Cross-sectional study of rheumatoid arthritis treatment in a university hospital

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SUMMARY Drug prescribing patterns for the management of inpatients and outpatients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) were investigated. The population of patients resembled published epidemiological descriptions of RA patients with respect to age and sex distribution. Multiple drug therapy was common in the treatment of both hospitalised and clinic patients. 90% of all patients with RA received non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) therapy, indomethacin and naproxen being the two most frequently prescribed NSAIDs for both in- and outpatients. The vast majority of inpatients (85%) and outpatients (79%) received slow-acting antirheumatic drug (SAARD) treatment. 13% of hospitalised patients received H2-antagonist drugs in addition to their NSAIDs. A high proportion of inpatients (46%) received oral corticosteroids in the management of their rheumatoid arthritis, while only 15% of clinic patients were prescribed corticosteroids.

Key words: antirheumatic drugs, drug utilisation, drug prescribing, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, slow-acting antirheumatic drugs, outpatients, inpatients.

The prevalence of chronic disease in modern industrialised nations is increasing, and among these intractable conditions rheumatoid arthritis stands out as a major cause of multiple medical problems.1 An estimated 1–3% of the population is affected by this disease, while about two-thirds of cases suffer significant social and economic disadvantages.2,3 Although some therapeutic measures appear to improve the clinical picture, the influence of drug therapy on the course of the disease is still uncertain.2,3 The twofold goals of treatment are well established,4 i.e., firstly, suppression of pain and inflammation with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) and secondly, induction of remission of the disease with disease modifying drugs if the disease progresses. There is a bewildering array of NSAIDs available, and by comparison the repertoire of disease modifying slow-acting antirheumatic drugs (SAARD) is small.

Considerable differences exist in prescribing practices, for example between countries5–7 and between hospital and community-based practice.8 Although data are available on the drug utilisation of different classes of antirheumatic drugs, only limited information is available on prescribing practices specifically for rheumatoid arthritis.

This paper describes the results of a study establishing baseline data on the drug treatment patterns for rheumatoid arthritis patients in the rheumatology ward and the rheumatology outpatient clinic of a Dutch university hospital.

Patients and methods

INPATIENT DATA COLLECTION

Patient data
All patients admitted to the rheumatology ward over a one-year period (June 1983 to May 1984) were surveyed retrospectively. Patient details such as age, sex, diagnosis details, and duration of hospitalisation were determined from medical records. Only patients with probable, definite, or
classical rheumatoid arthritis according to the American Rheumatism Association (ARA) criteria were admitted to the survey.

**Drug prescribing data**
Individual medication registration sheets are stored in the pharmacy department by ward specialty (i.e., rheumatology) and per time period (quarter). Drug prescribing details were compiled directly from these sheets as follows: antiarthritic drug or drug combinations, prescribed daily dosages, and all coprescribed drugs for each patient.

**Outpatient data collection**

**Patient data**
A one-month prospective survey of rheumatoid arthritis patients treated in the Sint Radboud Hospital Outpatient Clinic was conducted. Only patients with definite or classical rheumatoid arthritis were admitted to the survey. The data represent a cross-sectional definition of a clinic population. The following patient information was compiled: age, sex, and the current patient disability status based on the ARA functional class as assessed by the physician during the consultation.

**Drug prescribing data**
At the time of the consultation the drug prescribing data were recorded as follows: antiarthritic drug or drug combinations, dosage form, prescribed daily dosage, frequency, and all coprescribed drugs. Patterns of drug prescribing of individual drugs and particular drug combinations were then determined.

**Results**

**Patient characteristics**

**Inpatients**
A total of 166 patients were admitted to the rheumatology ward during the 12-month survey period. Of these, 108 patients (65%) had a diagnosis of probable, definite, or classical rheumatoid arthritis and were included in the study. The age and sex distribution of the RA patients admitted to the rheumatology ward is shown in Fig. 1a. The duration of hospitalisation averaged 34-6 days and ranged between two and 206 days. The female: male ratio for inpatients is 2:2:1.

**Outpatients**
A total of 153 definite or classical rheumatoid arthritis patients treated in the outpatient clinic during the month of June 1984 were surveyed. The age and sex distribution of these patients is shown in Fig. 1b. The female: male ratio for outpatients is 2:8:1.

*Fig. 1 (a) The age and sex distribution of rheumatoid arthritis inpatients admitted to the rheumatology ward during a 12-month period (June 1983 – May 1984). n=108. (b) The age and sex distribution of rheumatoid arthritis outpatients treated in the rheumatology clinic during a one-month period. n=153.*

The disability distribution of outpatients by age and sex according to the ARA functional capacity rating is shown in Fig. 2. It can be seen that the majority of patients fall into disability rating 2, and no patient under the age of 40 had a disability rating of 3. No patient had a disability rating of 4.

