

Recommendation



OPEN ACCESS

Open Access
Scan to access more
free content

EULAR recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis with synthetic and biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs: 2013 update

Josef S Smolen,^{1,2} Robert Landewé,^{3,4} Ferdinand C Breedveld,⁵ Maya Buch,^{6,7} Gerd Burmester,^{8,9} Maxime Dougados,¹⁰ Paul Emery,^{6,7} Cécile Gaujoux-Viala,¹¹ Laure Gossec,¹² Jackie Nam,^{6,7} Sofia Ramiro,^{13,14} Kevin Winthrop,¹⁵ Maarten de Wit,¹⁶ Daniel Aletaha,¹ Neil Betteridge,¹⁶ Johannes W J Bijlsma,¹⁷ Maarten Boers,¹⁸ Frank Buttgerit,^{8,9} Bernard Combe,¹⁹ Maurizio Cutolo,²⁰ Nemanja Damjanov,²¹ Johanna M W Hazes,²² Marios Kouloumas,¹⁶ Tore K Kvien,²³ Xavier Mariette,²⁴ Karel Pavelka,²⁵ Piet L C M van Riel,²⁶ Andrea Rubbert-Roth,²⁷ Marieke Scholte-Voshaar,¹⁶ David L Scott,²⁸ Tuulikki Sokka-Isler,^{29,30} John B Wong,³¹ Désirée van der Heijde⁵

Handling editor Francis Berenbaum

► Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/annrheumdis-2013-204573>)

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Professor Josef S Smolen, Division of Rheumatology, Department of Medicine 3, Medical University of Vienna, Waehringer Guertel 18-20, Vienna A-1090, Austria; josef.smolen@wienkav.at

JSS and RL serve as joint first authors

Received 7 September 2013
Revised 5 October 2013
Accepted 11 October 2013
Published Online First
25 October 2013



► <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/annrheumdis-2013-204577>
► <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/annrheumdis-2013-204588>

To cite: Smolen JS, Landewé R, Breedveld FC, et al. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2014;**73**:492–509.

ABSTRACT

In this article, the 2010 European League against Rheumatism (EULAR) recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) with synthetic and biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (sDMARDs and bDMARDs, respectively) have been updated. The 2013 update has been developed by an international task force, which based its decisions mostly on evidence from three systematic literature reviews (one each on sDMARDs, including glucocorticoids, bDMARDs and safety aspects of DMARD therapy); treatment strategies were also covered by the searches. The evidence presented was discussed and summarised by the experts in the course of a consensus finding and voting process. Levels of evidence and grades of recommendations were derived and levels of agreement (strengths of recommendations) were determined. Fourteen recommendations were developed (instead of 15 in 2010). Some of the 2010 recommendations were deleted, and others were amended or split. The recommendations cover general aspects, such as attainment of remission or low disease activity using a treat-to-target approach, and the need for shared decision-making between rheumatologists and patients. The more specific items relate to starting DMARD therapy using a conventional sDMARD (csDMARD) strategy in combination with glucocorticoids, followed by the addition of a bDMARD or another csDMARD strategy (after stratification by presence or absence of adverse risk factors) if the treatment target is not reached within 6 months (or improvement not seen at 3 months). Tumour necrosis factor inhibitors (adalimumab, certolizumab pegol, etanercept, golimumab, infliximab, biosimilars), abatacept, tocilizumab and, under certain circumstances, rituximab are essentially considered to have similar efficacy and safety. If the first bDMARD strategy fails, any other bDMARD may be used. The recommendations also address tofacitinib as a targeted sDMARD (tsDMARD), which is recommended, where licensed, after use of at least one bDMARD. Biosimilars are also addressed. These recommendations are intended to inform rheumatologists, patients, national rheumatology

societies and other stakeholders about EULAR's most recent consensus on the management of RA with sDMARDs, glucocorticoids and bDMARDs. They are based on evidence and expert opinion and intended to improve outcome in patients with RA.

The management of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) rests primarily on the use of disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs). These agents are commonly characterised by their capacity to reduce or reverse signs and symptoms, disability, impairment of quality of life, inability to work, and progression of joint damage and thus to interfere with the entire disease process.¹ DMARDs form two major classes: synthetic chemical compounds (sDMARDs) and biological agents (bDMARDs). In this respect, a new nomenclature for DMARDs was recently proposed which we will adhere to in this report.² Consequently, the term conventional sDMARDs (csDMARDs) will be used to include chemical agents such as methotrexate (MTX), sulfasalazine and leflunomide, whereas tofacitinib, a new sDMARD specifically designed to target janus kinases (JAKs), will be designated as a targeted sDMARD (tsDMARD). The five available tumour necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitors (adalimumab, certolizumab pegol, etanercept, golimumab and infliximab), the T cell costimulation inhibitor, abatacept, the anti-B cell agent, rituximab, and the interleukin (IL)-6 receptor (IL-6R)-blocking monoclonal antibody, tocilizumab, as well as the IL-1 inhibitor, anakinra, will be subsumed as biological originator (bo) DMARDs, while biosimilars (bs), such as bs-infliximab, recently approved by the European Medicines Agency (EMA), will be named bsDMARDs.²

With abundant therapeutic options available and insufficient information on differential efficacy and safety, making treatment decisions in clinical practice remains challenging. To this end, the European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) has recently developed recommendations for the management

of RA with these drugs.³ These recommendations were based on five systematic literature reviews (SLRs)^{4–8} and focused on indications for the use of, and suggestions for, differential and strategic employment of csDMARDs and bDMARDs based on treatment targets, disease risk assessment, safety aspects and contraindications. While some of the individual recommendations have elicited extensive discussions, all of them were based on the evidence available at that point in time^{4–8} and on the results of the discussions and votes by the expert committee. Moreover, the EULAR recommendations have been used and adopted widely, as suggested by their application as a template for many national and regional recommendations after their publication.^{9–12} However, as with most recommendations and especially in a rapidly evolving field such as RA, it was anticipated that the 2010 recommendations would need updating within a few years.³ Indeed, more experience and additional evidence on agents approved at that time, as well as data on new compounds, have become available over the last 3–4 years, motivating us to update the recommendations as described here.

METHODS

With the approval of the EULAR Executive Committee, the convenor (JSS) and epidemiologist (RL) who led the 2010 activity formed a Steering Group and a Task Force with the aim of updating the 2010 EULAR recommendations for the management of RA.

Task force

Comprised of 33 members from 11 European countries and the USA, this EULAR Task Force included four patient representatives, 24 rheumatologists, an infectious disease specialist, a health economist and three fellows; care was taken to have a good representation of clinicians and experts experienced in RA clinical trials and their analysis from all European regions.

Initially, a Steering Group prioritised research questions and search terms for the three SLRs. These searches expanded and updated the available published information on efficacy of csDMARDs (as monotherapy or combination therapy, with and without glucocorticoids), efficacy of bDMARDs (as monotherapy or combined with csDMARDs) and safety aspects of csDMARDs and bDMARDs; treatment strategies were contained in the present SLRs rather than being separate as in 2010.⁷ Although the SLRs informing the 2010 EULAR recommendations also included a search on economic evaluations,⁸ the Steering Group felt that re-evaluation was not necessary because the approval status and price of new agents such as bsDMARDs was unknown.

Subsequently, with the help of their mentors, the three fellows performed the respective SLRs using established databases, including registry data for safety outcomes, and abstracts, especially from recent meetings (American College of Rheumatology 2012, EULAR 2012 and 2013). Details on and results of the SLRs are reported separately.^{13–15} Levels of evidence and grades of recommendation were determined according to the standards of the Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine.¹⁶

Consensus finding

At a subsequent meeting, these data were presented first to the Steering Group consisting of nine rheumatologists, an infectious disease specialist and a patient representative, who drafted a preliminary set of new recommendations based on their discussions. The search results as well as the drafted proposal for the recommendations were subsequently presented to the whole

Task Force and discussed in detail in four break-out groups focusing on (i) csDMARDs and tsDMARDs, (ii) glucocorticoids, (iii) bDMARDs and (iv) safety aspects. After these deliberations, each subgroup reported their respective results and made new proposals for the recommendations to the entire group. After discussion, the Task Force then amended them as deemed appropriate to achieve final consensus, ultimately voting on each individual recommendation. When an initial majority of 70% in favour of—or against—a recommendation or formulation was not achieved, the contents or wordings were amended until a majority of the Task Force members approved the individual item. The results of the final ballot are presented for each of the recommendations as a percentage of voting members. An ultimate round of wording refinements was carried out via electronic communication but with no changes of the meaning permitted. This was accompanied by anonymous voting on the strength of recommendation (level of agreement) for each item on a 0–10 scale (0, no agreement at all; 10, full agreement).

A few principal considerations had already been developed by the Steering Group before the SLRs and were subsequently approved by the whole Task Force: (i) all of the 2010 recommendations should be reconsidered on the basis of new available supportive or contradicting evidence and voted upon; (ii) any of the previous recommendations could be kept as had been formulated, could undergo textual amendments, could be totally abandoned or could be shifted from a prominent place in the table listing the individual recommendations to the text accompanying them; (iii) although not yet approved and used in clinical practice outside the USA at the start of the current activity, it was deemed important to at least discuss and possibly formulate a recommendation on the application of tofacitinib based on the evidence from the literature; (iv) while not yet approved or used in practice in Europe or North America, it was also deemed important to at least discuss and potentially express a view on the place of biosimilars in the therapeutic arena based on available evidence.

In line with these a priori considerations and the potential need to provide some totally new recommendations, each of the three overarching principles and 15 recommendations of the consensus published in 2010 underwent thorough re-evaluation for their validity based on information that had become available from trials and registries during the years since the last SLR and consensus finding; where no new evidence had been found, the evidence from the 2010 searches was applied.

RESULTS

General aspects

As with the 2010 recommendations, this 2013 update reflects the balance of efficacy and safety, but does not deal with the toxicity of DMARDs in detail; this can be derived from the results of the safety SLR; all three SLRs provide an important adjunct to these recommendations, since they establish the evidence base. Thus, in line with the 2010 recommendation, the 2013 update primarily considers agents with toxicity that appears to be manageable, assuming that prescribers are either aware of the respective risks or will adhere to the information provided in the package inserts. However, where toxicity appears to be a major issue, a general warning is included in the respective recommendation.

Overarching principles

In line with the 2010 recommendations, the Task Force felt again that some of the principles of treating RA are of such a generic nature that they should be separated from individual

Recommendation

Table 1 2013 Update of the EULAR recommendations (the table of 2010 recommendations can be seen in the online supplement or the original publication)

Overarching principles	
A.	Treatment of RA patients should aim at the best care and must be based on a shared decision between the patient and the rheumatologist
B.	Rheumatologists are the specialists who should primarily care for RA patients
C.	RA incurs high individual, societal and medical costs, all of which should be considered in its management by the treating rheumatologist
Recommendations	
1.	Therapy with DMARDs should be started as soon as the diagnosis of RA is made
2.	Treatment should be aimed at reaching a target of remission or low disease activity in every patient
3.	Monitoring should be frequent in active disease (every 1–3 months); if there is no improvement by at most 3 months after the start of treatment or the target has not been reached by 6 months, therapy should be adjusted
4.	MTX should be part of the first treatment strategy in patients with active RA
5.	In cases of MTX contraindications (or early intolerance), sulfasalazine or leflunomide should be considered as part of the (first) treatment strategy
6.	In DMARD-naïve patients, irrespective of the addition of glucocorticoids, csDMARD monotherapy or combination therapy of csDMARDs should be used
7.	Low-dose glucocorticoids should be considered as part of the initial treatment strategy (in combination with one or more csDMARDs) for up to 6 months, but should be tapered as rapidly as clinically feasible
8.	If the treatment target is not achieved with the first DMARD strategy, in the absence of poor prognostic factors, change to another csDMARD strategy should be considered; when poor prognostic factors are present, addition of a bDMARD should be considered
9.	In patients responding insufficiently to MTX and/or other csDMARD strategies, with or without glucocorticoids, bDMARDs (TNF inhibitors*, abatacept or tocilizumab, and, under certain circumstances, rituximab†) should be commenced with MTX
10.	If a first bDMARD has failed, patients should be treated with another bDMARD; if a first TNF inhibitor therapy has failed, patients may receive another TNF inhibitor* or a biological agent with another mode of action
11.	Tofacitinib may be considered after biological treatment has failed
12.	If a patient is in persistent remission after having tapered glucocorticoids, one can consider tapering‡ bDMARDs§, especially if this treatment is combined with a csDMARD
13.	In cases of sustained long-term remission, cautious reduction of the csDMARD dose could be considered, as a shared decision between patient and physician
14.	When therapy needs to be adjusted, factors apart from disease activity, such as progression of structural damage, comorbidities and safety issues, should be taken into account

*TNF inhibitors: adalimumab, certolizumab pegol, etanercept, golimumab, infliximab, biosimilars (as approved according to a thorough approval process, such as by EMA and/or FDA).

†The 'certain circumstances', which include history of lymphoma or a demyelinating disease, are detailed in the accompanying text.

‡Tapering is seen as either dose reduction or prolongation of intervals between applications.

§Most data are available for TNF inhibitors, but it is assumed that dose reduction or interval expansion is also pertinent to biological agents with another mode of action.

DMARD, disease-modifying antirheumatic drug; EMA, European Medical Agency; EULAR, European League against Rheumatism; FDA, Food and Drug Administration; MTX, methotrexate; RA, rheumatoid arthritis; TNF, tumour necrosis factor.

recommendations on individual therapeutic approaches or compounds. However, the sequence of these principles was changed and the wording refined (table 1).

- A. *Treatment of RA patients should aim at the best care and must be based on a shared decision between the patient and the rheumatologist.* This principle was originally ranked as B,³ but the Task Force decided that decision-sharing by patient and rheumatologist is of such overwhelming importance that it should spearhead the recommendations. Shared decision-making includes the need to inform the patient of the risks of RA and the benefits of reaching the targeted disease activity states as well as the pros and cons of respective therapies. It also means two-way communication and joint or shared decision-making on the therapeutic target and management plan as well as support for the patient to develop personal preferences. The term 'best care' inherently refers to the recommendations provided here.
- B. *Rheumatologists are the specialists who should primarily care for RA patients.* Shifting this item from rank A to B was not at all meant to diminish the role of the rheumatologist in the care of patients with RA. Indeed, the wording of this principle remained unchanged and the rheumatologist is already mentioned in item A and should constitute the main counselling anchor for patients with RA. Further, the evidence for provision of better care by rheumatologists in comparison with other physicians (see item A: 'best care') has been briefly reviewed in the 2010 recommendations and further corroborated since then.^{17 18} The term 'primarily' constitutes a short cut with several thoughts behind it that

go even beyond the considerations expressed in 2010: first, it reflects the necessity to involve other physicians experienced in the care of RA patients, including experience in novel therapies and their potential complications, where there is a lack of trained rheumatologists; second, it is consistent with multiprofessional care and thus with current trends in some countries for an increasing role of non-physician health professionals who are well trained in the care of patients with RA, such as rheumatology nurses,¹⁹ as long as the responsibility in general is in the hands of the rheumatologist; and third, the term 'primarily' should also remind the rheumatologist that multidisciplinary care may sometimes be needed, especially when dealing with comorbidities, such as cardiovascular disease,²⁰ or complications of applied therapies, such as serious infections.

