



Beneficial effects of a 3-week course of intramuscular glucocorticoid injections in patients with very early inflammatory polyarthritis: results of the STIVEA trial

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ABSTRACT

Objective To evaluate whether treating patients with very early inflammatory polyarthritis (IP) with a 3-week course of intramuscular (IM) methylprednisolone acetate may postpone the need for disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) and prevent IP from evolving into rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

Methods Patients with very early IP (4–10 weeks' duration) were randomised to receive three injections of either 80 mg IM methylprednisolone acetate or placebo, given at weekly intervals. Assessments were monthly until 6 months after the first injection, and then concluded at 12 months. The primary outcome was the need to start DMARDs by the 6-month assessment. Secondary outcomes included disease activity and final clinical diagnosis by the rheumatologist at 12 months.

Results Patients in the placebo group (76%) were more likely to need DMARDs during the first 6 months of the trial than patients in the glucocorticoid group (61%) (adjusted OR = 2.11, 95% CI 1.16 to 3.85, $p = 0.015$). Disease activity did not differ between the two groups at 12 months, probably because many patients in the placebo group started DMARDs early in the study. After 12 months, the arthritis had resolved without the need for DMARDs in 9.9% (11/111) of the patients in the placebo group and in 19.8% (22/111) in the glucocorticoid-treated group (adjusted OR = 0.42, 95% CI 0.18 to 0.99, $p = 0.048$).

Conclusion Treatment of patients with very early IP with IM methylprednisolone acetate appears to postpone the prescription of DMARDs and prevent one in 10 patients from progressing into RA.

The body normally responds either locally or systemically to an inflammatory stimulus by producing proinflammatory cytokines. Systemically, the release of proinflammatory cytokines results in stimulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and release of corticosteroids. This should then curtail the inflammation. Inflammatory polyarthritis (IP) is an example of a systemic inflammatory stimulus, but not all people who develop IP go into remission. Evidence from the Norfolk Arthritis Register suggests that at least half of those who develop IP lasting at least 4 weeks go on to develop chronic rheumatoid arthritis (RA).¹ One possible explanation for the persistence of IP may be a defect in the patient's systemic anti-inflammatory response. Reduced corticosteroid or ACTH levels have been found in

patients with RA, whereas one would expect elevated levels due to inflammation.^{2–4}

Oral glucocorticoids are commonly prescribed to patients with RA because of their clinical efficacy.^{5–7} However, only a few randomised controlled trials have examined the effect of intramuscular (IM) administration of glucocorticoids in patients with inflammatory arthritis. In three randomised controlled trials, IM glucocorticoids were given at the same time as starting disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs).^{8–10} In one study no apparent benefit was shown from the glucocorticoid injections.¹⁰ In two other studies, IM glucocorticoid injections had a significant short-term benefit when compared with either oral glucocorticoids or placebo.^{8,9} These results were confirmed in another study, comparing monthly IM glucocorticoid injections with placebo in patients with established RA, in which a significant reduction in disease activity up to 6 months was found.¹¹ In the latter study, however, the number of reported adverse events outweighed the observed clinical benefit. Although these studies show that the use of IM glucocorticoids is in general very beneficial, disease duration in these studies was more than 3 months and most patients had already developed RA.

In recent years it has become clear that the “window of opportunity” to fundamentally alter the course of RA is very narrow and that treatment should start as early as possible after symptom onset.^{12–14} A previously published non-randomised study, exploring the effect of a single dose of glucocorticoids in patients with very early arthritis, showed that patients who went into remission had a median symptom duration of 10 weeks compared with a median duration of 20 weeks in those whose arthritis persisted.¹⁵ Thus we hypothesised that administration of IM glucocorticoid injections in very early IP may lead to resolution in an important proportion of cases.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Study design and patients

This randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicentre trial examined the effect of IM glucocorticoids in patients with very early IP. General practitioners in the region of 23 participating hospitals were asked to refer patients aged 18 or older who had IP with symptom duration of 4–10 weeks to the rheumatology outpatient clinic. Patients had to have tenderness and soft tissue

swelling of two or more joints, at least one of which had to be a wrist, metacarpophalangeal or proximal interphalangeal joint. Rheumatologists aimed to see these patients within 7 days of referral. Exclusion criteria included sepsis, proven or suspected crystal arthritis, known arthritis diagnosis (eg, systemic lupus erythematosus, osteoarthritis), previous history of IP, serious comorbidities, diabetes mellitus, epilepsy, bleeding disorder, glaucoma, peptic ulceration, pregnancy, treatment with oral glucocorticoids or local glucocorticoids within the past 6 months, known allergy to glucocorticoids or extra-articular features. The North West Research Ethics Committee UK approved the trial and all patients gave written informed consent.

Treatment and visit assessments

One week after screening, patients were randomised into the glucocorticoid or the placebo arm via telephone by a coordinating centre in Manchester using a computerised program which employs “minimisation” techniques.¹⁶ Stratification for

the following variables occurred: age (<45, 45–64, ≥65), gender, centre, symptom duration (<8 weeks, ≥8 weeks) and “delayed entrance” (seen ≤7 days from referral, >7 days). At this baseline visit, patients received the first of three injections—that is, either 80 mg IM methylprednisolone acetate (2 ml of 40 mg/ml methylprednisolone acetate) (glucocorticoid group) or 2 ml normal saline (placebo group) deep into the gluteal muscle. Two further injections of either 80 mg methylprednisolone acetate or saline were given at weekly intervals. To maintain a somewhat higher and continuous level of glucocorticoids we chose to give 80 mg weekly instead of one injection of 120 mg expecting a serum peak of 43.5 ng/ml at 6–8 h, 8 ng/ml at day 7 and undetectable at day 18.¹⁷ A nurse, who was not involved in conducting the assessments, drew up and administered the methylprednisolone acetate or saline. After completing the course of injections, patients were seen in the hospital by a research nurse at 1-month intervals until 6 months after the baseline visit and then at 12 months. The patient, rheumatologist and research nurse were blinded to treatment allocation.

