basic building blocks that things are made of. The molecules that make up biologic medicines, such as [infliximab](#), are larger. The immune system sometimes recognises these larger molecules as something harmful. If that happens, the body may produce antibodies. An antibody is a protein that is part of your natural defences. These antibodies prevent the medicine from working as well. Because tofacitinib is a small molecule treatment, antibodies are unlikely to form. This means that tofacitinib is less likely to lose effectiveness over time due to antibody formation. Read more in our information on [biologics and other targeted medicines](#).

Tofacitinib is not usually offered to people with Colitis who are under 18 years old. This is because we do not know how safe it is for younger people, or how well it would work. Tofacitinib is also not usually recommended for people over 65 years old. This is because the risk of serious infections, heart attacks and certain cancers is higher. If you are over 65, tofacitinib may still be an option if other treatments are not suitable for you.

Finally, tofacitinib is not recommended if you have an increased risk of cancer or heart problems. It is also not recommended if you have a history of smoking. But it may still be offered if no other treatment is suitable.

Deciding which medicine to take

There are lots of things to think about when you start a new medicine. Your IBD team will talk to you about your options. For new medicines, you might want to think about the aim of the treatment and what the pros and cons might be. Some things to think about include:

- How you take it
- How well it works
- How quickly it works
- Possible side effects
- Whether you need ongoing tests or checks
- Other medicines you are taking
- Other conditions you have
- If you are planning to get pregnant or breastfeed in the next few years
- What happens if you do not take it

You could use our [medicine tool](#) to help you think about your options. Our [appointment guide](#) has a list of questions you might want to ask your IBD team. We also have information on other [medicines](#) or [surgery](#) for Crohn's or Colitis.

How well does tofacitinib work in Colitis?

At first, tofacitinib is used to get your Colitis symptoms under control. This is called induction treatment. Once your Colitis is under control, tofacitinib aims to keep it under control. This is called maintenance treatment.

Studies have shown that tofacitinib can be effective at managing Colitis. But it does not work for everyone.

Find out more about how we talk about the [effectiveness of medicines](#).

Getting Colitis under control with tofacitinib

There have been two large trials that have looked at how well tofacitinib can get Colitis under control. These trials included adults with moderate to severely active Colitis. Everyone taking part in the trials had already been treated with medicines that had not worked or they had to stop because of serious side effects. The people in the trials did not include those who only had proctitis. Proctitis is inflammation that affects the rectum only.

The people in the trials were given tofacitinib or a placebo. A placebo is a substance that looks the same as the treatment but does not have any medicine in it. Across the two trials 234 people took a placebo and 905 people took tofacitinib.

After eight weeks of taking tofacitinib 10mg twice a day around 6 out of every 10 people (55 to 60%) noticed a positive difference. Around 2 out of every 10 people (17 to 19%) were in remission. Of the people who took placebo, around 1 out of every 20 people (4 to 8%) were in remission.

Honestly, I had given up hope with IBD medications and thought I would just have to live with being in a cycle of having constant flares. Tofacitinib has been life changing for me. It took a really long time to find the right medication regime that worked for me. Don't give up hope.