*Fig. 2  The disability rating (ARA functional class) by age and sex for rheumatoid arthritis outpatients treated in the rheumatology clinic during a one-month period. n=153.*
**Drug Utilisation Data**

**Patterns of drug therapy**

Fig. 3a outlines the current use of antirheumatic drug therapy for rheumatoid arthritis inpatients, indicating that polypharmacy is a common practice in the management of a hospitalised RA population. About 90% of the RA inpatients received NSAID therapy (10% receiving a two-drug NSAID combination usually as one drug administered orally and the second one rectally at night; see Fig. 4a). 11% of the patients did not receive any NSAID therapy during their hospital stay.

Fig. 3a also shows that the vast majority of inpatients (85%) received specific remittive therapy in the form of slow-acting antirheumatic drugs, and that almost half of the inpatients (46%) received oral corticosteroid therapy (usually in a 5-0–7-5 mg daily maintenance dose of prednisolone) during their hospital stay. About one-third of all RA inpatients (36%) were treated with a NSAID+SAARD+oral corticosteroid combination, while an additional 40% of patients were prescribed NSAID+SAARD drug regimens. Only 1% of admitted patients had no specific antirheumatic therapy.

Fig. 3b outlines the use of antirheumatic drug therapy for rheumatoid arthritis outpatients in the rheumatology clinic during the sample period. Like the inpatients 90% of these patients also received NSAID therapy. 79% of clinic patients received SAARD therapy, and the most frequently prescribed drug regimen (63% of clinic patients) was NSAID+SAARD combination therapy. 15% of all clinic patients were prescribed oral corticosteroids in addition to NSAID or SAARD therapy, or both. A further 15% of outpatients received NSAID drugs alone. 4% of patients received SAARD therapy alone, while only 3% of patients were not prescribed any specific antirheumatic treatment.

**NSAID prescribing data**

Fig. 4a presents a complete summary of NSAID prescribing frequency for inpatients. Indomethacin was the most frequently prescribed NSAID (36% of patients), and together with naproxen (24% of patients) these two drugs accounted for about two-thirds of the NSAIDs prescribed. 9% of hospitalised patients received piroxicam, while only 5% of patients were prescribed ibuprofen.

Fig. 4b shows the frequency distribution of NSAID prescribing for outpatients. The largest single NSAID used was indomethacin (41% of patients), and together with naproxen (22% of patients) these two drugs made up about 70% of the total use of NSAIDs in clinic patients. Ibuprofen was prescribed for 12% of outpatients, while newer agents accounted for a further 14% of NSAID usage.

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**Fig. 3** Prescribing pattern of antirheumatic drug usage for the treatment of RA (a) inpatients and (b) outpatients. The numbers refer to the percentage of patients receiving a particular drug category or combination.
**Prescribing patterns for rheumatoid arthritis**

Fig. 4 Prescribing pattern of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) usage for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis inpatients and outpatients. The numbers refer to the percentage of patients receiving a particular drug or combination.

**SAARD prescribing data**

The prescribing frequency of the SAARDs for inpatients, which from Fig. 3a can be seen to be used mostly in multiple drug therapy, is summarised in Fig. 5a. Azathioprine had the highest usage (38% of SAARD-treated patients), followed by aurothioglucone (34%), and d-penicillamine (26%).

The outpatient prescribing frequency of indi-

Fig. 5 Prescribing pattern for slow-acting antiarthritic drug (SAARD) usage for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis inpatients and outpatients. The numbers refer to the percentage of patients receiving a particular drug.
individual SAARDs used principally in combination therapy is shown in Fig. 5b. Aurothioglucose and d-penicillamine were prescribed in equal frequency (36% of SAARD-treated patients each), while in contrast to the inpatient prescribing pattern, azathioprine accounted for only 20% of SAARD usage.

Additional prescribing data

Table 1 outlines the principal drugs coprescribed with antirheumatic therapy for inpatients. It can be seen that 13% of hospitalised patients received a combination of cimetidine and NSAID treatment, and overall about 30% of patients received some form of drug therapy to control gastric symptoms while on NSAID treatment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug combination</th>
<th>Percentage of patients (no. of patients)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NSAID + cimetidine</td>
<td>10.2 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSAID + cimetidine + antacid</td>
<td>2.8 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSAID + antacid</td>
<td>14.8 (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSAID + other GI therapy</td>
<td>1.9 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSAID + iron supplement</td>
<td>17.8 (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSAID + benzodiazepine</td>
<td>38.9 (42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSAID + diuretic</td>
<td>10.2 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSAID + analgesic</td>
<td>45.4 (49)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Epidemiological data on age and sex distribution in rheumatoid arthritis, there being a two to three times greater prevalence in females than in males for both inpatients and clinic patients. The majority of cases were over the age of 50 (about 80% of inpatients and about 75% of outpatients). Among younger patients with rheumatoid arthritis the overwhelming majority were female, as no male patients under the age of 40 were admitted to the rheumatology ward during the one-year survey period, and only 10% of patients under the age of 40 among the RA outpatients were male.