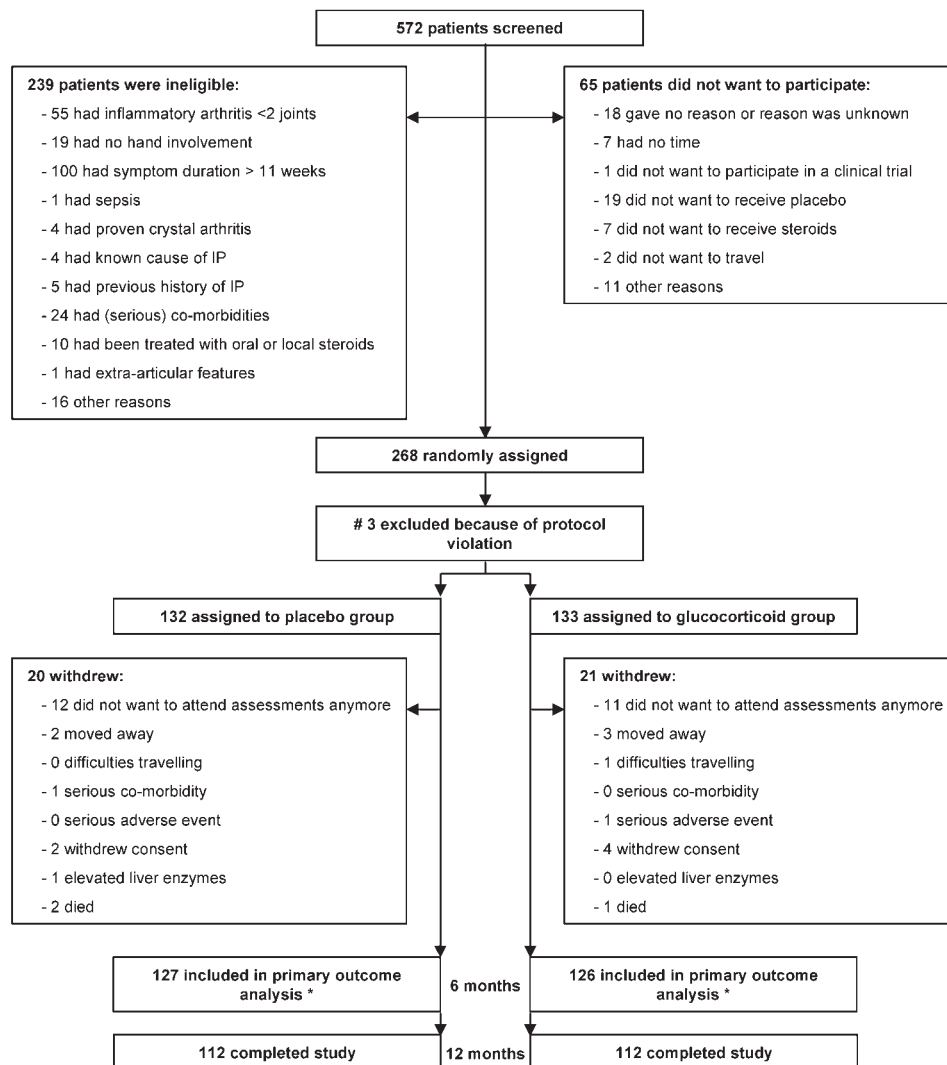


Figure 1 Trial profile. #One patient was randomised in advance. One patient did not receive any medication owing to a mix up with the pharmacist, so the rheumatologist withdrew this patient from the study. The third patient signed the consent form, but no clinical data were available for this patient and symptom duration on inclusion form was >1 year. *253 patients were included in the primary outcome analyses. 230 had a follow-up duration of >6 months; 115 in the placebo group and 115 in the glucocorticoid group. The other 23 patients (12 patients in the placebo group and 11 patients in the glucocorticoid group) were lost to follow-up in the first 6 months because they did not want to attend for the assessments anymore, but data on disease-modifying antirheumatic drug use were obtained from their GPs. IP, inflammatory polyarthritis.

Table 1 Baseline characteristics

Characteristics	Placebo group		Glucocorticoid group	
	N	Value	N	Value
Gender, female, n (%)	132	91 (69)	133	91 (68)
Age (years), mean (SD)	132	56 (15)	133	55 (15)
Symptom duration (weeks), mean (SD)	128	8.0 (2.3)	132	7.7 (2.6)
ESR (mm/h), median (IQ _{0.25-0.75})	129	30 (14–48)	130	27 (15–47)
Total number of swollen joints,* median (IQ _{0.25-0.75})	131	8 (4–12)	132	8 (4.5–12)
Total number of tender joints,* median (IQ _{0.25-0.75})	131	9 (5–15)	132	9 (5–14)
DAS28(3), mean (SD)	128	5.3 (1.2)	129	5.3 (1.2)
VAS pain (mm), mean (SD)	126	54 (24)	129	55 (25)
VAS fatigue (mm), mean (SD)	126	53 (28)	129	53 (26)
VAS physician (mm), mean (SD)	132	49 (19)	131	47 (20)
Early morning stiffness (min), median (IQ _{0.25-0.75})	90	60 (15–120)	84	60 (30–120)
Radiological damage, yes, n (%)	102	12 (12)	103	12 (11.7)
Rheumatoid factor, positive, n (%)	127	44 (35)	130	40 (31)
HAQ score, mean (SD)	126	1.21 (0.63)	129	1.17 (0.79)
EQ-5D utility score, median (IQ _{0.25-0.75})	121	0.59 (0.12–0.69)	127	0.62 (0.19–0.69)
SF-36 PCS score, mean (SD)	123	39 (6)	122	39 (7)
SF-36 MCS score, mean (SD)	123	44 (7)	122	45 (7)

N, number of patients with data.

*Number of swollen or tender joints (0–28 maximum).

DAS28(3), three-component 28 joint Disease Activity Score (maximum score = 10); EQ-5D, EuroQol-5D dimension utility score (range 1 to –0.59 = worst health); ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; HAQ, Health Assessment Score (range 0–3 = worst functional ability); MCS, SF-36 mental component summary score; PCS, SF-36 physical component summary score (higher scores indicate better health); VAS, visual analogue scale (range 0–100 mm, worst score).