Shivani

Living with Ulcerative Colitis

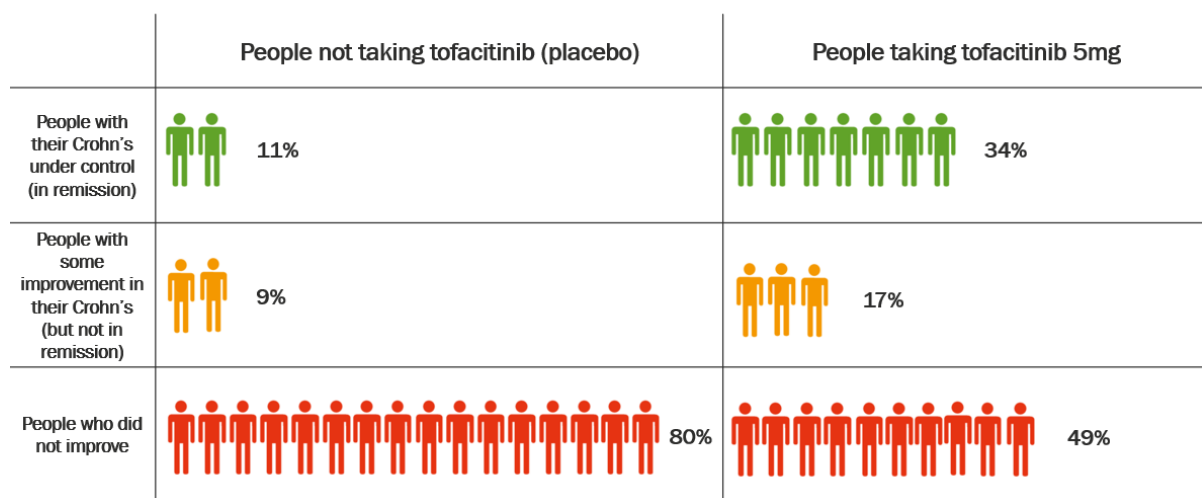
Keeping Colitis under control with tofacitinib

The people who found tofacitinib was effective after eight weeks were invited to take part in a third trial. This trial looked at how well tofacitinib keeps Colitis under control. Here, people who found tofacitinib effective either continued taking tofacitinib or were

switched to a placebo. Of the people who took tofacitinib, some people continued taking 10mg twice a day while others took 5mg twice a day.

After 44 weeks of maintenance treatment with tofacitinib 5mg, around 5 out of every 10 people (51%) noticed a positive difference. Around 3 in every 10 people (34%) were in remission. Of the people who took placebo, around 1 out of every 10 people (11%) were in remission.

After one year of treatment...



How long does tofacitinib take to work?

Everyone responds differently when taking a new medicine. If tofacitinib works for you, you will usually see an improvement within eight weeks. But some people may find that they begin to feel better as soon as three days after starting treatment.

If your condition has not improved after the first eight weeks, your IBD team may decide to continue for a further eight weeks. If treatment has not worked after sixteen weeks in total, it should be stopped.

How to take tofacitinib

Tofacitinib is a tablet that is usually taken twice a day, once in the morning and once in the evening.

Try to take your tablets at a similar time every day. You can take tofacitinib with or without food. If you have difficulty swallowing the tablet, it can be crushed and taken with water.

What is the normal dose?

You will start tofacitinib with a dose of 10mg twice a day for eight weeks. This is known as the induction dose. If tofacitinib works well, you will then take 5mg twice a day. This is known as the maintenance dose.

In some situations, your induction dose might be extended by an extra eight weeks, to sixteen weeks in total. In some situations, your doctor might keep you on 10mg twice a day for your maintenance dose.

If you have a flare-up while you are on 5mg twice a day, your dose may be increased back to 10mg twice a day. This is to try to ease inflammation and symptoms. But, there is a higher risk of side effects on the 10mg dose, so it may not be appropriate for everyone.

Talk to your IBD team if you have liver or kidney problems as you may need a lower dose.

Do not change your dose without first talking to your IBD team.

How long will I be on tofacitinib?

Your IBD team will discuss with you how long you will take tofacitinib. Your IBD team will continue to monitor you to check that tofacitinib is working and right for you. Let your IBD team know if you experience any side effects.

Stopping or changing treatment

There are a few reasons you or your IBD team might think about stopping or changing tofacitinib. These include if you experience side effects or tofacitinib does not work for you.

If tofacitinib stops working

Because tofacitinib is a small molecule treatment, antibodies to the medicine are unlikely to form. This means that tofacitinib is less likely to stop working as well over time due to antibody formation. If tofacitinib does stop working, your IBD team may increase your maintenance dose. This may improve how well tofacitinib works, but it also increases the chance of side effects.

