EXTENDED REPORT

The effect of comedication with conventional synthetic disease modifying antirheumatic drugs on TNF inhibitor drug survival in patients with ankylosing spondylitis and undifferentiated spondyloarthritis: results from a nationwide prospective study

Elisabeth Lie, Lars Erik Kristensen, Helena Forsblad-d’Elia, Tatiana Zverkova-Sandström, Johan Asklings, Lennart T Jacobsson

ABSTRACT

Objective To assess the effect of comedication with conventional synthetic disease modifying antirheumatic drugs (csDMARDs) on retention to tumour necrosis factor inhibitor (TNFi) therapy in patients with ankylosing spondylitis (AS) and undifferentiated spondyloarthritis (uSpA).

Methods Data on patients with a clinical diagnosis of AS or uSpA starting treatment with adalimumab, etanercept or infliximab as their first TNFi during 2003–2010 were retrieved from the Swedish national biologics register and linked to national population based registers. Five-year drug survival was analysed by Cox regression with age, sex, baseline csDMARD comedication, TNFi type, prescription year and covariates representing frailty and socioeconomic status. AS and uSpA were analysed separately. Sensitivity analyses included models with csDMARD as a time-dependent covariate and adjustments for additional potential confounders.

Results 1365 patients with AS and 1155 patients with uSpA were included, of whom 40.8% versus 50.3% used csDMARD comedication at baseline. In the unadjusted analyses superior drug survival was observed for patients using versus not using csDMARD comedication among patients with AS (p=0.001) but not among patients with uSpA (p=0.175). In the multivariable Cox regression analyses comedication with csDMARD was associated with better retention to TNFi therapy both in AS (HR 0.71, p<0.001) and uSpA (HR 0.82, p=0.020). The results were similar with csDMARD comedication as a time-dependent covariate, and the associations were retained when adjusting for erythrocyte sedimentation rate, C-reactive protein, patient global, swollen joints, uveitis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel disease.

Conclusions In this large register study of patients with AS and uSpA, use of csDMARD comedication was associated with better 5-year retention to the first TNFi.

INTRODUCTION

Spondyloarthritis (SpA) is a group of related diseases associated with HLA-B27 and characterised by inflammation of the axial skeleton (causing inflammatory back pain), enthesitis, arthritis (most often monoarthritis or asymmetrical oligoarthritis affecting the lower limbs), and association to psoriasis, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) and anterior uveitis. Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) is the classical SpA subtype and the subtype that has been best characterised. SpA can be classified as either axial or peripheral.

For rheumatoid arthritis (RA) it has consistently been shown that comedication with methotrexate (MTX) increases the clinical efficacy of tumour necrosis factor inhibitor (TNFi) treatment and reduces structural joint damage. MTX is also a frequently used treatment for psoriatic arthritis (PsA), but no randomised controlled trials have addressed whether comedication with conventional synthetic disease modifying drug (csDMARD) increases the efficacy of TNFi in this group. On the other hand, studies based on treatment register data have shown a better survival on drug of TNFi with MTX comedication in PsA.

One possible mechanism for lack/loss of efficacy with TNFi treatment is formation of antidrug antibodies, and studies in AS have shown that formation of such antibodies was associated with clinical non-response to infliximab (IFX) and adalimumab (ADA) while the role of antidrug antibodies against etanercept (ETN) is less clear. Based on the experience with csDMARD/immunomodulator comedication in other diseases such as RA and Crohn’s disease, a general effect of these drugs on immunogenicity of anti-TNF monoclonal antibodies has been suggested.

