Predictors of poor response to methotrexate in polyarticular-course juvenile idiopathic arthritis: analysis of the PRINTO methotrexate trial


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Predictors of poor response to methotrexate in polyarticular-course juvenile idiopathic arthritis: analysis of the PRINTO methotrexate trial

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ABSTRACT

Objectives To determine whether baseline demographic, clinical, articular and laboratory variables predict methotrexate (MTX) poor response in polyarticular-course juvenile idiopathic arthritis.

Methods Patients newly treated for 6 months with MTX enrolled in the Paediatric Rheumatology International Trials Organization (PRINTO) MTX trial. Bivariate and logistic regression analyses were used to identify baseline predictors of poor response according to the American College of Rheumatology pediatric (ACR-ped) 30 and 70 criteria.

Results In all, 405/563 (71.9%) of patients were women; median age at onset and disease duration were 4.3 and 1.4 years, respectively, with anti-nuclear antibody (ANA) detected in 259/537 (48.2%) patients. With multivariate logistic regression analysis, the most important determinants of ACR-ped 70 non-responders were: disease duration > 1.3 years (OR 1.93), ANA negativity (OR 1.77), Childhood Health Assessment Questionnaire (CHAQ) disability index > 1.125 (OR 1.65) and the presence of right and left wrist activity (OR 1.55). Predictors of ACR-ped 30 non-responders were: ANA negativity (OR 1.92), CHAQ disability index > 1.14 (OR 2.18) and a parent’s evaluation of child’s overall well-being ≤ 4.69 (OR 2.2).

Conclusion The subgroup of patients with longer disease duration, ANA negativity, higher disability and presence of wrist activity were significantly associated with a poorer response to a 6-month MTX course.

INTRODUCTION

Methotrexate (MTX) up to 15 mg/m²/week for 9–12 months is the second line agent of first choice for the treatment of children with polyarticular-course juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) who do not respond to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.1–3 About one-third of these patients do not respond or are intolerant to MTX and are, therefore, candidates for treatment with biological agents.4–7

Knowledge of predictive factors of poor drug response is of great value in clinical practice8–10 to identify patients who are likely to have progressive disease and may need aggressive treatment earlier.

The purpose of the present study, conducted by the Paediatric Rheumatology International Trials Organization (PRINTO)11 was to determine, in a post hoc trial analysis, whether baseline demographic, clinical, articular and laboratory variables can be used to predict poor response to treatment with MTX.

METHODS

Patient selection

Patients were extracted from the PRINTO database containing the results of a randomised trial aimed to evaluate the efficacy and safety profile of MTX in polyarticular-course patients with JIA12 13 (rheumatoid factor (RF) negative, psoriatic arthritis and enthesitis-related arthritis excluded) as previously described.3 A total of 563/595 (94.6%) patients with baseline and 6 months follow-up were included.

Evaluation of response to treatment

After 6 months of MTX treatment, patients were divided into responders and non-responders, according to the American College of Rheumatology pediatric (ACR-ped) 30 or 70 improvement criteria14: at least 30% or 70% (ACR-ped 30 or 70) improvement from baseline in at least three of any six JIA core set variables (doctor’s and parent’s evaluation, number of active joints and joint with limited range of motion, Childhood Health Assessment Questionnaire (CHAQ), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)) with no more than one of the remaining variables worsened by more than 30%.

Potential baseline predictors of response included demographic (gender, age at onset, at visit and disease duration), clinical (JIA subtype, uveitis, core set parameters), articular (76 individual or combined group of joints) and laboratory variables (anti-nuclear antibody (ANA) positivity according to International League of Associations for Rheumatology (ILAR) criteria, and ESR), as derived from the literature,1 3 9–15 and as detailed in tables 1 and 2.

Statistics

Descriptive statistics were reported in terms of medians with first and third quartiles for quantitative variables and in terms of absolute frequencies and percentages for qualitative variables.