At baseline and all subsequent visits, the three-component 28-joint disease activity score (DAS28(3))¹⁰ was calculated based on a 28 swollen joint count, a 28 tender joint count and the erythrocyte sedimentation rate. In addition, duration of morning stiffness and patients' assessment on visual analogue scales (VAS) for pain and for fatigue were recorded. The baseline, 6- and 12-month visits also included a health utility score (EuroQol-5D)¹⁹ and the SF-36²⁰ physical component score and mental component score filled in by the patient. Disease activity according to the rheumatologist (VAS physician), rheumatoid factor (positive if >40 IU/l), functional disability (British version of the Health Assessment Questionnaire²¹) and x-ray reports of hands and feet were obtained at baseline and at 1 year.

Once patients satisfied three or more of the following criteria, as defined in the protocol, they were referred to the rheumatologist with a view to starting DMARDs: three or more swollen joints, six or more tender joints, at least 45 min early morning stiffness or erythrocyte sedimentation rate \geq 28 mm/h. These values were chosen because they are common entry criteria for DMARD clinical trials. Once patients were referred for DMARDs, they no longer attended the hospital for monthly assessments but were evaluated at 6 and 12 months by the research nurse and the rheumatologist.

Administration of intra-articular glucocorticoid injections and/or additional IM glucocorticoid injections was allowed at any time, if clinically indicated, after completion of the injection course. Data on injections were obtained retrospectively from the medical records. Patients who were using non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) at study start were asked to continue using them until at least 1 week after the treatment injections had been given. Thereafter, NSAIDs could be started or stopped at any time during follow-up.

Primary outcome

The primary outcome measure was the need to start DMARDs by the 6-months' assessment—that is, the referral of the patient to the rheumatologist by the nurse to consider DMARDs

(including oral glucocorticoids), according to the above mentioned criteria, or the actual start of DMARDs by 6 months. To allow for variation in the timing of the 6-month visit assessment, a time period up to seven months from the baseline visit was chosen in advance. All patients for whom follow-up data were available until at least the 6-month assessment were included in this analysis. In addition, patients who were lost to follow-up, either before or after the 6-months' assessment, because they did not want to attend the clinic anymore were also included in this analysis. The general practitioners of these patients were contacted to establish if they had started DMARDs at any time up to 12 months from the first injection.

Secondary outcomes

The secondary outcome measures included (a) the difference in disease activity measures, functional disability and utility measures between the two groups at 6 months and at 1 year; (b) a comparison between the two treatment groups of the number of patients with no joint damage at baseline who developed erosions at 1 year based on x-ray reports obtained from the department of radiology at each hospital; and (c) the final clinical diagnosis determined by the rheumatologist at 12 months categorised into: RA, resolved, undifferentiated IP, non-inflammatory disease and other inflammatory diseases.

Sample size

Based on observational data from the Norfolk Arthritis Register cohort, we estimated that 75% of the placebo-treated group would require DMARDs by 6 months after starting the course of injections. A total sample size of 262 would be needed to detect a fall in the need for DMARDs of 25% (which is equivalent to a failure rate of 56% in the treated group) with 80% power and 5% significance level and allowing for 15% loss to follow-up.

Statistical analyses

Analysis for the primary outcome was carried out according to intention-to-treat, subject to the availability of data.