The current Assessment of SpondyloArthritis International Society/European League Against Rheumatism (ASAS/EULAR) recommendations for the management of AS state that there is no evidence to support the obligatory use of concomitant DMARD with anti-TNF therapy in patients with axial disease. This recommendation reflects that there is no clear evidence for a positive effect of comedication with MTX or other csDMARDs on TNFi survival in patients with SpA. However, the results from the current study suggest that csDMARD comedication is associated with better retention to TNFi in patients with AS and uSpA.
efficacy or drug survival of TNFi in AS/axial SpA, but this is not an issue that has been much studied. One randomised trial comparing standard continuous and on-demand IFX in AS partly addressed the questions of MTX comedication by randomly assigning the patients in the on-demand group to treatment with (n=62) and without (n=61) MTX for 58 weeks. No statistically significant effects of MTX could be demonstrated, but a trend towards a lower rate of infusion reactions and somewhat higher response rates was observed, and the trial was not powered to assess the effect of comedication. A few other smaller studies have also been published, with conflicting results. Unlike similar analyses in PsA, MTX has not been shown to be a predictor of prolonged drug survival in AS.

The primary objective of the current study was to assess if comedication with csDMARD is associated with TNFi drug survival in patients with AS and undifferentiated SpA (uSpA). Second, we wanted to explore whether such an association, if present, would be consistent across different TNFis and reasons for discontinuation, as well as to explore which other factors influence TNFi drug survival in this patient group.

**METHODS**

**Data source and patients**

Data for this study were retrieved from the Swedish Biologics Register (ARTIS) which was established in 1999 and described in detail elsewhere. The register is overseen by the Swedish Rheumatology Association and is integrated into clinical practice. Disease activity and treatment is registered at initiation of biological DMARD treatment and at regular follow-up visits by the treating rheumatologist. For this study, patients with a diagnosis of AS (International Classification of Diseases (ICD)-10 code M45) or uSpA (ICD-10 code M46.8) in ARTIS starting their first treatment course with a TNFi, which could be either ADA, ETN or IFX, between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2010 were included. Patients with a diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis (ICD-10 L40.5) were not included, neither were patients starting treatment with golimumab and certolizumab pegol in 2006 onwards we could use data from the Swedish Prescribed Drugs Register (PDR) to define four groups of patients: (1) patients starting csDMARD around the time of TNFi start (‘starters’), (2) patients already using csDMARD during the 6-month period before TNFi start and continuing csDMARD after TNFi start (‘continued users’), (3) patients using csDMARD during the 6-month period before TNFi start and stopping csDMARD when starting TNFi (‘stoppers’), and (4) patients not using csDMARD during the 6-month period before TNFi start and not starting csDMARD with TNFi (‘non-users’). Further details on the PDR, methods and definitions are included as online supplementary material.

**Covariates**

Data on age, sex, use of csDMARD comedication, any previous csDMARD treatment, disease duration and disease activity variables (erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) (mm/h), C-reactive protein (CRP) (mg/L), patient global 100-mm visual analogue scale (VAS), 28-swollen joint count (28-SJC)) were extracted from ARTIS.

Information on the presence of the SpA related comorbidities uveitis, psoriasis or IBD prior to start of TNFi treatment was based on data from the Swedish National Patient Register (NPR), requiring at least one registered visit with an ICD-code for the respective diagnosis. The NPR is kept by the National Board of Health and Welfare, it was started in 1964, obtained complete national coverage for inpatient care in 1987, and has included specialised outpatient care since 2001 (http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/register/helsodateregister/patientregistret/ inenglish). The NPR also provided the number of hospital days and non-primary outpatient care visits due to any cause during the 2-year period prior to start of TNFi. These variables were used as measures of general patient frailty.

To adjust for socioeconomic status we used data on educational level and disposable income provided by Statistics Sweden. Income data were available for the period 2002–2008, and we thus used 2008 income data for patients started on TNFi in 2010 and income data from the year prior to TNFi start for all other patients. Income data were recalculated to 1000 € per year.