- C. *RA incurs high individual, societal and medical costs, all of which should be considered in its management by the treating rheumatologist.* Slightly reworded, the meaning of this principle has not changed from last time. It consists of two parts. The first part relates to the costs incurred by RA for the individual patient/family and society and mentions the costs of modern therapies. It has been well established that RA incurs a substantial socioeconomic burden,²¹ and this has recently been supported by the Global Burden of Disease studies.^{22 23} In this context, the cost-effectiveness of treating RA has been repeatedly addressed, and the impact of modern therapies on late, costly consequences of RA, such as joint replacement surgery, is noteworthy.^{24 25} While rheumatologists cannot generally be held responsible for

costs of treatment when attempting to provide best care in line with overarching principle A, this item does reiterate the responsibility of the rheumatologist to consider economic implications when selecting between treatment strategies or modalities with similar efficacy and safety in the short or intermediate term. Comparative meta-analyses and head-to-head studies help us to judge similarities or differences between therapies,^{26–30} although—as will be discussed below—the qualities of the studies may differ, which should be thoroughly weighed in therapeutic decision-making. Cost considerations by rheumatologists will become more important once biosimilar biological agents become available.³¹ In parallel, payers (governments or social security agencies) ought to take the overall individual and societal implications of RA into account when making decisions on medical costs.

Recommendations

The discussion process of the Task Force led to 14 (rather than the previous 15) recommendations. This reduction is due to the elimination of three of the 2010 items (Nos 10, 11 and 14) and the addition of two new recommendations. The decision to delete old item 10 (mentioning the potential use of ‘azathioprine, cyclosporine A [or...cyclophosphamide]’) was taken unanimously; the decision to remove old item 11 (‘Intensive medication strategies should be considered in every patient, although patients with poor prognostic factors have more to gain’) was likewise taken unanimously because those treatment strategies are now well established, and several of the revised recommendations inherently incorporate a strategic approach to treating RA intensively. Finally, a 94% majority vote supported deleting previous recommendation 14 (‘DMARD-naïve patients with poor prognostic markers might be considered for combination therapy of MTX plus a biological’); for more details see explanations on new No 9. However, it was simultaneously decided to mention these therapeutic considerations in the text accompanying pertinent recommendations.

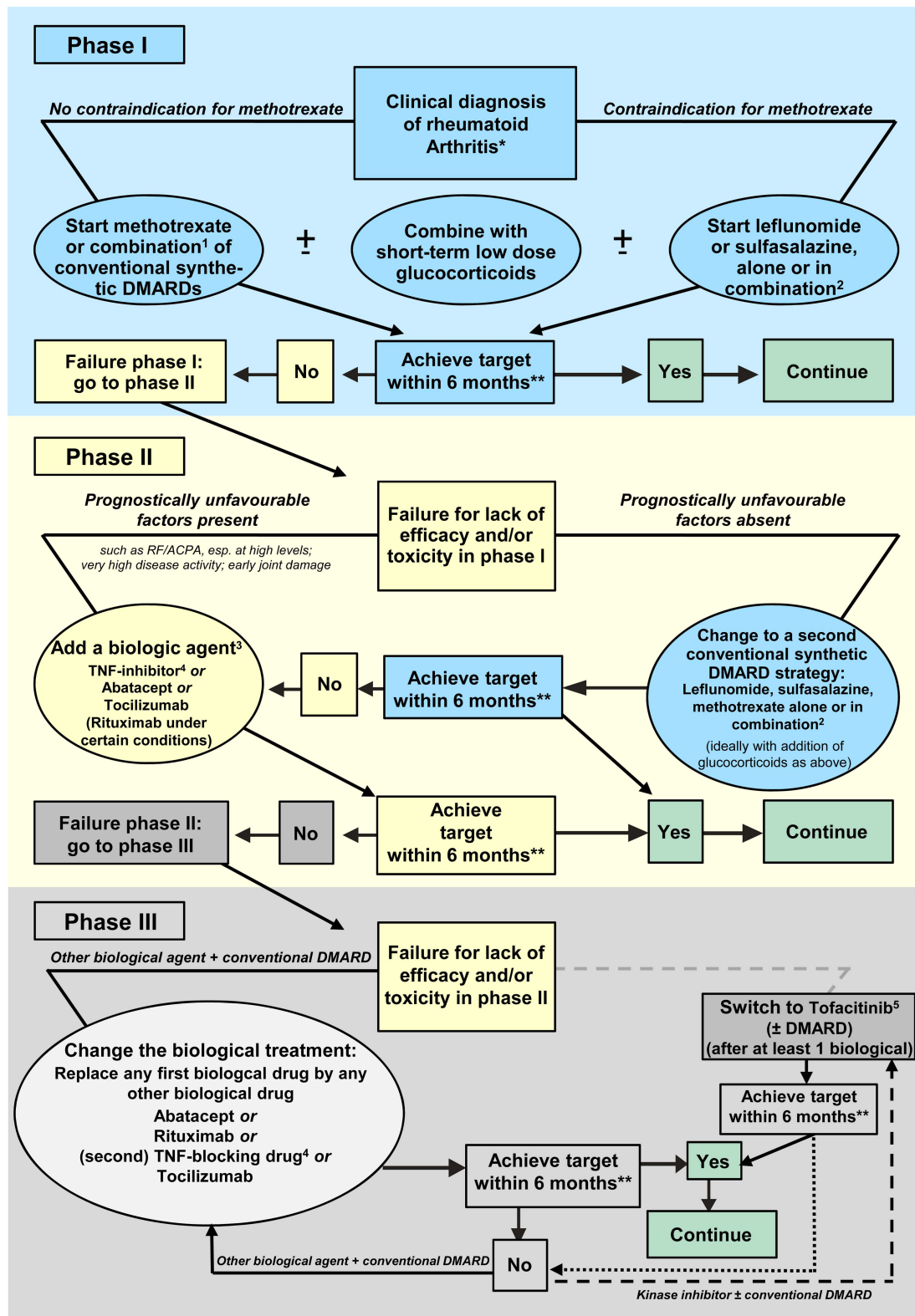
The 14 recommendations arising from the current activity are presented in table 1 and discussed in detail below. With the exception of the first two items, which are the mainstay of the therapeutic approach to RA, they are not primarily weighted by an order of importance, but rather follow a logical sequence and procedural hierarchy. They are summarised in abbreviated form in the algorithm presented in figure 1. Table 2 displays the levels of evidence and grades of recommendation based on the Oxford Levels of Evidence assessment, as well as the primary voting results at the Task Force meeting and level of agreement/strength of recommendation voting by the Task Force.

1. *Therapy with DMARDs should be started as soon as the diagnosis of RA is made.* This recommendation is almost the same as in 2010; the term ‘synthetic’ before DMARDs was omitted to emphasise the generic nature of this recommendation, focusing particularly on the importance of diagnosing RA early and treating it appropriately as soon as such a diagnosis is presumed. To this end, the 2010 American College of Rheumatology (ACR)–EULAR classification criteria (which had only been in development when the 2010 EULAR RA management recommendations were discussed and are now well established)³² should be used to support diagnosis and facilitate early introduction of effective therapy in RA. Although diagnosis relies on the individual rheumatologist’s judgement about the disease in a particular patient at a particular point in time, whereas classification relates to the group level and is important

primarily for clinical studies, the new classification establishes general criteria for early diagnosis. In the course of its discussions, the Task Force reiterated both the importance of the presence of clinical synovitis in at least one joint (in line with the 2010 classification criteria) and the essential importance of starting DMARD therapy as soon as possible.

2. *Treatment should be aimed at reaching a target of remission or low disease activity in every patient.* The definition of the treatment target was deemed of such fundamental importance that the Task Force decided that aspects of patient follow-up should not dilute it. Therefore the former recommendation 2 is now split into two recommendations, items 2 and 3. When the 2010 EULAR recommendations were set forth to target remission,^{3 33} the ACR–EULAR remission definition was still in development; in the meantime, more stringent criteria have been published³⁴ by ACR and EULAR and should be applied in the context of these recommendations for the actual definition of remission as the optimal treatment target. Remission as defined by the Disease Activity Score based on 28 joint counts (DAS28<2.6) is not regarded as sufficiently stringent to define remission.³⁴ The proportion of patients reaching remission by the ACR–EULAR criteria in clinical trials and practice is sufficiently large to warrant their preferential and widespread use in daily care of RA patients.^{35–38} A large array of data has confirmed the value of reaching stringent remission not only with regard to signs and symptoms of RA, but also with regard to achieving maximal functional improvement and halting progression of structural damage^{39–44}; thus good outcomes in terms of physical function and structural changes are implicitly included in targeting good clinical outcome. Moreover, the Task Force agreed with the 2010 recommendations and similar recommendations by another expert committee,²⁷ namely that low disease activity defined by composite measures⁴⁵ is a good alternative goal for many patients who cannot attain remission even today, especially those with long-standing disease who actually constitute the majority of patients in clinical care. Indeed, although somewhat worse than remission, low disease activity conveys much better functional and structural outcomes than moderate or high disease activity.^{38 40 46} Because a significant proportion of patients in clinical practice still do not attain a state of remission,^{37 47 48} implementation of this combined therapeutic target appears to be particularly relevant and significant. Also, once any patient has reached a low disease activity that is close to remission, the individual disease activity variables have to be considered in detail before major therapeutic changes are made.
3. *Monitoring should be frequent in active disease (every 1–3 months); if there is no improvement by at most 3 months after treatment start or the target has not been reached by 6 months, therapy should be adjusted.* In contrast with the second half of prior recommendation 2, which also dealt with follow-up and treatment adjustments that could be interpreted or used differently than intended, statement 3 of the updated recommendations is very specific and clarifies any potential incongruity. First, monitoring should be performed as frequently as disease activity necessitates, namely more frequently (such as every 1–3 months) with active disease and less frequently (such as every 6–12 months) once the treatment target has been stabilised. EULAR also advocates the use of composite measures of disease activity,

Recommendation



*2010 ACR-EULAR classification criteria can support early diagnosis; **The treatment target is clinical remission according to ACR-EULAR definition or, if remission is unlikely to be achievable, at least low disease activity; the target should be reached after 6 months, but therapy should be adapted or changed, if no improvement is seen after 3 months. ¹The most frequently used combination comprises methotrexate, sulfasalazine and hydroxychloroquine; ²Combinations of sulfasalazine or leflunomide except with methotrexate have not been well studied, but may include combining these two and also with antimalarials; ³these circumstances are detailed in the text; ⁴Adalimumab, certolizumab, etanercept, golimumab, infliximab or respective well studied and FDA/EMA approved biosimilars; ⁵where licensed.
 Lines: Full black line, recommended; as shown; grey interrupted line: recommended for use after biologics failure (ideally two failed biologics); interrupted black line: recommended after two biologics failed, but efficacy and safety after failure of abatacept, rituximab and tocilizumab not sufficiently studied; black dotted line: possibly recommended, but efficacy and safety of biological use after tofacitinib failure unknown at the time of developing the 2013 update of the recommendations.

Figure 1 Algorithm based on the 2013 European League Against Rheumatism recommendations on rheumatoid arthritis management. ACPA, anti-citrullinated protein antibody; DMARD, disease-modifying antirheumatic drug; RF, rheumatoid factor; TNF, tumour necrosis factor.

Table 2 Levels of evidence (LoE), grades of recommendations (GoR), strength of recommendation (SoR; = level of agreement), and % of votes for the respective items as worded

	LoE	GoR	SoR	%
A.	na	na	9.8±0.9	100
B.	na	na	9.8±0.5	100
C.	na	na	9.6±0.6	100
1.	1a	A	9.8±0.5	97
2.	1a	A	9.6±0.7	100
3.	2b	B	9.5±1.0	100
4.	1a	A	9.6±0.9	100
5.	1a	A	9.0±1.7	87
6.	1a	A	9.5±0.8	100
7.	1a–	A	8.9±1.2	73
8.	5	D	8.9±1.3	100
9.	1b	A	9.2±1.2	90
10.	1a	A	9.4±0.8	97
11.	1b*	A*	7.6±1.8	90
	5†	D†		
12.	2b	B	8.7±1.8	100
13.	4	C	8.9±1.0	100
14.	3b	C	9.7±0.7	100

LoE and GoR are based on the recommendations of the Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine.

*The general statement is evidence based.

†The place in the treatment algorithm is based on expert consensus opinion. na, not applicable.

which include formal joint counts and the application of the ACR–EULAR criteria for remission.^{34 45} Further, this item clearly specifies that the treatment target (remission or at least low disease activity, see item 2) should be attained within 6 months and not necessarily within 3 months; the 3-month time point relates solely to assessing improvement, meaning reduction of disease activity from a high to at least a moderate state by composite measures.⁴⁵ If there is no improvement in disease activity (such as persistence of high disease activity as assessed by composite scores) after 3 months and provided that therapy has already been adjusted to maximise treatment effect, the ongoing therapeutic regimen is usually unlikely to lead to the treatment goal in many additional patients even by 1 year and should be modified.⁴⁹ Maximisation of treatment effects includes reaching an optimal MTX dose within a few weeks and maintaining the maximal dose (25–30 mg weekly) for at least 8 weeks.⁵⁰ If improvement is achieved at 3 months,^{51 52} it must be borne in mind that maximal efficacy will not be seen before 6 months in many patients with most treatment strategies. This is true for all types of therapies, including most biological agents. A similar approach should be made if the treatment target (remission or low disease activity) is not attained at 6 months. Of note, individual patients may be well on their way to reaching the targets of low disease activity or remission at 6 months and might just take slightly more time to attain this desired state. Therefore the change in disease activity from treatment start to the 6-month time point will have to be taken into account when making final treatment decisions in the individual patient.

