Rheumatology

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Dr Nick Shenker FRCP

- 2001-2005 PhD, Bath
- Consultant Rheumatologist, NHS, Addenbrooke's 2007. Clinical Director since 2009.
- Chair, MSK Pain SIG, British Society for Rheumatology
- Heberden Committee, BSR, Pain Rep
- ARUK QST Network
- Chief Investigator CRPS UK Registry
- Chair Steering Committee for CRPS UK Registry
- Member, MD Committee, Univ of Cambridge

What you don't know lands you in the....





Next 60 minutes

What do you want to get out of this?

Diagnostic reasoning

Rheumatology conditions

Blood tests

Why get interested in Pain?

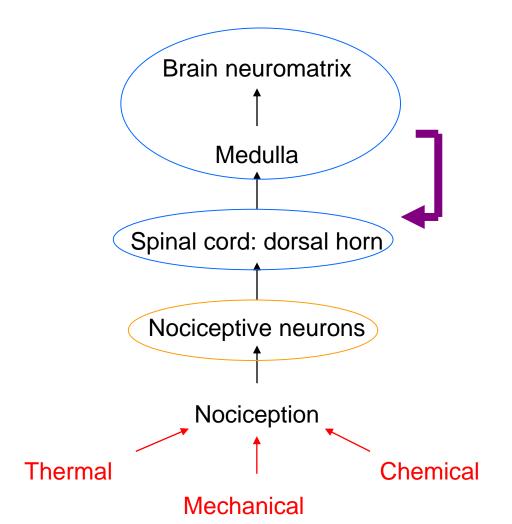
- 87% of patients presenting to Rheumatology clinics are in pain (Arthritis Care)
- Chronic pain is a Specialty in its own right
- Pain management across NHS is poor (NRAS, Pain Coalition, Parliamentary report)

Patients appreciate your expertise!

Structured approach to the patient in chronic pain

Hague, Shenker, BERH, 201

Anatomy



Structured approach to the patient in chronic pain

Hague, Shenker, BERH, 201

Physiology Anatomy Learning Neuroplasticity Brain neuromatrix Central sensitisation Medulla Central Spinal cord: dorsal horn sensitisation Peripheral Nociceptive neurons sensitisation Nociception Injury Chemical **Thermal** Mechanical

Figure 2. Structured approach to the patient in chronic pain

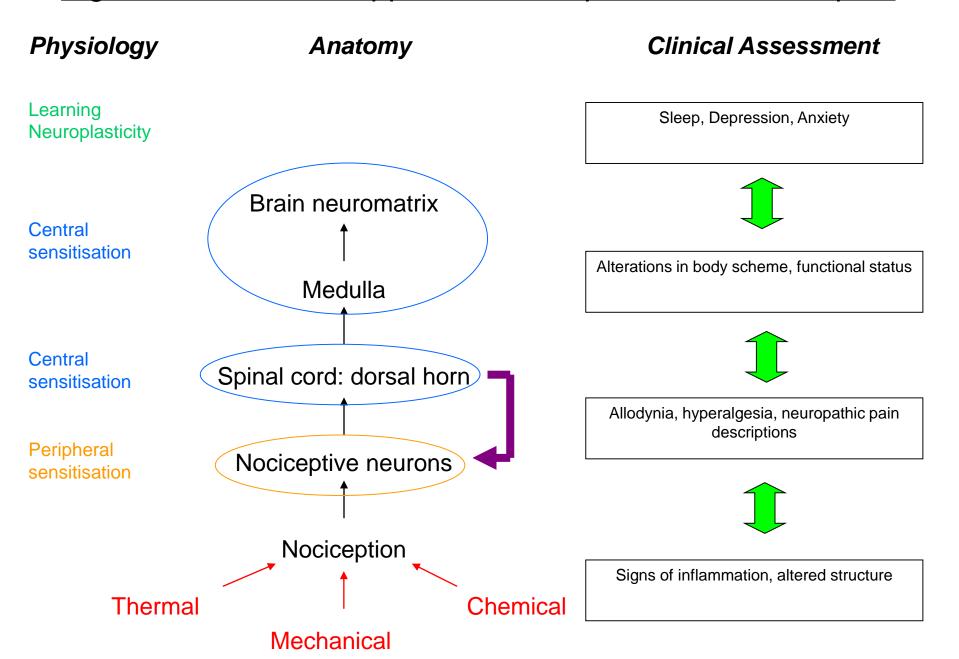


Figure 3. Diagnoses associated with chronic pain

Clinical Assessment

Central nervous dysfunction (e.g. fibromyalgia, CRPS, chronic low back pain, phantom limb pain)

Sleep, Depression, Anxiety



Central nervous lesions (e.g. stroke, Parkinson's, MS)

Endocrine dysfunction (e.g. Low vit D; thyroid abnormalities)

Alterations in body scheme, functional status



Compression neuropathy (e.g. sciatica, CTS)

