RISKS IN AUTOIMMUNE ARTHRITIS AND ITS IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT TREATMENT David A Isenberg Arthritis Research UK Professor of Rheumatology University College London

NUMBERS

BACKGROUND

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- Approximately 10 million people in the UK have a
 musculoskeletal condition
- Amongst the sub-specialities, only psychiatry costs the
 nation more to look after
- 3) There are approx. 200 different forms of arthritis
- The 3 'big inflammatory ones' are rheumatoid arthritis [RA];
 psoriatic arthritis [PA] and ankylosing spondylitis [AS]
- 5) The most lethal is systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE]

Rheumatoid Arthritis

- A chronic inflammatory disorder principally affecting the smaller synovial joints in a symmetrical fashion, often leading to joint destruction
- Extra articular manifestations are common
- Strongly associated with rheumatoid factors (RFs)

	History -1-
1400s	Botticelli depicted RA-like deformities in some of his paintings
1800	Landré Beauvais provided the first good clinical description of RA
1858	Alfred Baring Garrod first coined the term RA
1897	Still described juvenile chronic polyarthritis
1924	Felty linked RA, splenomegaly and leucopenia

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	History -2-
•1930s/1940s	Independent description by Waaler (Norway) and Rose (USA) that sheep erythrocytes coated with rabbit serum would agglutinate in the presence of serum from RA patients - led to the development of the RF test.
•1948/9	Hench and Kendall introduce corticosteroids for RA.
•1958	The American Rheumatism Association describe first classification scheme for RA.

His	story -3-
• 1960s	John Charnley described first hip
	replacements
• 1960s/1970s	Immunosuppressive therapy
	(azathioprine, methotrexate) first
	used for RA
• 1987	ACR describe revised criteria for RA
• 1994	Introduction of TNF α blockade
• 1998	van Verooij described anti-CCP
	antibodies; more specific than RF
• 1999 onwards	Introduction of biologic drugs

ACR Revised Classification Criteria for RA

- 1) Morning stiffness duration >1hr present for >6
 weeks
- 2) Arthritis in at least 3 areas present for >6 weeks.
- 3) Arthritis of hand joints present for >6 weeks.
- 4) Symmetrical nature of arthritis.
- 5) Rheumatoid nodules observed by a physician.
- 6) Serum rheumatoid factor.
- 7) Radiographic changes erosions or juxtaarticular osteopenia.



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Patterns of Disease

- a) Short lived.
- b) Rapidly progressive.
- c) Remission/relapse.
- d) Chronic persistent.
- e) Palindromic.

Epidemiology

- $0.5 \rightarrow 1\%$ in diverse populations worldwide
- Highest in certain North American Indian tribes (Tlinglit, Yakimas, Pimas)
- Lowest in rural African populations
- F:M = 3:1
- Incidence tends to increase in men after 45; in women highest incidence is between 30 and 45

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Risk Factors

- Female sex (but does oral contraception protect?)
- HLA-DR4
- Smoking
- ?Low level of formal education

Joints Involved

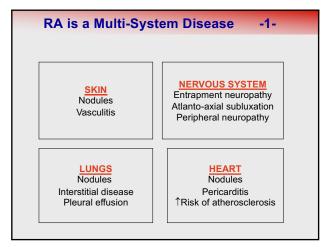
- PIPs/MCPs but not DIPs
- Wrists, elbows, shoulders, feet, knees very common
- TMJ, ankles, hips, C1/C2 cervical spine less common





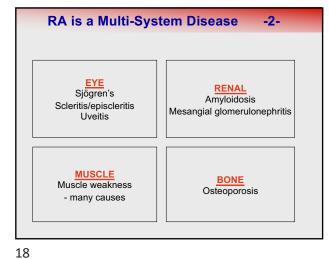
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Complications

- · Increased risk of infection esp. septic arthritis
- · Ligament/tendon rupture
- · Amyloidosis
- · Problems with pregnancy
- · Increased risk of atherosclerosis

Blood Test Abnormalities

- Haemoglobin often ↓
- ESR/CRP/platelets/alkaline phosphatase often ↑
- IgM RF (70% latex; 90% ELISA)
- IgG RF (65%)
- IgA RF (65%)
- Anti-CCP (90%)

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- Rheumatoid Factor -1-
- · A classification criterion
- But low levels may be found in healthy people, especially if >65 years
- May be present in many patients with infection, other autoimmune disease and some cancers
- May be found in individuals many years before they develop the clinical features of RA.

