Provisional diagnostic criteria for polymyalgia rheumatica: moving beyond clinical intuition?

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In 1964, US Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart, a master of words, when trying to define hardcore pornography admitted, ‘I could never succeed in intelligibly doing so, but I know it when I see it...’. Polymyalgia rheumatica (PMR) has been in that sense the pornography of rheumatic diseases—a difficult to define syndrome of inflammatory pain and stiffness in older people, but one commonly encountered in practice, and not commonly missed by experienced clinicians.

The response to low doses of corticosteroids is often rapid, dramatic, and has been used by many clinicians as a feature that helps define the disease. No single clinical finding or laboratory abnormality is unique to this disorder, and although some aspects of cytokine abnormalities and histopathological findings in this disorder are understood, there is no single identifiable aetio-pathogenesis. The rather recent history of PMR is one of many names and definitions, reflecting this uncertainty about the pathology and pathogenesis.1

In this issue of Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, Dasgupta and colleagues2 report provisional classification criteria for PMR. In a study jointly sponsored by the European League Against Rheumatism and the American College of Rheumatology the authors propose a set of ‘provisional’ classification criteria. These emerged as the result of a multiphase effort in which they initially developed candidate criteria through a systemic literature review, then a consensus process and wider survey. These criteria were then assessed by experts, and those that emerged as most widely agreed upon were reviewed by both rheumatologists and non-rheumatologists in a wider survey generating a number of criteria most widely accepted. They then evaluated the performance of these proposed criteria in a 6-month prospective cohort study of 125 patients with new-onset PMR and 169 non-PMR control patients whose clinical presentation included features that can mimic PMR. They assessed the accuracy of the initial diagnoses at 6-month follow-up and assessed the relative performance of the individual proposed criteria for discriminating PMR from other conditions.

As a prerequisite, based on consensus of experts, all patients with PMR had to be ≥50 years old and have elevations of C-reactive protein (CRP) and/or the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) (although the extent of those elevations was not defined). The proposed criteria are found to have a 68% sensitivity and a 78% specificity for discriminating PMR patients from comparison controls. In an explorative substudy, the authors evaluated the use of ultrasound in a scoring algorithm for classifying patients with PMR and found a poor capacity for discriminating shoulder conditions in PMR and rheumatoid arthritis, the latter probably posing the most important differential diagnostic challenge in this age group. Moreover, the authors do not report anything on intra and interobserver variability of these assessments that probably would also hamper the use of this instrument. They published a small validation substudy a few years ago focusing on interobserver variability of these features most notably discordant from what in this study is perhaps one of the features most notably discordant from what clinicians generally appreciate in practice. This corticosteroid responsiveness indeed had been included in two previous widely used sets of criteria, namely the Healey criteria as well as the Jones/Hazleman diagnostic criteria for PMR.5,6

The rapid and often dramatic response to low doses of corticosteroids is striking in most patients, often with a response recognised within 1 day of diagnosis. Although that observation is anecdotal, it is widely recognised as a feature that seems almost unique to PMR, and is different from what is generally appreciated in terms of response to therapy in other inflammatory musculoskeletal conditions. It is unclear from the protocol as reported whether the patients deemed not ‘complete responders’ were patients who had responded initially, but did not maintain that benefit at the 4-week follow-up, at which time disease activity was assessed (and by which point the corticosteroid dose had already been tapered). In practice, the lack of a dramatic and prompt

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Editorial
response to low-dose corticosteroids would (and should) prompt a search for alternative diagnoses. It seems likely that part of the explanation of this high non-responder rate is that the authors report this as a binary variable, namely recognising ‘complete response’ or lack thereof. It would be helpful to understand what constituted a complete response—would a patient with a near complete resolution of clinical symptoms and functional limitations but with persistence of some elevations of acute phase reactants be considered an ‘incomplete responder’ and therefore be included in that 50%? In practice, such a response would probably be considered evidence in support of the diagnosis, but it would not have been captured as such in this study design.

It is also possible that multiple morbidities (such as concomitant underlying degenerative arthritis) confounded the interpretation of ‘response’ in this cohort, and that indeed is a common quandary in assessing disease activity in patients with PMR in clinical practice. Indeed, the criteria’s requirement that pain be ‘not better explained by other pathologies’ is a major potential pitfall of the use of these criteria, both initially, and when judging response to therapy. The expertise and clinical judgement of the physician remain central to defining the presence of disease activity, and inasmuch make the reliability of these criteria subject to the expertise of the clinician.

Finally, the authors establish that age ≥50 years and elevations of the ESR and/or CRP were a requisite of the diagnosis. It would be helpful to understand what they are, namely provisional classification and not diagnostic criteria. These criteria cannot currently be compared to a ‘gold standard’ but they might facilitate future research to identify such specific disease markers. In future validation cohort studies, the performance of these criteria could even be compared with other widely used criteria such as the criteria of Bird et al.6 or Healey,7 and such research will contribute to a critical appraisal and their validation. Validation in comparison with control groups with more patients with different inflammatory and non-inflammatory pathologies coming also from other settings such as general medicine practices, and with longer than 6 months’ follow-up will be helpful. Not surprisingly, given the somewhat vague nature of the syndrome, and the absence of a more specific biomarker, these criteria seem to have more modest sensitivity and specificity than was the case for many other rheumatic diseases. It seems clear that these criteria do not have adequate specificity or sensitivity to be applied to the approach of patients in the clinic, nor were they intended for such use. It is likely, however, that once published, such provisional criteria will be considered for use in practice by rheumatologists but even more so by primary care providers, who indeed are the ones most often diagnosing and even caring for patients with PMR. Although these criteria afford clinicians a basis for more objectively examining their diagnosis, and while allowing for a greater precision than Potter Stewart’s definition of pornography, they cannot yet be assured to supercede the importance of clinical sense to which that rather vague definition speaks.

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