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Infliximab infusion and its relation on disease activity, severity and acute phase reactant protein in Iraqi patients with ankylosing spondylitis

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Abstract

Ankylosing spondylitis refers to the inflammatory disorder associated with fibrous or bony bridging of joints in the spine, including the bridging of intervertebral discs.

Objective: To assess the Infliximab Infusion and its Relation on Disease Activity, Severity and Acute Phase Reactant Protein in Iraqi Patients with Ankylosing Spondylitis.

Patients and Method: Sixty (60) patients were included in this study, were diagnosed as established AS patients who were attending the rheumatology outpatient clinic of Baghdad teaching hospital, thirty (30) patients of them were on conventional treatment (steroid and/or cytotoxic drugs), while the other thirty (30) patients were on biological treatment (infliximab infusion). Mean serum level of matrix metalloproteinase-3 was statistically higher in patient group (4.42 ± 3.05 ng/ml) than control group (2.69 ± 2.57 ng/ml), and also was statistically higher in patients on conventional treatment (5.31 ± 3.16 ng/ml) than those on biological treatment (3.54 ± 2.70 ng/ml). The study shown that matrix metalloproteinase-3 was higher in patient group than control group and also was higher in patients on conventional treatment than in patients on biological treatment

Keywords: Ankylosing spondylitis, BASDAI, BASFAI, hs-CRP

Introduction

The name “ankylosing spondylitis” is derived from the Greek root “ankylosis,” meaning stiffening of a joint, and “spondylos,” which refers to a vertebra. “Ankylosing spondylitis” thus refers to the inflammatory disorder associated with fibrous or bony bridging of joints in the spine, including the bridging of intervertebral discs ^[1].

The immunopathogenesis of AS is suspected to involve up regulation of proinflammatory cytokines. The dramatic response of AS patients to TNF blocking agent indicate that there is important contribution of TNF- α in the pathogenesis of AS ^[2].

Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs should be the first line of treatment for all symptomatic ankylosing spondylitis (AS) patients, unless contraindicated. In many patients, NSAIDs are the only medications required. About 70 to 80 percent of AS patients report substantial relief of their symptoms, including back pain and stiffness, with NSAIDs ^[3].

Significant benefit has been noted in patients with axial as well as peripheral spondyloarthritis using the chimeric mouse-human monoclonal anti-TNF alpha antibody infliximab. Infliximab use also resulted in improvement in the synovial histopathology. Decreases in vascularity, thickness of the lining layer, and the degree of infiltration of synovium by neutrophils, macrophages, and T cells were seen ^[4].

Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index (BASDAI) and Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index (BASFI) questionnaires are widely used to evaluate disease activity and physical function, respectively, in patients with AS, and both are often applied in medical and clinical researches ^[5].

C-Reactive Protein (CRP) is a blood protein that measures inflammation or infection. This marker reflects systemic inflammation in chronic disorders including Rheumatoid Arthritis, Psoriatic Arthritis, Crohn's Disease, Ulcerative Colitis, Ankylosing Spondylitis and other chronic health conditions ^[6].

Aim of the study: To assess the Infliximab Infusion and its Relation on Disease Activity, Severity and Acute Phase Reactant Protein in Iraqi Patients with Ankylosing Spondylitis.

Materials and Methods

Kits and reagents: High Sensitivity C- Reactive Protein Nephelometry kit (*Genrui Biotech Inc., China*), ESR Pipette Set (*LP ITALIANA SPA, Italy*).

Patients: Sixty patients (55 males and 5 females) were attended to medical city, Baghdad teaching hospital, Department of Rheumatology outpatient clinic and biological therapy unit included in this study during period from beginning of October 2016 till end of October 2017, their mean age ± Standard deviation (SD) was (40.05 ± 8.02 years), thirty (30) patients of them treated with biological agent (intravenous infusion of Infliximab of 5mg/kg), and other thirty (30) patients treated with conventional treatment (steroid and/or cytotoxic drugs).