Table 2 Differences in disease activity scores at 6 and 12 months

	6 Months						12 Months						
	Placebo group			Glucocorticoid group			Placebo group			Glucocorticoid group			
	N	Mean (SD)	p Value	N	Mean (SD)	Estimated difference (95% CI)*	N	Mean (SD)	p Value	N	Mean (SD)	Estimated difference (95% CI)*	p Value
ESR	100	21.0 (17.6)	0.165	101	22.8 (19.3)	-2.96 (-6.89 to 1.15)	99	21.3 (17.4)	0.165	101	21.3 (17.4)	0.06 (-4.67 to 4.68)	0.982
Swollen joints†	104	3.0 (4.0)	0.652	103	2.7 (3.7)	0.25 (-0.92 to 1.27)	105	2.7 (3.6)	0.652	101	2.2 (3.1)	0.42 (-0.55 to 1.35)	0.364
Tender joints†	104	5.5 (6.7)	0.821	103	5.3 (6.3)	-0.19 (-1.75 to 1.48)	105	4.9 (6.2)	0.821	101	4.2 (6.1)	0.43 (-1.15 to 2.02)	0.592
DAS28(3)	99	3.7 (1.4)	0.435	100	3.7 (1.4)	-0.14 (-0.51 to 0.23)	105	3.6 (1.4)	0.435	97	3.4 (1.3)	0.10 (-0.23 to 0.46)	0.577
VAS pain	107	36.2 (28.4)	0.967	101	35.5 (26.7)	0.15 (-6.85 to 7.60)	108	32.7 (26.9)	0.967	104	29.7 (23.6)	3.42 (-2.66 to 9.67)	0.291
VAS fatigue	107	44.4 (29.1)	0.170	101	38.5 (27.9)	4.92 (-2.18 to 11.88)	108	41.4 (29.0)	0.170	104	38.7 (27.3)	2.33 (-4.62 to 9.43)	0.513
VAS physician	NA	NA		NA	NA		105	24.7 (22.0)		98	18.6 (18.5)	4.85 (-0.73 to 10.56)	0.082
Morning stiffness	101	39.9 (81.1)		100	48.7 (129.2)	-8.13 (-39.71 to 18.67)	105	54.0 (140.5)	0.586	102	37.4 (102.8)	16.77 (-13.60 to 53.47)	0.334
HAQ-score	NA	NA		NA	NA		104	0.94 (0.74)		103	0.77 (0.74)	0.11 (-0.05 to 0.29)	0.196
EQ-5D utility score	104	0.60 (0.29)		99	0.68 (0.22)	-0.06 (-0.12 to 0.00)	105	0.63 (0.30)	0.068	103	0.69 (0.24)	-0.06 (-0.12 to 0.01)	0.072
SF-36 PCS score	102	41.1 (6.4)		94	42.2 (6.6)	-0.93 (-2.63 to 0.59)	105	42.0 (7.2)	0.260	100	42.9 (6.4)	-0.89 (-2.56 to 0.78)	0.294
SF-36 MCS score	102	43.9 (5.4)		94	43.4 (5.5)	0.48 (-1.00 to 1.95)	105	43.8 (6.4)	0.523	100	43.3 (5.3)	0.52 (-1.04 to 1.95)	0.505

N, number of patients with available data at baseline and follow-up.

*Adjusted for baseline value; †number of swollen or tender joints (0–28 maximum).

95% CI, 95% confidence interval obtained by bootstrapping.

DAS28(3), three-component 28 joint Disease Activity Score (maximum score = 10); EQ-5D, EuroQol-5D dimension utility score (range 1 to -0.59 = worst health); ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; HAQ, Health Assessment Score (range 0–3 = worst functional ability); MCS, SF-36 mental component summary score; PCS, SF-36 physical component summary score (higher scores indicate better health); VAS, visual analogue scale (range 0–100 mm, worst score).

Table 3 Final diagnosis by a doctor at 1 year

Final diagnosis	Placebo group (n = 111)	Glucocorticoid group (n = 111)
RA	67 (60.4)	54 (48.6)
Used DMARDs	59	48
No DMARDs	8	6
Undifferentiated IP	19 (17.1)	22 (19.8)
Used DMARDs	12	9
No DMARDs	7	13
Resolved/remission	13 (11.7)	23 (20.7)
Used DMARDs	2	1
No DMARDs	11	22
Non-inflammatory disease	6 (5.4)	9 (8.1)
Used DMARDs	1	1
No DMARDs	5	8
Other inflammatory diseases	6 (5.4)	3 (2.7)
Used DMARDs	5	1
No DMARDs	1	2

Results are shown as number (%) or number.

DMARDs, disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; IP, inflammatory polyarthritis; RA, rheumatoid arthritis.

