





Osteoarthritis Clinical Guidelines

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Disclosures

- Consultant/Independent Contractor: Pfizer/Lilly, EMD Merck-Serono, Novartis
- Core Team for 2019 American College of Rheumatology Arthritis Foundation OA Treatment Guideline
- NIH grants focused on OA, pain



Learning Objectives

- Discuss the methodology behind development of treatment guidelines
- Recognize evidence-based recommendations for OA management
- Identify appropriate approaches to individualized management of OA



Osteoarthritis Epidemiology











Clinical Knee Osteoarthritis

Pain is **Primary Clinical Symptom**



People Are Living Longer with Knee OA



Limited Management **Options**



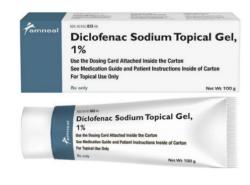
Joint Replacement: "Definitive Treatment"



Current OA Management Landscape









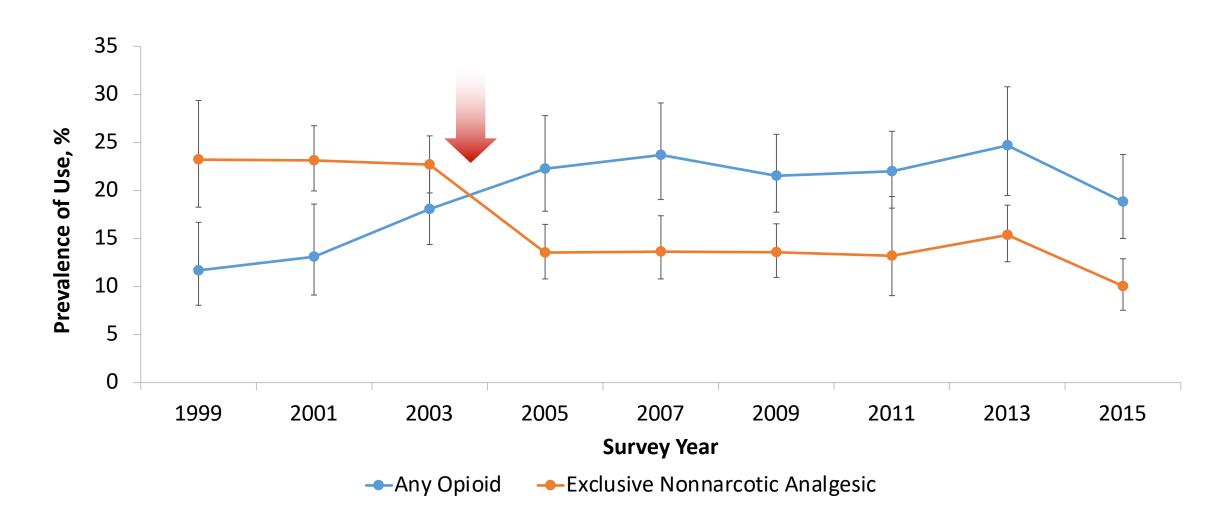








Unintended Consequences



Scope of the OA Problem



Prevalence Burden

- >500 million adults globally
- 15% adult population



Cost Burden

- >\$100s billion annually
- >900,000 hospitalizations

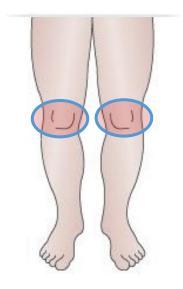


Lack of Effective Therapies

- Disability
- Quality of Life
- Opioid Epidemic

Case 1

54 Year-old Woman









- Gelling, locking
- BMI 34, medial joint-line tenderness
- Cr 1.7

Osteoarthritis Guidelines



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2019 American College of Rheumatology/Arthritis Foundation Guideline for the Management of Osteoarthritis of the Hand, Hip, and Knee

