

What's New in Rheumatology for the Generalist

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- Clinical focus: Vasculitis
- Research focus: Medical Education



DISCLOSURES

None



OBJECTIVES

- Review and apply recent advances in rheumatology to the evaluation and treatment of patients with
 - Polymyalgia Rheumatica
 - SLE
 - Osteoarthritis
 - Obesity and consideration of GLP-1 use



Case 1

- 60 year old woman with a history of hypertension presents with rapid onset of bilateral shoulder pain x 2 weeks. 2 hrs of AM stiffness
- Exam with limitation of abduction to 70 degrees b/l active and passive
- Xrays with bilateral glenohumeral joint arthritis
- ESR 40 (ULN 30) and CRP 15 (ULN 10)

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Rotator cuff syndrome
- b. Polymyalgia rheumatica
- c. Osteoarthritis
- d. Adhesive capsulitis



PMR classification criteria

Age at onset ≥ 50 years (required)

Bilateral shoulder aching (required)

Abnormal CRP and/or ESR (required)

Morning stiffness duration > 45 min (2 points)

Hip pain or limited range of motion (1 point)

Absence of RF or ACPA (2 points)

Absence of other joint involvement (1 point)

Required for classification: score of 4 or more



Case 1 (con't)

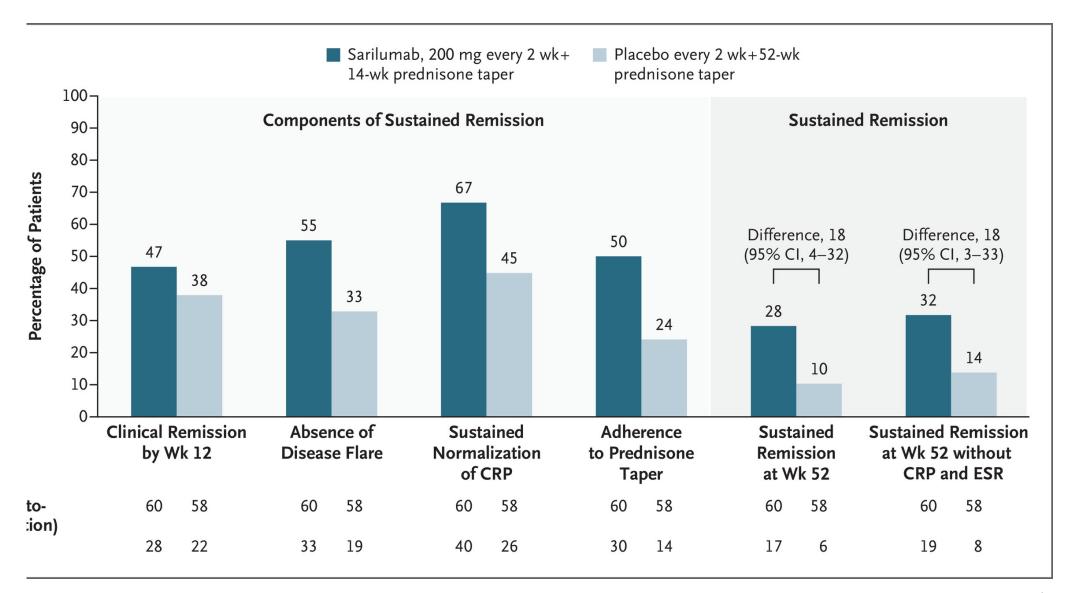
- Started on prednisone 15mg with complete resolution of symptoms and normalization of inflammatory markers
- Return of shoulder pain at 10mg with rising ESR/CRP
- 5lb weight gain, insomnia, mood symptoms

What should you do next? (choose multiple)

- a. Increase prednisone to 12.5mg
- b. Start sarilumab
- c. Start methotrexate
- d. Start naproxen



Sarilumab for Relapse of Polymyalgia Rheumatica during Glucocorticoid Taper





Case 2

- 25F with no PMH presents with
 - Joint pain in the wrists, MCPs, PIPs with 45 min of AM stiffness x 3 mos
 - Intermittent oral ulcers x 1 year
 - Exam with tenderness but no synovitis
 - Labs with ANA 1:320, nl CBC, inflammatory markers, +RF, -anti-CCP
 - C3/C4, DsDNA, Smith, Ro/La, RNP negative

What should you do next?