Peripheral neuropathy (e.g. diabetes)



Allodynia, hyperalgesia, neuropathic pain descriptions



Signs of inflammation, altered structure

Degenerative and MSK disease including Immune mediated inflammatory disease (eg RA, AS etc)

Post-traumatic

Post-surgical

Chronic infection

Figure 3. Diagnoses associated with chronic pain

Clinical Assessment

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Post-traumatic

Post-surgical

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FFUSE

NO EARLY MORNING STIFFNESS

EARLY MORNING STIFFNESS

Chronic pain syndromes Malignancy Polymyalgia rheumatica Inflammatory myositis

JOINT PAIN

No Joint swelling

Osteoarthritis/arthropathy Tendinopathy Bursitis Joint swelling

Monoarticular

Sepsis

Crystals

Reactive

Spondyloarthritis

Polyarticular

Rheumatoid

Viral <6 weeks

SLE

Spondyloarthritis

Crystals

OCALIZED PAIN



Stiffness

Early morning joint stiffness lasting over 30 minutes

Swelling

Persistent swelling of one joint or more, especially hand joints

Squeezing

Squeezing the joints is painful in inflammatory arthritis



This could be inflammatory arthritis

See your doctor now!
Delay can cause long term disability

Dilliy

For further information see www.arthritisresearchuk.org

With recognition and special thanks to the Rheumatology Futures Project Group

Research UK

Referral form for suspected RA

 Symptom or Objective sy 	out of 3 criteria must be p nset in the last 3 months welling of at least 1 joint ng stiffness ≥30 minutes		r the patient to be elig	ible for referral)
-	C, LFT, U&E, CRP, ESR, R and / feet joints are affected		-	
Date requested 25/02	2/2019 (F	Patient ma	y be referred with these	e test results pending)
Note: normal ESR/C	RP and Rheumatoid factor	does not	exclude a diagnosis of l	nflammatory Arthritis
Approximate	details below as accurate date of onset:		·	o may cause delays)
•	_	Yes 🗌	_	
Family histor	ry of skin psoriasis:	Yes 🗌	No 🗌	
Personal his	tory of gout / pseudogout:	Yes 🗌	No 🗌	
GP signature:		Da	te: 09-Apr-2019	
Date: 20/07/2016				One-page form

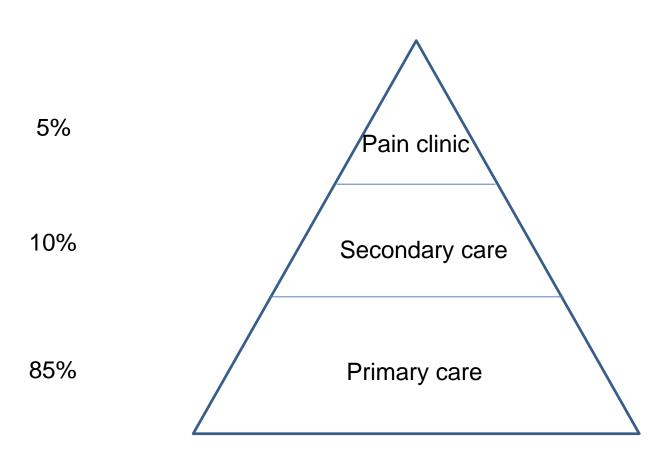
Chronic Pain Syndromes

Regional

Widespread

Back

Stratification model



Diagnostic Reasoning

Clinical Problem

Pattern Recognition

Analytical Reasoning

Working Diagnosis

lx

Rx

Time

Final Diagnosis

Bias

- Availability bias
 - Salient fact skews view (e.g. 22 people died in planes last year
- Anchor bias
 - First facts skews view
- Framing bias
 - Half empty, half full
- Confirmation bias