**Outcome**

The main outcome was 5-year drug survival. Stop date was defined as the date of TNFi discontinuation as registered in ARTIS. Patients discontinuing TNFi due to either remission/inactive disease or pregnancy were censored at the date of discontinuation and thus not counted as events in the survival analyses. Patients without a stop date were censored at the minimum of death date, date of latest visit +450 days, or 31 December 2011. The reason for discontinuation was recorded in ARTIS.

**Statistical analyses**

Baseline data are presented as frequencies with percentages, means with SDs and/or medians with 25th, 75th percentiles depending on the type of data and their distribution. Baseline characteristics were compared between patients using and not using csDMARD comedication at baseline (start of TNFi) using χ² test, independent samples t test and Mann–Whitney U test, as appropriate. For analysis of drug survival we used Kaplan–Meier analysis with log-rank test comparing patients with and without csDMARD comedication. However, the primary analysis was a multivariable Cox regression analysis of 5-year drug survival including the following covariates, selected a priori: age, sex, csDMARD comedication at baseline (yes vs no), TNFi type, start year (2003–2006 vs 2007–2010), hospital days and number of outpatient visits during the 2 years prior to TNFi start, and disposable income and level of education. HRs with 95% CIs are presented. We also performed separate Kaplan–Meier analyses comparing patients with and without csDMARD comedication. However, the primary analysis was a multivariable Cox regression analysis of 5-year drug survival including the following covariates, selected a priori: age, sex, csDMARD comedication at baseline (yes vs no), TNFi type, start year (2003–2006 vs 2007–2010), hospital days and number of outpatient visits during the 2 years prior to TNFi start, and disposable income and level of education. HRs with 95% CIs are presented. We also performed separate Kaplan–Meier analyses comparing patients with and without csDMARD comedication for each of the three TNFi included in the study, and separate analyses for each of the main reasons for discontinuation, that is, primary lack of efficacy, secondary lack (loss) of efficacy, lack of efficacy (both primary and secondary) and safety, with censoring for other the reasons for discontinuation.

**Sensitivity analyses**

Univariable Cox regression analyses were performed for the variables included in the multivariable model as well as for baseline ESR, CRP, patient global assessment, 28-SJC and presence of joint swelling (28-SJC ≥1), and the presence of uveitis, IBD and psoriasis. Variables not included in the primary multivariable Cox regression models were then one by one included in the multivariable models to check for confounding in relation to the effect of csDMARD comedication. For several of these variables there was a considerable amount of missing data (up to 33%) and these variables were thus not included in the primary analyses. As additional sensitivity analyses we performed
multivariable Cox regression models with csDMARD comedication as a time-dependent covariate and with csDMARD comedication at baseline grouped as ‘MTX vs other vs none’ instead of ‘yes vs no’.

We also applied the multivariable Cox regression model from the primary analysis to the pooled group of AS and uSpA, excluding patients with swollen joints at baseline. Furthermore, in patients starting TNFi from 1 January 2006 onwards we did multivariable Cox regression analysis including the csDMARD groups ‘starters’, ‘continued users’, ‘stoppers’ and ‘non-users’, as defined above—in AS, uSpA, and the pooled group of AS and uSpA (again excluding patients with swollen joints at baseline).

Statistical tests were two-sided, and p values below 0.05 were considered statistically significant. IBM SPSS Statistics V21 and SAS V9.3 were used for the statistical analyses.

RESULTS
Patients and baseline characteristics
In total, 1365 patients diagnosed with AS and 1155 patients with uSpA starting their first TNFi 2003–2010 were included. At start of TNFi treatment, csDMARD comedication was used by 40.8% of patients with AS and 50.3% of patients with uSpA (table 1). Such comedication was more often given with IFX (55.4% and 60.7%, respectively) than with ADA (28.1%/37.7%) and ETN (30.5%/49.1%). The majority (77.0% and 79.2%, respectively) of those on comedication used MTX. The uSpA group included higher proportions of female patients and comorbidity with IBD and psoriasis, and a lower proportion with prior uveitis compared with patients with AS. Table 1 also shows baseline characteristics for patients with and without csDMARD comedication. Patients who were on comedication had higher levels of ESR and CRP, more often had at least one swollen joint, and had a higher number of outpatient visits during the 2 years prior to TNFi start.

