

Patient Information Sheet: Golimumab for IBD

What are the other names for golimumab?

Biologic Class	Generic Name	Innovator Name	Biosimilars
Anti-tumor necrosis factor	Golimumab	Simponi®	None currently available.

*for more information on the different names of biologics and what they mean please view the Biologic Summary information sheet.

What is a tumor necrosis factor (TNF)?

Tumor necrosis factor is a protein that circulates in the body naturally. It is used by the body to fight infection by causing an inflammation response. In inflammatory bowel disease, the body appears to produce too much TNF which can damage the intestine.

What is a human antibody to TNF (anti-TNF)?

Golimumab is a medication designed to “soak up” the extra TNF that circulates in the body. It binds specifically to TNF to neutralize its function.

When is an antibody to TNF (golimumab) given?

Golimumab is most often used to treat patients with moderate to severe ulcerative colitis. It can be used as a first-line therapy or in those who have failed other therapies. Golimumab is not a cure but it can induce remission and, when given over the long-term, maintain remission of inflammatory bowel disease.

How is golimumab given?

Golimumab is administered as a subcutaneous injection. Your IBD health practitioner will determine which dose interval is best for you. If golimumab is effective in a patient with inflammatory bowel disease, he or she may be prescribed it long-term for maintenance purposes.

What are the potential side effects of golimumab?

The short-term side effects are flu-like symptoms.

If you have been exposed to tuberculosis in the past, the use of golimumab may reactivate this infection. To reduce the risk of this happening, prior to starting golimumab, you will have a chest x-ray, skin test, and/or blood test for TB.



Patients receiving golimumab are at increased risk for infections. Any signs of fever should be reported to your IBD health practitioner promptly. It is possible to develop an allergic reaction to golimumab or to experience a localized injection site reaction.

Rare side effects include a lupus-like reaction (persisting joint pain, fever, and rash) and an increased risk of a psoriasis-like rash.

Do I need to get any blood tests while I am receiving golimumab?

Yes, your IBD health practitioner will likely request periodic blood tests while taking this medication. Regular follow-up visits with your IBD health practitioner to discuss progress and concerns are highly recommended.

What is the cost of golimumab?

Golimumab is extremely expensive. The majority of patients require insurance to help pay for the medication. This can be either a private insurance plan and/or a provincial/territorial high cost drug plan.