Hypothesis generation - pathology

Vascular

Infective

Traumatic

Autoimmune/inflammatory

Metabolic

latrogenic/drugs

Neoplastic

Congenital

Degenerative

Environmental

Functional

or idiopathic



VITAMIN CDEF

Confirmation Bias/Premature closure

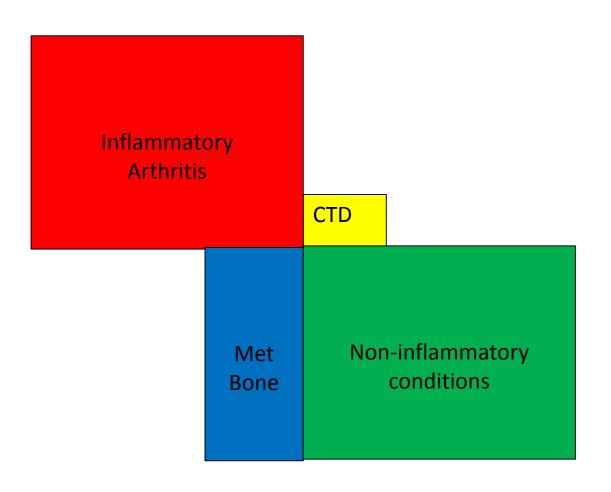
PEOPLE GENERALLY SEE WHAT THEY LOOK FOR AND HEAR WHAT THEY LISTEN FOR

HARPER LEE, TO KILL A MOCKING BIRD

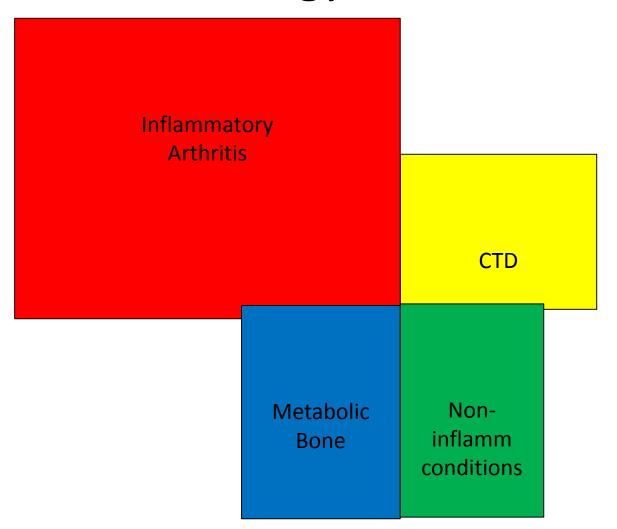
Rheumatology conditions

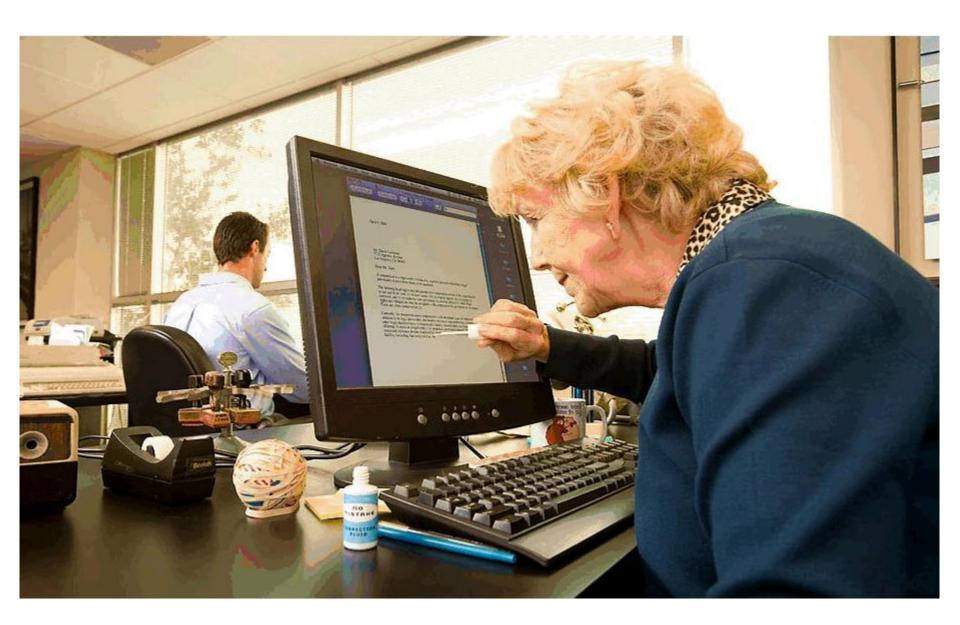
Connective tissue disease Inflammatory **Arthritis** Metabolic Bone Non-inflammatory conditions