Additionally, two separate sensitivity analyses were performed for the primary outcome measure. First, all patients (n = 12) with no data on DMARDs were considered not to have received DMARDs. Second, these patients were considered to have received DMARDs. Logistic regression analyses were conducted to determine the odds ratio (OR) for the need to start DMARDs within 6 months, the clinical diagnosis of RA at 1 year and whether the arthritis had resolved at 1 year. ORs were adjusted for age, gender, symptom duration (calculated as the difference between the date of the first visit and date of onset of symptoms), VAS for pain, Health Assessment Questionnaire score, DAS28(3) and rheumatoid factor (RF) assessed at baseline.²² Disease activity differences, adjusted for baseline values, between the two groups were tested using linear regression. Confidence intervals were obtained by bootstrapping (1000 replications). For logistic and linear regression analyses, missing baseline data were imputed by age- and gender-associated scores.²³ χ^2 Statistics were applied to test the difference in percentage of patients with new erosions at follow-up. Kaplan–Meier survival curves were used to estimate the median time

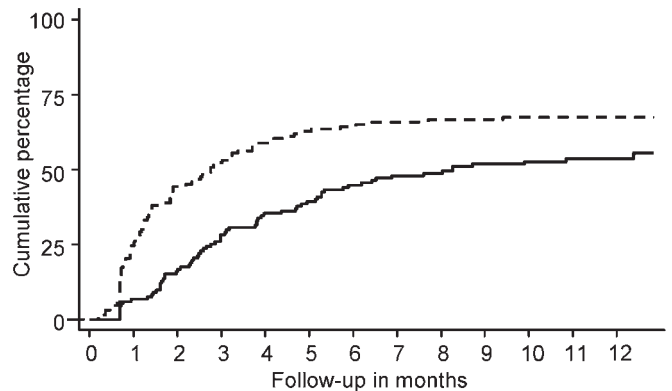


Figure 2 The cumulative percentage for starting disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs in the glucocorticoid-treated arm (solid line) and the placebo-treated arm (dashed line).

Table 4 Adverse events (AEs)

Description of event	Outcome at time of reporting AEs	Related to treatment	Time* (months)	DMARDs†
<i>Placebo group</i>				
Adverse reactions				
Admitted to hospital with severe abdominal pain	Resolved completely	Probably	1.4	No
Headache	Resolved completely	Probably	0.07	No
Nausea	Resolved completely	Probably	0.07	No
Adverse events				
Developed lung cancer	Patient died	Probably not	3.2	No
Developed breast cancer	Resolved partially	Probably not	6.7	Yes
Anaphylactic shock due to Zantac	Resolved completely	No	4.9	No
Metastatic adenocarcinoma	Not resolved	No	10.0	Yes
Pancreatitis	Resolved completely	No	1.8	No
Pleural effusion	Resolved partially	No	6.8	Yes
Carcinoma of sigmoid colon	Not known	No	7.8	Yes
Carcinoma of prostate	Resolved partially	No	8.8	Yes
Ischaemic heart disease	Patient died	No	2.8	No
<i>Glucocorticoid group</i>				
Adverse reactions				
Hospitalisation owing to severe reaction after injection	Resolved completely	Probably	1.0	No
Anaphylactic reaction	Resolved completely	Probably	0.2	No
Cramp in calves	Resolved partially	Probably	0.6	No
Sore leg	Resolved completely	Possibly	0.3	No
Mood swings	Resolved completely	Possibly	0.1	No
Fever and flu symptoms	NA	Possibly	0.2	No
Adverse events				
Raised ALT levels	Resolved completely	Possibly	9.5	Yes
Strangulated hernia	Patient died	Probably not	13.5	Yes
Rectal bleeding	Not resolved	Probably not	0.1	No
Intermittent cramp	Not resolved	Probably not	0.3	No
Rash	Resolved partially	Probably not	1.6	No
Nausea	Resolved completely	Probably not	0.5	No
Vomiting	Resolved completely	Probably not	0.5	No
Pneumonia	Resolved completely	Probably not	4.0	No
Overdose	Resolved completely	No	4.2	Yes
Admitted to hospital owing to worsening arthritis	Not resolved	No	0.7	Yes
Lower respiratory tract infection	Resolved completely	No	11.1	Yes
Glycosuria	Resolved completely	No	3.0	No
Chest infection	Resolved completely	No	2.5	No
Infected sinuses	Resolved completely	No	3.5	No
Cold	Resolved completely	No	4.9	No
Urinary tract infection	Not resolved	No	0.07	No
Intermittent pain and needles right foot	Not resolved	No	6.0	Yes
Raised ALT levels	Not resolved	No	5.5	No

