

Diagnosis and treatment of enthesitis-related arthritis

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Abstract: Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) is a chronic, inflammatory disease of unknown etiology. The enthesitis-related arthritis (ERA) JIA category describes a clinically heterogeneous group of children including some who have predominately enthesitis, enthesitis and arthritis, juvenile ankylosing spondylitis, or inflammatory bowel disease-associated arthropathy. ERA accounts for 10%–20% of JIA. Common clinical manifestations of ERA include arthritis, enthesitis, and acute anterior uveitis. Axial disease is also common in children with established ERA. Treatment regimens for ERA, many of them based on adults with rheumatoid arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis, include the use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs, and biologic agents either individually or in combination.

Keywords: juvenile arthritis, enthesitis, sacroiliitis, epidemiology, therapy

Introduction

Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) is a chronic, inflammatory disease of unknown etiology. It is the most common pediatric rheumatic illness with an estimated annual incidence of approximately three to six cases per 100,000 children.¹ The term “JIA” describes a clinically heterogeneous group of diseases characterized by arthritis that begins before the age of 16 years, involves one or more joints, and lasts at least 6 weeks. Distinct clinical features characterize each of the JIA categories during the first 6 months of the disease. The enthesitis-related arthritis (ERA) JIA category describes a clinically heterogeneous group of children including some who have predominately enthesitis, enthesitis and arthritis, juvenile ankylosing spondylitis, or inflammatory bowel disease-associated arthropathy. ERA accounts for 10%–20% of JIA^{2–4} and mostly occurs in late childhood or adolescence with a peak age of onset of 12 years.^{5,6} Males are affected more often than females, accounting for approximately 60% of cases.⁶ Approximately 45% of children are HLA-B27 positive, and 20% have a family history of HLA-B27-associated disease, such as reactive arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, or inflammatory bowel disease with sacroiliitis.⁶ Antinuclear antibodies and rheumatoid factor are characteristically negative.

Diagnosis of ERA

Clinical characteristics of ERA

ERA is defined by the International League Against Rheumatism as arthritis and enthesitis of at least 6 weeks' duration in a child younger than 16 years, or arthritis or enthesitis plus two of the following: sacroiliac tenderness or inflammatory spinal

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pain, HLA-B27 positivity, onset of arthritis in a male older than 6 years, and family history of HLA-B27-associated disease.⁷ Common clinical manifestations of ERA include arthritis, enthesitis, and acute anterior uveitis. In the first 6 months of disease, oligoarticular (in four or fewer joints) disease is most common. The most commonly affected joints at diagnosis are the sacroiliacs, knees, ankles, and hips.⁶ The small joints of the feet and toes are also commonly involved.⁸ Midfoot joint inflammation, or tarsitis, is highly suggestive of the diagnosis.

Axial disease is common in children with established ERA. By 2, 4, and 5 years after disease onset, as many as 15%, 53%, and 92%, respectively, of children with juvenile spondyloarthritis (SpA), a condition that encompasses most children with ERA, develop symptomatic sacroiliitis.⁹ Up to 35%–48% of children with ERA have clinical or radiographic evidence of sacroiliitis (Figure 1A).^{6,10–12} Untreated sacroiliitis may progress to spondylitis, which is a condition characterized by radiographic findings of corner lesions (Figure 1B), erosions, syndesmophytes, diskitis, and ankylosis or fusion of the axial joints. Once sacroiliitis has developed and changes are visible on radiographs, treatment can be problematic. Sacroiliitis may not respond to medications commonly used as first-line agents for JIA, such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs), and the disease may continue to progress along the axial skeleton. A subset of children with sacroiliitis will progress to spondylitis as adults, which is characterized by back pain, stiffness, and eventual fusion of the vertebra.

Enthesitis is a distinct pathologic feature of ERA as well as adult SpA, including ankylosing spondylitis and psoriatic arthritis. Enthesitis is defined as inflammation of an enthesis, which is a site where a tendon, ligament, or joint capsule attaches to bone (Figure 1C). Enthesitis in ERA is often symmetric and largely affects the lower limbs.¹² In one series, children with ERA had at least one documented tender enthesis at 47% of visits and more than three tender entheses at 18% of visits.⁶ The most commonly affected entheses were the patellar ligament insertion at the inferior pole of the patella, plantar fascial insertion at the calcaneus, and the Achilles tendon insertion at the calcaneus.⁶ In another cross-sectional study that used whole-body magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to detect enthesitis, the hip extensor insertion at the greater trochanter was the most common site involved.¹² Late manifestations of enthesitis in adults include osteopenia, bone cortex irregularity, erosions, soft tissue calcifications, and new bone formation at the bone