Rheumatology New referrals

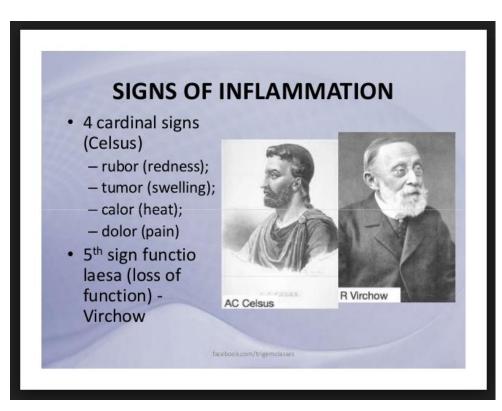


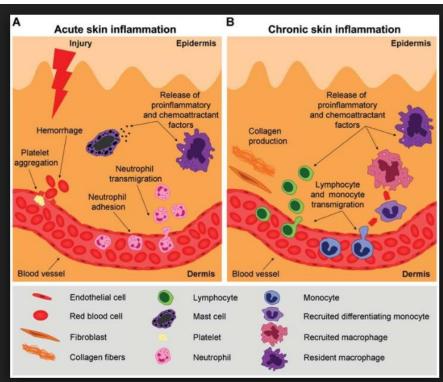
Rheumatology conditions – Follow up



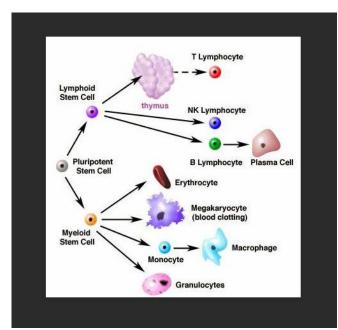


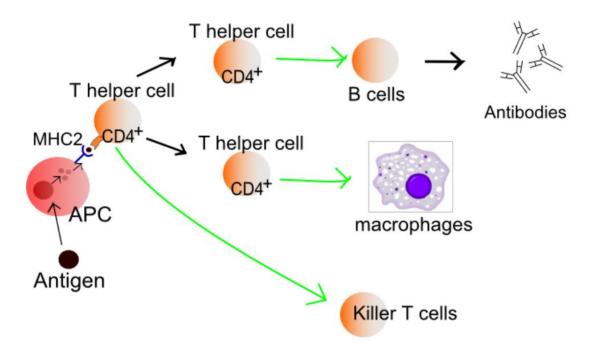
Innate Immune system





Adaptive Immunity





Prof Philip Hench Mayo Clinic 1896-1965 Nobel Laureate, 1950

Steroids



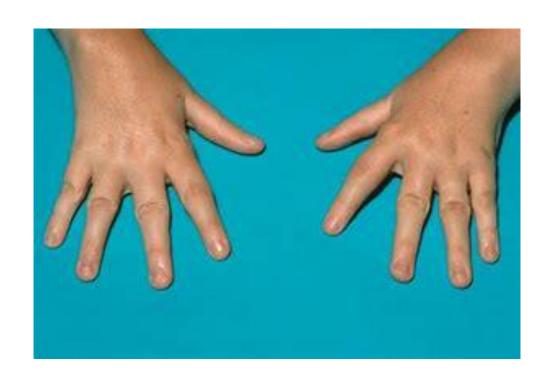
Prof John Vane London

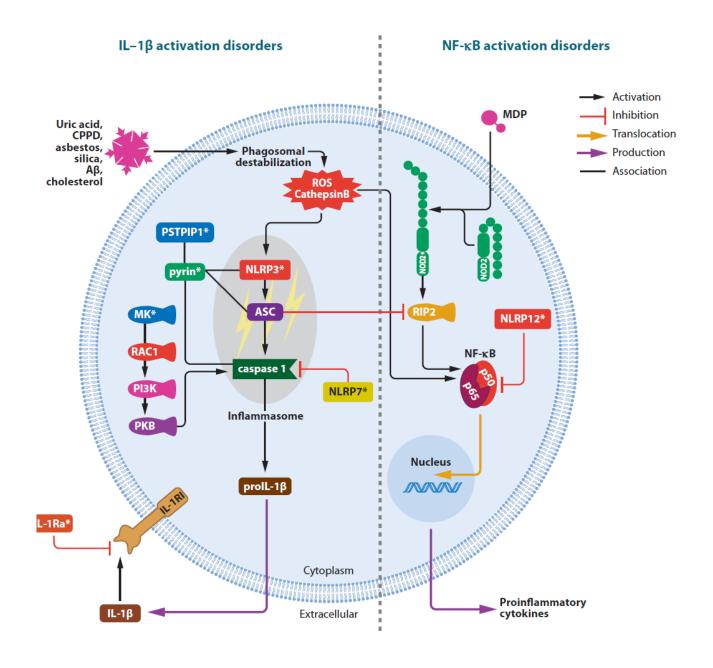
Nobel Laureate, 1982

NSAIDs



Inflammatory arthrtis





Rheumatology Drugs

- Methotrexate
- Sulfasalazine
- Leflunomide
- Hydroxychloroquine
- Gold
- Penicillamine
- Ciclosporin
- Azathioprine
- Mycophenolate
- Steroids
- Biological agents
- Bisphosphonates

- Need to be started by Rheumatologist
- Require monitoring once commenced
- Decreased monitoring once stable

Biologics/Small molecules

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- Etanercept
- Adalimumab
- Certolizumab
- Golulimab
- Rituximab
- Belilumab
- Alemtuzumab
- Denosumab
- Abatacept
- Tocilizumab
- Secukinumab
- Ustekinumab
- Tofacitinib
- Baricitinib

