

3^ο

Πανελλήνιο Θερινό Συμπόσιο Μυοσκελετικής Υγείας

Διαδραστική συζήτηση περιστατικών



ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΝΟΣΟΚΟΜΕΙΟ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ
Ο ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΣΜΟΣ

Ασθενής με Αγκυλοποιητική Σπονδυλαρθρίτιδα που λαμβάνει αγωγή με αντι-TNF
εμφανίζει Ελκώδη Κολίτιδα

Κοζομπόλη Δήμητρα, Ειδικευόμενη Γαστρεντερολογίας
Βιάζης Νικόλαος, Γαστρεντερολόγος, Διευθυντής ΕΣΥ
Γαστρεντερολογική Κλινική, Γ.Ν.Α. «Ο Ευαγγελισμός - Οφθαλμιατρείο
Αθηνών - Πολυκλινική»

Δεν υπάρχει καμία σύγκρουση συμφερόντων

Ο ασθενής μας...

♂ 35 χρονών

Διάγνωση Αγκυλοποιητικής Σπονδυλίτιδας το 2012

- ❖ HLA- B27(+)
- ❖ Συμμετοχή μεγάλων αρθρώσεων (γόνατα, ισχία άμφω στις εξάρσεις)
- ❖ αρχικά αντιμετωπίστηκε με αντιφλεγμονώδη

Από 2015 λαμβάνει Golimumab 50mg/mo



Ο ασθενής μας..

Λοιπό Ατομικό Αναμνηστικό: **Ασαφές ιστορικό DVT κάτω άκρου**

Χειρουργικό Ιστορικό: ελεύθερο

Οικ Ιστορικό: μητέρα θυρεοειδοπάθεια

Κοινωνικό Ιστορικό:

Καπνιστής (10pack/years)

Κοινωνική χρήση αλκοόλ περιστασιακά

Φάρμακα:

Golimumab 50mg/mo

Περιστασιακά ΜΣΑΦ

Άλλεργίες: δεν αναφέρονται



Ο ασθενής μας ήταν καλά μέχρι το 2017 οπότε και παρουσίασε:

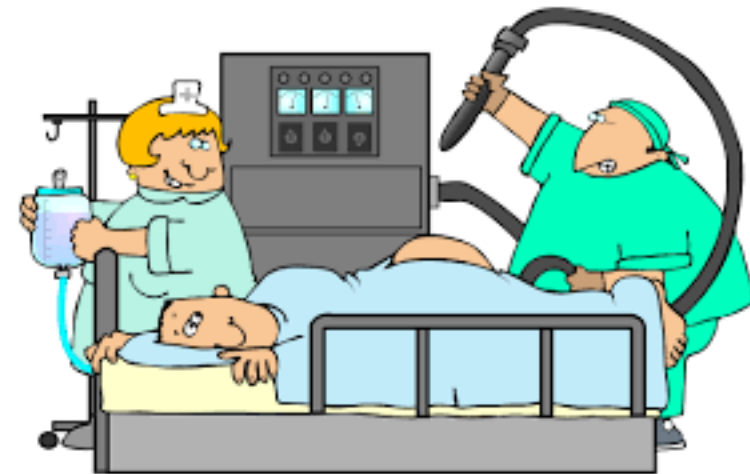
- ❖ επεισόδιο ιριδοκυκλίτιδας
- ❖ 7-8 διαρροϊκές κενώσεις ημερησίως, με πρόσμιξη αίματος στις περισσότερες από τις μισές



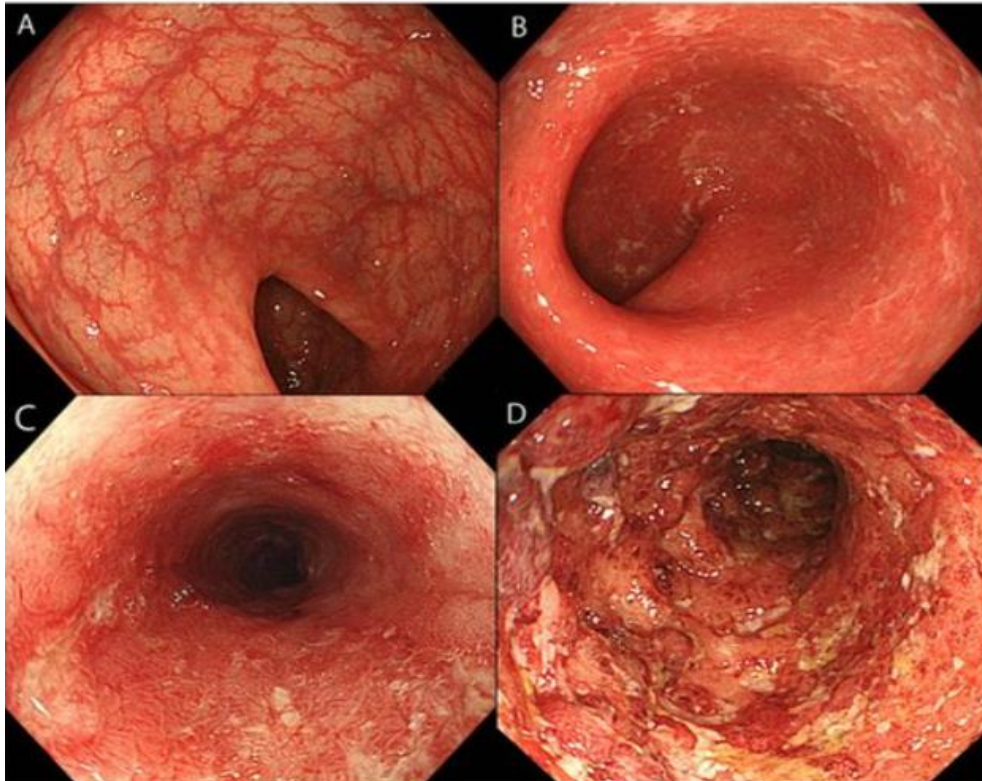
Κολονοσκόπηση:

Οίδημα, ερυθρότητα, εξίδρωμα, εξάλειψη αγγειακού προτύπου, σε κατιόν, σιγμοειδές και ορθό.

Ιστολογική: συμβατή με ελκώδη κολίτιδα σε έξαρση.