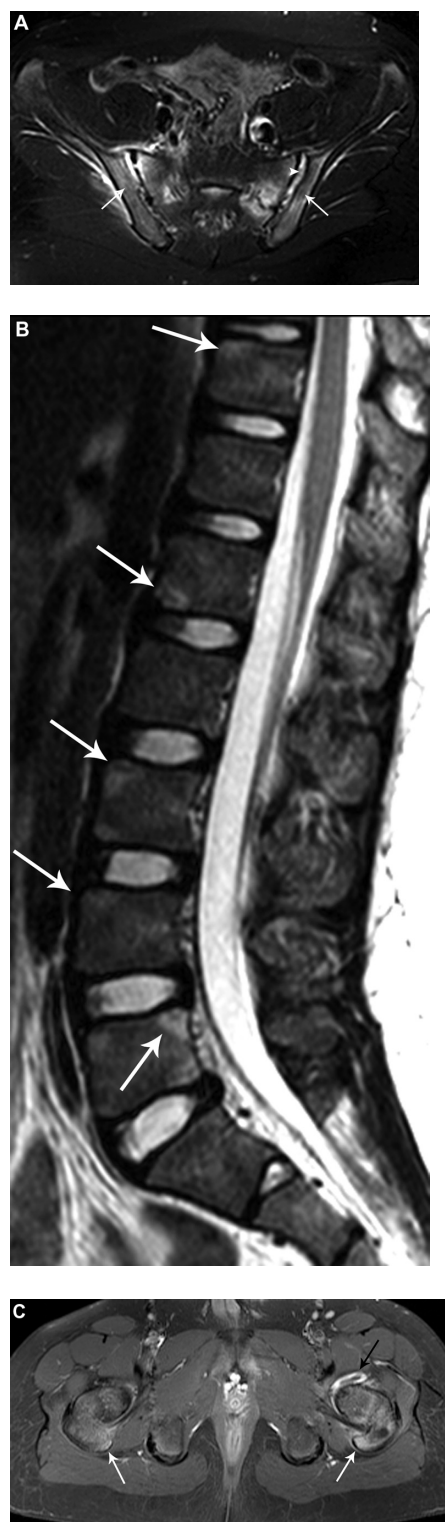


Figure 1 Radiographic findings of spinal and sacroiliac involvement. **(A)** Axial T2-weighted image of the sacroiliac joints demonstrate fluid within both sacroiliac joints with widening of the left sacroiliac joint. There is bone marrow edema within the sacral ala and adjacent iliac wings (arrows). **(B)** Sagittal T2-weighted image of the lumbar spine demonstrates triangular-shaped regions of edema along the corners of the vertebral bodies (arrows) consistent with magnetic resonance corner lesions. **(C)** Axial T1-weighted postcontrast image shows left hip synovitis (black arrow). There is enhancing edema within both greater trochanters and at the hip flexor entheses (white arrows) with mild surrounding soft tissue inflammatory changes. Courtesy of Dr Nancy Chauvin, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA.

insertion sites.^{13,14} Enthesitis may not parallel the activity of, or respond as well to therapy as, the arthritis.¹⁵

The uveitis associated with ERA is characterized by redness, pain, and photophobia (Figure 2). It is typically unilateral and often recurrent. In one series, 10% of children developed acute uveitis in the first 6 months of disease.⁶ Another series reported that 27% of children developed acute anterior uveitis over the course of disease.¹⁶ Persistent anterior uveitis can lead to short and long-term complications including iris scarring, corneal calcium deposition, glaucoma, cataracts, macular edema, and visual loss.

Laboratory testing

There are no diagnostic laboratory tests for ERA. The selection of specific laboratories should be guided by the history and physical examination. A complete blood count (CBC) with differential and inflammatory markers should be part of the initial evaluation of any child with joint swelling. HLA-B27 is strongly associated with transient reactive arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, and ERA. Antinuclear antibodies and rheumatoid factor are typically negative.