The functional capacity data for the clinic patients indicate that a relatively lower proportion of outpatients (24%) developed severe handicap (categories 3 or 4 in the ARA classification) than was reported for clinic-treated patients elsewhere. Rasiker and Cosh reported 45% of their patients to be in categories 3 or 4; however, no reference was made to relationships between functional class and treatment. The widespread use of second-line drugs in our treatment regimens and the ready access to orthopaedic surgery could well account for a disability profile in this study, which is similar to that reported for rheumatoid arthritis patients treated in community practice who would not be expected to have such a severe disease as clinic-treated patients.

Published data on prescribing patterns for rheumatoid arthritis are extremely limited. Information concerning NSAID drug utilisation is available but little of it is linked to morbidity (i.e., to specific forms of arthritis). Ibuprofen is currently the most widely prescribed NSAID in Britain, the Netherlands, and in the USA, excluding aspirin. Naproxen is the most widely prescribed NSAID in the Scandinavian countries and in Australia.

In a more specific audit in a rheumatology clinic, where 77% of the patients had RA, indomethacin, naproxen, and ibuprofen accounted for 47% of the NSAID prescriptions. In an Australian community-based study dealing specifically with rheumatoid arthritis, naproxen (25%), aspirin (25%), and indomethacin (19%) together accounted for 69% of the NSAID usage. Our study showed indomethacin and naproxen to be the first and second ranking drugs prescribed for both inpatients (67% total) and outpatients (69% total), with ibuprofen having a relatively minor role and aspirin virtually not prescribed.

Statistics on consumption of SAARDs and their combination with other agents are even more scarce. Data on drug utilisation on national levels for SAARDs and corticosteroids are of limited value because they are not linked to diagnosis. In a British study, however, 32% of outpatients received gold therapy and 17% received d-
penicillamine. Our study showed a similar prescribing rate for gold (28% of patients) but a higher use of d-penicillamine (28%) in the outpatient clinic.

No comparative data have been found for multiple-drug prescribing except for the community-based study\(^7\) which showed a considerably lower incidence of polypharmacy than in our hospital-based study. We found that on average about 82% of patients received SAARD therapy (85% of inpatients, 79% of outpatients), compared with only 18% in the community-based study. Although 46% of inpatients received oral corticosteroids in the management of acute phases of rheumatoid arthritis, only 15% of outpatients were prescribed oral corticosteroids. This compares with 23% of patients receiving corticosteroids therapy in the community-based study.\(^8\) Recently Million et al.\(^17\) have suggested that judicious use of steroids can greatly improve the mobility and welfare of many rheumatoid arthritis patients without the severe complications usually associated with steroid therapy. The need to prescribe H2-antagonist therapy in conjunction with NSAIDs was considerably higher in inpatients (13%) than in outpatients (3%). This may be reflected in the generally higher prescribed daily doses of NSAIDs (Table 2) employed in the treatment of inpatients than in clinic patients.

A comparison of prescribed daily doses (PDD) between inpatients and outpatients (Table 2) shows that inpatients received higher doses of the principal NSAIDs, indomethacin and naproxen, well above the defined daily dose (DDD), an international unit of comparison for drug utilisation studies, being the average maintenance dose for the principal indication of a drug per day.\(^16\) This pattern of increased doses in inpatients may be expected because these patients would probably be hospitalised due to an acute exacerbation of rheumatoid arthritis, and higher doses of NSAID could be administered because, as inpatients, they could be more easily monitored for adverse effects than could clinic patients. Outpatients received doses of indomethacin and naproxen which were closer to the DDDs, while ibuprofen and the non-formulary drug, piroxicam, were prescribed in less conservative doses, perhaps reflecting a confidence in their lower incidence of adverse effects.

This paper provides baseline data concerning the drug prescribing patterns in the management of both hospitalised and clinic-treated rheumatoid arthritis patients. With the benefit of an insight into current prescribing patterns gained from an audit such as this it should be possible to evaluate prescribing practices and to develop policies or algorithms for the management of rheumatoid arthritis.

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the medical staff in the rheumatology outpatient clinic, Dr F Speerstra, Dr L Santen, and Dr H Houben.

### References


### Table 2 Prescribed daily doses (PDD) versus defined daily doses (DDD) for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Inpatients</th>
<th>Outpatients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>PDD (mg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indomethacin</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naproxen</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piroxicam</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibuprofen</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>771</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

DDD, defined daily dose; PDD, prescribed daily dose.
14 Zuidgeest L J B. Personal communication. Regional survey of NSAID use in the Nijmegen and Tilburg areas from health insurance data.
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doi: 10.1136/ard.44.6.372