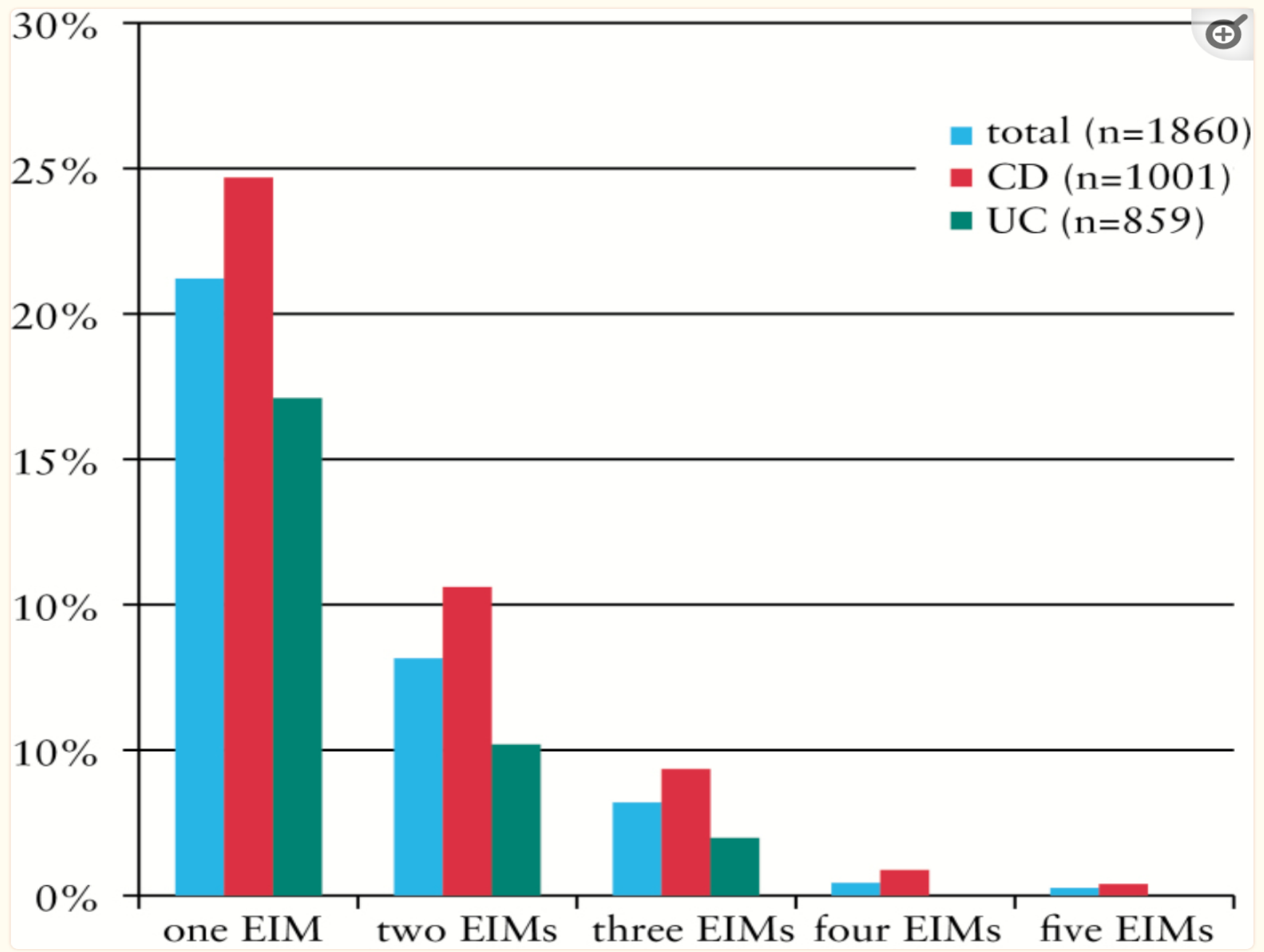
Αριστερόπλευρη Ελκώδη Κολίτιδα, Mayo II



- A. Normal (Score 0)
- B. Erythema, obscured vascular pattern without mucosal breaks (Score 1)
- C. Marked erythema, friability and erosions (Score 2)
- D. Ulcerations with spontaneous bleeding (Score 3)

Sacroiliitis and spondylitis occur in up to 20% of patients with IBD

Up to 70% of patients with AS or SpA have microscopic evidence of gut inflammation



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Recommendation

ASAS-EULAR recommendations for the management of axial spondyloarthritis: 2022 update FREE

Sofia Ramiro^{1, 2}, Elena Nikiphorou^{1, 3}, Alexandre Sepriano^{1, 4}, Augusta Ortolan⁵, Casper Webers⁶, Xenofon Baraliakos⁷, Robert B M Landewé^{8, 9}, Filip E Van den Bosch^{10, 11}, Boryana Boteva¹², Ann Bremander^{13, 14}, Philippe Carron^{10, 11}, Adrian Ciurea¹⁵, Floris A van Gaalen¹, Pál Géher¹⁶, Lianne Gensler¹⁷, Josef Hermann¹⁸, Manouk de Hooge¹⁰, Marketa Husakova¹⁹, Uta Kiltz⁷, Clementina López-Medina^{20, 21}, Pedro M Machado^{22, 23, 24}, Helena Marzo-Ortega²⁵, Anna Molto²⁶, Victoria Navarro-Compán²⁷, Michael J Nissen²⁸, Fernando M Pimentel-Santos⁴, Denis Poddubny Telkman³¹, Sizheng Steven Zhao³², Nelly Ziade^{33, 34},
Correspondence to Dr Sofia Ramiro, Rheumatology, Leiden University



PDF

JOURNAL ARTICLE

The First European Evidence-based Consensus on Extra-intestinal Manifestations in Inflammatory Bowel Disease FREE

Marcus Harbord ✉, Vito Annese, Stephan R. Vavricka, Matthieu Allez, Manuel Barreiro-de Acosta, Kirsten Muri Boberg, Johan Burisch, Martine De Vos, Anne-Marie De Vries, Andrew D. Dick ... [Show more](#)

[Author Notes](#)

Journal of Crohn's and Colitis, Volume 10, Issue 3, March 2016, Pages 239–254,
<https://doi.org/10.1093/ecco-jcc/jjv213>

Published: 27 November 2015 **Article history** ▾

ECCO Statement 2E

Patients with axial SpA should be jointly managed with rheumatologists. Intensive physiotherapy and short-term non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDs] are effective [EL 3], but long-term treatment with NSAIDs is not recommended [EL2]. Sulfasalazine [EL2] and methotrexate [EL2] are of limited efficacy; therefore early anti-tumour necrosis factor [TNF] is the preferred treatment for those intolerant or refractory to NSAIDs [EL2]