Follow-up and discontinuations
Overall, 631 (46.2%) of patients with AS and 652 (56.4%) with uSpA discontinued TNFi treatment during follow-up, and the majority (585 and 628, respectively) did so during the first 5 years. Median (25th, 75th percentile) total follow-up time was 777 (394.5, 1481.5) versus 670 (267, 1391) days for AS and uSpA, respectively. Patients with AS and uSpA who discontinued TNFi stayed on treatment for 383 (148, 839) and 324.5 (132.25, 746) days, respectively. Lack of efficacy was the most frequent reason for discontinuation reported, followed by safety (table 2).

Unadjusted drug survival analyses
Drug survival was better for AS versus uSpA (figure 1A; estimated median overall survival was 5.3 vs 3.3 years, p<0.001). There was a statistically significant difference in drug survival in favour of csDMARD comedication in the AS group (figure 1B; p<0.001), but not in the uSpA group (figure 1C; p=0.175). Survival curves for patients with and without csDMARD comedication are shown separately for ADA, ETN and IFX in online supplementary figure S1A–F. Among patients with AS drug survival was statistically significantly superior in patients using csDMARD comedication within all three TNFi (see online supplementary figure S1A–C), while differences were not statistically significant for patients with uSpA (see online supplementary figure S1D–F). Separate analyses of different reasons for discontinuation were somewhat limited by small numbers. In AS there was a statistically significant association between csDMARD comedication and discontinuations due to safety (p=0.021) while the difference was not statistically significant for lack of efficacy (p=0.077) (data not shown). Among patients with uSpA those with csDMARD comedication there was a trend towards an association between csDMARD comedication and discontinuations due to safety (p=0.127) while there was no association with discontinuations due to lack of efficacy (data not shown).

Multivariable Cox regression analysis
Separate models for AS and uSpA are shown in table 3. Adjusting for age, sex, TNFi type, start year (2007–2010 vs 2003–2006), number of hospital days and outpatient visits 2 years prior to inclusion, income and education, 5-year retention to therapy was superior for patients who received csDMARD comedication both in the AS group (HR (95% CI) 0.71 (0.59 to 0.85), p=0.001) and in the uSpA group (0.82 (0.68 to 0.97), p=0.020). Sex, TNFi type, start year and hospital days were also statistically significantly associated with TNFi drug survival in both patient groups (table 3).

Sensitivity analyses
Results from univariable Cox regression analyses are shown in online supplementary table S1. Statistically significant associations were observed for disease activity measures like ESR, CRP, patient globalVAS, and 28-SJC as well as for uveitis. Online supplementary tables S2A and B show the results of adding additional variables, representing disease activity and SpA-related comorbidities, to the multivariable models in table 3, with particular attention to the effect of csDMARD comedication. In AS, all additional variables that were statistically significant by univariable analysis remained significant in the multivariable model, and, importantly, the effect of csDMARD comedication remained statistically significant at a p value of <0.001 (see online supplementary table S2A). Estimates were virtually not changed by adding uveitis, while the effect of csDMARD comedication was somewhat enhanced when the covariates reflecting disease activity were added to the model. Similar findings were observed for the uSpA group (see online supplementary table S2B).

Among patients with AS 223 (16%) changed csDMARD comedication during follow-up (158 patients discontinued and 65 patients started csDMARD comedication, respectively). The corresponding number among patients with SpA was 221 (19%; 148 patients discontinuing and 73 patients starting csDMARD). Analysing csDMARD use as a time-dependent covariate did not substantially change the results, however, in the AS group the HR estimate for csDMARD comedication changed from 0.71 to 0.61 (see table 4 and online supplementary table S3).