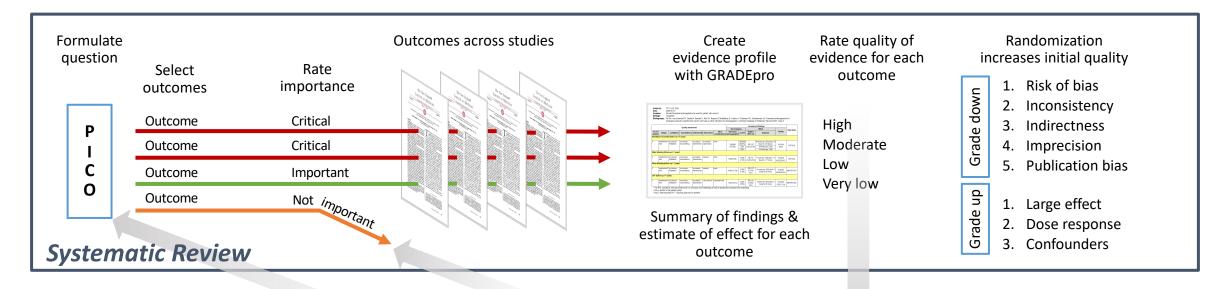
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ACR OA Guidelines Development

- $2012 \rightarrow 2019$
- GRADE Methodology



Guidelines Development Process



Guideline Development

Formulate recommendations:

- For or against (direction)
- Strong or conditional (strength)

By considering:



- Quality of evidence
- Balance benefits/harms
- · Values and preferences

Revise if necessary by considering:

• Resource use (cost)

Voting Panel





Grade overall quality of evidence

across outcomes based on lowest quality of *critical* outcomes

- "We recommend using..."
- "We recommend against using..."

Strong vs. Conditional Recommendations



Strong Recommendation For:

compelling evidence of efficacy

+ benefits clearly outweigh harms

- Voting Panel confident that desirable effects outweigh potential harms & burdens
- Course of action would apply to all or almost all patients and only a small number would not follow the recommendation
- Very few recommendations are strong in ANY guideline

Strong vs. Conditional Recommendations



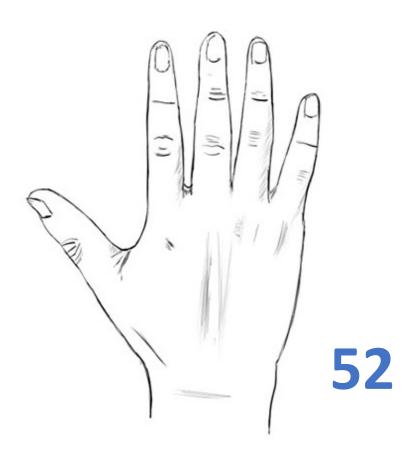
Strong Recommendation Against:

compelling evidence of lack of efficacy

+/or benefits do not outweigh harms

ACR OA Guidelines Development

PICOS:





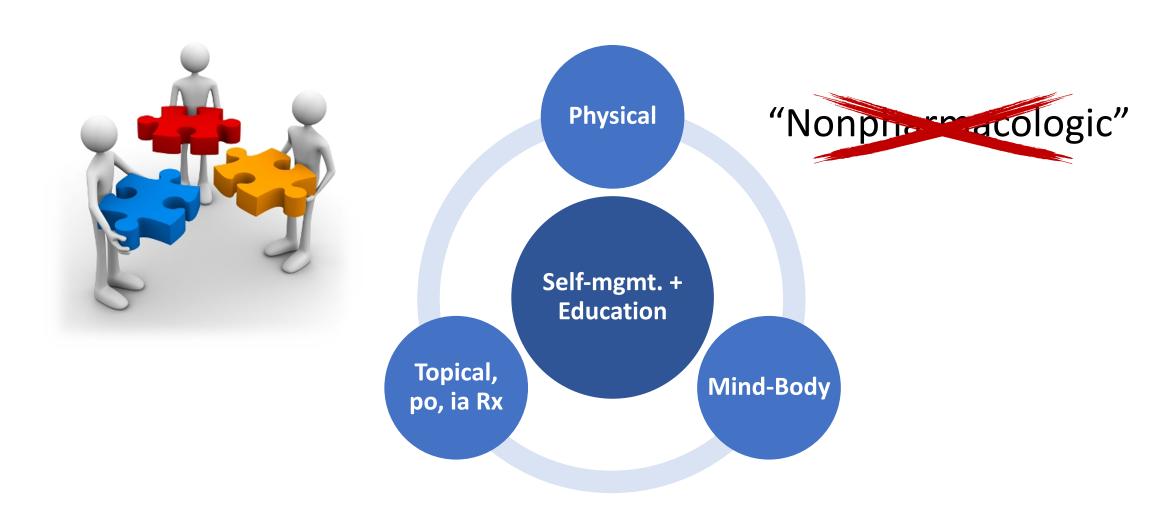
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2019 ACR-AF OA Treatment Guideline