Methods to detect enthesitis

Enthesitis in children is typically diagnosed by clinical findings including localized pain, tenderness, and swelling. The findings at certain entheses, however, are nonspecific and can also be found in normal children,¹⁷ along with overuse injuries, apophysitis, and fibromyalgia. Multiple instruments have been used in adults to assess the extent and severity of enthesitis in adults, including the Mander Index,¹⁸ a modified Mander Index,¹⁹ the Spondyloarthritis Research Consortium of Canada Enthesitis Index,²⁰ the Maastricht Ankylosing

Spondylitis Enthesitis Score,^{20,21} the Leeds Enthesitis Index,²² and the Major Enthesitis Index.²³ The entheses examined with the Spondyloarthritis Research Consortium of Canada, Maastricht Ankylosing Spondylitis Enthesitis Score, Leeds Enthesitis Index, and Major Enthesitis Index are listed in Table 1. A standardized enthesitis index for pediatric patients has not yet been developed. In practice, many pediatric rheumatologists examine the lower extremity entheses by applying pressure on each enthesis with the dominant thumb until the nailbed blanches.

Imaging is not routinely used in children for detection of enthesitis. However, in adult SpA, ultrasonography with Doppler (USD) and MRI are helpful to distinguish inflammatory enthesitis from other noninflammatory conditions such as overuse injuries, apophysitis, and fibromyalgia.^{24–26} The positive and negative predictive values of physical examination for enthesitis at the Achilles tendon in adults, using USD as the gold standard, are 0.55 and 0.73, respectively.²⁴ USD and physical examination may be complimentary, as several studies have shown enthesitis by USD in clinically normal sites.^{27–29} The most common ultrasound abnormalities in adult entheses are enthesophytes, calcifications, tendon thickening, and hypoechogenicity.²⁷ Imaging with whole-body MRI in children with ERA has suggested that inflammatory enthesitis is overestimated in children by physical examination,¹² emphasizing that imaging may be an important tool for assessment of enthesitis and for monitoring treatment response.

Methods to detect sacroiliitis

International League Against Rheumatism criteria define sacroiliitis in children clinically as the presence of tenderness on direct compression over the sacroiliac joint.⁷ Other physical examination findings that may indicate sacroiliitis are decreased lumbar flexion or a positive Patrick's test (a maneuver that causes pain in the contralateral sacroiliac joint with downward pressure on the knee when it is flexed and the hip is externally rotated, flexed, and abducted). Inflammatory back pain, which is defined as lower back pain that starts insidiously, improves with exercise, and is associated with more than 30 minutes of morning stiffness or alternating buttock pain, may also herald sacroiliitis.^{30,31} In one retrospective study, eleven of 53 (21%) children with radiographic findings of sacroiliitis did not have any physical examination abnormalities or a history of inflammatory back pain.³² The positive and negative predictive values of sacroiliac joint compression in the detection of sacroiliitis in children are unknown.

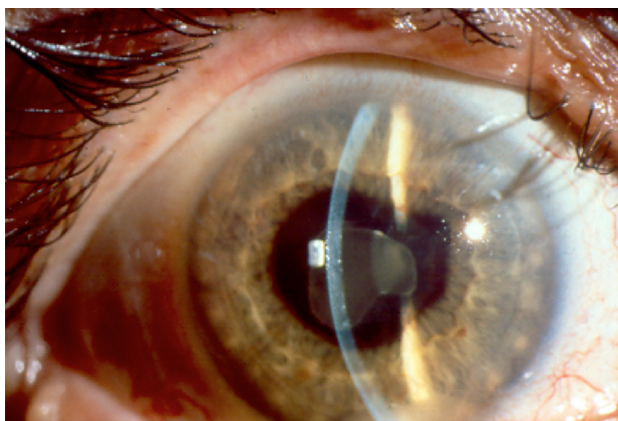


Figure 2 Enthesitis-related arthritis-associated acute anterior uveitis. Recurrent HLA-B27-associated anterior uveitis with hypopyon and extensive posterior synechiae. Courtesy of Dr JP Dunn, The Wilmer Eye Institute, The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD.

Table 1 Entheses included in adult enthesitis indices

	Spondyloarthritis research consortium of canada enthesitis Index	Maastricht ankylosing spondylitis enthesitis score	Leeds enthesitis index	Major enthesitis index
Total no of sites	14	13	6	12
Supraspinatus insertion at greater tuberosity of humerus	X			
Common flexor insertion at medial epicondyle of humerus	X			X
Common extensor insertion at lateral epicondyle of humerus	X		X	X
1st costochondral joint		X		
7th costochondral joint		X		
Hip extensor insertion at greater trochanter of femur				X
Quadriceps insertion at superior border of patella	X			
Patellar ligament insertion at inferior pole of patella	X			
Achilles tendon insertion at calcaneus	X	X	X	X
Plantar fascia insertion at calcaneus	X			X
Posterior superior iliac spine		X		
Sartorius insertion at anterior superior iliac spine		X		
Iliac crest		X		X
5th lumbar spinous process		X		
Medial femoral condyle			X	