To examine whether the effect of csDMARD comedication was due to MTX only or also due to other csDMARDs, we grouped csDMARD comedication as ‘MTX’ (including csDMARD combinations with MTX), ‘other’ and ‘none’ (no comedication), with the latter as the reference. For AS there was a statistically significant association with TNFi drug survival both for comedication with MTX (HR 0.74, p=0.004) and for comedication with other csDMARDs (HR 0.59, p=0.002), whereas for uSpA the association was only observed for MTX (HR 0.79, p=0.010) (see table 4 and online supplementary table S4).

We also performed multivariable Cox regression on the pooled group of patients with AS and uSpA, excluding patients with swollen joints (by 28-SJC) at baseline (N=1839). Use of csDMARD at baseline was statistically significantly associated with 5-year drug survival with an HR of 0.76 (table 4).
Table 1
Baseline demographics and disease characteristics

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<tr>
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<th>AS uSpA</th>
<th>All N=1365</th>
<th>csDMARD comedication N=557</th>
<th>No csDMARD comedication N=808</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, mean (SD)</td>
<td>43.8 (12.3)</td>
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<td>Sex, n (%)</td>
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<td>male</td>
<td>995 (72.9)</td>
<td>410 (73.6)</td>
<td>585 (72.4)</td>
<td>0.622</td>
<td>606 (52.5)</td>
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</table>

| TNFi type | | | | | | | | |
| Adalimumab, n (%) | 406 (29.7) | 114 (20.5) | 292 (36.1) | 326 (28.2) | 123 (21.2) | 203 (35.4) |
| Etanercept, n (%) | 354 (25.9) | 108 (19.4) | 246 (30.4) | 391 (33.9) | 192 (33.0) | 199 (34.7) |
| Infliximab, n (%) | 605 (44.3) | 335 (60.1) | 270 (33.4) | 438 (37.9) | 266 (45.8) | 172 (30.0) |

| Year of TNFi start | | | | | | | | |
| 2003–2006, n (%) | 459 (33.6) | 254 (45.6) | 205 (25.4) | 460 (39.8) | 274 (47.2) | 186 (32.4) |
| 2007–2010, n (%) | 906 (66.4) | 303 (54.4) | 603 (74.6) | 695 (60.2) | 307 (52.8) | 388 (67.6) |

| csDMARD comedication | NA | NA | | | |
| MTX, n (%) | 389 (28.5) | 401 (34.7) | | | |
| SSZ, n (%) | 108 (7.9) | 100 (8.7) | | | |
| Other, n (%) | 60 (4.4) | 80 (6.9) | | | |
| None, n (%) | 808 (59.2) | 574 (49.7) | | | |

| MTX dose, mg, mean (SD) | †‡ | 13.9 (4.9) (N=424) | 15.8 (5.3) (N=456) | | |

| Disease duration (years), median (25, 75 percentile) | † | 14.0 (6.7, 24.7) (N=1327) | 13.4 (6.7, 24.1) (N=537) | 14.6 (6.4, 25.0) (N=790) | 0.514 | 8.7 (3.2, 17.5) (N=1135) | 7.9 (3.0, 16.3) (N=571) | 9.5 (3.5, 18.9) (N=564) | 0.079 |

| Number of previous csDMARDs, mean (SD)/median (25th, 75th percentile) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of swollen joint count | ≥1, n (%) | | | | | | | |
| 28-swollen joint count, mean (SD)/median (25th, 75th percentile) | † | 1.1 (2.6) 0 (0, 1) (N=904) | 1.4 (2.9) 0 (0, 2) (N=426) | 0.8 (2.2) 0 (0, 0) (N=478) | <0.001 | 1.8 (3.1) 0 (0, 2) (N=913) | 2.2 (3.4) 1 (0, 3) (N=509) | 1.3 (2.6) 0 (0, 2) (N=404) | <0.001 |