4. *MTX should be part of the first treatment strategy in patients with active RA.* This statement (previously No 3)

remains unchanged. The Task Force felt reassured by the respective SLR¹³ that MTX is a highly effective agent both as monotherapy and in combination with glucocorticoids, other csDMARDs and bDMARDs, and thus continues to serve as an anchor drug in RA.⁵³ As monotherapy with or without glucocorticoids, it is effective in DMARD-naïve patients and leads to low disease activity states or 70% improvement rates according to the criteria of the ACR (which correspond to nearly a state of low disease activity)⁵⁴ in about 25–50% of patients with early RA within 6–12 months.^{55–60} Generally, this statement combines three aspects: first, by using the term ‘part of the first treatment strategy’, it implies that MTX, although effective as monotherapy, may be combined with other agents, such as glucocorticoids but also other csDMARDs (see above and below); second, by stating ‘active disease’ (suggested definitions: Clinical Disease Activity Index (CDAI)>10, DAS28>3.2 or Simplified Disease Activity Index (SDAI)>11),⁴⁵ it implies that some patients with low disease activity (defined as CDAI≤10, DAS28<3.2, SDAI≤11) may not need MTX and can do well on alternative csDMARD therapies; the third aspect relates to patients previously treated with other csDMARDs who should receive MTX at a sufficient dose and for sufficient time before progressing to potentially more intensive therapies. Important aspects include dose optimisation,⁵⁰ optimal use of folic acid,⁶¹ and recognition that the maximum effect of MTX is attained only after 4–6 months^{55–59}; in this respect, the optimal dose (25–30 mg a week with folate substitution, or somewhat less in the case of dose-limiting side effects⁶²), should be maintained for at least 8 weeks as an important aspect on the way to ultimate treatment success.⁵⁰ For patients with contraindications to MTX, other drugs should be used (see next recommendation).

5. *In cases of MTX contraindications (or early intolerance), leflunomide or sulfasalazine should be considered as part of the (first) treatment strategy.* While MTX is usually quite well tolerated, especially with folate supplementation,^{61 63} safety issues do exist^{62 64} and contraindications to MTX include hepatic or renal disease; a further safety aspect of concern may be MTX-induced lung disease. Sulfasalazine and leflunomide were also included as alternatives for MTX in 2010 in statement 4, so this item has only been shifted. Both sulfasalazine and leflunomide have shown clinical, functional and structural efficacy,^{65–69} and, although MTX doses in respective comparative trials may not have been optimal, both have shown efficacies similar to MTX. No new studies have disproved this conclusion, and both drugs have been used effectively in combination with biological agents.^{70 71} Optimal therapeutic dosing of sulfasalazine is 3–4 g/day as enteric coated tablets^{72–76}; the usual leflunomide dose is 20 mg/day. As with all other agents mentioned, safety risks and contraindications should be considered, and—aside from its higher cost—some issues stated in relation to MTX above may also pertain to leflunomide. Of note, sulfasalazine is considered to be safe during pregnancy.⁷⁷ Prior recommendation No 4 also mentioned injectable gold salts as an alternative to MTX. While the Task Force does not at all withdraw its evidence-based opinion on the efficacy of parenteral gold salts (which is similar to that of MTX in clinical, functional and structural terms) set forth in 2010, gold salts are used rarely and, indeed, are unavailable in many countries. Although some members of the Task Force expressed safety concerns, these

Recommendation

were not found to be substantiated in the previous SLR⁴; however, no study has evaluated intramuscular gold since the last SLR was performed. Therefore it was decided to remove gold salts from its relatively prominent place in the table, while acknowledging that its efficacy remains established by high-quality evidence.⁷⁸ Further, antimalarials, such as hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine, are used in RA, especially in combination therapy, but also as monotherapy in patients with very mild disease.⁷⁹ Interestingly, beyond their mild DMARD activity, antimalarials exhibit a variety of positive metabolic effects and are also considered to be safe during pregnancy.^{80 81} Because they may not retard progression of joint damage to the same extent as other agents,^{65 82} they have not been mentioned more prominently in this statement, although patients with low disease activity have a low propensity for joint destruction. Finally, compared with the previous statement on these drugs, the term 'early' has now been added to 'intolerance' to indicate the Task Force's view that early intolerance to MTX (within 6 weeks) should be viewed as a contraindication and not as a failure of the first treatment strategy. Of note, the Task Force decided unanimously to delete recommendation 10, which also dealt with potential alternative therapies for desperate cases ('In the case of refractory severe RA or contraindications to biological agents or the previously mentioned sDMARDs, the following sDMARDs might be also considered, as monotherapy or in combination with some of the above: azathioprine, cyclosporine A [or exceptionally cyclophosphamide]') from the table of recommendations. Given the many currently available effective csDMARDs and bDMARDs and the view that the benefit/risk ratio of the mentioned drugs was not convincingly favourable, especially in relation to other therapies, their use in a first treatment strategy should be restricted to rare, exceptional situations (for details see 2010 recommendations).³

6. *In DMARD-naïve patients, irrespective of the addition of glucocorticoids, csDMARD monotherapy or combination therapy of csDMARDs should be used.* In the previous set of recommendations, item 5 read: 'In DMARD-naïve patients, irrespective of the addition of glucocorticoids, sDMARD monotherapy rather than combination therapy of sDMARDs may be applied.' This wording expressed a preference for monotherapy based on the respective SLRs,^{64 83} which had revealed no superiority of combination therapy using csDMARDs when excluding the concomitant use of glucocorticoids. However, by saying 'may', that statement did not generally oppose the use of csDMARD combination therapy; this was also reflected in the respective figure depicting the proposed algorithm. Since then, several additional studies suggest that csDMARD combination may be superior to MTX monotherapy, and some even found efficacy to be similar to that of bDMARDs.⁸⁴⁻⁸⁸ Nevertheless, although these trials yielded similar results strengthening their interpretation, controversy persists because of methodological limitations of these studies,¹³ which were also clearly stated in some of the reports themselves. Moreover, additional recent data suggest that sequential monotherapy is as effective as combination therapy in clinical, functional and structural outcomes^{89 90} and that stepping up from MTX monotherapy to a biological agent has significant superiority over a combination of csDMARDs.⁸⁹ Nonetheless, the Task Force agreed unanimously that the use of csDMARD combination therapy should be mentioned as an appropriate alternative

strategy alongside the use of csDMARD monotherapy, with or without glucocorticoids. The Committee thus felt that both monotherapy and combination therapy of csDMARDs are effective and that patient preferences and expectations of adverse events should be considered when discussing treatment options with them. In general, combination therapy with csDMARDs should include MTX, since other combinations have not been sufficiently studied. Finally, the Task Force recognised the limitations of meta-analyses in the light of new studies^{84 86} contradicting a meta-analysis that had suggested similar structural efficacy for csDMARD combinations and bDMARD treatment.⁹¹

7. *Low-dose glucocorticoids should be considered as part of the initial treatment strategy (in combination with one or more csDMARDs) for up to 6 months, but should be tapered as rapidly as clinically feasible.* As before, the Task Force heavily debated the role of glucocorticoids (previously recommendation 6). Indeed, this item was reworded (previously: 'Glucocorticoids added at low to moderately high doses to sDMARD monotherapy [or combinations of sDMARDs] provide benefit as initial short term treatment, but should be tapered as rapidly as clinically feasible.'). Rather than just making the general statement that glucocorticoids may 'provide benefit', the Task Force now recommends that they should be considered as part of the initial therapeutic approach. This change is based on the respective SLR¹³ which includes additional information accrued over the last few years.^{85 92} Low dose refers primarily to a dose of 7.5 mg prednisone or equivalent per day or less.⁹³ Mentioning glucocorticoids in a separate recommendation results from their proven capacity to increase clinical, functional and structural efficacy when combined with csDMARDs,^{92 94-96} and this combination has similar efficacy when compared with TNF inhibitors plus MTX^{60 97}; thus glucocorticoids, both in initially high and rapidly tapered regimens (eg, COBRA) and at lower doses extended over a year or two, may increase DMARD activity and are even effective in this regard as monotherapy.^{98 99} However, glucocorticoid monotherapy is not specifically recommended by the Task Force and should only be used in exceptional cases when all other DMARDs have contraindications. A separate EULAR committee has concluded that the literature on safety of long-term glucocorticoid therapy at low doses still has important gaps, but in general does not support the notion of unacceptable safety issues¹⁰⁰; subsequently, that committee formulated management guidelines that also address preventive measures against glucocorticoid-induced adverse events.¹⁰¹ The current SLRs^{13 15} are not in disagreement with any of the above findings. Nevertheless, the adverse event profile and comorbidity implications of glucocorticoids (and thus their benefit/risk profile) elicited a fierce debate within the Task Force. A compromise (based on expert opinion) to be more specific with respect to the time frame of their application by stating 'up to 6 months' rather than just 'short term' ultimately led to a majority vote; however, only 73% of the members approved this item (the lowest majority level of all recommendations), reflecting divergent opinions, with both proponents of a stronger and a weaker recommendation voting against. However, the level of agreement (strength of recommendation) was quite high (mean of 8.9) upon final anonymous grading. Thus, the Task Force suggests using them only as bridging therapy and limiting their use to a maximum of 6 months, ideally tapering them at

- earlier time points. However, neither chronic use of glucocorticoids in established RA nor intra-articular glucocorticoid applications were discussed. Of note, it was also decided to change the algorithm in figure 1 from the 2010 version by downsizing the ‘-’ compared with the ‘+’ in the ‘±’ symbol to reflect the increasing agreement of the Task Force that glucocorticoids should be combined with MTX or other csDMARD regimens.
8. *If the treatment target is not achieved with the first DMARD strategy, in the absence of poor prognostic factors, change to another csDMARD strategy should be considered; when poor prognostic factors are present, addition of a bDMARD should be considered.* Slightly reworded compared with 2010, this statement reiterates the unanimous view of the Task Force that risk stratification is an important aspect in the therapeutic approach to RA. These risks have been well defined over the years and include a high disease activity state, autoantibody positivity (rheumatoid factor and/or antibodies to citrullinated proteins) and the early presence of joint damage.^{102 103} In patients with a low risk of poor RA outcome, another csDMARD strategy (plus glucocorticoids) would be preferred, while in patients with a high risk, the addition of a bDMARD would be preferred. It should be noted that the Task Force changed the sequence compared with the 2010 recommendation, since it assumed that many patients may not be at high risk after a first DMARD strategy, especially in terms of a reduced disease activity and maybe even lower autoantibody levels, and that a rapid change of the csDMARD regimen within 6 months, in line with recommendation 3, may convey further efficacy for a significant proportion of patients. ‘Change’ rather than the previously used ‘switch’ is semantically more in line with potentially adding drugs, especially in patients initially treated with MTX monotherapy, and inherently also comprises switching. ‘Another conventional DMARD strategy’ has to be seen in relation to the first DMARD strategy; if the first DMARD was MTX monotherapy, then a switch to, or the addition of, other csDMARDs would be the appropriate choice; if the first DMARD strategy was combination therapy of MTX, sulfasalazine and hydroxychloroquine, then the next csDMARD strategy to choose in patients at low risk of poor outcome may be leflunomide, all of this under the proviso that optimal doses of the csDMARDs have already been used before (see above). The term ‘considered’ was used in both instances to reflect the Committee’s preferences, but inherently acknowledges and implies that treatment decisions have to be made individually and that using a bDMARD after a first csDMARD also in a patient with lower risk of a poor outcome may be appropriate, just as using another csDMARD strategy in a patient at high risk of a poor outcome may be appropriate, as long as the target-oriented strategy to attain remission or low disease activity within 6 months remains paramount; the latter approach, indeed, may be a common or enforced approach in many health-care systems. Studies suggesting that step-up csDMARD combination therapy was as effective as a step-up combination of a biological agent with MTX^{87 88 104} were seen to be in conflict with results from other studies showing better efficacy of addition of a bDMARD.⁸⁹ Obviously, and for reasons of clarity, when speaking of csDMARDs, the Task Force had only the hitherto employed csDMARDs in mind and not any potential new targeted synthetic (ts) DMARD, such as a kinase inhibitor.
 9. *In patients responding insufficiently to MTX and/or other csDMARD strategies, with or without glucocorticoids, bDMARDs (TNF inhibitors, abatacept or tocilizumab, and, under certain circumstances, rituximab) should be commenced with MTX.* This point was approved as worded by 90% of the participants. First, the Task Force reiterated here that bDMARDs should primarily be started when patients did not achieve the therapeutic target after treatment with csDMARDs for 6 months (or had no improvement at 3 months). Second, it explicitly defined the agents it meant when mentioning ‘biological DMARDs’. In the 2010 recommendations, the Committee had added ‘current practice would be to start a TNF inhibitor’, and explained this expert opinion with the long-term use of TNF blockers and the availability of registry data when compared with abatacept and tocilizumab; this was simply an expression of a preference based on their larger and longer evidence base and was not intended to preclude use of other biological agents after csDMARD failures. Also, at that time, their application in patients with an inadequate response to csDMARDs was not yet approved for tocilizumab in the USA and for abatacept in Europe. Meanwhile, the approval status has changed for both drugs, the clinical experience with these agents has now grown for several years, and initial registry data do not seem to reveal differences in their safety profiles from the clinical trial data or when compared with TNF inhibitors.^{105–109} Moreover, a direct comparison of abatacept and adalimumab in patients with active disease despite MTX revealed very similar efficacy and overall safety.¹¹⁰ Therefore the Task Force decided by a 90% majority vote that no preference of one over another biological agent should be expressed in the 2013 update of the recommendations. However, the Task Force recognised that there was still more experience with TNF inhibitors than with other bDMARDs, and that more safety data from registries would be desirable for the newer bDMARDs. Notably, IL-1 inhibitors have not shown strong efficacy when compared with other bDMARDs in meta-analyses, so anakinra is not specifically mentioned in the abbreviated recommendation; nevertheless, some patients may respond to this bDMARD. Thirdly, the Task Force intentionally added ‘under certain circumstances rituximab’; while rituximab is approved for use after patients have responded insufficiently to TNF blockers, the Committee acknowledged that trial data in patients who were naïve for csDMARDs and those who had an inadequate response to csDMARDs have been published^{111 112} (level 1 evidence) and that, in the presence of certain contraindications for other agents—such as a recent history of lymphoma, latent tuberculosis (TB) with contraindications to the use of chemoprophylaxis, living in a TB-endemic region, or a previous history of demyelinating disease—rituximab may be considered as a first-line biological agent. Some rheumatologists also prioritise this drug in patients with a recent history of any malignancy, because there are no indications that rituximab use is associated with the occurrence of cancers^{113 114}; furthermore, rituximab is the least expensive biological agent at present. Fourth, when speaking of TNF inhibitors, the Task Force listed the presently approved agents, adalimumab, certolizumab pegol, etanercept, golimumab and infliximab, but also decided to mention biosimilars under the proviso that they become approved in the USA and/or Europe; current data suggest that at least one biosimilar, CT-P13, has a similar efficacy and safety profile