Methods: From each individual three (3) ml of venous blood was aspirated, two milliliters (2ml) of sample was put in Ethylenediaminetetraacetic (EDTA) tubes for ESR testing and other (1) ml let clot at room temperature, then centrifuged to separate the serum which was collected in aliquots to store in (- 20 °C) until needed for investigation of hs- CRP.

Statistical analysis: statistical analysis in this study was done using SPSS version computer software 20. T test was used to analyze the data and calculation of mean difference, Fisher exact and Chi-square test for comparison of proportion, P-value of less than 0.05 was considered as statistically significant, P-value < 0.01 as highly significant and P-value < 0.001 as extremely significant.

Results This study was included sixty (60) patients with AS, fifty-five 55 (91.6%) males & five 5 (8.4%) females, the male to female ratio was 11:1 as shown in figure-1.

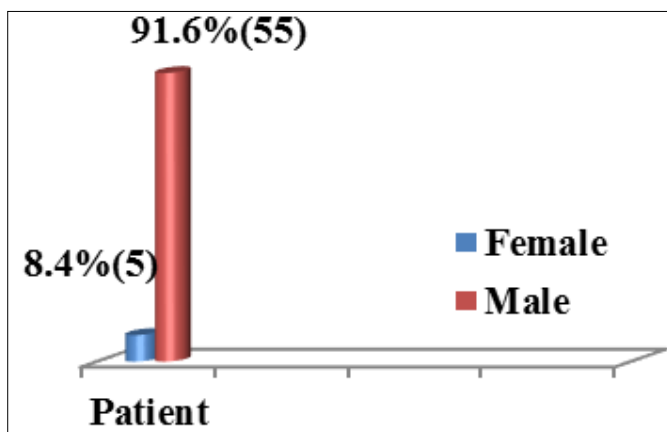


Fig 1: Distribution of patients according to their gender.

The study included (60) patients, their mean age ± Standard deviation (SD) (40.05 ± 8.02 years) and (30) apparently

healthy subjects, their mean age ± SD (40.07 ± 7.20 years) as shown in Table-1.

Table 1: Distribution of mean age with ± standard deviation for patient and control groups.

Standard deviation	Mean (year)	Number	Group
± 8.02	40.05	60	Patients
± 7.20	40.07	30	Controls

P- Value=0.99 Not statistically significant

The mean BASDAI level of patients treated with conventional treatment (4.45 ± 2.23) higher than patients on biological treatment (infliximab infusion) (2.70 ± 0.96) and this difference is statistically significant (P-Value = 0.005) as shown in Table-2.

Table 2: Mean Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index (BASDAI) with ± standard deviation for patient according to type of treatment.

Group			
Patient biology		Patient conventional	
Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation
2.70	0.96	4.45	2.23

P-Value=0.005 statistically significant

The mean BASFI level of patients treated with conventional treatment (4.80 ± 2.18) higher than patients on biological treatment (infliximab infusion) (3.44 ± 1.05) and this difference is statistically significant (P-Value = 0.003) as shown in Table-3.

Table 3: Mean Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index (BASFI) with ± standard deviation for patients according to type of treatment.

Group			
Patient biology		Patient conventional	
Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation
3.44	1.05	4.80	2.18

P-Value=0.005 statistically significant

Mean serum level of hs- CRP (mg/L) higher in patients treated with conventional treatment, than in patients on biological treatment (infliximab infusion) and this difference is statistically significant (P-value = 0.0235) as shown in Table-4.

Table 4: Serum levels of hs- CRP (mg/L) in patients group according to type of treatment.

Group	Conventional Treatment	Biological treatment (Infliximab)
Number	30	30
Mean (mg/L)	16.16	10.51
Standard deviation	± 12.40	8.41 ±

P-value= 0.0438 Statistically significant

Mean level of ESR (mm/1hr) higher in patients treated with conventional treatment, than in patients on biological treatment (infliximab infusion) and this difference is not statistically significant (P- value = 0.3051) as shown in Table-5.