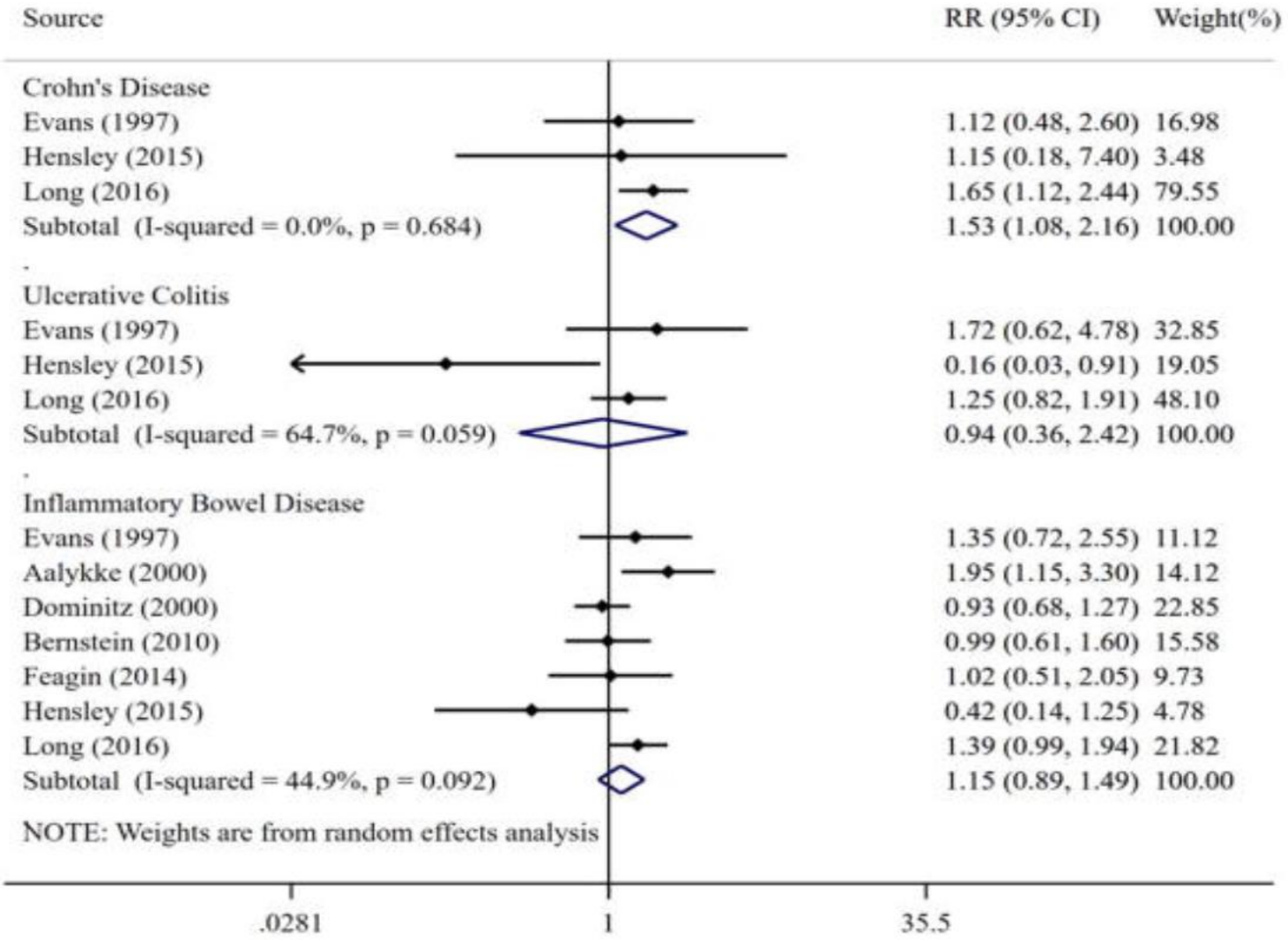
A. axSpA is a potentially severe disease with diverse manifestations, usually requiring multidisciplinary management coordinated by the rheumatologist

This OAP underlines two important aspects. First, that musculoskeletal and extra-musculoskeletal manifestations of axSpA often have an important impact on the patient's life.²² Second, that the rheumatologist, as the expert across the spectrum of the disease, should coordinate the multidisciplinary management. Other medical specialists as well as health professionals may have relevant contributions to the management of patients with axSpA.

ECCO Statement 2F

Treatment of underlying gut inflammation is often sufficient to treat peripheral arthritis [EL2], although short-term NSAIDs or local steroid injection provide symptomatic relief [EL4]. Short-term oral corticosteroids are effective [EL 3], but should be discontinued as soon as practicable. In persistent arthritis, sulfasalazine [EL2] and methotrexate [EL4] may have a role. Anti-TNF therapy is appropriate and effective in resistant cases [EL2]

Meta-Analysis of NSAIDs Use and Risk of IBD Exacerbation Among Studies with Low Risk of Bias



Ο ασθενής συνέχισε το golimumab και έλαβε μεσαλαζινη peros και τοπική θεραπεία --> ύφεση

Ωστόσο κάποιους μήνες αργότερα... χρήζει εισαγωγής στο νοσοκομείο

- αύξηση αριθμού κενώσεων, κοιλιακό άλγος και εμπύρετο
- αύξηση δεικτών φλεγμονής
- κολονο: πανκολίτιδα Mayo III
- μυοσκελετικό σε ύφεση