Changing treatments

If you are changing from another medicine to tofacitinib, your IBD team might recommend taking a short break from treatment. This is to make sure the first medicine is out of your system before you start the next one. This is called a washout period. The idea behind it is to keep your risk of infection as low as possible. But the evidence about if it is needed is unclear. Whether or not you need a washout period may depend on why you're changing medicines and which medicine you're changing from.

You have a right to take part in decisions about your treatment. Tell your IBD team what matters most to you. This will help them give you the information and support you need. Our [appointment guide](#) can help you have these conversations.

You should not stop taking tofacitinib without letting your IBD team know.

Taking tofacitinib with other Colitis treatments

Tofacitinib is sometimes given with [steroids](#) to help bring about remission. The aim is to stop or reduce steroids when tofacitinib starts working. This is because there is an increased risk of serious infections in people who also take steroids.

You should not be prescribed tofacitinib alongside other Colitis medicines that affect your immune system. This includes [biologics and other targeted medicines](#), [azathioprine](#), and [mercaptopurine](#). This is because of the risk of suppressing your immune system too much and further increasing the chance of infection.

Let your IBD team know if you are already taking any of these medicines. You may need to take a break from these treatments before starting tofacitinib.

Checks before starting tofacitinib

Your IBD team will check if tofacitinib is right for you. This will involve asking about any pre-existing conditions and having some tests.

Pre-existing conditions

Let your IBD team know if you have any of the following pre-existing conditions.

Tofacitinib might not be right for you if you have:

Tuberculosis

Tell your IBD team if you have a history of tuberculosis, known as TB, or any recent exposure to people with TB. You should also let them know if you have recently travelled to an area with high levels of TB.

You should not be given tofacitinib if you have TB, whether it's active or inactive. This will need to be treated before you start therapy. Most healthcare professionals now use a blood test to check for underlying or inactive TB, but you may be given a chest x-ray as well.

Infections

Let your IBD team know if you have a current infection or a history of infections.

Tofacitinib should not be started if you have an infection. Taking tofacitinib with an infection could make it worse.

Signs of an infection include:

- A high temperature
- Flu-like symptoms
- Coughing and feeling tired or short of breath. This could be a sign of pneumonia.

- Peeing more than usual, or a burning feeling when you pee. This could be a sign of a urinary tract infection.
- A severe headache with a stiff neck. This can be a sign of meningitis. You might also be sensitive to light, feel sick, have a rash, be confused, or have seizures.
- Sore, red skin or a painful skin rash with blisters. This could be a sign of shingles.

Heart problems

Tofacitinib has been associated with an increased risk of heart problems. This includes heart attacks. If you already have heart problems, tofacitinib may make them worse. This risk increases with age and is higher if you smoke or have diabetes. Talk to your IBD team if you have:

- Heart problems, such as heart failure, coronary heart disease
- High cholesterol
- High blood pressure
- A history of fainting
- Have ever smoked
- Have diabetes

If you are at an increased risk of heart attacks, your IBD team may decide that tofacitinib is not right for you.

Blood clots

Tofacitinib may increase the risk of blood clots in the legs or lungs. A blood clot is also more likely to happen if you:

- Are over 60
- Are overweight
- Smoke
- Take the oral contraceptive pill or Hormonal Replacement Therapy, known as HRT

- Have cancer or heart failure
- Have varicose veins

Tofacitinib may not be right for you if you have a high risk of blood clots. Speak to your IBD team if you think you are at risk of blood clots.

Cancer

Anti-TNF medicines are another group of medicines used to treat Crohn's and Colitis. They include [adalimumab](#), [golimumab](#), and [infliximab](#). Compared to anti-TNF medicines, tofacitinib has been associated with an increased risk of cancer. See more in the section on side effects.

Tell your doctor if you have ever had any cancer or if you have ever smoked. If you are at increased risk of cancer, your IBD team may decide that tofacitinib is not right for you.

Liver problems

If you have severe liver problems, tofacitinib may not be right for you. If you have previously had hepatitis, tofacitinib may increase the risk of it coming back. Your doctor may do blood tests to monitor this.