In the bivariate analysis the comparison of quantitative variables between two groups of patients
Table 1  Demographic and clinical characteristics of the study patients at baseline; patients are divided into responders and non-responders based on the American College of Rheumatology pediatric (ACR-ped) 30 and 70 dichotomous level of response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>ACR-ped 30 responders (430 (76.4%))</th>
<th>ACR-ped 30 non-responders (133 (23.6%))</th>
<th>ACR-ped 70 responders (225 (40%))</th>
<th>ACR-ped 70 non-responders (338 (60%))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demographics, N (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>309 (71.9%)</td>
<td>96 (72.2%)</td>
<td>162 (72.0%)</td>
<td>243 (71.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 4 years</td>
<td>104 (24.2%)</td>
<td>25 (18.8%)</td>
<td>58 (25.8%)</td>
<td>71 (21.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 4 and ≤ 8 years</td>
<td>116 (27.0%)</td>
<td>44 (33.0%)</td>
<td>66 (29.3%)</td>
<td>94 (27.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 8 and ≤ 12 years</td>
<td>129 (30.0%)</td>
<td>32 (24.1%)</td>
<td>58 (25.9%)</td>
<td>103 (30.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 12 years</td>
<td>81 (18.8%)</td>
<td>22 (16.5%)</td>
<td>43 (19.1%)</td>
<td>70 (20.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIA subtypes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyarthritis RF negative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended oligoarthritis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systemic onset arthritis with polynarthritis course</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristic</td>
<td>ACR-ped 30 responders (430 (76.4%))</td>
<td>ACR-ped 30 non-responders (133 (23.6%))</td>
<td>ACR-ped 70 responders (225 (40%))</td>
<td>ACR-ped 70 non-responders (338 (60%))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographics, N (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>214/409 (52.3%)**</td>
<td>45/128 (35.2%)</td>
<td>122/209 (58.4%)**</td>
<td>137/328 (41.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>195/409 (47.7%)</td>
<td>83/128 (64.8%)</td>
<td>87/209 (41.6%)</td>
<td>191/328 (58.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSAIDs</td>
<td>350 (81.4%)</td>
<td>108 (81.2%)</td>
<td>177 (78.7%)</td>
<td>261 (83.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids</td>
<td>108 (25.1%)</td>
<td>44 (33.1%)</td>
<td>61 (27.1%)</td>
<td>91 (26.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTX oral</td>
<td>330/428 (77.1%)</td>
<td>107 (80.5%)</td>
<td>168/224 (75%)</td>
<td>269/337 (79.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTX dose, mg/m²/week (N=557)</td>
<td>10 (9.1–11.1)</td>
<td>10 (9.1–11.4)</td>
<td>10 (9.1–11.3)</td>
<td>10 (9.1–11.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at onset, years</td>
<td>4.4 (1.9–8.4)</td>
<td>4.4 (2.2–8.4)</td>
<td>4.4 (1.9–8.5)</td>
<td>4.3 (2.1–8.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at visit, years</td>
<td>7.8 (4.3–11.2)</td>
<td>7.5 (4.7–11.8)</td>
<td>7.3 (3.7–11.3)</td>
<td>8.1 (4.6–11.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease duration, years</td>
<td>1.3 (0.6–3.5)</td>
<td>1.7 (0.8–3.7)</td>
<td>1.0 (0.6–2.4)**</td>
<td>1.7 (0.8–3.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESR (N=556)</td>
<td>40 (22–66)**</td>
<td>37.5 (20–57.5)</td>
<td>44 (26–65)**</td>
<td>36 (20–59)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Data are N (%) or median (first to third quartile). The denominator is indicated in the table header unless otherwise stated (eg, ANA or CHQ). Comparisons of frequencies was by χ² test, comparison of quantitative variables was by Mann–Whitney U test. *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001.

ANA, anti-nuclear antibody; CHAQ, Childhood Health Assessment Questionnaire; CHQ, Child Health Questionnaire; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; JIA, juvenile idiopathic arthritis; MTX, methotrexate; NSAID, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug; PIs, physical summary; Pss, psychosocial summary; RF, rheumatoid factor.

