This meta-analysis of five randomized controlled trials, involving 1891 patients, was conducted to examine the efficacy and safety of certolizumab pegol for the treatment of Crohn’s disease (CD).

• Certolizumab significantly increased the overall response and remission rates compared with placebo.

• Certolizumab significantly increased the response and remission rates when given as maintenance therapy, but not as induction therapy.

• Certolizumab did not significantly increase the treatment-related toxicity rate compared with placebo.

• Findings reported in the current literature suggest that certolizumab is an efficacious and tolerable treatment for CD.