*Time between baseline visit and occurrence of adverse event; patient used disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) at time of adverse event (yes or no).

until the actual start of DMARDs for the total population. All statistical analyses were conducted using STATA V9.

RESULTS

Patients were recruited between October 2002 and October 2006. Of the 572 patients screened, 239 patients did not fulfil the entry criteria, primarily because they had a symptom duration of more than 10 weeks (fig 1). Sixty-five patients did not consent for various reasons. In addition, three patients were excluded from the analyses due to protocol violation. In total, 132 patients were randomised to the placebo group and 133 patients to the glucocorticoid group. At baseline, mean (SD) symptom duration was 8.0 (2.3) weeks in the placebo group and

7.7 (2.6) weeks in the glucocorticoid group (table 1). During this 1-year trial, 20 patients in the placebo group and 21 in the glucocorticoid group were withdrawn from the study (fig 1).

Primary outcome measure

At 6 months, 76% (96/127) of the patients in the placebo group compared with 61% (77/126) in the glucocorticoid group had either started or been referred to start DMARDs. Overall, patients in the placebo group were more likely to need DMARDs during the first 6 months of the trial than patients in the glucocorticoid group (adjusted OR = 2.11, 95% CI 1.16 to 3.85, $p = 0.015$). The adjusted ORs from the sensitivity analyses were 2.07 (95% CI 1.19 to 3.63, $p = 0.011$) if all patients with

missing data were considered not to have needed DMARDs and 2.01 (95% CI 1.11 to 3.63, $p = 0.021$) if all these patients were considered to have needed DMARDs.

Secondary outcome measures

Both at 6 months and at 1 year, there was no statistically significant difference between the two treatment groups for any of the measures (table 2). Furthermore, there was no difference in the number of patients with no joint damage at baseline who developed erosions between the treatment groups at one year; 9/61 (14.8%) in the placebo group and 9/71 (12.7%) in the glucocorticoid group ($p = 0.802$, Fisher exact test).

A final diagnosis by the rheumatologist at 1 year was obtained for 222 patients, 111 patients in each group (table 3). In the placebo group 60.4% (67/111) had a clinical diagnosis of RA according to the rheumatologist compared with 48.6% (54/111) in the glucocorticoid-treated group (adjusted OR = 1.58, 95% CI 0.85 to 2.93, $p = 0.145$). The disease had resolved without the use of DMARDs in 9.9% (11/111) of the patients in the placebo group and 19.8% (22/111) in the glucocorticoid-treated group (adjusted OR = 0.42, 95% CI 0.18 to 0.99, $p = 0.048$).

Additional treatments

The median survival time until the start of DMARDs was 2.8 months in the placebo group and 8.3 months in the glucocorticoid group ($p = 0.001$; log-rank test) (fig 2). In the group of patients who started DMARDs, the average (SD) number of DMARDs taken during the 12 months follow-up period was 1.59 (0.68) in the placebo group and 1.37 (0.64) in the glucocorticoid group ($p = 0.067$), including, respectively, methotrexate (40.0% and 52.6% of all prescribed DMARDs), oral glucocorticoids (13.3% and 10.3%), sulfasalazine (25.9% and 22.7%), hydroxychloroquine (12.6% and 11.3%), leflunomide (2.2% and 2.1%), gold (3.0% and 0%), azathioprine (1.5% and 1.0%), etanercept (0.7% and 0%) and adalimumab (0.7% and 0%). Data on additional IM and intra-articular glucocorticoid injections were available for 210 patients. Intra-articular injections were given to 16% (16/103) of the glucocorticoid group and 12% (13/107) of the placebo group. Thirty-five per cent (36/103) of patients in the glucocorticoid group compared with 45% (48/107) of patients in the placebo group received at least one IM glucocorticoid injection during follow-up. Of those patients with a follow-up duration of more than 1 month, 14 patients did not complete the injection course according to protocol. Five patients received IM glucocorticoid injections, four patients started DMARDs and one patient started DMARDs and received a glucocorticoid injection; all these patients were in the placebo group. One patient refused to receive the last two injections and one patient did not attend the clinic for the last two injections. No further injections were given to two patients because of side effects experienced after the first injection.