Sacroiliitis is defined by more stringent criteria in adults than in children. In adult studies, the positive and negative predictive values of physical examination to detect sacroiliitis are poor.^{33,34} As such, the European Spondyloarthropathy Study Group and Assessment in SpondyloArthritis International Society classification criteria and Amor criteria for axial SpA in adults require the diagnosis of sacroiliitis to be made by imaging with radiographs or MRI. In adults, the gold standard for the early diagnosis of sacroiliitis is MRI with Short TI Inversion Recovery.^{35–37} Typical findings of sacroiliitis on MRI include bone marrow edema within the sacrum and/or adjacent ilium with or without capsulitis (inflammation of the joint capsule) or enthesitis.³⁵ USD has been proposed as an alternative and less expensive method to evaluate sacroiliitis in adults.^{38–40} USD is operator-dependent, however, and lacks sufficient resolution and penetration depth to adequately and reliably visualize the sacroiliac joints.⁴¹ Whole-body MRI has also been proposed as an alternative method to evaluate the axial skeleton in adults with early disease.^{42,43} In adults with early inflammatory back pain, 24% and 22% had both lumbar and sacroiliac joint lesions or lumbar spinal lesions only, respectively, which were detectable by whole-body MRI.⁴⁴ In children, preliminary studies have shown that changes in lumbosacral spine are less frequent and occur later in the disease course than sacroiliitis.⁴⁵

Treatment of ERA

Treatment regimens for ERA, many of them based on adults with rheumatoid arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis, include monotherapy or combination therapy with NSAIDs, DMARDs, or biologic agents. NSAID monotherapy may be appropriate for children with low disease activity and without features of poor prognosis (Table 2). However, continuation of NSAID monotherapy for longer than 2 months for children with active arthritis is considered inappropriate.⁴⁶ Many rheumatologists prefer indomethacin for patients with prominent enthesitis, or other agents in the indolacetic acid group such as diclofenac, sulindac, or tolectin. Some of these agents are not Food and Drug Administration approved for children (see Table 3 for medication specifics and Food and Drug Administration approval). NSAIDs can be safely used for months as long as laboratory studies are done routinely to monitor for hepatic and renal toxicity (CBC, creatinine, liver function tests [LFTs], and urinalysis several weeks after initiation and then every 6–12 months).

Methotrexate (MTX) is one of the most commonly used DMARDs in JIA. The efficacy and safety of MTX have been established in JIA.^{47,48} MTX is recommended as initial treatment for children with oligo- and polyarticular disease, depending upon disease activity and features of

Table 2 American College of Rheumatology juvenile idiopathic arthritis treatment guideline features of poor prognosis and disease activity levels⁴⁶

	Oligoarticular onset	Polyarticular onset	Active sacroiliitis
Features of poor prognosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arthritis of hip or cervical spine • Arthritis of the ankle or wrist and marker or prolonged elevation of inflammatory markers • Radiographic joint damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arthritis of hip or cervical spine • Positive RF or anticyclic citrullinated peptide antibodies • Radiographic joint damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiographic joint damage
Disease activity levels			
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≤1 active joint • Normal ESR or CRP • PGA < 3 • Parent global assessment of overall well-being <2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≤4 active joints • Normal ESR or CRP • PGA < 3 • Parent global assessment of overall well-being <2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal back flexion • Normal ESR or CRP • PGA < 3 • Parent global assessment of overall well-being <2
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥1 features greater than low disease activity and <3 features of high disease activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥1 features greater than low disease activity and <3 features of high disease activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥1 features greater than low disease activity and <2 features of high disease activity
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥2 active joints • ESR of CRP greater than 2× normal • PGA ≥ 7 • Parent global assessment of overall well-being ≥4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥8 active joints • ESR of CRP greater than 2× normal • PGA ≥ 7 • Parent global assessment of overall well-being ≥5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESR of CRP greater than 2× normal • PGA ≥ 7 • Parent global assessment of overall well-being ≥4

Abbreviations: CRP, C-reactive protein; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; PGA, physician global assessment; RF, rheumatoid factor.

poor prognosis.⁴⁶ MTX is a folic acid analog, a competitive inhibitor of dihydrofolate reductase, and modulates the effect of inflammatory cells and cytokines. The typical dose is 10–15 mg/m² per week orally or subcutaneously.^{49,50} At doses greater than 10 mg/m² per week, the bioavailability and side effect profile of subcutaneous MTX is better than oral.⁵¹ MTX typically takes 6–8 weeks before clinical benefit is achieved. Side effects include nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, oral ulcerations, hepatotoxicity, and cytopenias. The recent American College of Rheumatology guidelines recommend checking CBC, LFTs, and creatinine prior to initiation, approximately 1 month after initiation, and then every 3–4 months thereafter if prior results are normal and the dose is stable.⁴⁶ Although MTX is effective for arthritis, its efficacy for enthesitis, sacroiliitis, and inhibition of structural damage has not been assessed in children with ERA.