Recommendation

to the original antibody, infliximab, in RA and axial spondyloarthritis.^{115 116} Fifth, the Task Force felt that all bDMARDs should be used preferentially in combination with MTX or other csDMARDs. For neither TNF inhibitors nor rituximab or abatacept has monotherapy been consistently found to be superior to MTX alone, whereas combination therapy has; a dose of 10 mg MTX or more a week appears to be effective and appropriate for use with adalimumab and infliximab^{63 117} and, until proven otherwise, also with all other TNF inhibitors. Only tocilizumab has been repeatedly demonstrated to be superior as a monotherapy over MTX or other csDMARDs, although the Japanese study had an open label design and the MTX dose was low.^{118 119} In 2010, the Committee explicitly mentioned that a three-arm trial in early RA is needed to gain full insight, and, most recently, these data became available, albeit only in abstract form,¹²⁰ revealing that only in combination with MTX tocilizumab (8 mg/kg) showed consistent significant superiority over MTX with regard to clinical, functional and structural outcomes. The other arms, tocilizumab monotherapy (8 mg/kg) and tocilizumab (4 mg/kg) in combination with MTX, showed superiority mainly in reaching the primary clinical end point (DAS28-erythrocyte sedimentation rate <2.6, a measure confounded by placing a high weight on acute phase reactant levels¹²¹), with only numeric differences in most of the clinical and functional secondary end points, most of which did not reach statistical significance. On the other hand, a head-to-head trial in patients with established RA who stopped MTX therapy revealed tocilizumab monotherapy to be superior to adalimumab monotherapy in most (though not all) endpoints.³⁶ Thus, if biological monotherapy must be initiated, tocilizumab has some supportive evidence, but taken together, the data strongly support the use of all biological agents in combination with MTX. While clinical response is usually maintained even on withdrawal of MTX in patients receiving established therapy with MTX plus tocilizumab or a TNF inhibitor (and therefore presumably also other bDMARDs),¹²²⁻¹²⁴ there is rarely a reason to withdraw MTX, since, with established therapy, it is usually well tolerated. Also monotherapy is not a major recommendation by the Task Force, which clearly preferred maintenance of combination therapy. Finally, it is important to note that the Task Force agreed to abandon former recommendation No 14: 'DMARD-naïve patients with poor prognostic markers might be considered for combination therapy of MTX plus a biological'. In 2010 it was already stated that early use of a biological agent should only be considered in exceptional patients; however, as it stood, this statement could have been misinterpreted as advocating use of biological agents even before an initial csDMARD strategy had failed. With the current decision, the use of bDMARDs before trying a csDMARD approach is even more strongly discouraged than signified by the 2010 recommendation. The majority of the current Committee members felt that using a treat-to-target strategy that gave patients the initial opportunity to respond to treatment in line with items 4, 5 and 7 still provides the option of adding a biological agent within 6 months—and thus quite early in the disease course or therapeutic chronology—if the treatment target was not reached. This approach was supported by several recent clinical trials.^{29 88 125 126} Although bDMARDs in comparison with csDMARDs in early disease confer a significant structural benefit, this

benefit was deemed to be neither sufficiently large nor sufficiently frequent, provided that a treat-to-target strategy with treatment adaptations within 6 months was adhered to.¹²⁵⁻¹²⁷ This decision was probably the most heavily debated one: an initial ballot revealed a 94% majority for deleting the old recommendation No 14; subsequently, after thorough discussions, a re-voting process was solicited, but only 33% of the members voted for re-inclusion of old recommendation No 14. In this context it should be clarified that the Task Force was fully aware of the data in patients with early RA who have significantly higher response rates with bDMARDs combined with MTX than MTX alone; however, embedded within this responder population are good responders to MTX monotherapy (corresponding to a low disease activity state including remission) across studies without any additional treatment adaptations being allowed over a 1-year trial period; in clinical practice, many of these patients would have been over-treated if they had received biological agents instead, placing them at a potentially increased risk of serious adverse events and incurring high costs. Also, it must be borne in mind that the BeSt study showed that csDMARDs plus glucocorticoids led to very similar initial clinical, functional and structural results as with bDMARDs,⁹⁷ and the IMPROVED trial showed a very high rate of good outcomes using MTX plus low-dose glucocorticoids within a few months.⁶⁰ Nevertheless, there may still be an exceptional patient in whom the use of a bDMARD in combination with MTX as the first DMARD strategy is considered appropriate. One can imagine patients whose professional or family life entirely depends on a rapid complete resolution of the joint symptoms and where glucocorticoids as adjunctive therapy with csDMARDs have failed or cannot be used because of contraindications. In such cases, the exceptional use of a biological agent is not precluded now that we have dismissed this recommendation from its former place in the table, but the prominence that could be misinterpreted has now been removed. Importantly, however, there are studies suggesting that early induction therapy with anti-TNF plus MTX may result in good outcomes even after withdrawal of the biological agent.^{128 129} Nevertheless, another study, although partly confirming these results, resulted in a relatively high relapse rate on withdrawal of the TNF inhibitor.¹³⁰ Thus, more data are needed to support induction therapy, but further evidence confirming the maintenance of remission after withdrawal of the biological agent may lead to a paradigm change in our approach to treating RA (see item 12).

10. *If a first bDMARD has failed, patients should be treated with another bDMARD; if a first TNF inhibitor therapy has failed, patients may receive another TNF inhibitor or a biological agent with another mode of action.* A consequence of item 9, recommendation 10 simply states that once the treatment target has not been reached with an initial biological therapy, other bDMARDs should be used; no preference is stated. The second part of this recommendation focusing on patients who have initially received a TNF inhibitor may seem somewhat redundant. However, it has two purposes: (i) to express the conclusion of the Task Force that current evidence does not suggest any one agent to be better than another TNF inhibitor when active disease prevails despite initial treatment with a TNF blocker; (ii) over the next few years, new biological agents

targeting the IL-6 receptor (sarilumab) or IL-6 (clazakizumab, sirukumab) may become available^{131–133}; without specific note on the options after failure of an initial TNF inhibitor therapy, one could infer that potentially approved new IL-6 inhibitors might be used after failure of tocilizumab, but in contrast with TNF inhibition, the efficacy of such an approach is currently unknown for IL-6 inhibition (or costimulation blockers or rituximab). Of note, with biosimilars approaching, it is self-evident that an infliximab biosimilar cannot be regarded as ‘another TNF inhibitor’ in patients with an insufficient response to infliximab. This recommendation was voted for by 97% of the members.

11. *Tofacitinib may be considered after biological treatment has failed.* Tofacitinib, a JAK inhibitor, was approved for the treatment of RA in the USA, Japan and Russia at the time of the Task Force’s meeting on 9 April 2013. For reasons stated above, an a priori decision had been made to address tofacitinib in the recommendations based on evidence of efficacy and safety available from the literature and accrued in the course of the respective SLR.¹³ Tofacitinib is not a bDMARD, but a synthetic chemical compound. It is a targeted molecule interfering with specific signal-transduction pathways and thus could not be subsumed within the term ‘conventional synthetic DMARDs’. Therefore the Task Force decided to address its use in a separate recommendation as a tsDMARD, rather than as part of csDMARDs or bDMARDs.² The evidence from published papers and abstracts has convinced the Committee that tofacitinib is sufficiently efficacious in improving clinical, functional and structural outcomes to be considered a DMARD.^{134–136} The fact that the 5 mg dose approved in the USA and Japan just misses statistical significance for inhibition of joint damage progression compared with placebo at 12 months ($p=0.06$)¹³⁷ did not preclude the Task Force from recognising its structural efficacy, given significant radiological differences at this dose in another trial.¹³⁸ However, little is currently known about its long-term safety. Data from clinical trials reveal a numerical increase in serious infection rates compared with controls; herpes zoster infections in particular appear to be more common than seen with TNF inhibitors;^{134 139} several cases of TB and non-TB opportunistic infections have been reported; lymphocytopenia and anaemia also occur, and haemoglobin levels appear to increase less upon clinical improvement than seen with csDMARDs and bDMARDs. In light of the many available csDMARDs and bDMARDs that have long-standing clinical experience data, the Task Force felt that tofacitinib should primarily be used when bDMARDs have been insufficiently effective, even though it is already approved in the USA, Japan, Russia and meanwhile Switzerland for use after failure of csDMARDs. Indeed, the discussion initially focused on whether tofacitinib should only be recommended for use only after failure with two bDMARDs with different modes of action, but ultimately it was decided to just reflect this discussion item in the accompanying text and not in the recommendation. More clinical experience and safety data from registries, with a particular focus on serious infections, herpes zoster and malignancies, will be needed before the actual place of tofacitinib in the treatment sequence can be clarified, and at present the Committee did not feel that tofacitinib was safer or more efficacious than rituximab, which, according to currently existing labelling, should be used after TNF inhibitor failure. While the Task Force mainly focused on

efficacy and safety, it also considered economic aspects, as supported by GRADE¹⁴⁰ and as occurred in the 2010 recommendations when all recommendations were supported by cost-effectiveness data, with the exception of starting biological agents before sDMARDs.⁸ Given constrained healthcare budgets, the inefficient use of healthcare resources (ie, funding those interventions that are not cost-effective) often results in either a lost opportunity to improve the health of other individuals with cost-effective interventions or increased costs through taxes or insurance premiums. Hence the Committee noticed that the annual cost of tofacitinib in the USA and Switzerland is currently about US\$25 000 and CHF25 000, respectively, placing it at a similar level to biological agents.^{141 142} Notably, the first biosimilar has been approved in Europe in the meantime^{143 144} and is expected to be priced at lower levels than the currently available bDMARDs.³¹ Therefore, although the Task Force appreciates that tofacitinib is an oral first-in-class drug with a different mechanism of action and is aware of the approval situation in the USA, Japan and other countries, it did not believe it was yet possible to conclude that tofacitinib has a similar safety profile to tocilizumab or other biological agents for which far more person-years of exposure have been accumulated and reported to date. Thus, additional long-term safety data and clinical experience will be needed to determine an overall benefit/harm ratio. Also, a proper cost-effectiveness analysis would be desirable. Accordingly, the Committee preferred not to recommend tofacitinib after MTX failure as it did for other biological agents. Among the Task Force members, 90% voted in favour of this recommendation as phrased here. Of particular importance, at the time of the Task Force’s meeting on 9 April 2013, it was unknown when the EMA would release its decision on the approval of tofacitinib. Thus, the discussions, formulation of recommendation, explanatory stipulations and on-site voting of the Committee occurred before EMA published its first and second negative decision on tofacitinib (with resubmission being planned by the company).^{145–147} Anonymous voting on the level of agreement (strength of recommendation), however, occurred electronically after the first EMA decision became known and was the lowest of all items (7.6 on a scale of 0–10), which may have been influenced by this information.

12. *If a patient is in persistent remission after having tapered glucocorticoids, one can consider tapering bDMARDs, especially if this treatment is combined with a csDMARD.* In contrast with 2010—when a similar recommendation was stated—more evidence is now available and there was unanimous approval within the Task Force. In established RA, the available data suggest that most patients flare upon withdrawal of a TNF inhibitor,^{148–151} and more profound and persistent responses increase the likelihood of maintenance of a good outcome with csDMARDs even after withdrawal of the bDMARD.¹⁵⁰ In the PRESERVE trial, the time frame was at least 4 months.¹⁵² However, for early RA, the data are somewhat contradictory. While the primary target in early RA clearly should be stringent remission,^{33 34} most data on withdrawal of bDMARDs come from patients who are in sustained low disease activity. The OPTIMA trial showed that a 6-month induction regimen with adalimumab plus MTX soon after diagnosis may be sufficient to allow most patients to maintain low disease activity or remission after open label and even after

Recommendation

double-blind withdrawal of the TNF inhibitor^{128 153 154}; however, while similar findings on withdrawal of a TNF blocker were obtained in an open label fashion in the HIT HARD study,¹²⁹ somewhat contradicting data were seen in the PRIZE trial, where dose reduction but not withdrawal of the biological agent was accompanied by maintenance of good outcome.¹³⁰ Thus, only if further and more broadly confirmed can short-term inclusion of a biological agent in a first DMARD strategy become a true option (see discussion to recommendation No 9). On the other hand, reduction of the TNF inhibitor dose after attainment of DAS28<2.6 in early RA allows excellent outcomes to be maintained,¹³⁰ as also seen in established RA.^{152 155} While most studies on dose reduction or withdrawal have been performed with TNF blockers, some data on other bDMARDs are emerging with similar overall results,^{156–158} but clearly more information is needed in this regard. Importantly, before bDMARDs are tapered, glucocorticoids should have been withdrawn in line with point 7. Also of note, reinstatement of bDMARDs appears to allow the good outcome to be recaptured.^{150 156 159}

13. *In cases of sustained long-term remission, cautious reduction of the csDMARD dose could be considered, as a shared decision between patient and physician.* Except for minimal rewording (the term 'titration' is replaced by 'reduction'), this item is identical with point 13 of the 2010 recommendations; it refers solely to those patients in whom glucocorticoids, if used, have already been stopped and/or who have attained and maintained the targeted therapeutic state on csDMARDs or those in whom bDMARDs have been successfully withdrawn (see above). This recommendation received 100% of the votes. As stated then, it must be borne in mind that stopping csDMARDs in patients with established RA in remission is followed by flares in about 70% of patients, twice as frequently as maintaining therapy irrespective of regimen.^{160 161} Therefore the focus of this item is on csDMARD reduction rather than cessation. On the other hand, drug-free remission may be an option in patients in whom therapy was initiated very early and who therefore also had achieved remission early in their disease course.¹⁶² Of note, in light of the availability of the ACR–EULAR remission definitions, the term 'persistent remission' in this recommendation primarily pertains to these definitions; however, formal DMARD withdrawal studies using them have not yet been performed.
14. *When therapy needs to be adjusted, factors apart from disease activity, such as progression of structural damage, comorbidities and safety issues, should be taken into account.* Again, this point is essentially identical with the last recommendation of 2010 and was unanimously approved at the Task Force meeting. It is intended to raise awareness that reaching the outcome of low disease activity or remission is not an absolute prerequisite and that it is equally important to account for comorbidities and other contraindications when targeting a good outcome. Conversely, high disease activity is typically associated with comorbidities,^{163 164} so effective therapeutic intervention may also prevent comorbidity.^{165–167} Finally, some patients with low disease activity may still develop seriously progressive radiographic joint damage, so after potential lag periods have been accounted for to recognise progression,¹⁶⁸ such patients may then need intensification of therapy.

DISCUSSION

The 2013 update of the EULAR RA management recommendations comprises three overarching principles and 14 recommendations. The overarching principles bring the patient into even closer focus than in 2010 by moving shared decision-making to become principle A.

In recommendation 2 the Task Force reconfirmed that the therapeutic target was low disease activity (especially in patients with established RA) or remission (especially in patients with early, newly diagnosed RA), although the target may have to be modified in accordance with comorbidities and safety considerations (item 14); importantly, since publication of the 2010 recommendations, ACR and EULAR have provided a new index- and Boolean-based definition of remission, for both clinical trials and practice, and these criteria should be used accordingly.³⁴

Compared with the 2010 recommendations, the current update continues to advocate the efficacy of csDMARDs as monotherapy or combination therapy as the initial DMARD treatment strategy, ideally combined with glucocorticoids, which—as now proposed—should primarily be of low dose (≤ 10 mg per day) and applied for only a limited time (6 months; item 7). Intra-articular application of glucocorticoids was not part of the search activities, but is evidently an important aspect in the treatment of RA, especially when there is residual joint activity in patients who do well on DMARD therapy otherwise.^{169 170}

The Task Force now also regards all currently approved bDMARDs as being similarly effective (with the exception of anakinra) and generally safe for use as an initial biological therapy after csDMARD failure. While the 2010 Task Force had recognised a shortage of longer-term and, especially, registry data on non-TNF inhibitor biological agents, these have now become available to a sufficient extent to warrant this change. However, there is still a need for more observational/registry data for abatacept, rituximab and tocilizumab; there are still many fewer 'real world' safety data available for these three compounds than for the TNF inhibitors.