Blood tests

Before starting tofacitinib, you will have some blood tests. They include:

- Full blood count
- Liver function tests
- Cholesterol

Read more about these blood tests in our information on [tests and investigations](#).

Your IBD team may also want to check if you have been exposed to viral infections. This includes HIV, Hepatitis B and C, EBV, known as Epstein-Barr virus, and chicken pox, known as varicella. They will also screen for tuberculosis. This is to make sure tofacitinib is safe and right for you.

Vaccinations

Tofacitinib affects the immune system and can make you more susceptible to infections. To lower this risk, make sure you are up to date with vaccines before starting tofacitinib.

See our section on **Vaccinations** for more.

On-going checks

Your IBD team will check how well tofacitinib is working. You may need to have a camera put into your mouth or bottom, called an endoscopy. You might also need a poo test, called a faecal calprotectin test. See our information on [tests and investigations](#) for more.

You can also expect to have:

- **Full blood count blood tests.** Tofacitinib can lower the number of white and red blood cells. Your blood count will be monitored to check this. These blood tests will happen four to eight weeks after starting tofacitinib. After this, they should happen three months after that. If your blood count is abnormal, you may have to pause treatment until it improves.
- **Cholesterol levels.** Tofacitinib can increase cholesterol levels. You will have a cholesterol test eight weeks after starting treatment to check for this.
- **Liver function blood tests.** Sometimes tofacitinib may cause raised levels of liver enzymes. You will have liver function blood tests now and then to look for this.

Special precautions

Your doctor will give you a Patient Alert Card. This contains important information about what to look out for. You should show this card to any doctor, dentist or healthcare professional that is treating you. Always carry this card with you while you are taking tofacitinib. You should also carry it for at least two months after stopping tofacitinib.

Infections

Tofacitinib affects the way your immune system works. This means you are more likely to get infections. Tell your GP or IBD team if you're worried about an infection, or if an infection is slow to improve. Treatment with tofacitinib should be paused if you get a serious infection.

Staying up to date on your vaccinations can help reduce the risk of infections. This may include vaccinations for COVID-19, shingles, pneumonia and an annual flu vaccination. See the section on vaccinations for more.

You can find out about other things you can do to look after yourself on our [Immunosuppressant precautions page](#).

Skin cancer

Some types of skin cancer have been reported in people who take tofacitinib.

Use suncream to protect yourself against the sun. Let your GP or IBD team know if you notice any changes to your skin.

The NHS website has more information on [staying safe in the sun](#).

Fractures

Some people taking tofacitinib may be at increased risk of fractures. This risk is higher in:

- Older people
- Women
- People taking steroids

If you have osteoporosis or are concerned about this risk discuss it with your IBD team. You can find out more in our information on [bones](#).

Side effects

All medicines can have side effects, but not everyone gets them. Having certain side effects might mean that tofacitinib is not right for you.

- Some side effects can happen right away. Others may happen after you have been taking tofacitinib for a while
- Some side effects are mild. Others may be more serious and could need treatment.
- Some side effects may go away on their own. Others may go away after you stop taking tofacitinib. Some may be long lasting.

Speak to your IBD team if you experience any side effects.

Possible serious side effects

Infections

If you take tofacitinib, you may get infections more easily. This is because tofacitinib affects your immune system. Infections might last longer or be more serious than usual. Sometimes, previous infections can reappear, such as tuberculosis.

Infections you may get include:

- Lung infections, such as pneumonia and bronchitis

- Infections of the nose or throat
- Sinus infections
- Urinary or bladder infections
- Flu

Tell your doctor or IBD team immediately if you develop symptoms of an infection. Signs of an infection include:

- A high temperature
- Flu-like symptoms
- Coughing and feeling tired or short of breath. This could be a sign of pneumonia.
- Peeing more than usual, or a burning feeling when you pee. This could be a sign of a urinary tract infection.
- A severe headache with a stiff neck. This can be a sign of meningitis. You might also be sensitive to light, feel sick, have a rash, be confused, or have seizures.
- Sore, red skin or a painful skin rash with blisters. This could be a sign of shingles.