Adverse events

A total of 36 adverse events in 26 patients were reported (table 4). Ten of these were indicated as probably or possibly related to the treatment by the rheumatologist (three in the placebo group and seven in the glucocorticoid group). Three events were defined as serious (unexpected) adverse reactions. In the glucocorticoid group, one patient was hospitalised owing to a severe reaction after the methylprednisolone acetate injection and one patient had an anaphylactic reaction

following the methylprednisolone acetate injection. One patient in the placebo group was admitted to the hospital with severe abdominal pain.

DISCUSSION

The STIVEA trial has shown that a 3-week course of IM methylprednisolone acetate in patients with very early IP is beneficial. Patients who received methylprednisolone acetate injections were less likely to need DMARDs within the first 6 months after inclusion in the study. Although the sample size of the study was based on being able to identify if a 3 week course with IM methylprednisolone acetate injections could prevent one in four patients needing DMARDs by their 6-month assessment, we found that the course of methylprednisolone acetate injections could prevent one in five patients from needing DMARDs. This was statistically significant owing to the lower than expected loss to follow-up. We feel that this finding is clinically important. Moreover, the disease had resolved in 19.8% of the patients in the glucocorticoid group compared with 9.9% in the placebo group at one year. One of the main objectives in our study was to prevent patients from progressing to RA, whereas most patients in previously published studies already fulfilled the ACR criteria for RA at entry to the study.⁸⁻¹⁰ In another study including only IgM-RF positive arthralgia patients without arthritis, no beneficial effect of IM dexamethasone injections was found in the development of arthritis (*see article on page XX*).²⁴ A difference in results may be explained by the percentage of RF positivity (31–35%) in our trial, whereas in the arthralgia trial autoantibody positivity was an entry criterion, thereby selecting a category of patients with more severe disease. In contrast to previous studies of IM glucocorticoids in RA,^{8,9} we did not find statistically significant differences in disease activity and patient health-related outcome measures between the two groups at 6 months. A possible explanation might be that most patients in the placebo group started to use DMARDs relatively early after the study start. Furthermore, five patients in the placebo group received IM glucocorticoid injections within the first 3 weeks of the study owing to worsening of the disease. Therefore, with respect to their arthritis, there was no evidence that patients came to any harm through receiving the three injections of saline.

Two patients (1.5%) had a severe reaction to the methylprednisolone acetate injection. IM methylprednisolone acetate injections were otherwise well tolerated, with only a few reported adverse events. Considering the beneficial effects, including postponement of DMARD use, and the low rate of adverse events, a 3-week course of IM methylprednisolone acetate injections could be given to patients who present with soft tissue swelling of two or more joints including a hand joint, and a symptom duration between 4 and 10 weeks. Patients in this trial were only followed up for 1 year and we, therefore, do not know if patients whose disease resolved remained in remission in the future. In general, patients should be advised to return promptly for follow-up if their arthritis recurs or worsens as they may then need DMARD treatment.

One of the main problems of this study was identifying patients with a disease duration of <11 weeks. Although the lag time between symptom onset and referral to primary and secondary care has decreased in recent decades, a UK study showed that the median delay before the patient presents in primary care was still 12 weeks in 2006.²⁵ To successfully apply the protocol described in this study, it is important that both the general population and general practitioners are aware of the consequences of a delay in assessment.

We conclude that a 3-week course of IM methylprednisolone acetate injections in patients with very early IP appears to postpone the need for DMARDs and prevent approximately one in 10 patients from progressing into RA within the next 12 months.

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