| ESR (mm/h), median (25th, 75th percentile) | † | 20 (10, 37) (N=1104) | 24 (10.25, 40.75) (N=496) | 18 (9, 34) (N=608) | 0.001 | 18 (8, 36) (N=989) | 20 (10, 41) (N=540) | 16 (8, 33.5) (N=449) | 0.003 |

| CRP (mg/L), median (25th, 75th percentile) | † | 13 (5, 30) (N=1055) | 17 (7, 39) (N=485) | 12 (5, 25) (N=570) | <0.001 | 11 (4, 27.5) (N=929) | 12 (5, 35) (N=519) | 9 (3, 21) (N=410) | <0.001 |

| Patient global VAS, mean (SD) | † | 57.5 (24.0) (N=925) | 57.3 (23.7) (N=433) | 59.0 (24.3) (N=492) | 0.784 | 61.0 (21.7) (N=924) | 60.8 (21.9) (N=507) | 61.3 (21.5) (N=417) | 0.731 |

| ≥28-swollen joint count | | | | | | | | |
| ≥28-swollen joint count, mean (SD)/median (25th, 75th percentile) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospital days, mean (SD)/median (25th, 75th percentile) | § | 3.6 (12.2) (N=1365) | 3.4 (10.6) (N=557) | 3.8 (13.2) (N=790) | 0.663 | 5.0 (17.4) (N=1149) | 5.7 (21.8) (N=577) | 4.3 (11.1) (N=404) | 0.641 |

| Number of outpatient visits, mean (SD)/median (25th, 75th percentile) | § | 7.6 (6.7) 6 (3, 10) (N=1365) | 8.0 (6.4) 6 (3, 11) (N=557) | 7.3 (6.9) 5 (3, 10) (N=790) | 0.008 | 10.6 (9.2) 8 (5, 14) (N=1149) | 11.3 (9.4) 9 (5, 15) (N=577) | 9.8 (9.0) 7 (4, 13) (N=404) | 0.001 |

| Disposable income (in 1000 €), mean (SD) | ¶ | 22.0 (16.0) (N=1365) | 21.0 (13.8) (N=557) | 22.7 (17.3) (N=790) | 0.066 | 22.0 (16.0) (N=1365) | 21.0 (13.8) (N=557) | 22.7 (17.3) (N=790) | 0.066 |

For the final sensitivity analyses, including patients starting TNFi after 1 January 2006 and using medication data from the PDR, we identified 108 ‘csDMARD starters’ with AS and 90 with uSpA. In AS, this group had better drug survival than ‘csDMARD non-users’ (HR 0.72, p=0.058), but did not do quite as well as ‘continued users’ and ‘stoppers’ (table 4). In uSpA, however, ‘starters’ did just as well as ‘continued users’ and better than both ‘stoppers’ and ‘non-users’ (HR 0.71, p=0.058). In the pooled group of patients with AS and uSpA (excluding those with swollen joints at baseline) the difference between ‘starters’ (n=168) and ‘non-users’ (n=666) was accentuated (HR 0.65, p=0.002; table 4).

**DISCUSSION**

While there has been some indication that csDMARDs comedication with TNFi is of no additional value in AS,16 18–21 this is not a question that has been extensively studied. Keeping in mind that the effect of comedication is of unequivocal importance in RA and that there also is some evidence supporting a benefit in PsA,5 7 we set out to study this question in AS and uSpA. When adjusting for potential confounders we found a statistically significant beneficial effect of csDMARD comedication on TNFi drug survival both in AS and in uSpA. The effect was more pronounced in AS (HR 0.71) compared with uSpA (HR 0.82), and present both for MTX and other csDMARDs in AS, while in the uSpA group we could only find an effect for MTX. Due to missing data we chose to adjust for measures of disease activity in separate models (table 3), in which the association with csDMARD comedication remained stable or tended to be strengthened.