General Approach to OA Management





Strong Recommendation For:

Self-efficacy, Self-management Programs

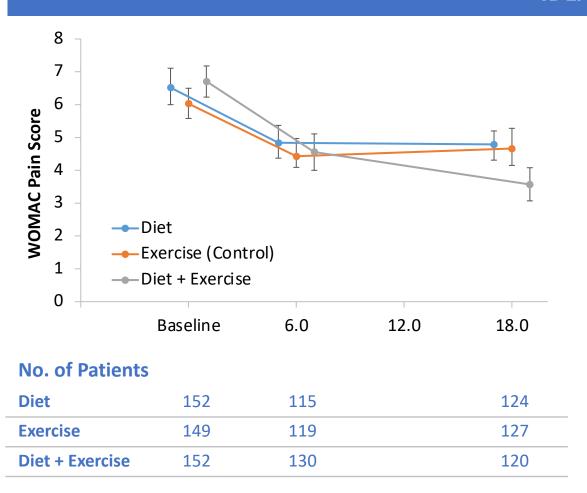


Weight Loss (Hip, Knee)



Weight Loss

IDEA RCT





- D and D+E lost more weight than E alone
- Weight loss:
 - Less pain, improved function, faster walking speed, decreased knee loading



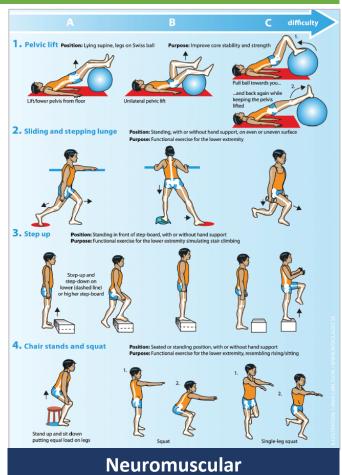
Strong Recommendation For:



Exercise









Strong Recommendation For:

Tai Chi (Hip, Knee)





Strong Recommendation For:

Cane Use (Hip, Knee)

Tibio-femoral Knee Brace

1st CMC Orthoses



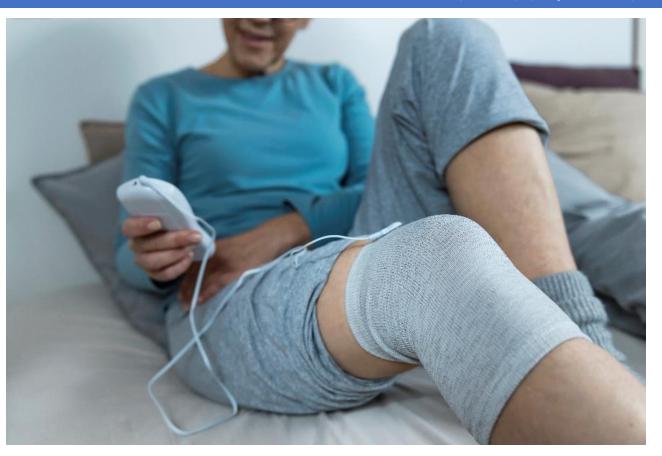






Strongly Against:

Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) (Hip, Knee)



Conditional Recommendations



Conditional Recommendation For:

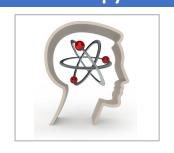
Balance Training (Hip, Knee)



Yoga (Knee)



Cognitive Behavioral Therapy



Kinesiotape (1st CMC, Knee)



Other Hand Orthoses



Patello-femoral Knee Brace



Acupuncture



Thermal Interventions





Radiofrequency Ablation (Knee)





Conditionally Against:

- Modified shoes (knee)
- Lateral, medial wedged insoles (hip, knee)
- Massage (hip, knee)
- Manual therapy with exercise (hip, knee)
- Iontophoresis (1st CMC)
- Pulsed vibration therapy (knee)

Strong Recommendations



Strong Recommendations For:

- Topical non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (knee)
- Oral NSAIDs
- Intra-articular steroid injections (knee, hip)
- Imaging guidance for steroid injections (hip)









Strongly Against:

- Bisphosphonates
- Glucosamine sulfate
- Chondroitin sulfate (hip, knee)
- Combination glucosamine sulfate, chondroitin sulfate products
- Hydroxychloroquine
- Methotrexate
- Intra-articular hyaluronic acid injections (hip)
- Platelet rich plasma injections (hip, knee)
- Stem cell injections (hip, knee)
- Tumor necrosis factor inhibitors
- Interleukin-1 receptor antagonists

Conditional Recommendations



Conditionally For:

- Topical NSAIDs (hand)
- Topical capsaicin (knee)
- Intra-articular steroid injections (hand)
- Intra-articular steroid injection over other injectables
- Chondroitin sulfate (hand)
- Acetaminophen
- Duloxetine (knee)
- Tramadol



Conditionally Against:

- Topical capsaicin (hand)
- Opioids
- Colchicine
- Fish oil
- Vitamin D
- Intra-articular hyaluronic acid injections (1st CMC, knee)
- Intra-articular botulinum toxin (hip, knee)
- Prolotherapy (hip, knee)

Unable to Make a Recommendation

- Yoga (hip, hand)
- Topical lidocaine
- Pregabalin
- Gabapentin
- Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
- Serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors other than duloxetine
- Tricyclic antidepressants
- Anti-nerve growth factor agents

Physical & Mind-Body Approaches

Intervention	Hand	Knee	Hip
Self-efficacy/Self-management			
Exercise			
Weight Loss			
Tai Chi			
Cane			
Tibiofemoral Knee Braces		TF	
Hand Orthosis	1st CMC		
Balance Training			
Yoga			
CBT			
Patellofemoral Braces		PF	
Kinesiotaping	1st CMC		
Hand Orthosis	Other		
Acupuncture			
Thermal Interventions			
Paraffin			
Radiofrequency Ablation			
TENS			
Modified Shoes			
Lateral and Medial Wedged Insoles			
Massage Therapy			
Manual Therapy +/- Exercise			
Iontophoresis	1st CMC		
Pulsed Vibration Therapy			

Intervention	Hand	Knee	Hip
Topical NSAIDs			
Oral NSAIDs			
Intra-Articular Corticosteroid Injection			
Ultrasound Guidance for IACS			
Acetaminophen			
Duloxetine			
Tramadol			
Topical Capsaicin			
Chondroitin Sulfate			
Glucosamine			
Hydroxychloroquine			
Methotrexate			
Biologics (TNF inhibitors, IL-1 RAs)			
Intra-Articular Hyaluronic Acid Injection	1 st CMC		
PRP, Stem Cell			
Non-Tramadol Opioids			
Colchicine			
Fish Oil, Vitamin D, Bisphosphonates			
i.a. Botulinum Toxin, Prolotherapy			