Remicade

Enbrel

Humira

Cimzia

Simponi

Mabthera

Belysta

CAMPATH

Xgeva/Prolia

Orencia

Actemra/Roactema

Cosentyx

Stelara

Xeljanz

Olumiant

Drip

Injection

Injection

Injection

Injection

Drip

Drip

Drip

Injection

Drip / Inj

Drip/Inj

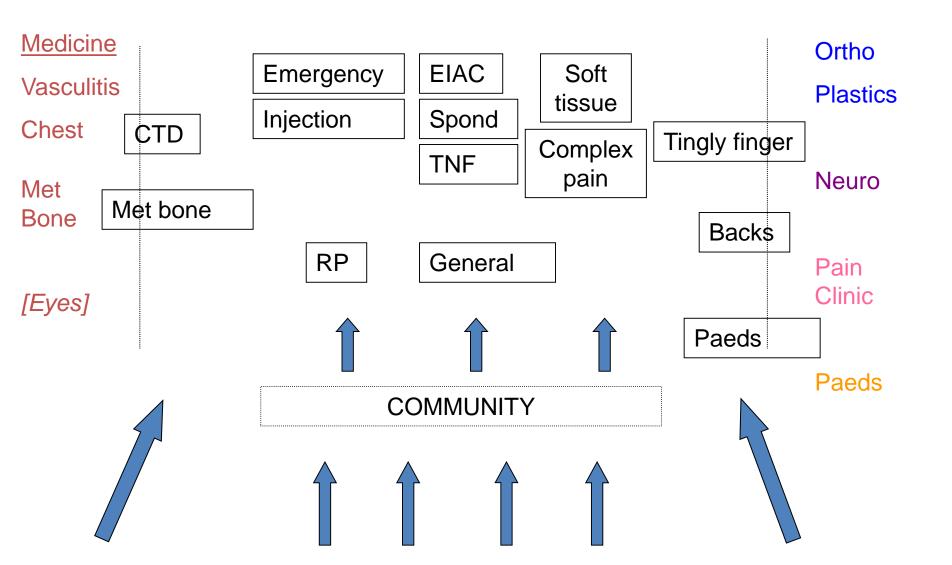
Inj

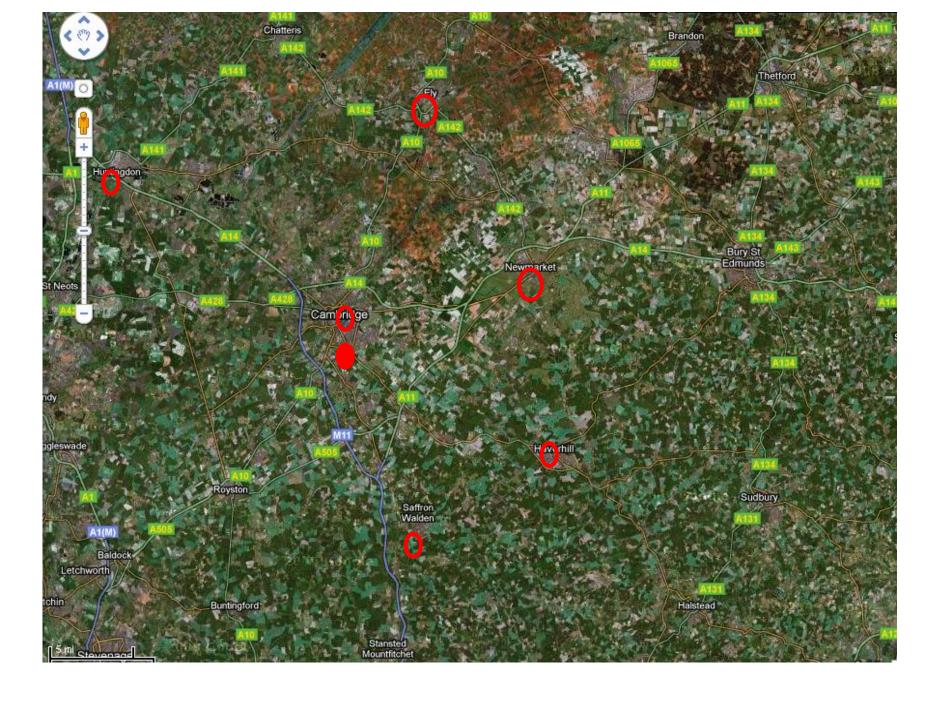
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Tablet

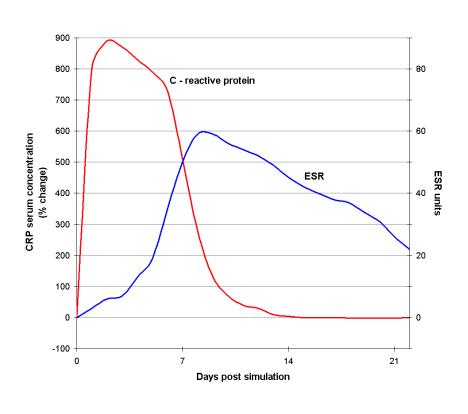
Tablet

Rheumatology 2013





Normal CRP, High ESR



- Resolved infection / inflammation
- Active SLE / CTD
- Haematological malignancies

 Pregnancy, renal failure, age, anaemia

Immune tests

- Rheumatoid factor
- CCP antibody

- ANA
- ENAs

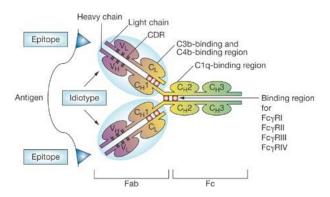
Other immune tests

- ANCA
- C3/C4; ds DNA
- Anti-cardiolipin antibodies
- β –2GPI antibodies
- Lupus anticoagulant
- Cryoglobulins
- Anti-synthetase / myositis / scleroderma antibodies
- Anti-neuronal antibodies (Rheumatology, May 2019)