Further, in the 2013 update, the preference to use a bDMARD in combination with csDMARDs, particularly MTX, rather than as monotherapy is reiterated. Moreover, although the 2010 Task Force made clear statements disfavouring biological therapy as part of the initial DMARD strategy, the 2013 Task Force wished to enforce this point and avoid any misunderstanding by abandoning any statement in this respect within the abbreviated recommendation statements. The Task Force had sufficient evidence and was in full agreement that disease-modifying therapy should start with csDMARDs, ideally combined with glucocorticoids, and that, in a treat-to-target approach, patients who do not attain the therapeutic target by 6 months and have poor prognostic markers would benefit to a similar extent from the addition of biological agents as if they had received them from the beginning. This approach prevents overtreatment of a significant proportion of patients who can achieve low disease activity or remission with an initial csDMARD plus glucocorticoid strategy. There was also agreement that the current lack of support for initiating the therapeutic cascade with bDMARDs might fade if the promise of persistent good outcomes following withdrawal of biological agents after a respective induction therapy in early RA is maintained.^{129 154}

The Task Force now also briefly addressed the use of bsDMARDs. Currently, data are available for one biosimilar infliximab product¹¹⁵ which shows similar efficacy and safety profiles to the original biological agent and was placed alongside

the other TNF inhibitors in the therapeutic cascade; it is assumed that the price of this biosimilar will be significantly lower. Finally, the Task Force also dealt with the available data for tofacitinib.¹³ The abundance of efficacy data available has convinced the Task Force that tofacitinib at the twice daily 5 mg dose has clinical, functional and structural efficacy resembling that seen with bDMARDs; this may not be surprising given its pharmacological profile, namely inhibition of the JAK pathway, which is involved, among others, in IL-6 signalling. However, as detailed in the Results section, some safety aspects of tofacitinib are of concern and precluded recommendation of its use before the failure of at least one and preferably two biological agents,

since many bDMARDs are currently available on the market and familiar to rheumatologists. In the absence of a cost-effectiveness analysis, the Task Force was also concerned about the remarkably high price in the USA (and meanwhile also in Switzerland).^{141 142} While the Task Force's major focus was and should be efficacy and safety of available therapies, it did not ignore its own overarching principle C, which includes cost considerations of medications in general and in its own therapeutic recommendations, as evidenced by inclusion of a health economist in the Task Force. Thus, the current recommendation for the first tsDMARD considers its entire net profile (risk/benefit/costs); this aspect was also addressed for other therapies,

Box 1 Research agenda

1. After insufficient response to MTX, is step-up therapy using a combination of csDMARDs as efficacious as step-up therapy using a bDMARD? Such trials should be thoroughly performed by defining an appropriate end point, adhering to the a priori primary end point, and recruiting/evaluating sufficient numbers of patients in accordance with the original power calculation.
2. Can triple therapy with MTX, sulfasalazine and hydroxychloroquine be regarded as a treatment with 'three different DMARDs' or is it just a 'single DMARD strategy'?
3. What is the most successful tapering strategy of glucocorticoids after bridging or longer-term therapy?
4. What is the balance of benefit/harm of long-term (>6 months) treatment with glucocorticoids at doses up to 10 mg/day in established RA?
5. How long can low-dose glucocorticoids be applied with benefit and without causing harm?
6. How do biological agents plus MTX compare with MTX plus low-dose glucocorticoids in patients with early RA?
7. Is induction therapy with bDMARDs plus MTX as a first treatment strategy followed by withdrawal of the biological agent after 6–12 months as promising an option for abatacept and tocilizumab as it appears to be for TNF inhibitors, and can therefore an induction regimen with bDMARDs plus MTX become a new therapeutic paradigm?
8. With respect to the efficacy and safety of tofacitinib, can biological agents be safely used after tofacitinib (with or without a washout period) and can tofacitinib be safely and effectively used after abatacept, rituximab and tocilizumab?
9. How comparable are the different biological agents to each other and to tofacitinib?
10. Are there, aside from rituximab, differences in responsiveness to bDMARDs between seropositive and seronegative patients?
11. Is there a difference between reducing dose and increasing interval when tapering biological agents after the targeted state has been reached?
12. Is it correct that, when patients have not reached the target on MTX, those with risk factors for bad outcome benefit more from the addition of a biological agent than from switching to or addition of csDMARDs?
13. Is it correct that, when patients have not reached the target on MTX, those with no risk of bad outcome benefit equally from switching to or addition of csDMARDs as they would from addition of a biological agent?
14. Can we find common or specific predictors of response to the different biological agents, csDMARDs and tsDMARDs?
15. What are the risk factors that define patients who benefit from a more intensive initial treatment modality?
16. Which factors predict who will be able to successfully withdraw bDMARDs and who not?
17. How big is the difference in clinical, functional and structural efficacy when treatment strategies aiming to achieve remission are compared with those aiming to achieve low disease activity?
18. How can immunogenicity of bDMARDs explain the similarity of clinical trial data observed with both immunogenic and non-immunogenic compounds?
19. How good is patient adherence to biological agents and can lack of adherence be related to loss of efficacy?
20. Is measurement of serum drug and/or drug antibody levels useful in clinical practice?
21. Which degree of improvement is needed at 3 months to ensure reaching the treatment target at 6 months and beyond?
22. How long should we aim to use concomitant GC therapy in RA?
23. To understand more in detail how the molecular mechanisms of genomic and non-genomic GC actions (and their dose dependency!) mediate the clinically wanted benefits but also the known adverse effects.
24. To improve treatment with conventional GCs (eg, in respect of timing and circadian rhythms) and develop innovative GC or novel GC receptor ligands.
25. To evaluate further possibilities to reduce the (subjective) adverse events of MTX, the anchor drug in treating RA.
26. Long-term safety data in real life (registries) are needed for non-TNF inhibitor biological agents and tofacitinib.
27. Is tocilizumab monotherapy as efficacious and safe as other bDMARDs plus MTX?
28. Can bDMARDs and/or sDMARDs be safely withdrawn in patients with established disease who have long-standing (>6 months) remission according to the ACR–EULAR definition?

ACR, American College of Rheumatology; bDMARD, biological DMARD; csDMARD, conventional synthetic DMARD; DMARD, disease-modifying antirheumatic drug; EULAR, European League against Rheumatism; GC, ; MTX, methotrexate; RA, rheumatoid arthritis; TNF, tumour necrosis factor; tsDMARD, targeted synthetic DMARD.

Recommendation

especially bDMARDs, in 2010.^{3, 8} However, it is evident that economic approaches will differ between countries depending on their healthcare systems. This recommendation was voted on while the Task Force had knowledge about the US label and literature on tofacitinib, but before the negative opinion of EMA became known.

Finally, tapering bDMARDs was addressed, as new data had become available (item 12) that suggest that, once low disease activity and, especially, remission is sustained, a dose reduction of bDMARDs will allow maintenance of the good outcome.

The Task Force did not address issues of immunogenicity reported for some but not other bDMARDs, since the SLRs performed did not reveal any significant differences in efficacy among the different bDMARDs and also since agents that induce drug antibodies were not shown to convey worse outcome than agents that do not.¹⁷¹ In addition, although there are data available that suggest that baseline TNF levels may predict response to TNF inhibitor therapy,¹⁵⁰ the Task Force did not focus on predictors of response and regarded this aspect as part of the research agenda.

Thus, looking at the major changes in comparison with the 2010 recommendations,³ this update placed combination therapy of csDMARDs at the same level as MTX monotherapy as a first-line DMARD strategy (in addition to its potential use as a second csDMARD strategy after insufficient efficacy of MTX in patients without adverse prognostic markers), all preferably in combination with glucocorticoids. For the use of biological agents as a second-line DMARD strategy in patients with adverse prognostic signs, a preference for TNF inhibitors is no longer maintained, and the use of bDMARDs in combination with csDMARDs is generally advocated. Further, biosimilars and tofacitinib are addressed. Compared with the 2012 update of the ACR management recommendations,¹⁷² the EULAR update is of a more general nature and avoids discussing individual case scenarios, focuses less on safety aspects (which are covered in the respective SLR and are widely available in the respective package inserts), addresses glucocorticoids, disregards minocycline, does not advocate the use of biological agents as monotherapy or part of the initial treatment strategy, places tocilizumab at the same level as other biological agents, and also discusses tofacitinib and biosimilars.

One of the most important aspects in the context of developing recommendations or guidelines is their implementation¹⁷³ and actual application. Implementation is a multistep procedure, which benefits from the adoption of international recommendations by local societies, as was the case for the 2010 EULAR recommendations.^{9–12} Nevertheless, adoption of therapeutic targets and means to reach these targets in clinical practice have been shown to be far from ideal,¹⁷⁴ and, in a very recent analysis of the implementation of guidelines and recommendations across Europe, there was some room for further improvement.¹⁷⁵ Thus, it will clearly be a challenge for EULAR to ensure and find ways to monitor whether these updated recommendations are at least considered widely in clinical care.

The 2013 update of the EULAR recommendations was developed by a Task Force consisting of 33 members from 11 European countries and the USA; among them were four patients, an infectious disease specialist and a health economist. While it may be seen to be a limitation that the rheumatologists of the Task Force came only from Europe and none was from the USA, Japan or other countries, it is important to state that most of these recommendations are based on a large body of evidence and only a few reflect elements of expert opinion (see also table 2). Even if these recommendations are regarded to

reflect primarily a European view, they can be used as a template for slightly amended versions by other national or international rheumatological societies outside Europe, as has, indeed, been the case with the 2010 recommendations.^{9, 10} The recommendations are intended to assist and inform rheumatologists, patients, hospital managers, representatives of social security agencies, regulatory authorities and government officials. Although some of the medications discussed are not yet licensed at all or in all countries, they are expected to receive this status in due course, and sufficient literature was available to address them accordingly. Importantly, most of the recommendations have a very high level of evidence, received a large majority vote, and have a high strength of recommendation. Nevertheless, some items were developed just by expert opinion or comprise a mixture of high evidence level and expert opinion, and this drove the research agenda presented in box 1. It is rewarding to see that some of the items of the research agenda presented in 2010 (eg, items 2, 4, 6)³ have already been partly or fully addressed and this, indeed, informed the current update.

The 2013 update of the EULAR recommendations provides the current state of thinking in the field of RA management from a mainly European perspective. The updated recommendations comprise the synthesis of available information based primarily on efficacy and safety of the agents addressed, with inclusion of some health economic considerations. They should enable optimal outcomes in our patients. However, a significant proportion of patients may still not reach the desired therapeutic target. Therefore new therapies are still needed and, indeed, are on the horizon. Also, some items will need to be further developed in the context of future research activities. Consequently, we will carefully follow the developments in the field and anticipate that yet another update may be needed in 2–3 years. Until then, we hope that the current recommendations will find their way into clinical practice either directly or through national societies that may wish to use them as a framework for development of local guidance documents.

Author affiliations

¹Division of Rheumatology, Department of Medicine 3, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

²2nd Department of Medicine, Hietzing Hospital Vienna, Vienna, Austria

³Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

⁴Atrium Medical Center, Heerlen, The Netherlands

⁵Department of Rheumatology, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands

⁶Leeds Institute of Rheumatic and Musculoskeletal Medicine, University of Leeds, Chapel Allerton Hospital, Leeds, UK

⁷NIHR Leeds Musculoskeletal Biomedical Research Unit, Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust, Leeds, UK

⁸Department of Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology, Charité-University Medicine, Free University and Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany

⁹Clinical Immunology Free University and Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany

¹⁰Department of Rheumatology B, Cochin Hospital, René Descartes University, Paris, France

¹¹Department of Rheumatology, Nîmes University Hospital, Montpellier I University, Nîmes, France

¹²Rheumatology Department, Paris 06 UPMC University, AP-HP, Pite-Salpêtrière Hospital, Paris, France

¹³Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

¹⁴Hospital Garcia de Orta, Almada, Portugal

¹⁵Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, Oregon, USA

¹⁶EULAR Standing Committee of People with Arthritis/Rheumatism in Europe (PARE), Zurich, Switzerland

¹⁷Department of Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands

¹⁸VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

¹⁹Service d'Immuno-Rhumatologie, Montpellier University, Lapeyronie Hospital, Montpellier, France

²⁰Academic Clinical Unit of Rheumatology, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Genova, Genova, Italy

²¹2nd Hospital Department, Institute of Rheumatology, University of Belgrade Medical School, Belgrade, Serbia
²²Department of Rheumatology, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center, Dr Molewaterplein, Rotterdam, The Netherlands
²³Department of Rheumatology, Diakonhjemmet Hospital, Oslo, Norway
²⁴Hopitaux Universitaires Paris Sud, AP-HP, and Université Paris-Sud, Le Kremlin Bicetre, France
²⁵Institute of Rheumatology and Clinic of Rheumatology, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
²⁶Department of Rheumatology, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Nijmegen, The Netherlands
²⁷Department of Internal Medicine, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany
²⁸King's College School of Medicine, Weston Education Centre, London, UK
²⁹Jyväskylä Central Hospital, Jyväskylä, Finland
³⁰Medcare Oy, Äänekoski, Finland
³¹Division of Clinical Decision Making, Informatics and Telemedicine, Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

Acknowledgements We would like to thank the European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) for providing the funds to perform this task.

Contributors JSS and RL wrote the first draft with help from DvdH. SR, JN and CGV performed the literature review. All authors participated in the activities of the Task Force and have provided important contributions to the manuscript.

Funding European League Against Rheumatism.