Table 2  Articular parameters of the study patients at baseline; patients are divided into responders and non-responders based on the American College of Rheumatology pediatric (ACR-ped) 30 and 70 criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>ACR-ped 30 responders (430 (76.4%))</th>
<th>ACR-ped 30 non-responders (133 (23.6%))</th>
<th>ACR-ped 70 responders (225 (40%))</th>
<th>ACR-ped 70 non-responders (338 (60%))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of active joints</td>
<td>9 (6–15)</td>
<td>10 (6–19)</td>
<td>8 (6–13)*</td>
<td>10 (6–18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of joints with pain</td>
<td>7 (4–13)</td>
<td>8 (4–15)</td>
<td>7 (4–12)</td>
<td>8 (4–15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of swollen joints</td>
<td>7 (4–13)</td>
<td>7 (4–14)</td>
<td>6 (4–11)*</td>
<td>7 (4–14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of joints with limited range of motion</td>
<td>8 (5–13)</td>
<td>7 (4–14)</td>
<td>7 (5–11)</td>
<td>8 (4–15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific joint involvement†</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrist: right and left activity</td>
<td>211 (49.1%)</td>
<td>77 (57.9%)</td>
<td>95 (42.2%)**</td>
<td>193 (57.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCP 1: right and left activity</td>
<td>283 (65.8%)</td>
<td>95 (71.4%)</td>
<td>138 (61.3%)*</td>
<td>240 (71%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCP 1: ≥ 1 active</td>
<td>52 (12.5%)</td>
<td>27 (20.3%)</td>
<td>19 (8.4%)**</td>
<td>60 (17.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCP 2: ≥ 1 active</td>
<td>98 (22.8%)</td>
<td>35 (26.3%)</td>
<td>41 (18.2%)*</td>
<td>92 (27.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCP 2: ≥ 2 active</td>
<td>156 (36.3%)</td>
<td>57 (42.9%)</td>
<td>69 (30.7%)*</td>
<td>144 (42.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCP 3: ≥ 1 active</td>
<td>141 (32.8%)</td>
<td>46 (34.8%)</td>
<td>60 (26.7%)*</td>
<td>127 (37.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIP 1: right and left activity</td>
<td>59 (13.7%)</td>
<td>32 (24.1%)</td>
<td>30 (13.3%)</td>
<td>61 (18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIP 2: right and left activity</td>
<td>111 (25.8%)</td>
<td>48 (36.1%)</td>
<td>52 (23.1%)*</td>
<td>107 (31.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knee: ≥ 1 active</td>
<td>351 (81.6%)*</td>
<td>98 (73.7%)</td>
<td>189 (84.8%)*</td>
<td>260 (76.9%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are N (%) or median (first to third quartile). The denominator is indicated in the table header. Comparisons of frequencies was by χ² test, comparison of quantitative variables was by Mann–Whitney U test. *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001.
†For joint involvement only statistically significant associations are reported.
MCP, metacarpophalangeal; PIP, proximal interphalangeal.
(ACR-ped 30 or 70 responders versus non-responders) was made by the Student’s t test or by the Mann–Whitney U test as appropriate, and the comparison of frequencies by the χ² test.

A logistic regression analysis was then performed to evaluate the role of baseline variables with ACR-ped 30 or 70 non-responders to MTX. Statistically significant variable (p value<0.05), in the bivariate analysis, were entered into the model. ORs, 95% CIs and the likelihood ratio test were reported.

The programs Statistica 6 (StatSoft, Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA) and Stata 7 (Stata, College Station, Texas, USA) were used.

RESULTS

Of the 563/595 patients (94.6%) available for this analysis, 405 (71.9%) were women. Their median age (first to third quartiles) at onset was 4.3 (1.9–3.4) years, age at study entry 7.7 (4.3–11.4) and disease duration 1.4 (0.7–3.6). The JIA category was polyarticular RF negative in 306 (54.3%), extended oligoarticular in 176 (31.3%) and systemic with polyarticular course in 81 (14.4%) patients. ANA were detected in 259/537 (48.2%) patients, and a history of chronic uveitis was present in 74/546 (13.6%) of patients. At baseline, patients had a median of 9 active joints (6–16), a doctor evaluation of disease activity of 5.1 (3.7–6.6), ESR of 40 mm/1 h (21–62), a parent evaluation of child’s overall well-being of 4.4 (2.2–6.3), a CHAQ disability index of 1.25 (0.63–1.75) and a Child Health Questionnaire (CHQ) physical well-being of 40.4 (30.5–46.9).

Bivariate analysis

Tables 1 and 2 show the demographic, laboratory, clinical and articular parameters of the patients at study entry divided into ACR-ped 30 and 70 responders and non-responders.

Among the disease characteristics reported in table 1, poor response to MTX according to ACR-ped 30 or 70 criteria was associated with ANA negativity (p<0.001). In addition, poor response according to ACR-ped 70 criteria was associated with longer median disease duration, lower values of ESR and a higher CHAQ level of disability, while a lower parent’s evaluation of child’s overall well-being was associated with poor response only according to ACR-ped 30 criteria.

