On page 189, Ustekinumab section, “Ustekinumab is a human monoclonal antibody that binds to the shared p40 protein subunit of human IL-12 and IL-23, thereby preventing interaction with their shared receptor.” It is currently approved for Crohn’s disease, plaque psoriasis, and psoriatic arthritis. In a systematic review of ustekinumab in the treatment of AD including eight cases and two RCTs (n=107), a total of 58% of patients showed improvement in their AD. While ustekinumab was well tolerated, it is likely that it may only be effective for a subset of AD patients such as those with early-onset AD and possibly AD subjects of Asian descent.

Following feedback from a reader, we have clarified that the use of ustekinumab in the Pan et al study was not clinically significant. The authors apologize for this omission.