Competing interests All the participants in this initiative have disclosed any conflicts of interest. After review by the EULAR Steering Committee, these potential conflicts have been considered as either absent or acceptable with this initiative. The individual declarations of conflicts are available on demand at the EULAR secretariat and are summarised below as remuneration for consultation and/or speaking engagements ('R'), research funding ('F') or 'none'. JSS—R: Abbott/Abbvie, Amgen, Astra-Zeneca, BMS, Celgene, Glaxo, Infinity, Janssen, Lilly, Medimmune, MSD, Novo-Nordisk, Pfizer, Roche, Samsung, Sandoz, Sanofi, UCB, Vertex; F: Abbott, BMS, MSD, Pfizer, Roche, UCB. RL—R: Abbott/AbbVie, Ablynx, Amgen, Astra-Zeneca, Bristol Myers Squibb, Centocor, Glaxo-Smith-Kline, Novartis, Merck, Pfizer, Roche, Schering-Plough, UCB, Wyeth; F: Abbott, Amgen, Centocor, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche, Schering-Plough, UCB, Wyeth. FCB—R: Abbvie, Merck. MB—R: Abbott, Bristol Myers-Squibb, Chugai, Pfizer, Roche; F: Pfizer. GB—Abbott/Abbvie, BMS, MSD, Pfizer, Roche, UCB; F: Abbott, BMS, Pfizer, Roche, UCB. MD—R: Abbott/Abbvie, Pfizer, Roche, UCB, BMS, Hospira, Lilly, Novartis, Sanofi; F: Abbott, Roche. PE—R: MSD, Pfizer, Abbott, Novartis, UCB, Roche, BMS, Lilly, Takeda, Janssen; F: MSD, Roche. CGV—R: Abbvie, BMS, MSD, Pfizer, Roche-Chugai, UCB; F: Expanscience, Nordic Pharma, Pfizer. LG—R: Abbott, BMS, Chugai, Pfizer, Roche, UCB. JN—R: UCB. SR—R: Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia. KW—R: Pfizer, Genentech, UCB, Abbott. MdW—R: Abbvie. DA—R: Pfizer, Abbott, MSD, Janssen, Grünenthal, Medac; F: MSD. NB—R: Pfizer, BMS, Roche. JWB—R: Abbott, BMS, MSD, Mundipharma, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche, UCB; F: Abbott, BMS, MSD, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche, UCB. MB—R: Novartis, Celgene, BMS, UCB, AstraZeneca, Roche, Mundipharma. FB—R: Abbott, Amgen, Horizon, Medac, Mundipharma, Pfizer, Roche, Servier, UCB, Zalicos; F: Horizon, Medac, Pfizer. BC—BMS, Celgene, Lilly, MERCK, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche-Chugai, UCB; F: Pfizer. MC—R: Abbott, Pfizer, Sanofi Aventis, Theva, Celgene, Mundipharma, BMS, Actelion; F: BMS, Actelion. ND—R: Pfizer, MSD, Abbott, Roche. JMWH—none. MK—none. TTK—R: Abbott, Astra-Zeneca, BMS, MSD, Pfizer, Roche, UCB; F: BMS, MSD, Pfizer, Roche, UCB. XM—BMS, GSK, Neovacs, Pfizer, Roche, UCB. KP—R: AbbVie, Gedeon Richter, Roche, Pfizer, MSD, Amgen, Servier, BMS. PLCMvR—R: Abbvie, BMS, Roche, Pfizer, UCB, MSD; F: Abbvie, BMS, Roche, Pfizer, UCB. ARR—R: Abbott, BMS, UCB, MSD, Roche, Chugai, Pfizer. MSV—none. DLS—R: MSD, UCB, BMS; F: Pfizer. TSI—R: Abbott, Medac, Pfizer, UCB, BMS, GSK, MSD; F: Abbott, Pfizer. JBW—None. DvdH—R: Abbott, Amgen, AstraZeneca, BMS, Centocor, Daiichi, Eli-Lilly, GSK, Janssen Biologics, Merck, Novartis, Novo-Nordisk, Otsuka, Pfizer, Roche, Sanofi-Aventis, UCB; Director of Imaging Rheumatology bv; F: UCB, Pfizer.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Open Access This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 3.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

REFERENCES

- Smolen JS, Aletaha D, Koeller M, *et al.* New therapies for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. *Lancet* 2007;370:1861–74.

- Smolen JS, van der Heijde D, Machold KP, *et al.* Proposal for a new nomenclature of disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2014;73:3–5.
- Smolen JS, Landewe R, Breedveld FC, *et al.* EULAR recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis with synthetic and biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010;69:964–75.
- Gaujoux-Viala C, Smolen JS, Landewe R, *et al.* Current evidence for the management of rheumatoid arthritis with synthetic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs: a systematic literature review informing the EULAR recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010;69:1004–9.
- Nam JL, Winthrop KL, van Vollenhoven RF, *et al.* Current evidence for the management of rheumatoid arthritis with biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs: a systematic literature review informing the EULAR recommendations for the management of RA. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010;69:976–86.
- Gorter SL, Bijlsma JW, Cutolo M, *et al.* Current evidence for the management of rheumatoid arthritis with glucocorticoids: a systematic literature review informing the EULAR recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010;69:1010–14.
- Knevel R, Schoels M, Huizinga TW, *et al.* Current evidence for a strategic approach to the management of rheumatoid arthritis with disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs: a systematic literature review informing the EULAR recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010;69:987–94.
- Schoels M, Wong J, Scott DL, *et al.* Economic aspects of treatment options in rheumatoid arthritis: a systematic literature review informing the EULAR recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010;69:995–1003.
- Mok CC, Tam LS, Chan TH, *et al.* Management of rheumatoid arthritis: consensus recommendations from the Hong Kong Society of Rheumatology. *Clin Rheumatol* 2011;30:303–12.
- El Zorkany B, Alwahshi HA, Hammoudeh M, *et al.* Suboptimal management of rheumatoid arthritis in the Middle East and Africa: could the EULAR recommendations be the start of a solution?. *Clin Rheumatol* 2013;32:151–9.
- Wollenhaupt J, Albrecht K, Kruger K, *et al.* The new 2012 German recommendations for treating rheumatoid arthritis: differences compared to the European standpoint. *Z Rheumatol* 2013;72:6–9.
- Bykerk VP, Akhavan P, Hazlewood GS, *et al.* Canadian Rheumatology Association recommendations for pharmacological management of rheumatoid arthritis with traditional and biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs. *J Rheumatol* 2012;39:1559–82.
- Gaujoux-Viala C, Nam JL, Ramiro S, *et al.* Efficacy of conventional synthetic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs, glucocorticoids and tofacitinib—a systematic literature review informing the 2013 update of the EULAR recommendations for management of rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2014;73:510–15.
- Nam JL, Ramiro S, Gaujoux-Viala C, *et al.* 2013 update of the evidence for the management of rheumatoid arthritis with biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs: a systematic literature review informing the EULAR recommendations for the management RA. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013; submitted.
- Ramiro S, Gaujoux-Viala C, Nam JL, *et al.* Safety of synthetic and biological DMARDs—a systematic literature review informing the 2013 update of the EULAR recommendations for management of rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013; submitted.
- OCEBM Levels of Evidence Working Group. *Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine*. The Oxford 2011 Levels of Evidence, 2011. Ref Type: Grant
- Widdifield J, Bernatsky S, Paterson JM, *et al.* Quality care in seniors with new-onset rheumatoid arthritis: a Canadian perspective. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)* 2011;63:53–7.
- Bonafede MM, Fox KM, Johnson BH, *et al.* Factors associated with the initiation of disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs in newly diagnosed rheumatoid arthritis: a retrospective claims database study. *Clin Ther* 2012;34:457–67.
- van Eijk-Hustings Y, van TA, Bostrom C, *et al.* EULAR recommendations for the role of the nurse in the management of chronic inflammatory arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2012;71:13–19.
- Peters MJ, Symmons DP, McCarey D, *et al.* EULAR evidence-based recommendations for cardiovascular risk management in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and other forms of inflammatory arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010;69:325–31.
- Lundkvist J, Kastäng F, Kobelt G. The burden of rheumatoid arthritis and access to treatment: health burden and costs. *Eur J Health Econ* 2008;8(Suppl 2): S49–60.
- Murray CJ, Vos T, Lozano R, *et al.* Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) for 291 diseases and injuries in 21 regions, 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *Lancet* 2012;380:2197–223.
- Vos T, Flaxman AD, Naghavi M, *et al.* Years lived with disability (YLDs) for 1160 sequelae of 289 diseases and injuries 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *Lancet* 2012;380:2163–96.
- Kobelt G, Jönsson B. The burden of rheumatoid arthritis and access to treatment: outcome and cost-utility of treatments. *Eur J Health Econ* 2008;8(Suppl 2):S95–106.

Recommendation

- 25 K rholm J, Garelick G, Herberts P. *Swedish Hip replacement Register—Annual Report 2006*. 2008. <http://www.jruorthogpusef> (accessed 23 Aug 2008).
- 26 Schoels M, Aletaha D, Smolen JS, *et al*. Comparative effectiveness and safety of biological treatment options after tumour necrosis factor alpha inhibitor failure in rheumatoid arthritis: systematic review and indirect pairwise meta-analysis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2012.
- 27 Schiff M, Fleischmann R, Weinblatt M, *et al*. Abatacept sc versus adalimumab on background methotrexate in RA: one year results from the AMPLE study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2012;71(Suppl 3):60. Ref Type: Abstract
- 28 Gabay D C, Emery P, van Vollenhoven R, *et al*. Tocilizumab (TCZ) monotherapy is superior to adalimumab (ADA) monotherapy in reducing disease activity in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (ra): 24-week data from the phase 4 ADACTA trial. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2012;71(Suppl 3):152. Ref Type: Abstract
- 29 van Vollenhoven RF, Ernestam S, Geborek P, *et al*. Addition of infliximab compared with addition of sulfasalazine and hydroxychloroquine to methotrexate in patients with early rheumatoid arthritis (Swefot trial): 1-year results of a randomised trial. *Lancet* 2009;374:459–66.
- 30 van der KE, Klarenbeek NB, Guler-Yuksel M, *et al*. A decrease in disease activity score (DAS) level is associated with a decrease in health assessment questionnaire (HAQ) score, independent of follow-up duration, during 5 years of tightly controlled treatment: results from the BeSt study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2011;70:168–71.
- 31 Dorner T, Strand V, Castaneda-Hernandez G, *et al*. The role of biosimilars in the treatment of rheumatic diseases. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72:322–8.
- 32 Radner H, Neogi T, Smolen JS, *et al*. Performance of the 2010 ACR/EULAR classification criteria for rheumatoid arthritis: a systematic literature review. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013.
- 33 Smolen JS, Aletaha D, Bijlsma JWJ, *et al*. Treating rheumatoid arthritis to target: recommendations of an international task force. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010;69:631–7.
- 34 Felson DT, Smolen JS, Wells G, *et al*. American College of Rheumatology/European League Against Rheumatism provisional definition of remission in rheumatoid arthritis for clinical trials. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2011;70:404–13.
- 35 Kavanaugh A, Fleischmann RM, Emery P, *et al*. Clinical, functional and radiographic consequences of achieving stable low disease activity and remission with adalimumab plus methotrexate or methotrexate alone in early rheumatoid arthritis: 26-week results from the randomised, controlled OPTIMA study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72:64–71.
- 36 Gabay C, Emery P, van VR, *et al*. Tocilizumab monotherapy versus adalimumab monotherapy for treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (ADACTA): a randomised, double-blind, controlled phase 4 trial. *Lancet* 2013;381:1541–50.
- 37 Mierau M, Schoels M, Gonda G, *et al*. Assessing remission in clinical practice. *Rheumatology* 2007;46:975–9.
- 38 Klarenbeek NB, Koevoets R, Van der Heijde DM, *et al*. Association with joint damage and physical functioning of nine composite indices and the 2011 ACR/EULAR remission criteria in rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2011;70:1815–21.
- 39 Koevoets R, van der Heijde D. Being in remission or in low disease activity in rheumatoid arthritis: different meaning with the use of different composite scores. *Arthritis Rheum* 2009;60(Suppl):957.
- 40 Smolen JS, Han C, Van der Heijde DM, *et al*. Radiographic changes in rheumatoid arthritis patients attaining different disease activity states with methotrexate monotherapy and infliximab plus methotrexate: the impacts of remission and TNF-blockade. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2009;68:823–7.
- 41 Aletaha D, Smolen JS. Joint damage in rheumatoid arthritis progresses in remission according to the Disease Activity Score in 28 joints and is driven by residual swollen joints. *Arthritis Rheum* 2011;63:3702–11.
- 42 Balsa A, de Miguel E, Castillo C, *et al*. Superiority of SDAI over DAS-28 in assessment of remission in rheumatoid arthritis patients using power Doppler ultrasonography as a gold standard. *Rheumatology (Oxford)* 2010;49:683–90.
- 43 Sakellariou G, Scire CA, Verstappen SM, *et al*. In patients with early rheumatoid arthritis, the new ACR/EULAR definition of remission identifies patients with persistent absence of functional disability and suppression of ultrasonographic synovitis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72:245–9.
- 44 Gartner M, Mandl P, Radner H, *et al*. Sonographic joint assessment in rheumatoid arthritis: Associations with clinical joint assessment in remission. *Arthritis Rheum* 2013.
- 45 Aletaha D, Landewe R, Karonitsch T, *et al*. Reporting disease activity in clinical trials of patients with rheumatoid arthritis: EULAR/ACR collaborative recommendations. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2008;67:1360–4.
- 46 Radner H, Smolen JS, Aletaha D. Comorbidity affects all domains of physical function and quality of life in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Rheumatology (Oxford)* 2011;50:381–8.
- 47 Kiely P, Walsh D, Williams R, *et al*. Outcome in rheumatoid arthritis patients with continued conventional therapy for moderate disease activity—the early RA network (ERAN). *Rheumatology (Oxford)* 2011;50:926–31.
- 48 Montag K, Gingold M, Boers A, *et al*. Disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drug usage, prescribing patterns and disease activity in rheumatoid arthritis patients in community-based practice. *Intern Med J* 2011;41:450–5.
- 49 Aletaha D, Funovits J, Keystone EC, *et al*. Disease activity early in the course of treatment predicts response to therapy after one year in rheumatoid arthritis patients. *Arthritis Rheum* 2007;56:3226–35.
- 50 Visser K, van der Heijde D. Optimal dosage and route of administration of methotrexate in rheumatoid arthritis: a systematic review of the literature. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2009;68:1094–9.
- 51 Aletaha D, Martinez-Avila J, Kvien TK, *et al*. Definition of treatment response in rheumatoid arthritis based on the simplified and the clinical disease activity index. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2012;71:1190–6.
- 52 van Gestel AM, van Riel PLCM. Validation of rheumatoid arthritis improvement criteria that include simplified joint counts. *Arthritis Rheum* 1998;41:1845–50.
- 53 Pincus T, Yazici Y, Sokka T, *et al*. Methotrexate as the “anchor drug” for the treatment of early rheumatoid arthritis. *Clin Exp Rheumatol* 2003;21(Suppl 31):S178–85.
- 54 Aletaha D, Funovits J, Smolen JS. The importance of reporting disease activity states in clinical trials of rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum* 2008;58:2622–31.
- 55 Breedveld FC, Weisman MH, Kavanaugh AF, *et al*. The PREMIER study—A multicenter, randomized, double-blind clinical trial of combination therapy with adalimumab plus methotrexate versus methotrexate alone or adalimumab alone in patients with early, aggressive rheumatoid arthritis who had not had previous methotrexate treatment. *Arthritis Rheum* 2006;54:26–37.
- 56 St Clair EW, van der Heijde DM, Smolen JS, *et al*. Combination of infliximab and methotrexate therapy for early rheumatoid arthritis: a randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 2004;50:3432–43.
- 57 Klareskog L, van der Heijde D, de Jager JP, *et al*. Therapeutic effect of the combination of etanercept and methotrexate compared with each treatment alone in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: double-blind randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2004;363:675–81.
- 58 Tak PP, Rigby WF, Rubbert-Roth A, *et al*. Inhibition of joint damage and improved clinical outcomes with rituximab plus methotrexate in early active rheumatoid arthritis: the IMAGE trial. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2011;70:39–46.
- 59 Westhovens R, Robles M, Ximenes AC, *et al*. Clinical efficacy and safety of abatacept in methotrexate-naive patients with early rheumatoid arthritis and poor prognostic factors. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2009;68:1870–7.
- 60 Heimans L, Wevers-de Boer KV, Visser K, *et al*. A two-step treatment strategy trial in patients with early arthritis aimed at achieving remission: the IMPROVED study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013. Published Online First: 28 May 2013. doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2013-203243
- 61 van Ede AE, Laan RF, Rood MJ, *et al*. Effect of folic or folinic acid supplementation on the toxicity and efficacy of methotrexate in rheumatoid arthritis: a forty-eight week, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Arthritis Rheum* 2001;44:1515–24.
- 62 Salliot C, van der HD. Long-term safety of methotrexate monotherapy in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: a systematic literature research. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2009;68:1100–4.
- 63 Burmester G, Kivitz A, Kupper H, *et al*. Efficacy, pharmacokinetics, and safety of different doses of methotrexate in combination with adalimumab: results from the CONCERTO trial. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72(Suppl 3):72.
- 64 Katchamart W, Trudeau J, Phumethum V, *et al*. Efficacy and toxicity of methotrexate (MTX) monotherapy versus MTX combination therapy with non-biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs in rheumatoid arthritis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2009;68:1105–12.
- 65 van der Heijde DM, van Riel PL, Nuver-Zwart, *et al*. Effects of hydroxychloroquine and sulphasalazine on progression of joint damage in rheumatoid arthritis. *Lancet* 1989;1:1036–8.
- 66 Smolen JS, Kalden JR, Scott DL, *et al*. Efficacy and safety of leflunomide compared with placebo and sulphasalazine in active rheumatoid arthritis: a double-blind, randomised, multicentre trial. *Lancet* 1999;353:259–66.
- 67 Sharp JT, Strand V, Leung H, *et al*. Treatment with leflunomide slows radiographic progression of rheumatoid arthritis. results from three randomized controlled trials of leflunomide in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum* 2000;43:495–505.
- 68 Strand V, Cohen S, Schiff M, *et al*. Treatment of active rheumatoid arthritis with leflunomide compared with placebo and methotrexate. *Arch Int Med* 1999;159:2542–50. Ref Type: Generic.
- 69 Dougados M, Combe B, Cantagrel A, *et al*. Combination therapy in early rheumatoid arthritis: a randomised, controlled, double blind 52 week clinical trial of sulphasalazine and methotrexate compared with the single components. *Ann Rheum Dis* 1999;58:220–5.
- 70 Burmester GR, Mariette X, Montecucco C, *et al*. Adalimumab alone and in combination with disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis in clinical practice: the Research in Active Rheumatoid Arthritis (ReAct) trial. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2007;66:732–9.
- 71 Strangfeld A, Hierser F, Kekow J, *et al*. Comparative effectiveness of tumour necrosis factor alpha inhibitors in combination with either methotrexate or leflunomide. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2009;68:1856–62.
- 72 van Riel PL, van Gestel AM, van de Putte LB. Long-term usage and side-effect profile of sulphasalazine in rheumatoid arthritis. *Br J Rheumatol* 1995;34(Suppl 2):40–2.