- a. Diagnose SLE and start hydroxychloroquine
- b. Diagnose RA and start methotrexate
- c. Check urinalysis
- d. Start naproxen and observe



ANA utility

Rheumatologic disease

Inflammatory arthritis

No role

Connective tissue disease

- SLE ~100%
- Scleroderma 90%
- MCTD > 95%
- Sjogren's 50-70%
- Myositis ~50

Vasculitis

No role

ANA titer

1:40 - negative

1:80 - 1:160 - low

1:320-1:640 – moderate

1:280 and above - high



Inflammatory arthritis test characteristics

- A. RF 50-60% sensitive, 70% specific
- B. CCP 50-60% sensitive, 95% specific
- C. ESR/CRP normal in ~1/3 of patients



2019 SLE classification criteria

Clinical domains and criteria	Weight	Immunology domains and criteria	Weight	
Constitutional		Antiphospholipid antibodies		
Fever	2	Anti-cardiolipin antibodies OR		
Hematologic		Anti-β2GP1 antibodies OR		
Leukopenia	3	Lupus anticoagulant	2	
Thrombocytopenia	4	Complement proteins		
Autoimmune hemolysis	4	Low C3 OR low C4	3	
Neuropsychiatric		Low C3 AND low C4	4	
Delirium	2	SLE-specific antibodies		
Psychosis	3	Anti-dsDNA antibody* OR		
Seizure	5	Anti-Smith antibody	6	
Mucocutaneous				
Non-scarring alopecia	2			
Oral ulcers	2			
Subacute cutaneous OR discoid lupus	4			
Acute cutaneous lupus	6			
Serosal				
Pleural or pericardial effusion	5			
Acute pericarditis	6			
Musculoskeletal				
Joint involvement	6			
Renal				
Proteinuria >0.5g/24h	4			
Renal biopsy Class II or V lupus nephritis	8			
Renal biopsy Class III or IV lupus nephritis	10			
	Total sco	re:		
	1			



Case 2 (con't)

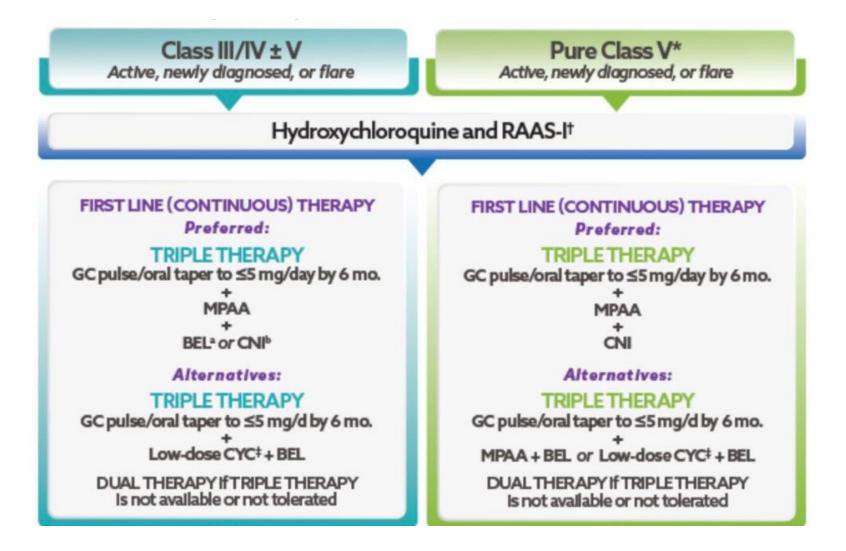
- Urinalysis reveals 4g proteinuria, 50-100 RBCs and RBC casts
- Biopsy reveals class IV lupus nephritis

What is the most appropriate treatment?