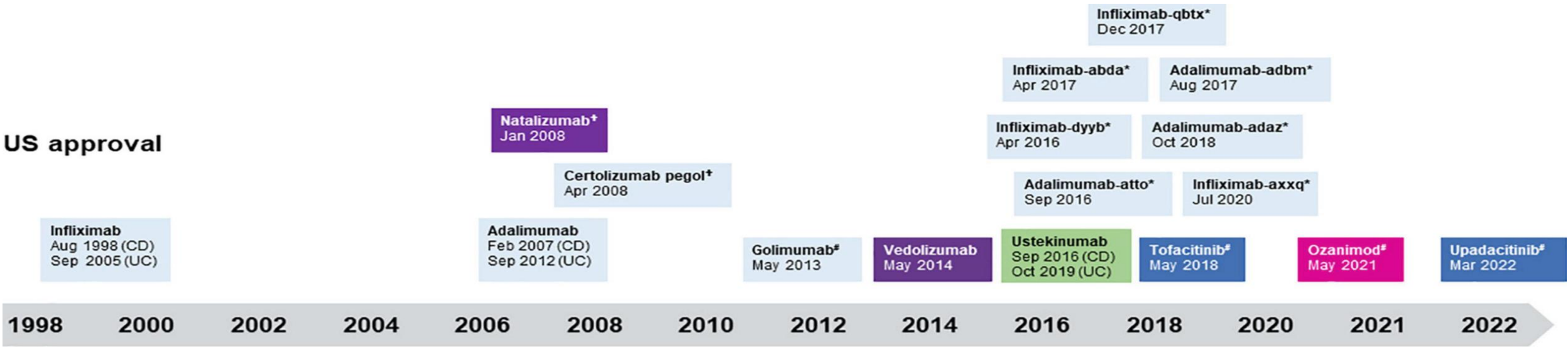
Έλεγχος λοιμώξεων

- c diff αρνητικό
- Βιοψίες: CMV κολίτιδας → 14d IV ganciclovir → χωρίς βελτίωση



Ποιό είναι το επόμενο βήμα???

US approval

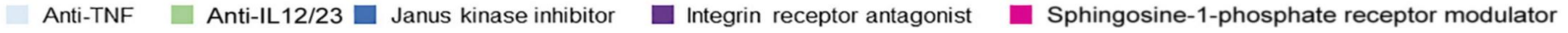


EU approval






*biosimilar molecule (adalimumab biosimilars available in the US in 2023)

#UC only; †CD only



Management of axial and non-axial spondyloarthropathy in IBD

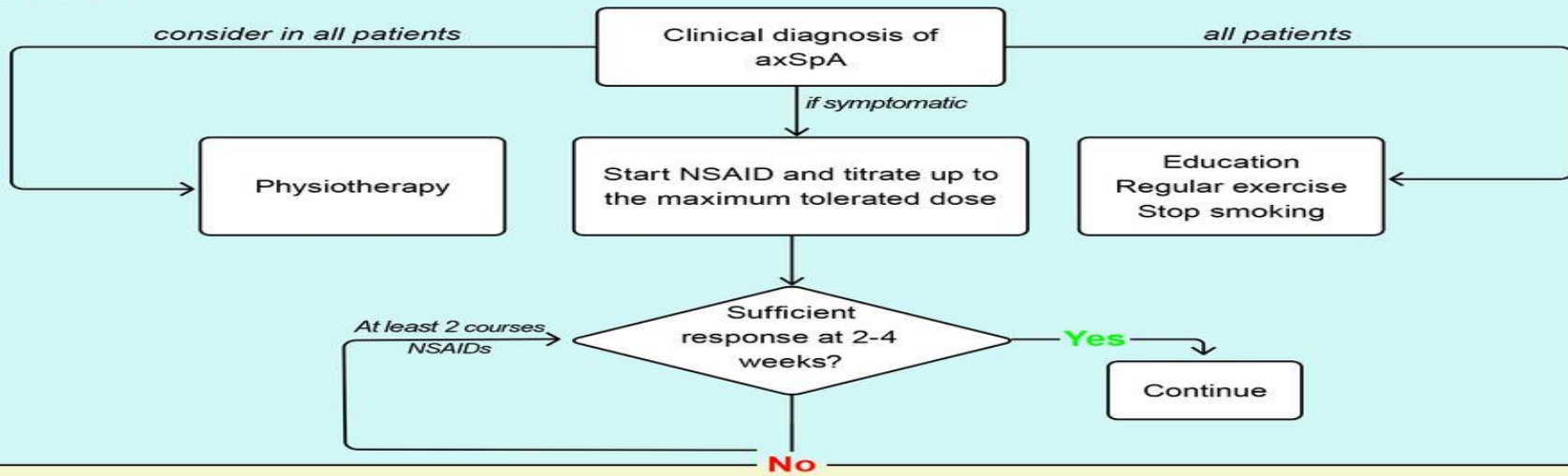
	Agent	Axial spondyloarthropathy	Non-axial spondyloarthropathy
	Sulphasalazine	should not be used	may be used
	Methotrexate	should not be used	can be used
Anti-TNF*		can be used	can be used
JAKi		may be used	may be used
Anti-adhesion	Vedolizumab	should not be used	should not be used
Anti-IL-12/23	Ustekinumab	should not be used	may be used
S1P-R Modulator	Ozanimod	should not be used	should not be used