Table 5: ESR levels (mm/1hr) in-patient group according to type of treatment.

Group	Conventional treatment	Biological treatment (Infliximab)
Number	30	30
Mean (mm/1hr)	27.60	22.07
Standard deviation	± 22.84	18.35 ±

P-value=0.3051 Not statistically significant

Discussion

Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) is a potentially disabling chronic inflammatory condition affecting the axial skeleton that is manifested by chronic back pain. The onset is typically before 45 years of age [7].

This study included sixty (60) patients with AS who attended the rheumatology consultation clinic of Baghdad teaching hospital in the period between October 2016 to October 2017, thirty (30) of them treated with biological treatment and other thirty (30) treated with conventional treatment.

Regarding the gender variation in the susceptibility to AS patients reported by the present study which showed that the disease is more predominant in males than in females with a ratio of 11:1, this result nearly in agreement with local study done by Rawaa *et al.* who found that male to female ratio 14:1 [8] which disagrees with chen *et al.* who showed male: female ratio 3:1 [9] and this inconsistency might be attributed to low sample size of the present study.

Ankylosing spondylitis is a disease which occurs during the third decade of life [10], rarely at the age older than 45 year. About 10 -20 % of patients have the disease between 10 and 20 year of age [11]. The mean age of the patients with AS in this study was 40.05 ± 8.02 years as shown in [Table-1], this result was nearly in accordance with previous study done on Iraqi AS patients by Rawaa *et al.* that reported mean age of AS patient of 37.1 ± 8.9 years [10], and other international study of Demirdal *et al.* in AS Turkish patients that reported mean age of participated AS patient of 37.9 ± 12.7 years [12].

In this study, we analyzed the correlation between BASDAI, BASFI and type of treatment between two patient groups, one of them on conventional treatment and other treated with infliximab infusion (anti-TNF agent), and the results showed that BASDAI and BASFI level of patients treated with conventional treatment was higher than patients on biological treatment (infliximab infusion) and results suggested that correlation after biological treatment, with the reduction of disease activity, physical function also improved. Decreased value in BASDAI and BASFI score also showed a clear correlation, indicating that these two questionnaires could act as good evaluation tools for therapeutic effect of infliximab.

This result in agreement with study done on Chinese ankylosing spondylitis patients by Zhiming Lin *et al.* who found that BASDAI and BASFI in AS patients decreased significantly after Etanercept or infliximab treatment [13].

Studies have shown that TNF inhibitors improve health-related quality of life, patient-reported outcomes, anemia, C-reactive protein (CRP) levels, and sleep quality in patients with AS because TNF inhibitors control inflammation in the spine, as measured by various MRI sequences [14].

In the current study we found that mean serum level of hs-CRP higher in patients treated with conventional treatment, than in patients on biological treatment (infliximab infusion) and this difference is statistically significant (P-value =

0.0235) and these results were in accordance with other study done by Turina *et al.* who found that hs-CRP is a useful biomarker of inflammation in this context as, despite not being elevated in all patients at baseline, it rapidly and significantly decrease in both axial and peripheral SpA treated with either infliximab or etanercept [15].

In the current study we found that mean level of ESR higher in patients treated with conventional treatment, than in patients on biological treatment (infliximab infusion) and this difference is not statistically significant (P-value = 0.3051) which disagrees with Luc *et al.* that is found that there was a strong association between ESR level at baseline and clinical response to treatment with anti-TNF after 3 months, supporting a potential distinctive exploitation of ESR in identifying AS patients suitable for treatment with anti-TNF, which is also of particular relevance in light of the costs of biologics and the side effects of these drugs and this disagreement due to difference in sample size and difference in study population [16].

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No conflicts of interest

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