- 73 Capell HA. Clinical efficacy of sulphasalazine—a review. *Br J Rheumatol* 1995;34 (Suppl 2):35–9.
- 74 Pullar T, Hunter JA, Capell HA. Sulphasalazine in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis: relationship of dose and serum levels to efficacy. *Br J Rheumatol* 1985;24:269–76.
- 75 Food and Drug Administration. Azulfidine EN-tabs. 2012. http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2012/007073s125lbl.pdf (accessed 7 Sep2013).
- 76 Keystone EC, Wang MM, Layton M, et al. Clinical evaluation of the efficacy of the P2X7 purinergic receptor antagonist AZD9056 on the signs and symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis in patients with active disease despite treatment with methotrexate or sulphasalazine. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2012;71:1630–5.
- 77 Ostensen M, Forger F. Management of RA medications in pregnant patients. *Nat Rev Rheumatol* 2009;5:382–90.
- 78 Pincus T, Ferraccioli G, Sokka T, et al. Evidence from clinical trials and long-term observational studies that disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs slow radiographic progression in rheumatoid arthritis: updating a 1983 review. *Rheumatology (Oxford)* 2002;41:1346–56.
- 79 Katz SJ, Russell AS. Re-evaluation of antimalarials in treating rheumatic diseases: re-appreciation and insights into new mechanisms of action. *Curr Opin Rheumatol* 2011;23:278–81.
- 80 Bili A, Sartorius JA, Kirchner HL, et al. Hydroxychloroquine use and decreased risk of diabetes in rheumatoid arthritis patients. *J Clin Rheumatol* 2011;17:115–20.
- 81 Morris SJ, Wasko MC, Antoho JL, et al. Hydroxychloroquine use associated with improvement in lipid profiles in rheumatoid arthritis patients. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)* 2011;63:530–4.
- 82 Scherbel AL, Schuchter SL, Harrison JW. Comparison of effects of two antimalarial agents, hydroxychloroquine sulfate and chloroquine phosphate, in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Cleve Clin Q* 1957;24:98–104.
- 83 Gaujoux-Viala C, Smolen JS, Landewe R, et al. Current evidence for the management of rheumatoid arthritis with synthetic disease modifying antirheumatic drugs: A systematic literature review informing the EULAR recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010;69:1004–9.
- 84 van Vollenhoven RF, Geborek P, Forslind K, et al. Conventional combination treatment versus biological treatment in methotrexate-refractory early rheumatoid arthritis: 2 year follow-up of the randomised, non-blinded, parallel-group Swefot trial. *Lancet* 2012;379:1712–20.
- 85 de Jong PH, Hazes JM, Barendt PJ, et al. Induction therapy with a combination of DMARDs is better than methotrexate monotherapy: first results of the tREACH trial. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72:72–8.
- 86 Moreland LW, O'Dell JR, Paulus HE, et al. A randomized comparative effectiveness study of oral triple therapy versus etanercept plus methotrexate in early aggressive rheumatoid arthritis: the treatment of Early Aggressive Rheumatoid Arthritis Trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 2012;64:2824–35.
- 87 Leirisalo-Repo M, Kautiainen H, Laasonen L, et al. Infliximab for 6 months added on combination therapy in early rheumatoid arthritis: 2-year results from an investigator-initiated, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study (the NEO-RACo Study). *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72:851–7.
- 88 O'Dell JR, Mikuls TR, Taylor TH, et al. Therapies for Active Rheumatoid Arthritis after Methotrexate Failure. *N Engl J Med* 2013;369:307–18.
- 89 Klarenbeek NB, Guler-Yuksel M, van der Kooij SM, et al. The impact of four dynamic, goal-steered treatment strategies on the 5-year outcomes of rheumatoid arthritis patients in the BeSt study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2011;70:1039–46.
- 90 De Jong PH, Hazes JM, Luime JJ, et al. Randomized comparison of triple DMARD therapy with methotrexate mono-therapy. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72(Suppl 3):113.
- 91 Graudal N, Jurgens G. Similar effects of disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs, glucocorticoids, and biologic agents on radiographic progression in rheumatoid arthritis: meta-analysis of 70 randomized placebo-controlled or drug-controlled studies, including 112 comparisons. *Arthritis Rheum* 2010;62:2852–63.
- 92 Bakker MF, Jacobs JW, Welsing PM, et al. Low-Dose Prednisone Inclusion in a Methotrexate-Based, Tight Control Strategy for Early Rheumatoid Arthritis: A Randomized Trial. *Ann Intern Med* 2012;156:329–39.
- 93 Buttgerief F, da Silva JA, Boers M, et al. Standardised nomenclature for glucocorticoid dosages and glucocorticoid treatment regimens: current questions and tentative answers in rheumatology. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2002;61:718–22.
- 94 Svensson B, Boonen A, Albertsson K, et al. Low-dose prednisolone in addition to the initial disease-modifying antirheumatic drug in patients with early active rheumatoid arthritis reduces joint destruction and increases the remission rate: a two-year randomized trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 2005;52:3360–70.
- 95 Landewe RB, Boers M, Verhoeven AC, et al. COBRA combination therapy in patients with early rheumatoid arthritis: long-term structural benefits of a brief intervention. *Arthritis Rheum* 2002;46:347–56.
- 96 Wassenberg S, Rau R, Steinfeld P, et al. Very low-dose prednisolone in early rheumatoid arthritis retards radiographic progression over two years: a multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 2005;52:3371–80.
- 97 Goekoop-Ruiterman YP, De Vries-Bouwstra JK, Allaart CF, et al. Clinical and radiographic outcomes of four different treatment strategies in patients with early rheumatoid arthritis (the BeSt study): A randomized, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 2005;52:3381–90.
- 98 Kinwan JR. The effect of glucocorticoids on joint destruction in rheumatoid arthritis. The Arthritis and Rheumatism Council Low-Dose Glucocorticoid Study Group. *N Engl J Med* 1995;333:142–6.
- 99 Bijlsma JW, Hoes JN, Van Everdingen AA, et al. Are glucocorticoids DMARDs? *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 2006;1069:268–74.
- 100 da Silva JA, Jacobs JW, Kinwan JR, et al. Safety of low dose glucocorticoid treatment in rheumatoid arthritis: published evidence and prospective trial data. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2006;65:285–93.
- 101 Hoes JN, Jacobs JW, Boers M, et al. EULAR evidence-based recommendations on the management of systemic glucocorticoid therapy in rheumatic diseases. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2007;66:1560–7.
- 102 Vastesaeger N, Xu S, Aletaha D, et al. A pilot risk model for the prediction of rapid radiographic progression in rheumatoid arthritis. *Rheumatology (Oxford)* 2009;48:1114–21.
- 103 Visser K, Goekoop-Ruiterman YP, de Vries-Bouwstra JK, et al. A matrix risk model for the prediction of rapid radiographic progression in patients with rheumatoid arthritis receiving different dynamic treatment strategies: post hoc analyses from the BeSt study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010;69:1333–7.
- 104 Moreland LW, O'Dell JR, Paulus HE, et al. Two-year radiographic results from the TEAR trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 2010;62(Suppl):S568–9.
- 105 Morel J, Duzanski MO, Cantagrel A, et al. Prospective follow-up of tocilizumab treatment in 1100 patients with refractory rheumatoid arthritis: tolerance data from the french registry regate (registry-roactemra). *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72 (Suppl 3):456.
- 106 Hishitani Y, Ogata A, Shima Y, et al. Retention of tocilizumab and anti-tumour necrosis factor drugs in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. *Scand J Rheumatol* 2013;42:253–9.
- 107 Horak P, Skacelova M, Hejduk K, et al. Abatacept and its use in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in the Czech Republic—data from the ATTRA registry. *Clin Rheumatol* 2013;32:1451–8.
- 108 Gottenberg JE, Ravaud P, Bardin T, et al. Risk factors for severe infections in patients with rheumatoid arthritis treated with rituximab in the autoimmunity and rituximab registry. *Arthritis Rheum* 2010;62:2625–32.
- 109 Godot S, Gottenberg JE, Paternotte S, et al. Safety of surgery after rituximab therapy in 133 patients with rheumatoid arthritis: Data from the AutoImmunity and Rituximab registry. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)* 2013. doi:10.1002/acr.22056. [Epub ahead of print 10 Jun 2013].
- 110 Weinblatt ME, Schiff M, Valente R, et al. Head-to-head comparison of subcutaneous abatacept versus adalimumab for rheumatoid arthritis: findings of a phase IIb, multinational, prospective, randomized study. *Arthritis Rheum* 2013;65:28–38.
- 111 Tak PP, Rigby WF, Rubbert-Roth A, et al. Inhibition of joint damage and improved clinical outcomes with rituximab plus methotrexate in early active rheumatoid arthritis: the IMAGE trial. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2011;70:39–46.
- 112 Emery P, Fleischmann R, Filipowicz-Sosnowska A, et al. The efficacy and safety of rituximab in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis despite methotrexate treatment: results of a phase IIB randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, dose-ranging trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 2006;54:1390–400.
- 113 Buch MH, Smolen JS, Betteridge N, et al. Updated consensus statement on the use of rituximab in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2011;70:909–20.
- 114 Strangfeld A, Pattloch D, Herzer P, et al. Risk of cancer recurrence or new tumors in RA patients with prior malignancies treated with various biologic agents. *Arthritis Rheum* 2013; (ACR 2013 Abstract online (<https://www2.rheumatology.org/apps/MyAnnualMeeting/Abstract/36584>)).
- 115 Yoo DH, Hrycaj P, Miranda P, et al. A randomised, double-blind, parallel-group study to demonstrate equivalence in efficacy and safety of CT-P13 compared with innovator infliximab when coadministered with methotrexate in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis: the PLANETRA study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72:1613–20.
- 116 Park W, Hrycaj P, Jeka S, et al. A randomised, double-blind, multicentre, parallel-group, prospective study comparing the pharmacokinetics, safety, and efficacy of CT-P13 and innovator infliximab in patients with ankylosing spondylitis: the PLANETAS study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72:1605–12.
- 117 Krieckaert CL, Nurmohamed MT, Wolbink GJ. Methotrexate reduces immunogenicity in adalimumab treated rheumatoid arthritis patients in a dose dependent manner. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2012;71:1914–5.
- 118 Jones G, Sebba A, Gu J, et al. Comparison of tocilizumab monotherapy versus methotrexate monotherapy in patients with moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis: the AMBITION study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010;69:88–96.
- 119 Nishimoto N, Hashimoto J, Miyasaka N, et al. Study of active controlled monotherapy used for rheumatoid arthritis, an IL-6 inhibitor (SAMURAI): evidence of clinical and radiographic benefit from an x ray reader-blinded randomised controlled trial of tocilizumab. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2007;66:1162–7.
- 120 Burmester GR, Rigby W, van Vollenhoven R, et al. Tocilizumab (TCZ) in combination and monotherapy versus methotrexate (MTX) in MTX-naive patients (pts) with early rheumatoid arthritis (RA): clinical and radiographic outcomes from a randomised, placebo-controlled trial. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72(Suppl):OP041.