Sulfasalazine (SSZ) is another frequently used DMARD in JIA. In one open-label multicenter study, children with

HLA-B27-positive oligoarthritis responded well to 1 year of therapy.⁵² In another 26-week randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of juvenile SpA, there was no significant difference between SSZ and placebo in active joint count, tender entheses count, pain visual analog scale, or spinal flexion. However, subjects who received SSZ had a significant improvement in the physician and patient assessments of overall improvement.⁵³ SSZ is an analog of 5-aminosalicylic acid linked to sulfapyridine; therefore, it has some inflammatory and antimicrobial properties. Like MTX, SSZ is recommended following a trial of NSAIDs for ERA patients with moderate or high disease activity.⁴⁶ A typical dose is 30–50 mg/kg per day orally. The dose is titrated over several weeks, and clinical improvement is expected 6–8 weeks after initiation. Side effects include gastrointestinal upset, cytopenias, hepatotoxicity, hypogammaglobulinemia, and Stevens-Johnson syndrome. It is recommended to check CBC, LFTs, and creatinine prior to initiation, approximately

Table 3 Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for enthesitis-related arthritis treatment

Medication	Dose	Maximum daily dose	Food and drug administration approved	Liquid formulation available
Diclofenac	2–3 mg/kg/day, divided twice daily	150 mg	No	No
Indomethacin	2–4 mg/kg/day, divided three times a day	200 mg	Yes	Yes
Meloxicam	0.25 mg/kg/day, daily	15 mg	Yes	Yes
Naproxen	20 mg/kg/day, divided twice daily	1000 mg	Yes	Yes
Sulindac	4–6 mg/kg/day, divided twice daily	400 mg	No	No
Tolmetin	20–30 mg/kg/day, divided three or four times a day	1800 mg	Yes	No

1 month after initiation, and then every 3–4 months thereafter if prior results are normal and the dose is stable.

Biologic agents currently approved for the treatment of the nonsystemic forms of JIA are abatacept and the antitumor necrosis factor (TNF) agents etanercept and adalimumab. Anti-TNF agents have established efficacy in adults for arthritis, enthesitis, and spinal disease. Analyses from an observational pediatric registry demonstrated that anti-TNF agents were effective and safe in patients with ERA who were previously unresponsive to one or more DMARDs.⁵⁴ However, sustained remission on medication was difficult, and no one achieved remission off medication.⁵⁴ In another retrospective case series of ten juvenile SpA patients, anti-TNF therapy was effective for both enthesitis and synovitis.⁵⁵ The typical dose for etanercept is 0.8 mg/kg subcutaneously per week (maximum 50 mg). The typical adalimumab dose is 20 mg or 40 mg subcutaneously every other week for weight less than or greater than 30 kg, respectively. Testing for latent tuberculosis must be performed prior to initiating anti-TNF therapy and yearly thereafter. Side effects of anti-TNFs include risk of infection, cytopenias, hypersensitivity reaction, psoriasis, demyelination, and malignancy.

Anti-TNF agents are effective in adults with early axial inflammation that is detectable by MRI but not by radiographs.⁵⁶ Once sacroiliitis has developed and damage is detectable on radiographs, DMARDs and anti-TNF agents may help symptomatically, but they do not inhibit progression of axial structural damage.^{57–60}

Prognosis

Observational studies suggest that ongoing disease activity in ERA for more than 5 years predicts disability.⁶¹ Tarsitis, HLA-B27 positivity, hip arthritis within the first 6 months, and disease onset after age 8 years are associated with disease progression.^{32,62} In comparison with other JIA categories, ERA is associated with worse function, quality of life, and pain,⁶³ as well as a smaller likelihood of attaining inactive disease 1 year after treatment initiation.⁶⁴ Disease remission occurs in less than 20% of children with ERA 5 years after diagnosis.⁶¹

As our understanding of the pathophysiology of ERA, enthesitis, and sacroiliitis improves and with the advent of additional biologic therapies, the prognosis of children and adolescents with ERA will likely improve.

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Disclosure

The author reports no conflicts of interest in this work.

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