Although the available data are limited, the efficacy of csDMARDs in axial SpA is considered doubtful or modest, and in the ASAS/EULAR treatment recommendations for the management of AS they are not recommended for patients with pure axial disease.15 However, csDMARDs have been included as a treatment option for patients with coexisting peripheral disease.14

The finding of an association between csDMARD comedication and TNFi retention in AS and uSpA in our study might be due to several mechanisms, among which are prevention of anti-drug antibody formation, a separate anti-inflammatory effect of csDMARDs, as well as residual confounding. Since these data
were observational, the allocation to treatment—both use of csDMARD comedication and choice of TNFi—was far from random, and changed over time. Although we were able to perform adjustments for several potential confounders, residual confounding is still likely to be present, as is the case for all observational studies. As expected, csDMARD comedication was more often used in patients with (co-occurrence of) peripheral arthritis (table 1), but adjusting for this did not change the HR estimates for csDMARD comedication, and a similar statistically significant association was observed in the pooled group of patients with AS and uSpA without swollen joints (table 4). In current clinical practice, a very relevant question is whether a csDMARD should be started together with the TNFi in a patient with axial SpA without active peripheral disease. Due to a heterogeneous patient population, including many patients with prior csDMARD exposure, and missing information on some relevant confounders, we could only partly address this question in our study. Our sensitivity analyses to address the issue did indicate benefit of csDMARD co-therapy initiated with the TNFi (table 4), but among patients with AS, this subgroup

Figure 1 Kaplan–Meier curves of 5-year drug survival of the first prescribed TNFi. (A) AS versus uSpA. (B) AS csDMARD comedication versus no csDMARD comedication. (C) uSpA csDMARD comedication versus no csDMARD comedication. p Values are based on log-rank test. The tables show the number of patients at risk at baseline, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years in each group. AS, ankylosing spondylitis; csDMARD, conventional synthetic disease modifying anti-rheumatic drug; TNFi, tumour necrosis factor inhibitor; uSpA, undifferentiated spondyloarthritis.

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did not do as well with the group stopping csDMARD when starting TNFi.

In RA MTX co-therapy is believed to have effects beyond prevention of formation of antidrug antibodies. Conversely, in an observational study in PsA no evidence of such a synergistic effect was found, as response rates of TNFi were similar with and without MTX, while there was an effect on drug survival for IFX, a trend for ADA, but no effect for ETN. Since formation of antidrug antibodies is more a feature of treatment with TNFi.

In the current study, we did not do as well with the group stopping csDMARD when starting TNFi.

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were consistent with those obtained when applying csDMARD comeciation at baseline.

Some limitations should also be acknowledged. We did not have sufficient data on the development of treatment during the study period. Furthermore, the benefit of co-therapy with csDMARDs, if present, may not be large enough to justify changes in management recommendations.

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Contributors

Study concept and design: El, LTJ. Acquisition of data: LEK, HF, IE, JA, LTJ, the ARTIS group. Statistical analyses: El, TZ. Drafting of the manuscript: El, LTJ. Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: El, LEK, HF, TZ, JA, LTJ.

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Competing interests

EL: Consulting and/or speaker honoraria from AbbVie, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Hospira, Pfizer and UCB. LEK: Consulting and/or speaker honoraria from AbbVie, MSD, Pfizer and UCB. HF: No competing interests. TZ: No competing interests. JA: Consulting and/or speaker honoraria from AbbVie, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Pfizer, Roche, UCB and MSD. LTJ: Consulting honoraria from AbbVie, Pfizer and UCB.

Ethics approval

Ethical approval was granted by the Regional Ethics Committee, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden (ethical approval number: 2011/29-31).

Provenance and peer review

Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement

Additional data and information about the study can be accessed by contacting the corresponding author.

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The effect of comedication with conventional synthetic disease modifying antirheumatic drugs on TNF inhibitor drug survival in patients with ankylosing spondylitis and undifferentiated spondyloarthritis: results from a nationwide prospective study

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