OARSI 2019 Gudelines

Table IV Recommended treatments, by level, for polyarticular osteoarthritis

Recommendation level	Strength	Treatment type	No comorbidities	Gastrointestinal	Cardiovascular	Frailty	Widespread pain/depression	
CORE	Strong	Arthritis Education; Structured Land-Based Exercise Programs (Type 1- strengthening and/or cardio and/or balance training/neuromuscular)						
Level 1A ≥75% "in favor" & >50% "strong" Recommendation	Strong	Pharmacologic Non-Pharmacologic	refer to Level 1B refer to Level 1B	refer to Level 1B refer to Level 1B		refer to Level 1B refer to Level 1B	refer to Level 1B refer to Level 1B	
Level 1B ≥75% "in favor" & >50%	Conditional	Pharmacologic	Non-selective NSAIDs Topical NSAIDs	COX-2 Inhibitors	see below	see below	see below	
"conditional" Recommendation		Non-Pharmacologic	•	Mind-body Exercise, Dieta Management (with or wit Self-Management Programs, Gait Aids		Mind-body Exercise, Self-Management Programs, Gait Aids	Mind-body Exercise, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Dietary Weight Management (with or without Exercise), Self-Management Programs, Gait Aids	
Level 2 60%-74% "in favor"	Conditional	Pharmacologic	Non-selective NSAID+PPICOX-2 Inhibitors	Non-selective NSAID+PPI Topical NSAIDs	Topical NSAIDs	Topical NSAIDs	 Non-selective NSAIDs Non-selective NSAID + PPI COX-2 Inhibitors 	
Good Clinical Practice Statements	Conditional	Non-Pharmacologic Various	None recommended NA	None recommended NSAID risk mitigation		None recommended NSAID risk mitigation	None recommended Pain management program	

NSAID risk mitigation: In situations where the patient and physician choose to proceed with an oral NSAID treatment regimen despite a lack of recommendation, we suggest using the lowest possible dose of oral NSAID for shortest treatment duration along with gastric protection with a PPI²³.

Pain management program: Based on clinical assessment, it may be appropriate to refer individuals of this phenotype to a multidisciplinary chronic/widespread pain management program.

shortest treatment duration along with gastric protection with a PPI²³.

Pain management program: Based on clinical assessment, it may be appropriate to refer individuals of this phenotype to a multidisciplinary chronic/widespread pain management program.

Back to the Patient



Has Used Acetaminophen

Asking About







First-line Approaches

General Best Practices: Assess Sleep, Mood, Coping Skills, Physical Activity



Weight loss, PT





What About Acupuncture, Injections, Chondroitin, Other Medications?

Understanding the Recommendations: Acupuncture



Placebo & contextual effects

Low risk of harm

Understanding the Recommendations: I.A. Corticosteroids



Short-term efficacy

No long-term efficacy

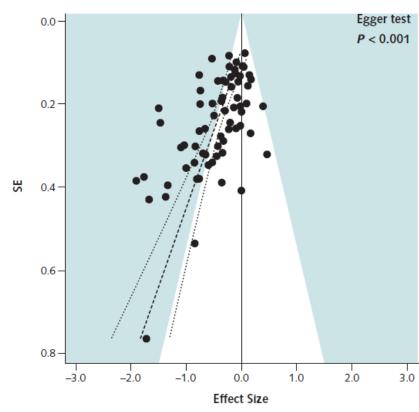
Unclear clinical implications for potential MRI cartilage finding

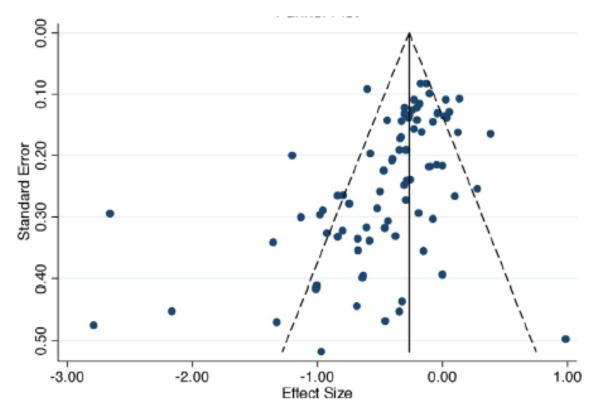
- Less than one voxel on MRI
- 0.1mm over 2 years: ~1mm over 20 years
- Not associated with pain, function