	can be used
	may be used
	should not be used

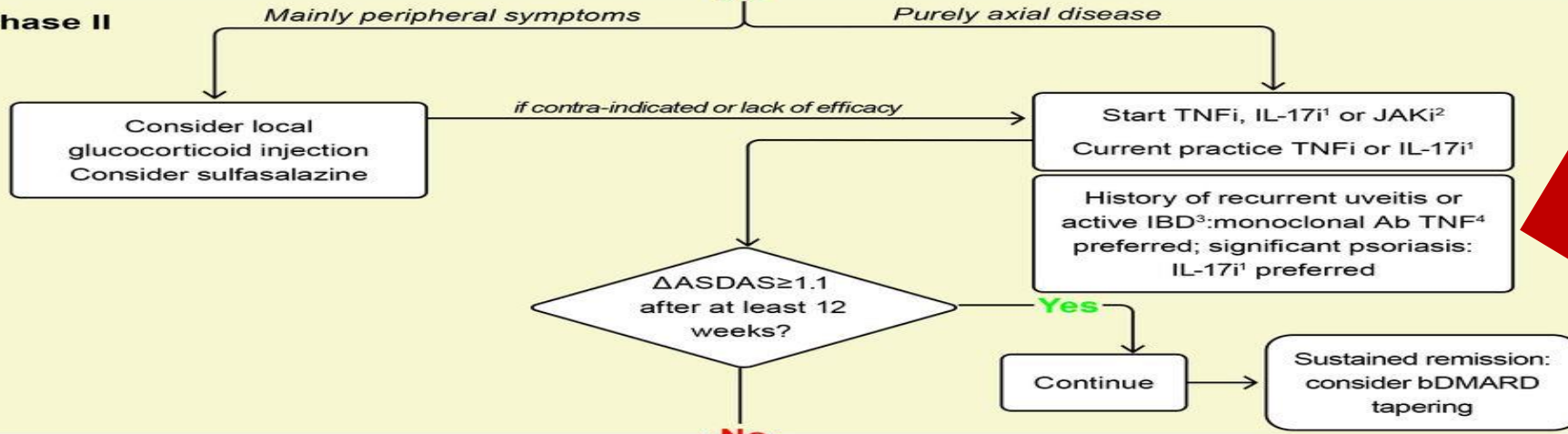
*does not apply for etanercept

adapted from Greuter T et al. *Gut* 2021

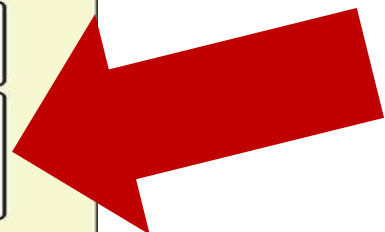
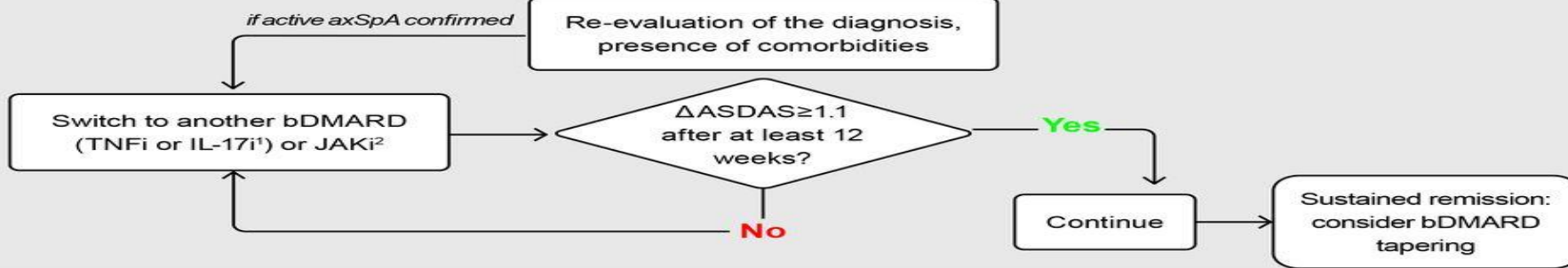
Phase I



Phase II



Phase III






Έναρξη Infliximab + MTX



Όμως παρά την αρχική βελτίωση...

Εκ νέου αύξηση διαρροϊκών κενώσεων με πρόσμιξη αίματος + κοιλιακό άλγος

Κολονοσκόπηση: Πανκολίτιδα Mayo II
Ανοσοιστοχημεία αρνητική για CMV

Επίπεδα Infliximab 
Αντισώματα Infliximab  

Και τώρα???

Απόφαση για έναρξη adalimumab

- Induction με 160mg → 80mg (week 2)--> 40mg week 4 και κάθε 15 ημέρες έκτοτε



Μετά από αρχική ανταπόκριση...

-- εκ νέου έξαρση της ελκώδους κολίτιδας με πολλαπλές διαρροϊκές κενώσεις

-- έξαρση συμπτωμάτων αγκυλοποιητικής σπονδυλίτιδας (οσφυαλγία)

Εντατικοποίηση Adalimumab 40mg/ κάθε εβδομάδα

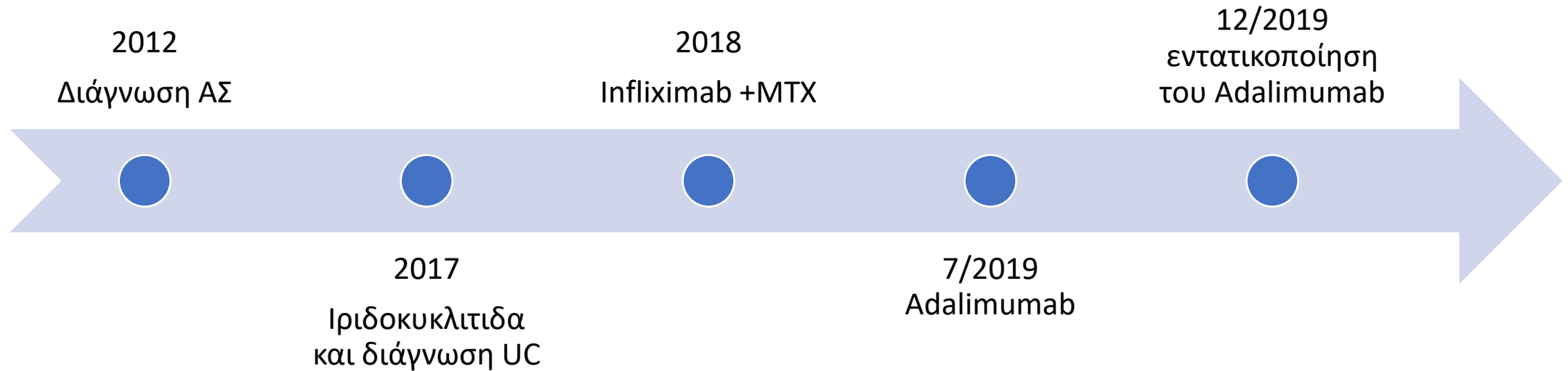
Παρά την εντατικοποίηση του Adalimumab και μετά από περιορισμένη αρχική βελτίωση

Έξαρση UC: 5-6 κενώσεις ημερησίως, με πρόσμιξη αίματος και εμπύρετο-> νοσηλεία

Επιπλέον παρουσιάζει επιδείνωση συμπτωμάτων αρθρίτιδας με
-άλγος οσφυϊκής μοίρας
-περιορισμός κινητικότητας της ΣΣ