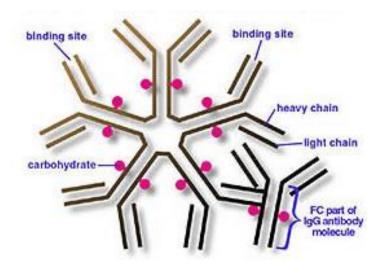
Rheumatoid Factor

Immunoglobulin G

- Autoantibody to Fc portion of IgG
- Present in 10-15% elderly & unwell
- 70-80% Rheumatoid "seropositive"
- Important prognosis, NOT diagnosis
- No need for serial measurements!
- Measured by immunofluorescence or ELISA



IgM against IgG



RF testing

- YES if you think synovitis
 - Needs referral to rheumatology
 - Provides information for clinic appointment
- NO if unsure of diagnosis
 - Not diagnostic test



CCP antibodies

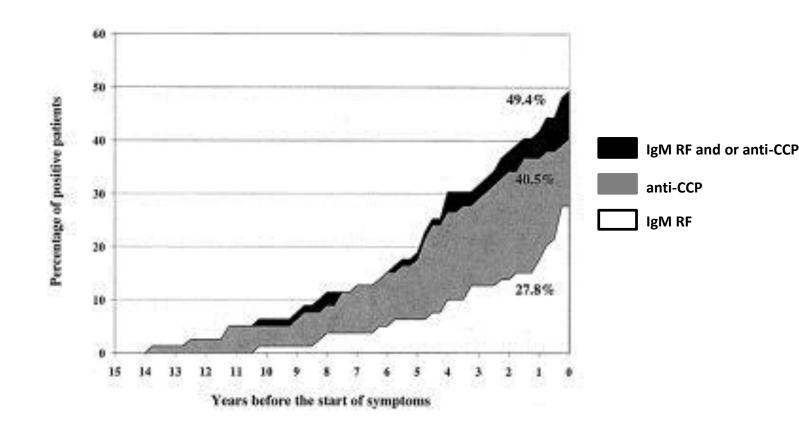
• Vimentin, fillagrin, keratin proteins

Citrullination biological process

Citrullination

- Charge changes
 - Structural, functional changes
- Smoking

Blood donors antibodies before RA



CCP has a very high specificity

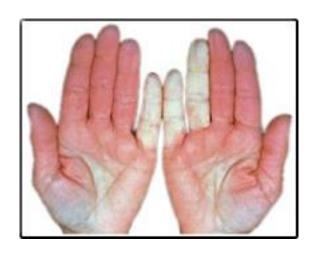
85-99% specificity

SpPIn High Specificity tests that are Positive rule IN the condition

 SnNOUT High Sensitivity tests that are Negative rule OUT the condition

SLE - www.uklupus.co.uk

- Rash
- Joint pain
- Raynaud's
 - www.raynauds.org.uk



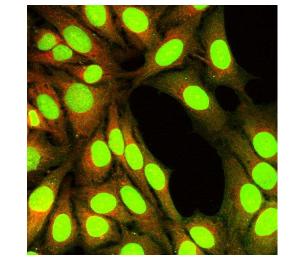
ANA blood test



ANA

- Immunofluorescence test
 - Anti-centromere, speckled etc.

- Positive 5% normal population
 - Higher in "unwell" population



• Dilution 1:160 'significant' cut-off

ENA panel (ELISA)