Immunoglobulin Structure/Rheumatoid Factor

N-terminal

Variable region

Combining site

Papain cleavage Pepsin sites

C-terminal

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Rheumatoid Factor -2-

	Klebsiella septicaemia (n = 11) %+ve	E.Coli UTI (n = 28) %+ve	Tb (n = 54) %+ve	SLE (n = 48) %+ve	Healthy controls (n = 50) %+ve
IgM RF	20	2	20	50	0
IgA RF	20	2	15	12	0
IgG RF	20	7	42	11	0

Isenberg et al. Clin Exp Immunol 1987; 67: 516

Rheumatoid Factor -3-

- High titre IgM-RF in the context of chronic polyarthritis is relatively specific for RA
- High titre IgM-RF is associated with rheumatoid nodules and early erosions
- Aho et al (1991) showed that about one-third of those who developed RA were RF positive up to 4 yrs before disease onset
- RF containing immune complexes may fix complement and act as antigen presenting cells

Other Autoantibodies in RA Patients . approx % +ve . Anti-A2 hn RNP (RA 33) 35 . Anti-perinuclear factor 40-80 . Anti-keratin 50 . Anti-collagen type II 25 . Anti-citrulline containing peptide (CCP) 90

	RF -ve	Anti-RA33 +ve	Anti-CCP +ve
SLE patients			
Deforming major erosions	5/8	6/8	1/8
Deforming minor erosions	1/2	0/2	1/2
Deforming non- erosions	3/6	0/6	0/6
Non-deforming, non erosive	40/215	14/50	1/50

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Pre-Disease Serology Testing

 Rantapää-Dahlqvist et al studied 83 RA patients who had been blood donors before the disease developed:-

Anti-CCP and IgA RF	Found in 33.7%
IgM RF	Found in 19.3%
IgG RF	Found in 16.9%

 Nb: Serum antibodies were detected 9 years (anti-CCP) to 22 years (RF) before disease onset.

Rantapää-Dahlqvist et al. Arthritis Rheum 2003; 48: 2741-9.

NIELSEN ET AL

- 9712 individuals bleed (1981-1983) part of the Copenhagen City Heart Study and followed for up to 28 years.
- · Using multi-variable adjusted hazard ratios for RA development

RF levels HR (95% CI)
25 – 50 iu/mL - 3.6 1.7 – 7.3
50 – 100 iu/mL - 6.0 3.4-10
100 iu/ml 26 15-46

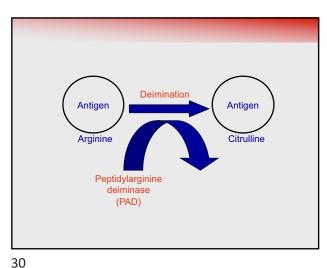
The highest absolute $\,$ risk of RA of 32% was observed in women age 50 - 69, who smoked, with a RF > 100 iu/ml

Nielsen et al Br Med J 2012; 345; 15.

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Antigenic Targets in RA

- The target of anti-perinuclear factor (Schellekens et al. JCI 1998: 101: 273) and anti-keratin antibodies (Girbal-Neuhauser et al. JI 1999; 162: 585-94) was shown to be a post-translationally modified antigen, filaggrin containing citrulline residues.
- Other studies indicate that citrullinated antigen (e.g. filaggrin, vimenfin, fibrin) are physiological candidate target antigens in RA (van Boekel et al Arthritis Res 2002; 4: 87-93)



'PAD' Locking in RA?

 Can an (unidentified) antigen in the synovium be modified by one or more of the PAD enzymes to create a neoepitope that drives auto reactive T and B cells leading to the clinical manifestations of RA?

Utz et al. Ann Rheum Dis 2004; 63: 330-2

α CCP Status - Longitudinal Analysis

- · 279 patients with early RA followed for 5 years
- 57% α CCP at 1st visit (mean 5mn after symptoms)
- Results
- α CCP status very stable during 1st 5 yrs of RA
- α CCP +ve predicted a poorer outcome (with greater radiological progression)
- Relatively poor correlation between α CCP and disease activity

Ronnelid et al. Ann Rheum Dis 2005; 64: 1744-9

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α CCP + Extra-Articular Disease (ExAD)

 35 consecutive patients with severe extra articular disease matched with 70 disease controls

EXAD No-EXAD ovalue
 α CCP 77% 56% 0.03
 RF 94% 71% 0.006

• Thus correlation with extra articular disease is stronger for RF than for α CCP.