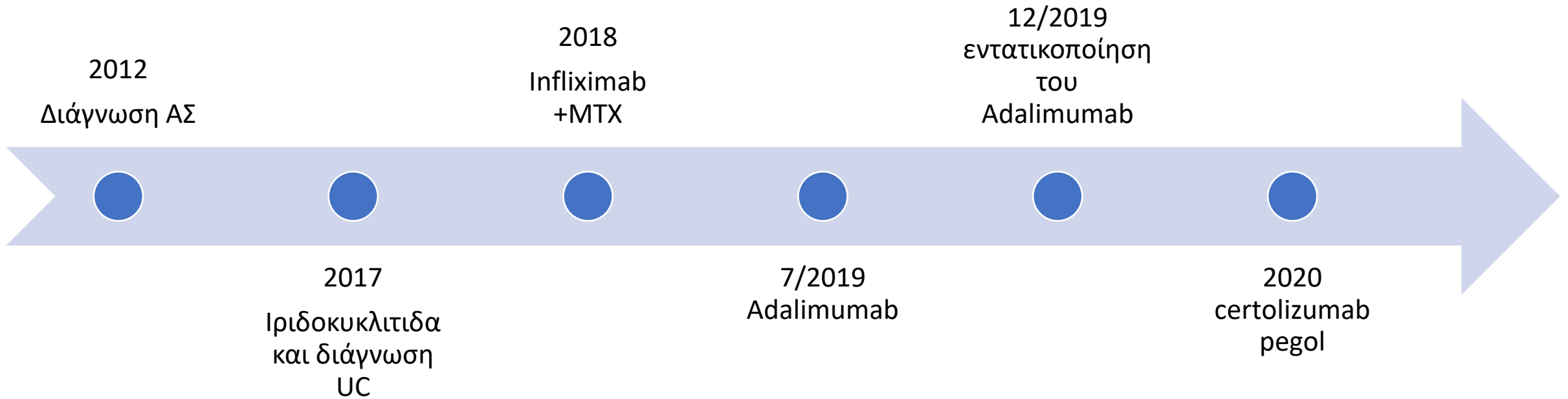
Επίπεδα ADA ↓
Αντισώματα ADA ↑



Ποιο είναι το επόμενο βήμα???

**Αλλαγή θεραπείας σε certolizumab
regol 200mg sc/15 ημέρες**





- 1 κένωση την ημέρα, χωρίς προσμίξεις
- Χωρίς κοιλιακό άλγος
- Επαναληπτική κολonosκόπηση- Mayo I σε όλο το έντερο, πλην ορθού που μακροσκοπικά πλήρης ύφεση.
- Ύφεση συμπτωμάτων μυοσκελετικού

DEFINING OPTIMAL TREATMENT ALGORITHMS | VOLUME 154, ISSUE 1, SUPPLEMENT,
S71, JANUARY 2018

P136 CERTOLIZUMAB PEGOL IS EFFECTIVE IN THE MAINTENANCE OF RESPONSE IN MODERATE-SEVERE ULCERATIVE COLITIS: AN OPEN-LABEL MAINTENANCE STUDY

Mark T. Osterman • Kindra D. Clark-Snustad • Anand Singla • Anita Afzali • Susan Parrott • Scott D. Lee

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2017.11.183> •  Check for updates

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ADVANCES IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASES (AIBD) 2018 ANNUAL MEETING ABSTRACTS

P092 Induction of clinical remission with certolizumab pegol in patients with ulcerative colitis who are not responders in Mexican population

Tomas, Cortes Espinosa¹; Korely, Trujillo de la Fuente²; Roxana, Rodriguez Romo³; Yahaira, Rivera Vicencio³; Jorge, Pineda Castillejos⁴; Dassaev, Aleman Abitia²; Jesús, López Gómez¹; Mayra, Ramos Gómez⁵; Eduardo, Ramos Raudry²; Rodolfo, Ramirez del Pilar²; Christian, Navarro Gerrard²; Jhonatan, Aguilar Hernandez²

[Author Information](#) 

The American Journal of Gastroenterology 114():p S24, July 2019. | DOI: 10.14309/01.ajg.0000578440.84792.8a

FREE

 Metrics

 Download

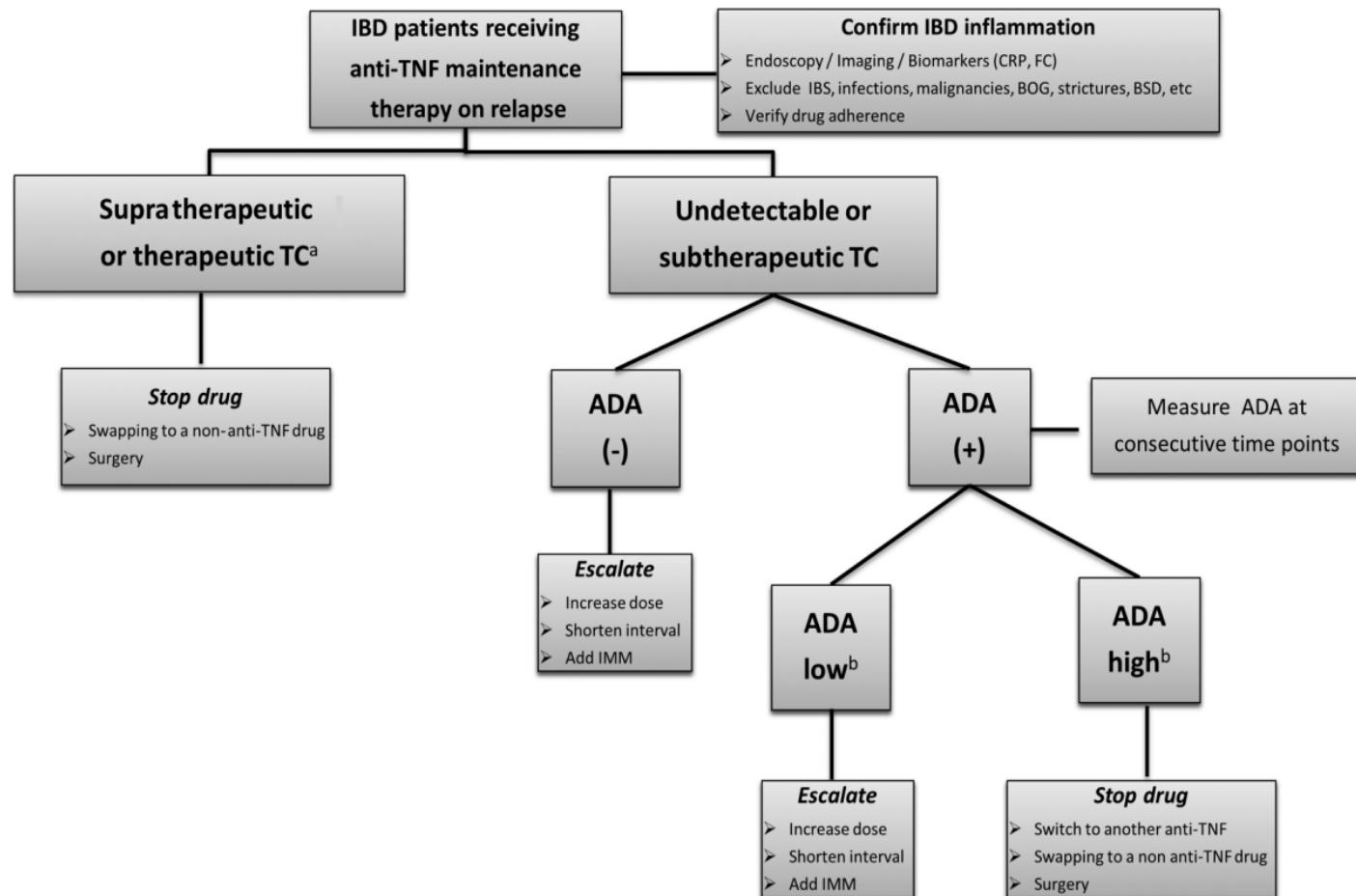
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Βοηθούν τα επίπεδα και τα αντισώματα anti TNF στις θεραπευτικές αποφάσεις??