- a. Prednisone
- b. Prednisone and mycophenolate
- c. Prednisone and mycophenolate and belimumab
- d. Prednisone and mycophenolate and voclosporin

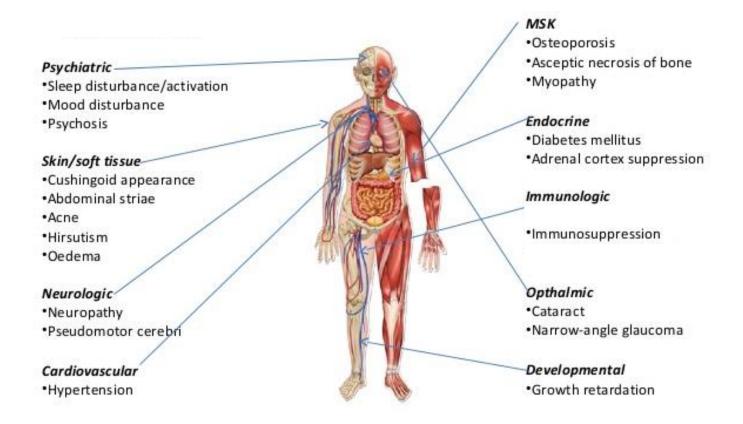


2024 ACR Lupus Nephritis Treatment Guideline





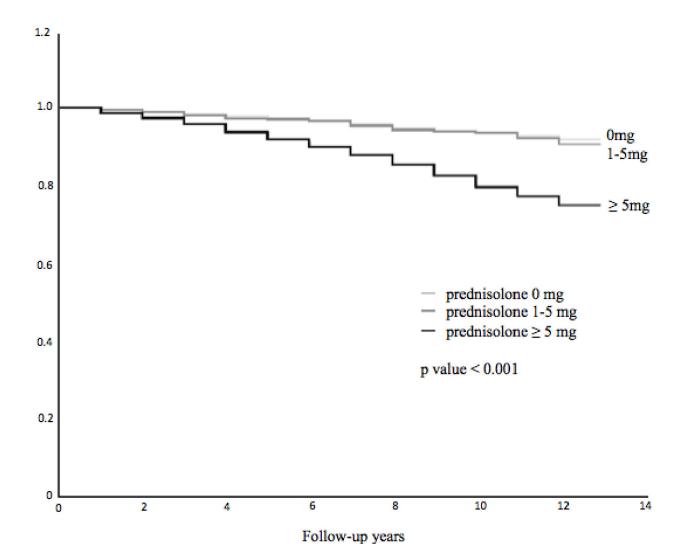
A tale of two patients







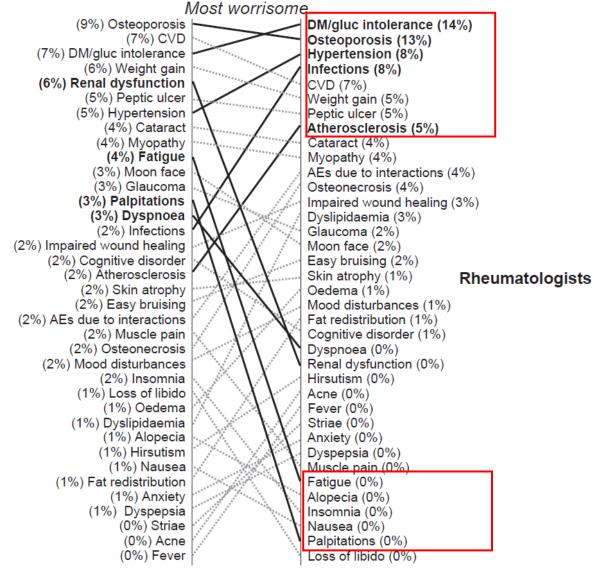
Time and dose-dependent effect of systemic glucocorticoids on major adverse cardiovascular event in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: a population-based study





