### Table 8.

**Stelara (ustekinumab) [25]**

**Initial Visit:**

#### History and Physical

- [ ] History of malignancy or serious infections (hepatitis, TB, HIV, other)?
- [ ] Total body skin exam for skin cancer
- [ ] Check for HSM, cervical/axillary/inguinal lymphadenopathy
- [ ] Active infection? Hold dose for infection or sepsis
- [ ] Coronary artery disease or stroke?
- [ ] Have you lived in Southwest (risk of coccidiomycosis) or Southeast – Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys (risk of histoplasmosis or blastomycosis)?
- [ ] Travel to area endemic for TB?
- [ ] Live vaccine within past month – you or household member?
- [ ] Medications: warfarin; cyclosporine (can alter blood levels)
- [ ] Major surgery in next month?
- [ ] Latex allergy?

#### Labs

- [ ] CBC, CMP
- [ ] TB test (for PPD, consider >5mm as positive)
- [ ] Hepatitis B screen: Hepatitis B sAg, Hepatitis B sAb, Hepatitis B cAb
- [ ] Influenza vaccine (if flu season)
- [ ] HIV (optional) – especially with erythrodermic psoriasis
- [ ] Cardiovascular risk panel: CRP, homocysteine, HbA1C, lipid profile (if screening for psoriasis) (optional)
- [ ] Pneumovax (optional)

#### Counseling/Other

- [ ] Injections under supervision of health care professional
- [ ] Can worsen existing malignancies
- [ ] Increased risk of malignancy (non-melanoma skin cancer, breast, colon, head and neck, kidney, prostate, and thyroid cancers)
- [ ] History of prior phototherapy - increased risk for non-melanoma skin cancer
- [ ] Risk of bacterial, mycobacterial, fungal, and viral infections
- [ ] Risk of coronary artery thrombosis/ischemic heart disease
- [ ] Theoretical risk for infection from: mycobacteria, salmonella, Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccinations
- [ ] Risk of reactivation of latent infection (i.e., TB or Hepatitis B)
No BCG vaccine one year prior to first dose or before one year after last dose
Reversible Posterior Leukoencephalopathy Syndrome (headache, seizure, confusion, visual disturbance)
Avoid live vaccines – self and household members
Pediatric Patients: Up to date on vaccines before starting?
Needle cap of the prefilled syringe and the autoinjector contain a latex derivative
Formation of anti-Stelara antibodies that can cause decreased efficacy over time

Follow-up Visit:

History and Physical

Every six months: Total body skin exam for skin cancer
Every six months: Check for HSM, cervical/axillary/inguinal lymphadenopathy
Any new infection – hold dose for active infection or sepsis
Major surgery in next month?
Is there sustained clinical efficacy in the treatment interval? Skin? Joints?
Any live vaccines in past month?
Any household members getting live vaccine?
Other interval history

Labs

Prior to each injection: CBC, CMP
Every year: TB test (consider induration of >5mm as positive)
Influenza vaccine annually (in flu season)
In HBV carriers, check liver panel for laboratory signs of hepatitis B reactivation

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