Up to 1 in 10 people may experience serious infections.

Our information on [immunosuppressant precautions](#) has tips on what you can do to reduce the risk of infection.

Shingles

Taking tofacitinib increases the risk of shingles. Shingles is an infection caused by the varicella-zoster virus, which also causes chickenpox. It causes a rash that turns into itchy blisters. This rash is usually on your tummy and chest, but it can develop anywhere on your body. If you develop blister-like skin eruptions contact your GP or IBD team immediately.

Your consultant may recommend you have a shingles vaccination before starting tofacitinib. If you are over the age of 50 and taking tofacitinib you can get the shingles

vaccine. Japanese or Korean people may be more likely to get shingles when taking tofacitinib.

Talk to your IBD team if you have any concerns about any new or ongoing symptoms.

Allergic reactions

Some people may be allergic to the ingredients in tofacitinib.

Call 999 if you think you are having a severe allergic reaction.

Signs of a severe allergic reaction include:

- Your lips, mouth, throat or tongue suddenly becoming swollen
- Your throat feeling tight
- Struggling to breathe, or breathing very fast
- Becoming very confused, drowsy or dizzy
- Fainting and not being able to be woken up
- A swollen, raised or itchy rash

Cancer

Cancer can affect between 1 in 100 to 1 in 1,000 people taking tofacitinib. Compared to anti-TNF medicines, some studies show tofacitinib increases the risk of cancer. In particular, lung cancer and lymphoma (cancer of the lymphatic system). The risk of developing cancer is greater if you:

- Are 65 or older
- Currently smoke or used to smoke
- Have diabetes
- Have a history of heart problems, such as angina or a heart attack

Blood clots

There is an increased risk of developing blood clots if you take tofacitinib. This is thought to affect 1 in 100 to 1 in 1,000 people.

Ring 111 if you develop symptoms of a clot. These include:

- Swelling and pain of your legs or arms with reddened, warm skin
- Breathlessness, sharp chest or back pain and cough

Call 999 or go to A&E if:

- You're struggling to breathe
- Someone has passed out

Heart attack

Heart attacks are thought to affect 1 in 100 to 1 in 1,000 people taking tofacitinib.

Call 999 or attend A&E if you have symptoms of a heart attack. These include:

- Severe chest pain or tightness, which may spread to arms, jaw, neck and back
- Shortness of breath
- Cold sweats
- Lightheadedness
- Sudden dizziness
- Feeling or being sick
- Coughing or wheezing

Common side effects

Common side effects can affect between 1 in 10 people to 1 in 100 people. These may include:

- Low levels of red and white blood cells
- Headache
- High blood pressure

- Cough
- Tummy pain
- Feeling or being sick
- Diarrhoea
- Indigestion
- Skin issues such as rashes and acne
- Muscle aches
- Swelling of the feet and hands

This is not a full list of side effects. For more information see the Patient Information Leaflet that comes with your medicine. You can also download the leaflet by searching for 'tofacitinib' on the [Electronic Medicines Compendium](#) or EMC.

We encourage you to report any side effects to the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency, known as the MHRA. You can do this through the [Yellow Card scheme online](#) or by downloading the MHRA Yellow Card app at yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk. This helps collect important safety information about medicines.

Taking other medicines

Tell your IBD team about any other medicines you are taking or thinking of taking. This means:

- Prescribed medicines
- Over-the-counter medicines
- Multivitamins or supplements
- Herbal, complementary or alternative therapies.
- Recreational drugs

There are some medicines known to interact with tofacitinib. Tell your IBD team if you take, or have recently taken:

- Anti-fungals such as fluconazole and ketoconazole, used to treat fungal infections
- Antibiotics such as rifampicin, used to treat bacterial infections
- Medicines that affect the immune system. This includes tacrolimus, ciclosporin, biologics, azathioprine and mercaptopurine
- Anti-epileptic medicines. This includes carbamazepine and phenytoin.
- St John's Wort
- Warfarin

Your IBD team may need to make adjustments if you take these medicines. This could include reducing your dose or stopping tofacitinib.