Recommendation

- 121 Bakker MF, Jacobs JW, Verstappen SM, *et al*. Tight control in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis: efficacy and feasibility. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2007;66(Suppl 3):iii56–60.
- 122 Dougados M, Kissel K, Sheeran T, *et al*. Adding tocilizumab or switching to tocilizumab monotherapy in methotrexate inadequate responders: 24-week symptomatic and structural results of a 2-year randomised controlled strategy trial in rheumatoid arthritis (ACT-RAY). *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72:43–50.
- 123 Emery P, Kvien TK, Combe B, *et al*. Combination etanercept and methotrexate provides better disease control in very early (<=4 months) versus early rheumatoid arthritis (>4 months and <2 years): post hoc analyses from the COMET study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2012;71:989–92.
- 124 van Riel PL, Taggart AJ, Sany J, *et al*. Efficacy and safety of combination etanercept and methotrexate versus etanercept alone in patients with rheumatoid arthritis with an inadequate response to methotrexate: the ADORE study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2006;65:1478–83.
- 125 Soubrier M, Puechal X, Sibilia J, *et al*. Evaluation of two strategies (initial methotrexate monotherapy vs its combination with adalimumab) in management of early active rheumatoid arthritis: data from the GUEPARD trial. *Rheumatology (Oxford)* 2009;48:1429–34.
- 126 Fleischmann R, van Vollenhoven RF, Smolen JS, *et al*. Long-Term Outcomes of Early Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients Initiated with Adalimumab Plus Methotrexate Compared with Methotrexate Alone Following a Targeted Treatment Approach. *Arthritis Rheum* 2012;64(Suppl):S335–6.
- 127 Smolen JS, Fleischmann RM, Emery P, *et al*. Treating Rheumatoid Arthritis to Target: Outcomes and Predictors in Early Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients Treated with Adalimumab Plus Methotrexate, Methotrexate Alone, or Methotrexate Plus Subsequent Adalimumab. *Arthritis Rheum* 2011;63(Suppl):S665. Ref Type: Abstract.
- 128 Kavanaugh A, Emery P, Fleischmann RM, *et al*. Withdrawal of adalimumab in early rheumatoid arthritis patients who attained stable low disease activity with adalimumab plus methotrexate: results of a phase 4, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Rheumatology (Oxford)* 2012;51(Suppl 3):iii27.
- 129 Detert J, Bastian H, Listing J, *et al*. Induction therapy with adalimumab plus methotrexate for 24 weeks followed by methotrexate monotherapy up to week 48 versus methotrexate therapy alone for DMARD-naive patients with early rheumatoid arthritis: HIT HARD, an investigator-initiated study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72:844–50.
- 130 Emery P, Hammoudeh M, Fitzgerald O, *et al*. Assessing maintenance of remission with reduced dose etanercept plus methotrexate, methotrexate alone, or placebo in patients with early rheumatoid arthritis who achieved remission with etanercept and methotrexate: the PRIZE study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72(Suppl 3):399.
- 131 Huizinga T, Kivitz AJ, Rell-Bakalarska M, *et al*. Sarilumab for the treatment of moderate-to-severe rheumatoid arthritis: results of a phase 2, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, international study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2012;71(Suppl 3):60. Ref Type: Abstract.
- 132 Hsu B, Sheng S, Smolen J, *et al*. Results from a 2-part, proof-of-concept, dose-ranging, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 2 study of sirukumab, a human anti-interleukin-6 monoclonal antibody, in active rheumatoid arthritis patients despite methotrexate therapy. *Arthritis Rheum* 2011;63(Suppl):S1034. Ref Type: Journal (Full).
- 133 Mease P, Strand V, Shalamberidze L, *et al*. A phase II, double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled study of BMS945429 (ALD518) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis with an inadequate response to methotrexate. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2012;71:1183–9.
- 134 van Vollenhoven RF, Fleischmann R, Cohen S, *et al*. Tofacitinib or adalimumab versus placebo in rheumatoid arthritis. *N Engl J Med* 2012;367:508–19.
- 135 Burmester GR, Blanco R, Charles-Schoeman C, *et al*. Tofacitinib (CP-690,550) in combination with methotrexate in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis with an inadequate response to tumour necrosis factor inhibitors: a randomised phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 2013;381:451–60.
- 136 Fleischmann R, Kremer J, Cush J, *et al*. Placebo-controlled trial of tofacitinib monotherapy in rheumatoid arthritis. *N Engl J Med* 2012;367:495–507.
- 137 van der Heijde D, Tanaka Y, Fleischmann R, *et al*. Tofacitinib (CP-690,550) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis on methotrexate: 12-Month data from a 24-month Phase 3 randomized radiographic study. *Arthritis Rheum* 2013;65:559–70.
- 138 Lee EB, Fleischmann RM, Hall S, *et al*. Radiographic, Clinical and Functional Comparison of Tofacitinib Monotherapy Versus Methotrexate in Methotrexate-Nave Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum* 2012;64(Suppl):S1049.
- 139 Winthrop KL, Baddley JW, Chen L, *et al*. Association between the initiation of anti-tumor necrosis factor therapy and the risk of herpes zoster. *JAMA* 2013;309:887–95.
- 140 Guyatt GH, Oxman AD, Kunz R, *et al*. Incorporating considerations of resources use into grading recommendations. *BMJ* 2008;336:1170–3.
- 141 Garber K. Pfizer's first-in-class JAK inhibitor pricey for rheumatoid arthritis market. *Nat Biotechnol* 2013;31:3–4.
- 142 Xeljanz Filmtbl 5mg (IH 08/13). 2013. <http://www.kompodium.ch/prod/pnr/1234138/de>.
- 143 European Medicines Agency-CHMP. Summary of Opinion (Infliximab biosimilar). 2013. http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en_GB/document_library/Summary_of_opinion_-_Initial_authorisation/human/002576/WC500144832.pdf, editors. Ref Type: Online Source.
- 144 European Medicines Agency. European Medicines Agency recommends approval of first two monoclonal antibody biosimilars. 2013. http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en_GB/document_library/Press_release/2013/06/WC500144941.pdf. Ref Type: Online Source.
- 145 European Medical Agency. Xeljanz. 2013. http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/medicines/human/medicines/002542/smops/Negative/human_smpo_000501.jsp&mid=WC0b01ac058001d127 (accessed 25 May, 2014).
- 146 Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP). Meeting highlights from the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP). 22–25 July 2013. http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/news_and_events/news/2013/07/news_detail_001851.jsp&mid=WC0b01ac058004d5c1.
- 147 Pfizer. Pfizer Receives CHMP Negative Opinion Regarding Marketing Authorization In Europe For Rheumatoid Arthritis Treatment XELJANZ (tofacitinib citrate). 2013. <http://press.pfizer.com/press-release/pfizer-receives-chmp-negative-opinion-regarding-marketing-authorization-europe-rheumat> (accessed 25 May 2013).
- 148 Tanaka Y, Hirata S, Saleem B, *et al*. Discontinuation of biologics in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Clin Exp Rheumatol* 2013; (in press).
- 149 Kavanaugh A, Smolen JS. The when and how of biologics withdrawal in rheumatoid arthritis—learning from large randomized controlled trials. *Clin Exp Rheumatol* 2013;(in press).
- 150 Tanaka Y, Takeuchi T, Mimori T, *et al*. Discontinuation of infliximab after attaining low disease activity in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: RRR (remission induction by Remicade in RA) study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010;69:1286–91.
- 151 Chatzidiomyssiou K, Turesson C, Teleman A, *et al*. A Multicenter, Randomized, Controlled, Open-Label Pilot Study of the Feasibility of Discontinuation of Adalimumab in Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients in Stable Clinical Remission. *Arthritis Rheum* 2012;64(Suppl):S336.
- 152 Smolen JS, Nash P, Durez P, *et al*. Maintenance, reduction, or withdrawal of etanercept after treatment with etanercept and methotrexate in patients with moderate rheumatoid arthritis (PRESERVE): a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2013;381:918–29.
- 153 Klarenbeek NB, van der Kooij SM, Guler-Yuksel M, *et al*. Discontinuing treatment in patients with rheumatoid arthritis in sustained clinical remission: exploratory analyses from the BeSt study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2011;70:315–9.
- 154 Smolen JS, Emery P, Fleischmann R, *et al*. Adjustment of therapy in rheumatoid arthritis on the basis of achievement of stable low disease activity with adalimumab plus methotrexate or methotrexate alone: the randomised controlled OPTIMA trial. *Lancet* 2013; (in press).
- 155 Fautrel B, Gandjbakhch F, Foltz V, *et al*. Targeting the lowest efficacious dose for rheumatoid arthritis patients in remission: clinical and structural impact of a stepdown strategy trial based on progressive spacing of TNF-blocker injections (STRASS trial). *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72(Suppl 3):72.
- 156 Takeuchi T, Matsubara T, Ohta S, *et al*. Abatacept biologic-free remission study in established rheumatoid arthritis—ORION study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72 (Supple 3):613.
- 157 Nampei A, Nagayama Y. Discontinuation of tocilizumab after attaining remission in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72(Suppl 3):877.
- 158 Batticciotto A, Varisco V, Antivalle M, *et al*. Dose reduction in patients with rheumatoid arthritis responding to the standard rituximab regimen. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72(Suppl):877.
- 159 Brocq O, Millaudeau E, Albert C, *et al*. Effect of discontinuing TNFalpha antagonist therapy in patients with remission of rheumatoid arthritis. *Joint Bone Spine* 2009;76:350–5.
- 160 ten Wolde S, Breedveld FC, Hermans J, *et al*. Randomised placebo-controlled study of stopping second-line drugs in rheumatoid arthritis. *Lancet* 1996; 347:347–52.
- 161 O'Mahony R, Richards A, Deighton C, *et al*. Withdrawal of DMARDs in patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010;69:1823–6.
- 162 van der Woude D, Visser K, Klarenbeek NB, *et al*. Sustained drug-free remission in rheumatoid arthritis after DAS-driven or non-DAS-driven therapy: a comparison of two cohort studies. *Rheumatology (Oxford)* 2012;51:1120–8.
- 163 Gonzalez A, Maradiot KH, Crowson CS, *et al*. Do cardiovascular risk factors confer the same risk for cardiovascular outcomes in rheumatoid arthritis patients as in non-rheumatoid arthritis patients? *Ann Rheum Dis* 2008;67:64–9.
- 164 Baecklund E, Iliadou A, Asklung J, *et al*. Association of chronic inflammation, not its treatment, with increased lymphoma risk in rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum* 2006;54:692–701.
- 165 Choi HK, Hernan MA, Seeger JD, *et al*. Methotrexate and mortality in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: a prospective study. *Lancet* 2002; 359:1173–7.
- 166 Westlake SL, Colebatch AN, Baird J, *et al*. The effect of methotrexate on cardiovascular disease in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: a systematic literature review. *Rheumatology (Oxford)* 2010;49:295–307.
- 167 Westlake SL, Colebatch AN, Baird J, *et al*. Tumour necrosis factor antagonists and the risk of cardiovascular disease in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: a systematic literature review. *Rheumatology (Oxford)* 2011;50:518–31.

- 168 Aletaha D, Funovits J, Breedveld FC, *et al*. Rheumatoid arthritis joint progression in sustained remission is determined by disease activity levels preceding the period of radiographic assessment. *Arthritis Rheum* 2009;60:1242–9.
- 169 Roux CH, Breuil V, Valerio L, *et al*. Etanercept compared to intraarticular corticosteroid injection in rheumatoid arthritis: double-blind, randomized pilot study. *J Rheumatol* 2011;38:1009–11.
- 170 Dernis E, Ruyssen-Witrand A, Mouterde G, *et al*. Use of glucocorticoids in rheumatoid arthritis—practical modalities of glucocorticoid therapy: recommendations for clinical practice based on data from the literature and expert opinion. *Joint Bone Spine* 2010;77:451–7.
- 171 Krieckaert CL, Jamnitski A, Nurmohamed MT, *et al*. Comparison of long-term clinical outcome with etanercept treatment and adalimumab treatment of rheumatoid arthritis with respect to immunogenicity. *Arthritis Rheum* 2012;64:3850–5.
- 172 Singh JA, Furst DE, Bharat A, *et al*. 2012 update of the 2008 American College of Rheumatology recommendations for the use of disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs and biologic agents in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)* 2012;64:625–39.
- 173 Dougados M, Betteridge N, Burmester GR, *et al*. EULAR standardised operating procedures for the elaboration, evaluation, dissemination, and implementation of recommendations endorsed by the EULAR standing committees. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2004;63:1172–6.
- 174 Schoels M, Aletaha D, Smolen JS, *et al*. Follow-up standards and treatment targets in rheumatoid arthritis: results of a questionnaire at the EULAR 2008. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2010;69:575–8.
- 175 Stoffer MA, Smolen JS, Woolf A, *et al*. Development of patient-centred standards of care for rheumatoid arthritis in Europe: the eumusc.net project. *Ann Rheum Dis*. Published Online First: 6 Aug 2013. doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2013-203743



EULAR recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis with synthetic and biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs: 2013 update

Josef S Smolen, Robert Landewé, Ferdinand C Breedveld, Maya Buch, Gerd Burmester, Maxime Dougados, Paul Emery, Cécile Gaujoux-Viala, Laure Gossec, Jackie Nam, Sofia Ramiro, Kevin Winthrop, Maarten de Wit, Daniel Aletaha, Neil Betteridge, Johannes W J Bijlsma, Maarten Boers, Frank Buttgereit, Bernard Combe, Maurizio Cutolo, Nemanja Damjanov, Johanna M W Hazes, Marios Kouloumas, Tore K Kvien, Xavier Mariette, Karel Pavelka, Piet L C M van Riel, Andrea Rubbert-Roth, Marieke Scholte-Voshaar, David L Scott, Tuulikki Sokka-Isler, John B Wong and Désirée van der Heijde

Ann Rheum Dis 2014 73: 492-509 originally published online October 25, 2013

doi: [10.1136/annrheumdis-2013-204573](https://doi.org/10.1136/annrheumdis-2013-204573)

Updated information and services can be found at:
<http://ard.bmj.com/content/73/3/492>

These include:

Supplementary Material

Supplementary material can be found at:
<http://ard.bmj.com/content/suppl/2013/10/23/annrheumdis-2013-204573.DC1.html>
<http://ard.bmj.com/content/suppl/2014/04/04/annrheumdis-2013-204573.DC2.html>

References

This article cites 152 articles, 74 of which you can access for free at:
<http://ard.bmj.com/content/73/3/492#BIBL>

Open Access

This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 3.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

Email alerting service

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections

Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

To request permissions go to:

<http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions>

To order reprints go to:

<http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform>

To subscribe to BMJ go to:

<http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/>

[ARD Lay summaries](#) (46)
[Open access](#) (515)
[Press releases](#) (28)
[Biological agents](#) (508)
[Drugs: musculoskeletal and joint diseases](#) (657)
[Connective tissue disease](#) (4001)
[Degenerative joint disease](#) (4363)
[Immunology \(including allergy\)](#) (4810)
[Musculoskeletal syndromes](#) (4663)
[Rheumatoid arthritis](#) (3055)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
<http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions>

To order reprints go to:
<http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform>

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
<http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/>