Turesson C et al. Ann Rheum Dis 2007; 66: 59-64

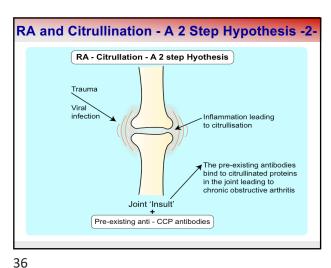
Citrullination - Physiological Importance

- · Citrullination is essential for:-
- The generation of structural tissues such as the skin as an impermeable membrane
- The assembly of the myelin sheath as an electrical insulator of the nerve trunk or axon
- The function of histones as support structures and transcriptional control elements for DNA

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RA and Citrullination - A 2 Step Hypothesis -1-

- There is no evidence that the immune response to citrullinated proteins can induce synovitis
- Anti-CCP antibodies can 'appear' in the blood up to a decade before RA is diagnosable
- · Citrullinated proteins are absent in the healthy joint



RA remains a potentially serious autoimmune rheumatic disease affecting around 400,000 people in the UK An increased understanding of its immunopathology has led to more targeted therapies e.g. anti-TNF alpha drugs Although rheumatoid factor is invariably tested anti-CCP antibodies have provided an additional and more specific antibody test Citrullination has emerged as an important physiological process which if 'subverted' may have a role in the development of RA

PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS (1)

Psoriasis – a common skin disease
Maybe 10-25% of psoriasis patients have arthritis

Types

1) Resembles 2) Resembles 3) Oligoarticular 4) Resembles 5) Arthritis
RA AS arthritis osteo- mutilans (but RF-ve) arthritis

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PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS (2)

KEY FEATURES

- Prevalence ranges from 0.04% 1.2%
- Nail dystrophy, enthesitis and dactylitis are common
- · Rheumatoid factor is usually absent
- nb the psoriasis may be restricted to the scalp or natal cleft

ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS (1)

KEY FEATURES

- · Insidious onset usually < 40 years
- Prevalence estimates vary from 0.1% 1.4%
- M:F ≅ 2:1
- Presents with low back pain, marked early morning stiffness
- · Strong association with HLA-B27

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ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS (2)

KEY FEATURES

- · Uveitis is common accompaniment
- · Bilateral features (n.b. sacroiliitis)
- Untreated, it leads to limited motion of the lumbar spine and limited chest expansion
- · Exercise is beneficial
- The primary pathological site is the enthesis (insertion of the ligaments and capsules into bone): later fibrosis and ossification develop

1897 – 1948

Aspirin
Gold
Salazopyrine

1948 – 1995

Steroids
Azathioprine
Cyclosporine
Methotrexate

Cyclophosphamide

1995 – Now

Combinations of the above

'The Rise of The Biologics'

Mycophenolate

Tacrolimus

TREATMENTS - OLD, NEWISH, NEW (1)

TREATMENTS - OLD, NEWISH, NEW (2)

Treatment of RA/Psoriatic Arthritis

STANDARD: 'Triple Therapy'

Hydroxychloroquine

Salazopyrine

Methotrexate

+/- low dose steroids

- Effective in approx. 60% of patients

THE RISE OF THE BIOLOGICS (1)

Treatment of RA/Psor Arthritis/Ank Spond for patients in whom conventional therapy does not work

Antibodies to:-

- TNF α (5 types e.g. Enbrel, Humira)
- IL6R (IL6) Tocilizumab
- CD20 e.g. Rituximab

Abatacept [blocks the link between the antigen-presenting cell and the

JAK-STAT inhibitors

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THE RISE OF THE BIOLOGICS (2)

And the 'new kids on the block'

Anti-IL-17(A) - Secukinumab used for PA and AS

Anti-IL-12/23 - Ustekinumab used for psoriasis/PA and under investigation in SLE

MONITORING AND SAFETY AT SEA! - 1-

- 1. Hydroxychloroquine no blood monitoring
- 2. Salazopyrine FBC/U & E/LFTs every three months approximately
- 3. Methotrexate FBC/U & E/LFTs every six weeks approximately
- 4. Biologic drugs FBC/U & E/LFTs every one to two months approximately
- 5. Steroids formal blood monitoring not usually required but be mindful of increased infection risk, high blood pressure, osteoporosis and diabetes.

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MONITORING AND SAFETY AT SEA! - 2-

- 6. It is not advisable to go to sea for a lengthy period having just started an immunosuppressive or biologic drug.
- 7. The biologic drugs are associated with an increased risk of infection in the first three to six months.
- 8. The safe dose of steroids is about 6mg per day.