**Introduction**

Vedolizumab is a fully humanized monoclonal antibody used for the treatment of ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn’s disease (CD)\(^1\). The efficacy and safety of this treatment for adults with IBD in the US was evaluated in the GEMINI I and II studies, leading to its approval in 2014\(^2\). Infusion related reactions (IRRs) are rare in the adult population following induction and treatment with vedolizumab. IRRs to vedolizumab have not been previously described in the pediatric population\(^3,4\).

**Case Presentation**

A 15-year-old female with endoscopically diagnosed CD at 13 was started on vedolizumab after failing conventional and anti-TNF therapy. During her second infusion, she experienced a flushed sensation, throat itchiness, and chest heaviness with subsequent pain. The infusion was immediately stopped, and she was given diphenhydramine IV, hydrocortisone IV, and blow by oxygen. She remained hemodynamically stable with normal heart rate, blood pressure, and oxygen saturation. She was discharged from the clinic but hours later presented to urgent care with persistent symptoms. She was subsequently given prednisolone, diphenhydramine, and famotidine. Her symptoms ultimately resolved within 24 hours.

**Clinical Impacts/Relevance**

Proposed mechanisms of IRRs have been discussed with the use of infliximab (IFX) and other biological agents\(^5\). These include hypersensitivity reactions and cytokine release syndrome, though mostly described in adult patients\(^5\). Not only is the mechanism of IRRs unclear, but there is insufficient evidence for prevention in clinical practice. Aside from discontinuing the infusion with onset of symptoms, reactions can be reduced by slowing the infusion rate, administering antihistamines, acetaminophen, and steroids\(^6\).

**Discussion**

IRRs, though rare, can be seen in the pediatric population and can present after initial desensitization in a delayed presentation. The mechanism of this reaction remains unclear with conflicting evidence and need for further study in this area. The overall efficacy and safety of treatment of vedolizumab has been well studied, this case report is documented to bring awareness to the pediatric clinicians who treat this special population.

**References**