Patient vs physician perspectives

Patients





Case 3

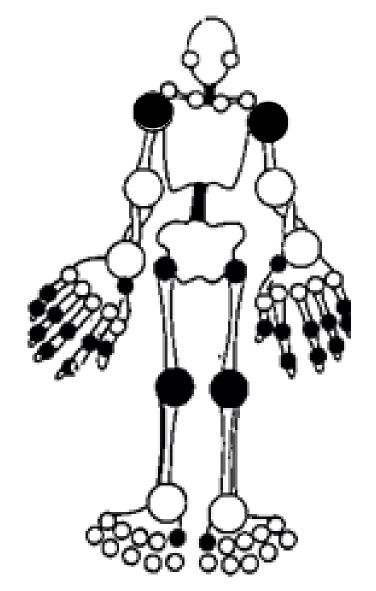
- 42 year old woman with hypothyroidism and obesity presents with pain and stiffness in the PIPs and DIPs b/l x 6 mos
- Exam with pain and mild swelling of multiple PIPs and DIPs
- Inflammatory markers are normal
- Xrays unremarkable

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Osteoarthritis
- b. Rheumatoid arthritis
- c. Psoriatic arthritis
- d. Reactive arthritis



Osteoarthritis joint distribution





Case 3 (con't)

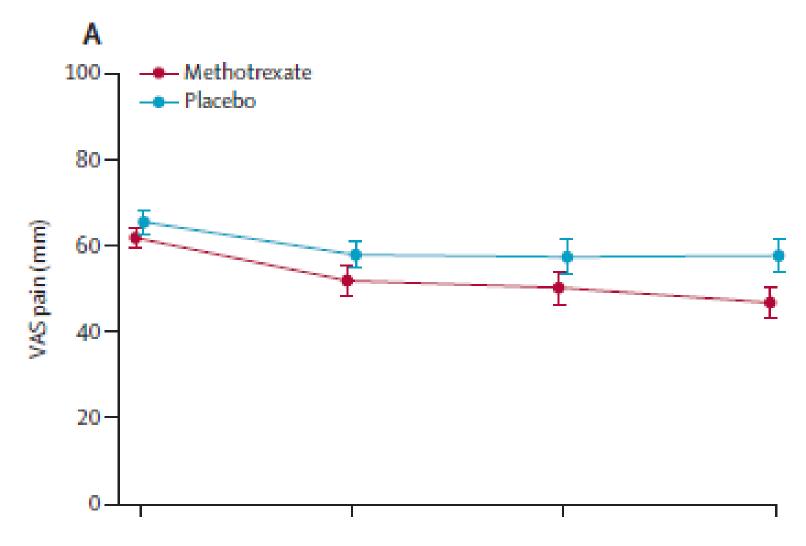
- PT, Topical NSAIDs, Tylenol and systemic NSAIDs without improvement
- Onset of bilateral knee pain x 1 year
- Plain films with moderate b/l knee osteoarthritis

What is the next best step?

- a. Refer for initiation of methotrexate
- b. Start GLP-1 agonist
- c. Start duloxetine
- d. Start tramadol