Vaccinations

Make sure you are up to date with vaccines before starting tofacitinib.

Live vaccines

You should not have live vaccines if you take tofacitinib. Live vaccines contain weakened live strains of viruses or bacteria. If you take tofacitinib, the weakened virus could reproduce and cause a serious infection. In the UK, live vaccines include:

- Rotavirus vaccine: babies only
- Measles, mumps and rubella vaccine, also known as the MMR vaccine – either as an individual vaccine or as the triple MMR vaccine
- Nasal flu vaccine used in children: the injected flu vaccine used in adults is not live
- Chicken pox vaccine, which is called varicella
- BCG vaccine against tuberculosis, or TB
- Yellow fever vaccine
- Oral typhoid vaccine: the injected typhoid is not live

If you have had a live vaccine, you may need to wait between two and four weeks before starting tofacitinib.

It may be safe to have live vaccines three months after stopping tofacitinib. You may be advised to wait longer.

If someone that you live with is due to have a live vaccine

There is a small risk that people who have received live vaccines could pass the virus to close contacts who are immunosuppressed. This could then cause an infection. For most of the live vaccines used in the UK, the virus is not passed on to contacts. You can lower the risk by following simple precautions. This includes washing your hands after direct contact with the person who has had the vaccine, and before preparing food.

Non-live vaccines

It is safe to have non-live vaccines when you are taking tofacitinib.

Everyone with Colitis taking tofacitinib should have the yearly flu vaccine and COVID-19 vaccine. But, flu vaccines may not work as well in people taking tofacitinib. You may also be advised to have the [pneumococcal vaccine](#).

Speak to your GP to arrange any vaccinations you might need. You can also talk to your IBD team if you're concerned about the safety of any vaccines. If you need vaccinations for travel you may find our information on [travel](#) useful.

Pregnancy and fertility

Fertility

We do not know if tofacitinib affects fertility in humans. In animal studies, tofacitinib was found to affect female fertility. Male fertility was unaffected.

Pregnancy

You should not take tofacitinib if you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. There has not been much research done on the use of tofacitinib in pregnancy. To be

safe, tofacitinib should not be taken because of the risk of damage to the developing baby. You will need to use effective contraception while taking tofacitinib. You must continue to use effective contraception for four weeks after stopping tofacitinib.

Contraception

Studies suggest that tofacitinib does not affect how well the oral contraceptive pill works. But, taking tofacitinib and hormonal contraceptives, like the oral contraceptive pill, may increase your risk of blood clots. Your healthcare professional can help you decide what is the right contraceptive for you.

You may also find our information on [pregnancy](#) and [reproductive health](#) useful.

If you have an unplanned pregnancy

Tell your doctor straight away if you become pregnant while taking tofacitinib.

There are reports of some women who have become pregnant while taking tofacitinib, mostly in early pregnancy. In these women, there was not any increase in miscarriage or birth defects in the baby.

Breastfeeding

Tofacitinib should not be used if breastfeeding. This is because we do not know whether tofacitinib is present in breast milk. Some small studies have shown that tofacitinib might be passed on via breast milk. To be safe, you should avoid breastfeeding while taking tofacitinib.

We have more information on breastfeeding in our [pregnancy and breastfeeding](#) resource.

Drinking alcohol

Alcohol is not known to have any interaction with tofacitinib. However, both tofacitinib and alcohol can affect your liver.

Stay within the national guidelines by drinking no more than fourteen units of alcohol per week. This should be spread over at least three days. See the [NHS website](#) for more information about national alcohol guidelines.