As shown in table 2, when we considered specific patterns of joint involvement, poor response to MTX according to the ACR-ped 70 criteria was associated with the presence of right and left wrist metacarpophalangeal (MCP) 1 activity (p<0.01), ≥1 wrist, MCP 1-2-3, right and left proximal interphalangeal (PIP)s 2, ≥1 knee (all p<0.05). Similar results were obtained for ACR-ped 30 responders.

Multivariate analysis

All variables that were significantly associated with ACR-ped 30 or 70 poor response were entered into the multivariate logistic regression analysis (table 3). The baseline determinants for poor MTX response according to the ACR-ped 70 criteria were longer disease duration (>1.3 years; OR=1.93), negative ANA (OR=1.77), CHAQ disability index >1.125 (OR=1.65) and the presence of right and left wrist activity (OR=0.65) (eg, patients with both active wrists responded to a lower extent to MTX).

Predictors for poor response according to the ACR-ped 30 criteria were similarly ANA negativity, CHAQ disability and, in addition, the parent’s evaluation of overall child well-being.

DISCUSSION

In the present study, we have sought for predictors of poor response to a 6-month MTX course in the context of the PRINTO trial.2 It has been argued that only an improvement in disease activity measures above an ACR-ped 70 threshold reflects a major clinical response to treatment29 and predicts a more favourable long-term disease outcome in patients with polyarticular-course JIA15.

Although it is commonly believed that drug treatments may be more effective if administered early in the course of rheumatoid arthritis28 or JIA,16 little evidence-based data exist to support this view. In our study a longer disease duration (>1.3 years) at baseline was the strongest predictor of poorer therapeutic response, suggesting that precocious introduction of second-line medications, in patients who deserve such treatment, increases the likelihood of response.

Previous reports of factors associated with MTX efficacy have provided conflicting results. Halle and Prieur17 observed that patients who were ANA positive or with polyarticular onset and course were more sensitive to MTX than those with the systemic subtype. Woo et al20 found that MTX was an effective treatment for extended oligoarticular and systemic JIA in a crossover trial. However, Giannini et al60 reported an equal response rate among JIA onset subtypes. We previously found that the extended oligoarticular subtype was the best predictor for short-term clinical response to MTX.9 In the present study the frequency of ILAR categories of JIA was comparable between responders and non-responders. However, ANA negativity was found to be strongly associated with a poorer response to MTX in multivariate analysis, in keeping with previous observation that ANA-positive patients with JIA represent a homogeneous subtype16 associated with lower disability in children with ≥5 years of disease duration.19 20

The finding that a higher level of disability (CHAQ>1.125) at baseline was associated with a greater likelihood of poorer response to MTX is in line with the common view that patients with greater functional impairment/damage are less likely to respond to drug treatments. Patients with JIA with marked functional impairment have been found to have a greater risk of developing long-term physical disability21 and poorer Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQOL).22 These findings suggest that early development of functional impairment represents an indication to the start of a more aggressive treatment with biological agents.

Arthritis in both wrists was the best predictor of MTX poor response, with patients who lacked such involvement being more likely to benefit from MTX treatment. It has been suggested that
patients with JIA with polyarthritis and wrist disease are at high risk of experiencing radiographic progression,23 24 a more severe course of arthritis,9 25 a poorer functional outcome26 or a lesser likelihood of short-term therapeutic response.18 Altogether, these observations emphasise the importance of considering the presence of wrist disease as a marker of poor prognosis in children with JIA.

Limitations of the current work include that the pattern of joint involvement and the observed response rate in JIA cannot be directly compared to adult rheumatoid arthritis due to known heterogeneity of JIA in <5% of the children with RF positivity.27 Additionally, baseline predictors for a 6-month course of MTX may be different than predictors for a 12-month course of MTX.

In conclusion, we have found that longer disease duration, ANA negativity, a higher level of disability and presence of wrist activity at baseline were significantly associated with a greater likelihood of ACR-ped 70 non-response to a 6-month course of MTX, suggesting that MTX may be distinctly less effective in this subgroup of patients. The presence of these baseline determinants may help doctors to identify patients who might benefit from an earlier treatment with biological drugs.

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Competing interests GC is currently a full-time employee of Pfizer.

Ethics approval This study was conducted with the approval of the ethics committees of all participating institutions.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Patient consent Not obtained.

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REFERENCES
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