Understanding the Recommendations: I.A. Hyaluronic Acid



Intra-articular Hyaluronic Acid





Rutjes, et al. Ann Int Med 2012

Johansen, et al. Sem Arth Rheum 2016

Understanding the Recommendations: I.A. Hyaluronic Acid



Intra-articular Hyaluronic Acid

Overall risk of bias, blinding, trial size

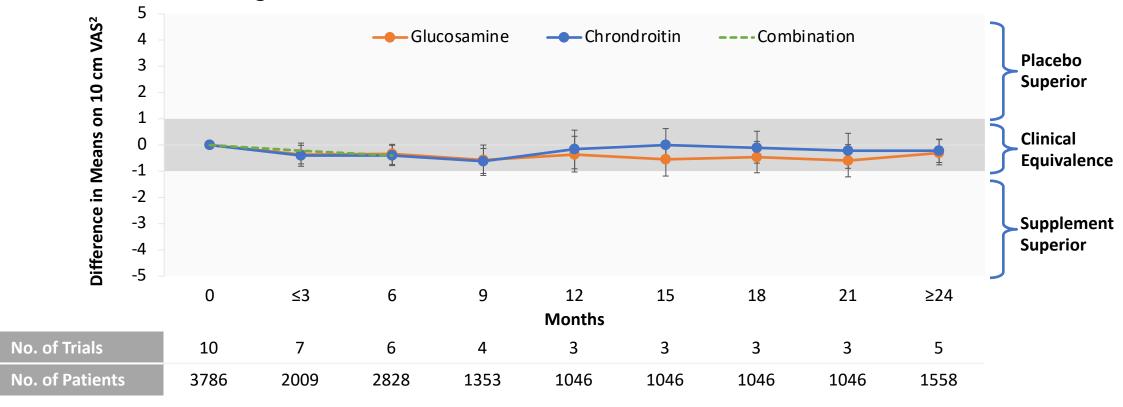
Effect size when limited to large trials with blinded assessments: -0.11 (95% CI -0.18 to -0.04)

Effect size of low risk-of-bias trials: 0.00 (-0.13 to 0.12)

Safety signal: flares, SAEs, local AEs

Understanding the Recommendations: Chondroitin

Predominance of negative studies¹

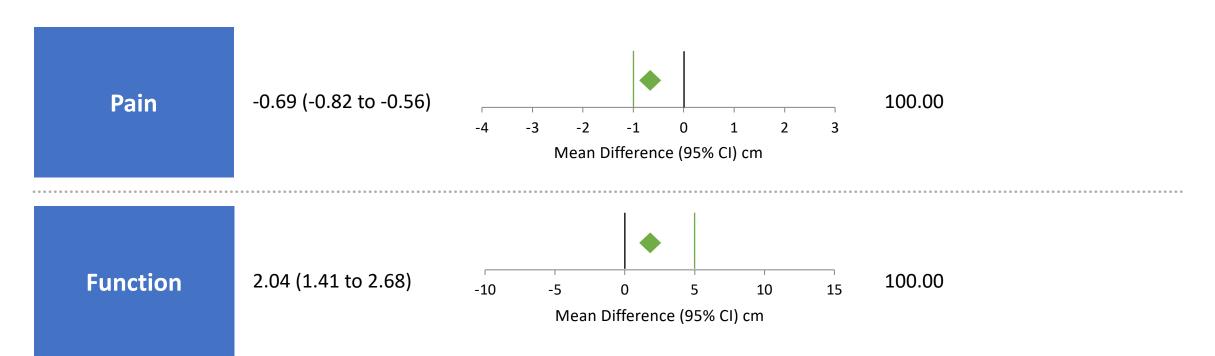


• 1 hand OA RCT with positive results, low risk of bias, no evidence of harm²

^{1.} Wandel, et al. BMJ. 2010.