Βοηθούν τα επίπεδα και τα αντισώματα αντι TNF στις θεραπευτικές αποφάσεις??

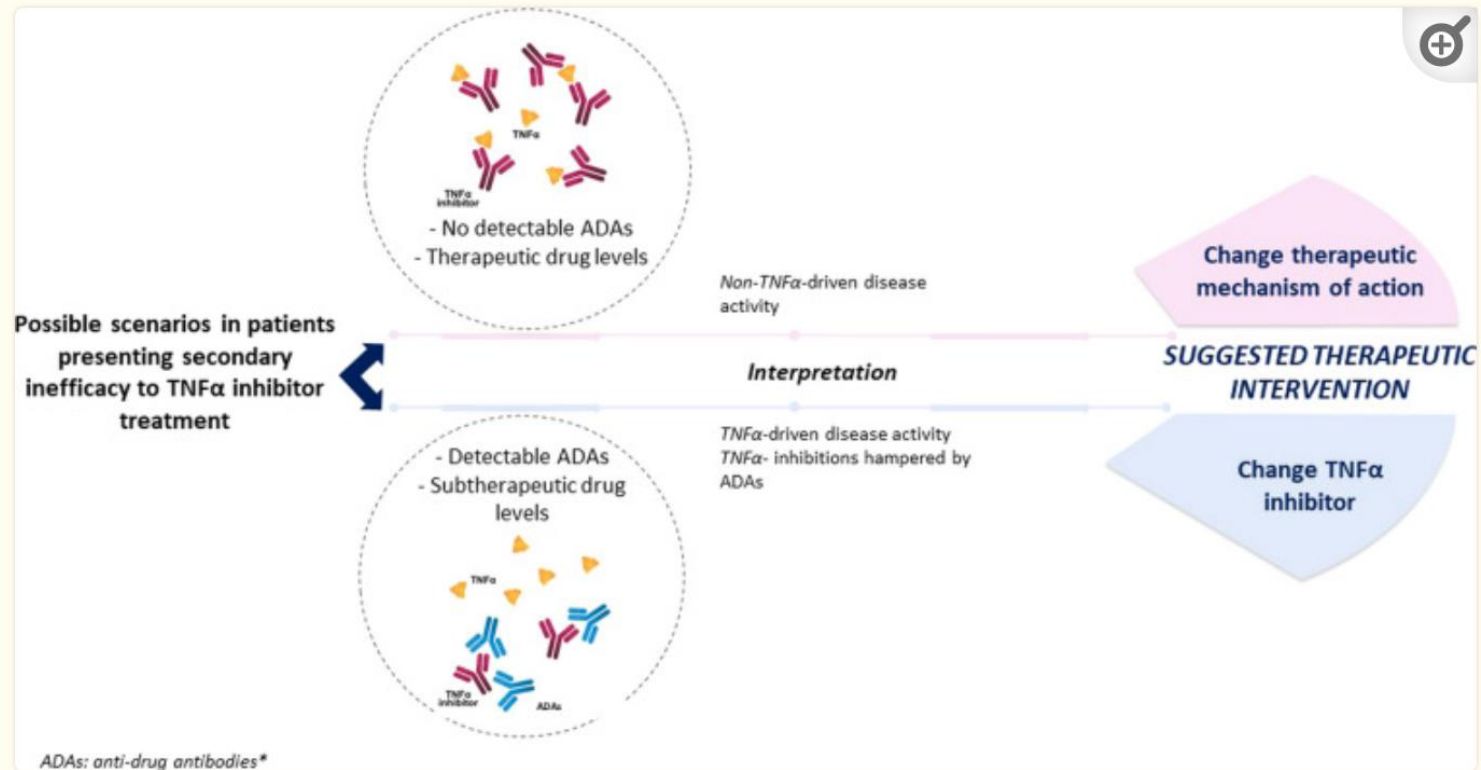


Fig. 1

Possible scenarios for management of secondary treatment failure on TNFi. *ADAs determination is recommended, if available

Σειρά χρήσης Βιολογικών παραγόντων ???

	Infliximab	Adalimumab	Golimumab	Certolizumab	Vedolizumab	Ustekinumab
Dosage / administration	5- 10mg/kg 4-8w, IV, 120mg, eow, SC	40mg- 160mg eow – ew, SC	50mg- 100mg eow - ew SC	200 -400mg, 2-4 w, SC	300mg, 4-8w, IV 108 mg, eow, SC	6mg/Kg, IV 90mg, 8w - 12w, SC
Half-life (days)	8-10 (1.5w)	14 +/- 4 (2w)	9 +/- 3 (1.5w)	14 (2w)	15-22 (2.5w)	15-32 (3w)
Induction (efficacy)	+++	++	++	++	++ (UC) + (CD)	++
Maintenance efficacy	+ (immunity)	++ (UC) +++ (CD)	++	++	+++	+++
Efficacy in fistulizing disease	+++ v	++	UC	+	+	++
Efficacy in Extraintestinal Manifestation	+++	+++	++	++	+	++
Safety profile	++ + > 65 yo	++ + > 65 yo	++ + > 65 yo	++ + > 65 yo +++ pregnancy	+++	+++

Σκέψεις για μελλοντικές θεραπευτικές επιλογές

- JAKi ?
- Συνδυασμός βιολογικών?
- Ερευνητικό φάρμακο ?



EMA recommends measures to minimise risk of serious side effects with Janus kinase inhibitors for chronic inflammatory disorders [← Share](#)

News 28/10/2022

EMA's safety committee (PRAC) has recommended measures to minimise the risk of serious side effects associated with Janus kinase (JAK) inhibitors used to treat several chronic inflammatory disorders. These side effects include cardiovascular conditions, blood clots, cancer and serious infections.

The Committee recommended that these medicines should be used in the following patients only if no suitable treatment alternatives are available: those aged 65 years or above, those at increased risk of major cardiovascular problems (such as heart attack or stroke), those who smoke or have done so for a long time in the past and those at increased risk of cancer.