dsDNA

Ro

La

Sm

RNP

Scl70

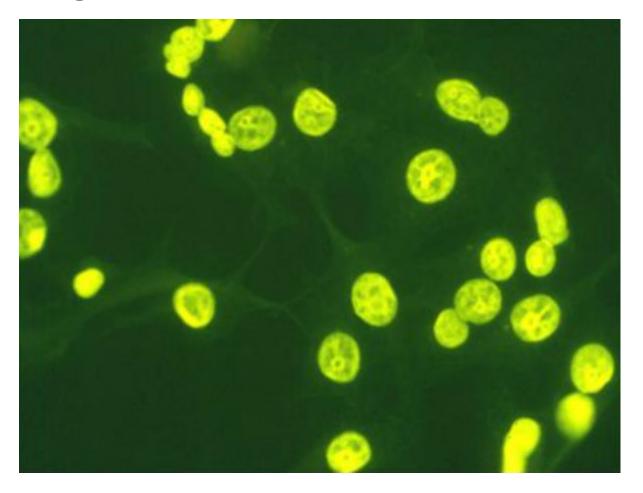
Centromere

Jo-1

Pm-Scl

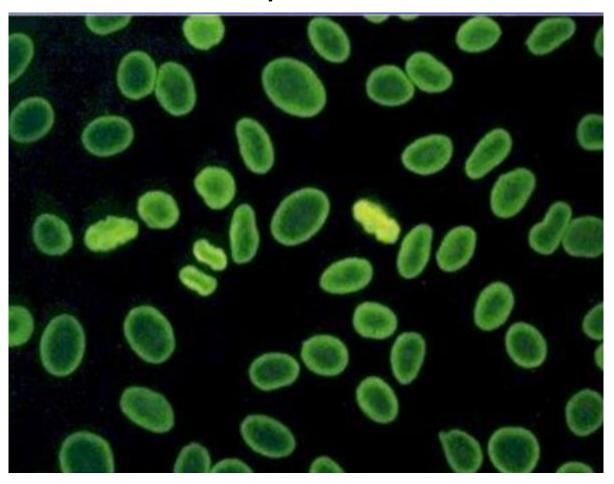
Homogenous pattern

• SLE, Drug reactions



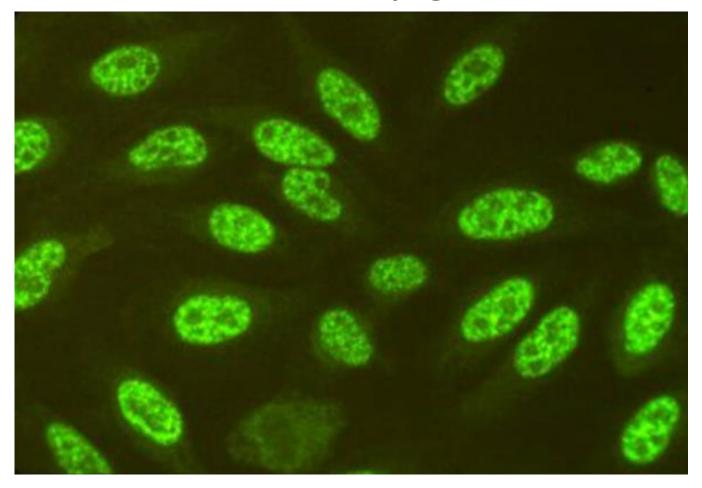
Rim

• SLE, autoimmune hepatitis



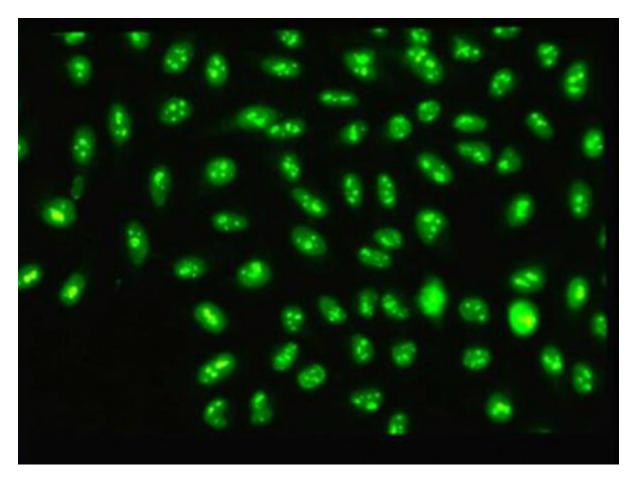
Speckled

• SLE, Scleroderma, MCTD, Sjogren's

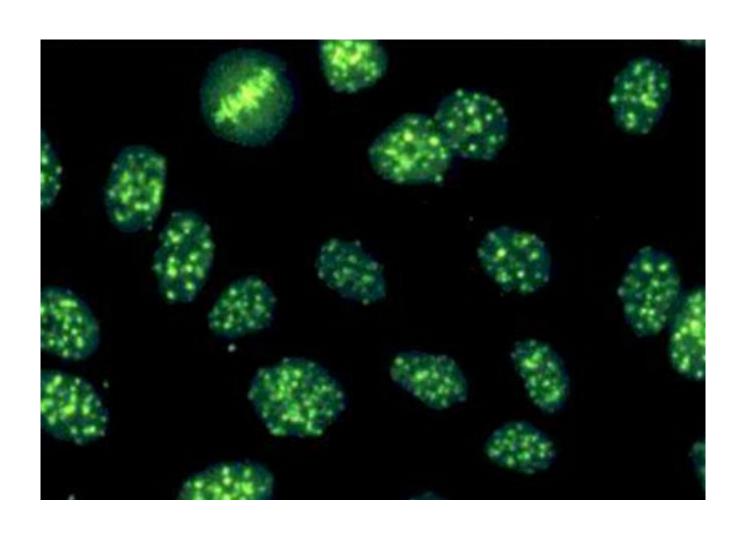


Nucleolar

• SLE, scleroderma, hepatocellular carcinoma



Centromere - CREST



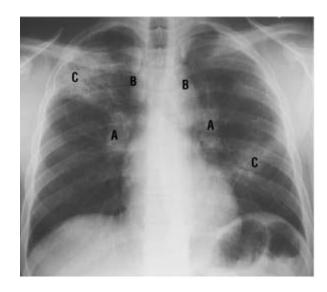


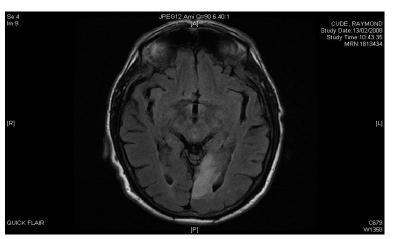




Multisystem diseases







Complications

- Renal
- Brain
- Pulmonary
- Cardiac
- Haematological

NEED ACCESS TO EXPERT HELP

Scleroderma

- Raynauds
- Swallowing difficulty
- Tight skin





Scleroderma

- BLOOD PRESSURE
 - Angiotensin blockers/ACE inhibitors

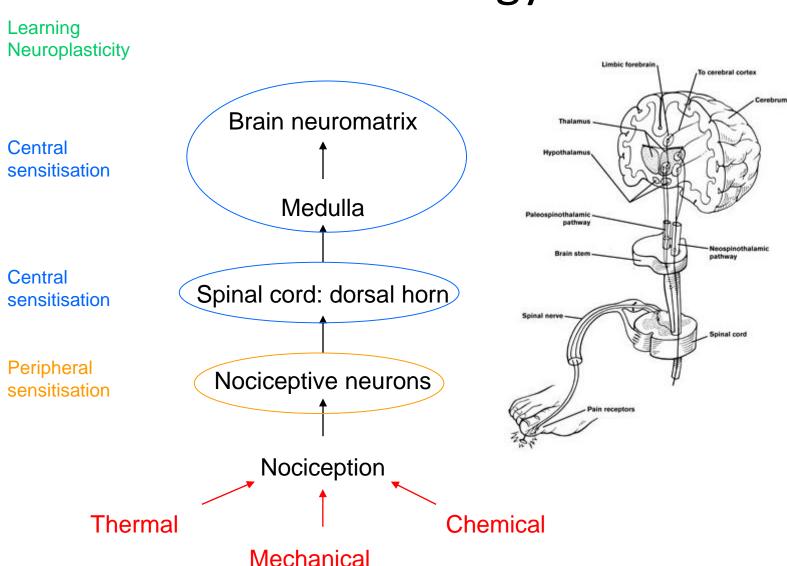
- Renal
- Pulmonary

Rheumatology

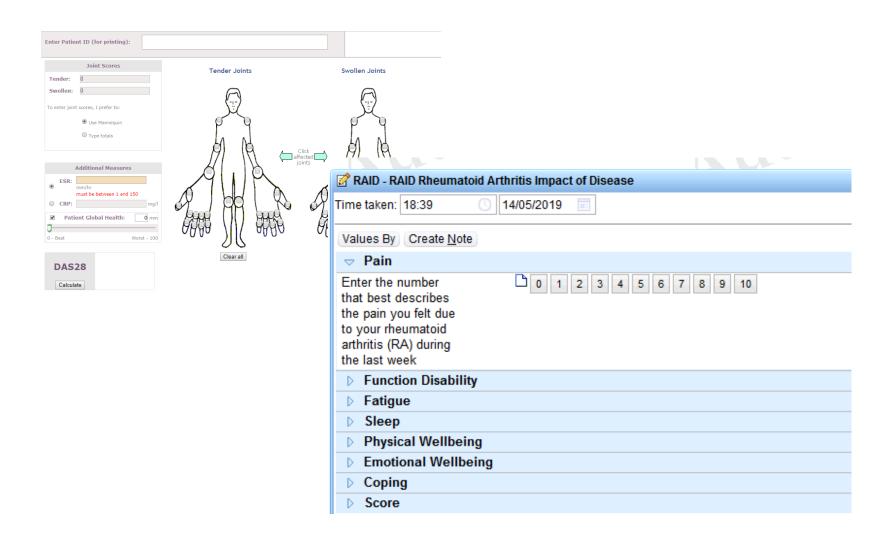
Dr Nick Shenker PhD FRCP

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Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge

Evaluation of pain / symptoms in Rheumatology clinics



Evaluation of pain / symptoms in Rheumatology clinics



Rheumatology

Dr Nick Shenker PhD FRCP

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What is pain?

International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP)



'An unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage, or described in terms of such damage.'

35 year old lady

- Presents with neck and lower back pain
- She's not been well for some time in a non-specific way.
- May well have stiffness in the morning
 - Usually less than 30 minutes however
- Her mood is low
- She does not sleep well. She goes to sleep at 10pm, wakes at 2am and can't get back to sleep
- She is tired during the day
- She is irritable and tearful

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- She does not sleep well. She goes to sleep at 10pm, wakes at 2am and can't get back to sleep
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- She is irritable and tearful
- She has sacroiliitis