Understanding the Recommendations: Opioids

Dangers of opioids with limited efficacy for pain and function



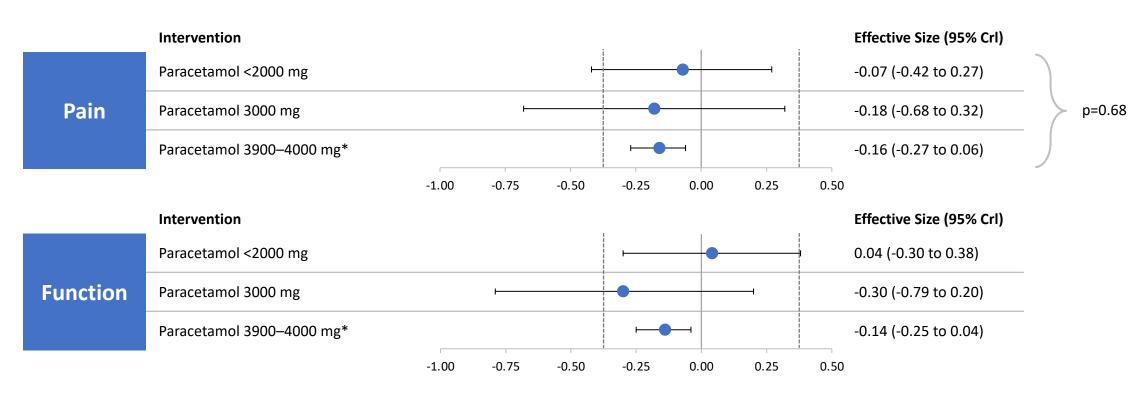
Understanding the Recommendations: Opioids

Patient Panel

Don't want opioids, but wanted to have it as an option

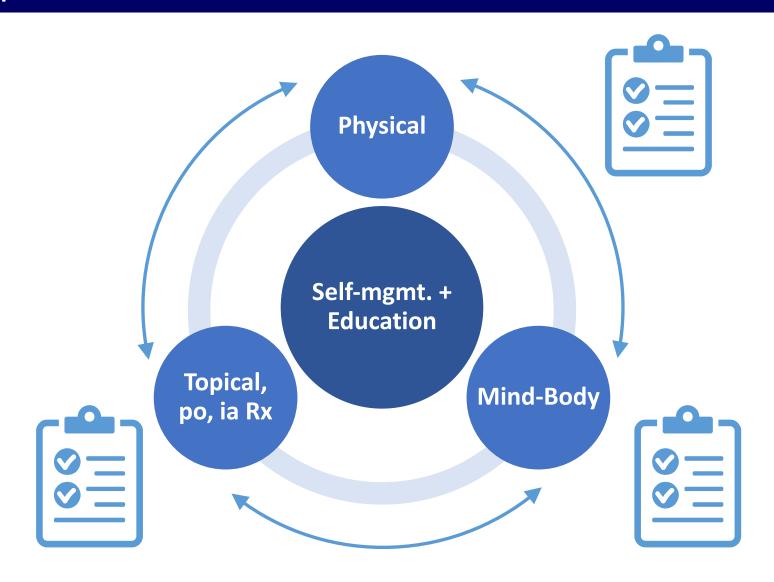


Understanding the Recommendations: Acetaminophen



- Toxicities: hepatotoxicity
- Minimal, if any, efficacy, but needed as an option for those with contraindications for other therapies

General Approach



OA Management Summary

- Physical modalities
- Multimodal therapy
- Consider & manage other contributors to pain
- Realistic goals about symptoms, function
- Urgent need for DMOADs and pain management options
- Mechanism-based approach to management

Acknowledgements

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