Who to talk to if you are worried

If you are worried about your tofacitinib treatment or have any questions, talk to your IBD team. They should be able to help you with any queries such as why it is been prescribed, what the correct dose and frequency are, what monitoring is in place, and what other options may be available for you. Our [appointment guide](#) has some tips on talking to healthcare professionals and getting the most out of your appointments.

Your IBD team should give you clear information, talk with you about your options and listen carefully to your views and any worries or concerns you may have. The choice of treatment between tofacitinib, [biological medicines](#) and [surgery](#) should be made after talking with your IBD team about the possible advantages and disadvantages of all the options. You can also talk to the [Crohn's & Colitis UK Helpline](#).

Help and support from Crohn's & Colitis UK

We're here for you whenever you need us. Our award-winning information covers a wide range of topics. From treatment options to symptoms, relationship concerns to employment issues, our information can help you manage your condition. We'll help you find answers, access support and take control.

All information is available on our website at crohnsandcolitis.org.uk/information.

Helpline service

Our [Helpline](#) team provides up-to-date, evidence-based information. They can support you to live well with Crohn's or Colitis.

Our Helpline team can help by:

- Providing information about Crohn's and Colitis
- Listening and talking through your situation
- Helping you to find support from others in the Crohn's and Colitis community
- Providing details of other specialist organisations

You can call the Helpline on **0300 222 5700**. You can also visit crohnsandcolitis.org.uk/livechat for our LiveChat service. Lines are open 9am to 5pm, Monday to Friday, except English bank holidays.

You can email helpline@crohnsandcolitis.org.uk at any time. The Helpline will aim to respond to your email within three working days.

Social events and Local Networks

You can find support from others in the Crohn's and Colitis community through our virtual social events. There may also be a Local Network in your area offering in-person social events. Visit our webpage crohnsandcolitis.org.uk/our-work/crohns-colitis-uk-in-your-area webpage to find out what is available.

Crohn's & Colitis UK Forum

This closed-group Facebook community is for anyone affected by Crohn's or Colitis. You can share your experiences and receive support from others at facebook.com/groups/CCUKforum.

Help with toilet access when out

There are many benefits to becoming a member of Crohn's & Colitis UK. One of these is a free RADAR key to unlock accessible toilets. Another is a Can't Wait Card. This card shows that you have a medical condition. It will help when you are out and need urgent access to the toilet. See crohnsandcolitis.org.uk/membership for more information. Or you can call the Membership Team on **01727 734465**.

Crohn's & Colitis UK Medicine Tool

Our [Medicine Tool](#) is a simple way to compare different medicines for Crohn's or Colitis. You can see how medicines are taken, how well they work, and what ongoing checks you need.

The Medicine Tool can help you:

- Understand the differences between types of medicines
- Explore different treatment options
- Feel empowered to discuss medicine options with your IBD team

Always talk to your IBD team before stopping or changing medicines.

About Crohn's & Colitis UK

Crohn's & Colitis UK is a national charity, leading the fight against Crohn's and Colitis. We're here for everyone affected by these conditions.

Our vision is to see improved lives today and a world free from Crohn's and Colitis tomorrow. We seek to improve diagnosis and treatment, fund research into a cure, raise awareness and give people hope and confidence to live freer, fuller lives.

Our information is available thanks to the generosity of our supporters and members. Find out how you can join the fight against Crohn's and Colitis by calling **01727 734465**. Or you can visit crohnsandcolitis.org.uk.

About our information

We follow strict processes to make sure our information is based on up-to-date evidence and is easy to understand. We produce it with patients, medical advisers and other professionals. It is not intended to replace advice from your own healthcare professional.

We hope that you've found this information helpful. Please email us at evidence@crohnsandcolitis.org.uk if:

- You have any comments or suggestions for improvements
- You would like more information about the evidence we use
- You would like details of any conflicts of interest

You can also write to us at **Crohn's & Colitis UK, 1 Bishops Square, Hatfield, Herts, AL10 9NE**. Or you can contact us through the **Helpline** on **0300 222 5700**.

We do not endorse any products mentioned in our information.

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