The Committee also recommended using JAK inhibitors with caution in patients with risk factors for blood clots in the lungs and in deep veins (venous thromboembolism, VTE) other than those listed above. Further, the doses should be reduced in some patient groups who may be at risk of VTE, cancer or major cardiovascular problems.

The recommendations follow a review of available data, including the final results from a [clinical trial](#)¹ of the JAK inhibitor Xeljanz (tofacitinib) and preliminary findings from an observational study involving Olumiant (baricitinib), another JAK inhibitor. During the review, the PRAC sought advice from an expert group of rheumatologists, dermatologists, gastroenterologists and patient representatives.

The review confirmed Xeljanz increases the risk of major cardiovascular problems, cancer, VTE, serious infections and death due to any cause when compared with TNF-alpha inhibitors. The PRAC has now concluded that these safety findings apply to all approved uses of JAK inhibitors in chronic inflammatory disorders (rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, juvenile idiopathic arthritis, axial spondyloarthritis, ulcerative colitis, atopic dermatitis and alopecia areata).

The [product information](#) for JAK inhibitors used to treat chronic inflammatory disorders will be updated with the new recommendations and warnings. In addition, the educational material for patients and healthcare professionals will be revised accordingly. Patients who have questions about their treatment or their risk of serious side effects should contact their doctor.

Αποφασίσαμε βιολογικό, αλλά σε τι δόση??

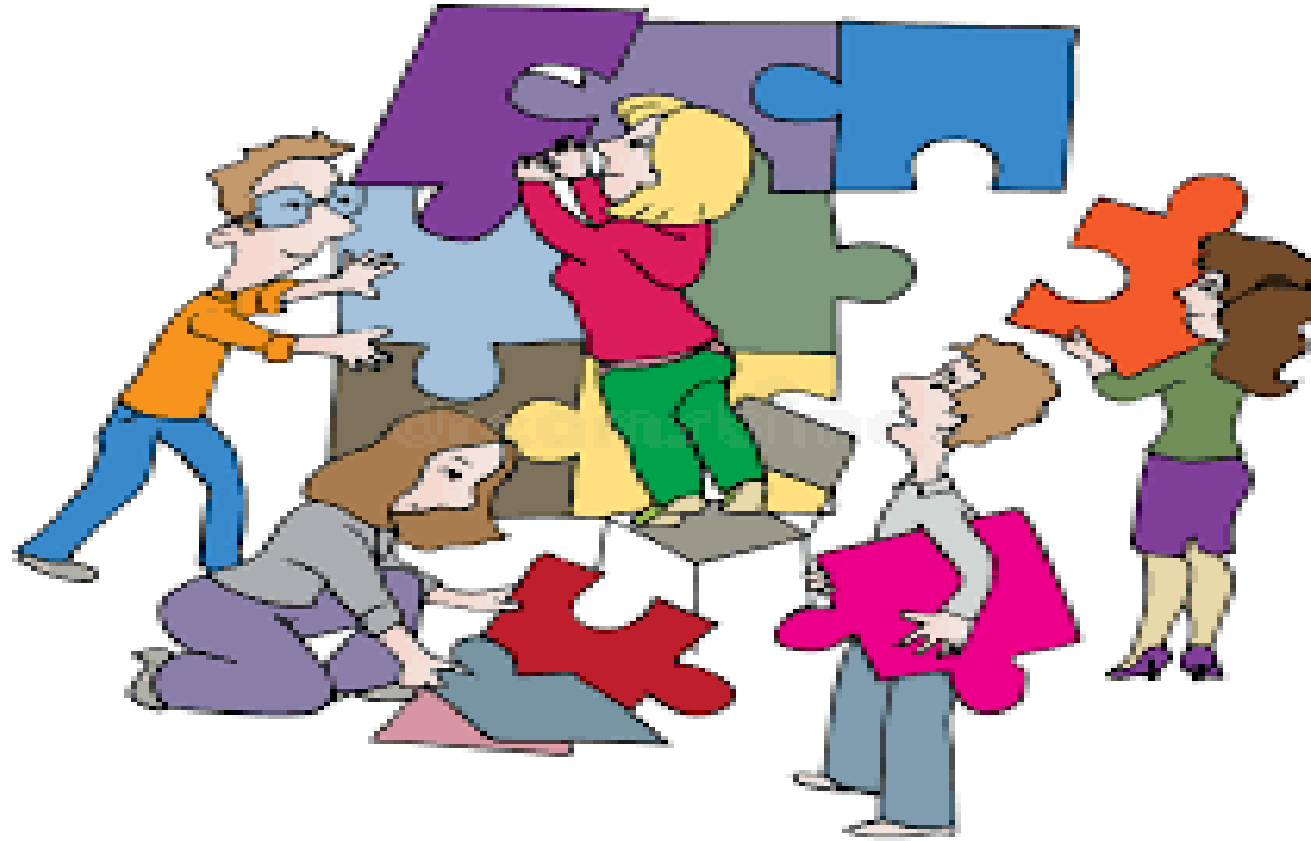
Βιολογικός παράγοντας	Ελκώδης κολίτιδα	Αγκυλοποιητική σπονδυλοαρθροπάθεια
Infliximab	5-10mg/kg (0-2-6 και κάθε 8 w)	5mg/kg (0-2-6 και κάθε 8 w)
Adalimumab	160mg(w0)→80mg (w2)→40mg (every 2w)	40mg/2w
Golimumab	<80kg: 200mg (w0)→100mg (w2)--> 50mg (w6)→ 50mg e4w >80kg: 200mg (w0)→100mg (w2)→100mg (w6) → 100mg e4w	50mg/mo (100mg/mo αν >100kg και μη ανταποκριση)
Tofacitinib	10mg BD για 8 w→ 5mg BD	5mg xBD

Συνοψίζοντας...

- ❖ Επικοινωνία και συνεργασία μεταξύ των ειδικοτήτων
- ❖ Εξατομίκευση θεραπείας
- ❖ Η χρήση επιπέδων/αντισωμάτων φαρμάκων μπορεί να μας βοηθήσει στις θεραπευτικές επιλογές
- ❖ Διαφορετικές θεραπευτικές δόσεις για αγκυλοποιητική σπονδυλίτιδα vs ελκώδη κολίτιδα
- ❖ Δε ξεχνάμε να συστήνουμε φυσιοθεραπεία
- ❖ Θυμόμαστε κινδύνους θεραπειών και συναποφασίζουμε με τον ασθενή



Ευχαριστώ για την προσοχή σας!



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