Methotrexate for inflammatory hand OA



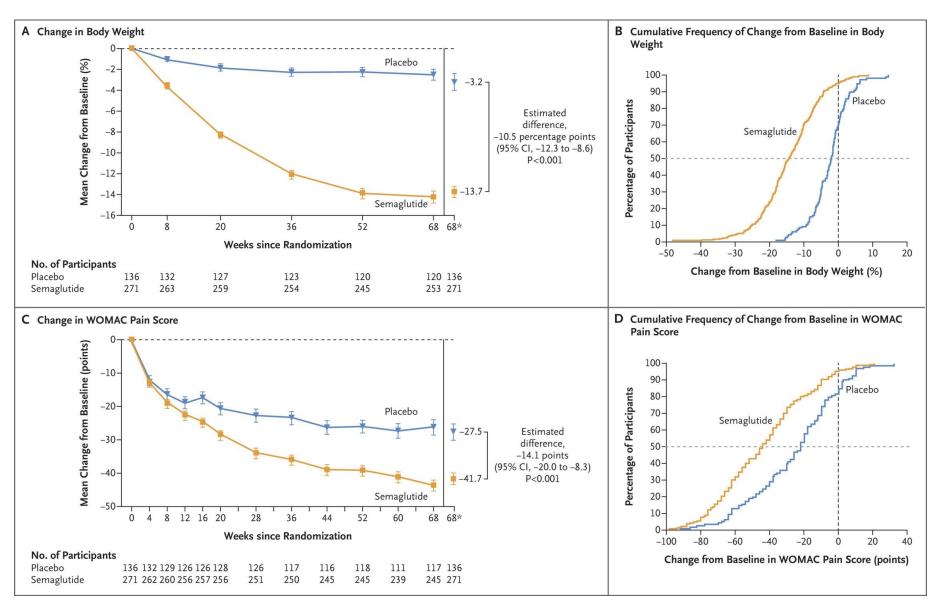


Clinical trials in osteoarthritis

- Hydroxychloroquine
- Colchicine
- TNF inhibitors
- Nerve growth factor inhibitors
- Bisphosphonates
- Matrix metalloproteinases
- Senolytic agents
- Sprifermin
- Gene therapy
- Mesenchymal stem cells
- IL-1 inhibitors
- IL-17 inhibitors

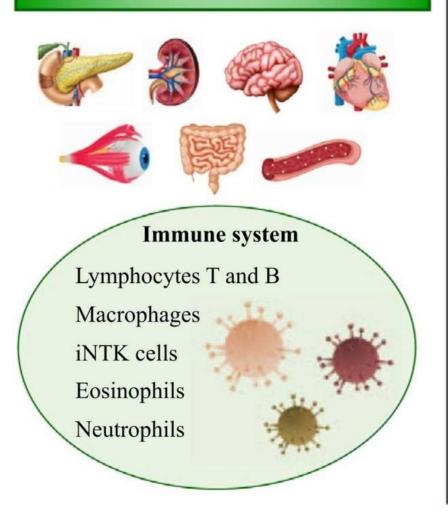


Once-Weekly Semaglutide in Persons with Obesity and Knee Osteoarthritis

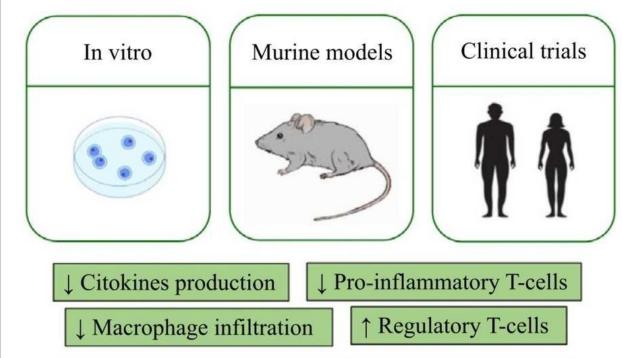




Glucagon Like Peptide-1 Receptor Expression



Glucagon Like Peptide-1 Receptor Agonists Actions



Conclusion: Glucagon Like Peptide-1 Receptor Agonists demonstrated to exert anti-inflammatory and immunological proprieties in different experimental models



GLP1 treatment in SLE

Outcomes	Events, n		Follow-up Time, years		Incidence Rate (per 1000 person years)		Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
	DPP4i	GLP-1RA	DPP4i	GLP-1RA	DPP4i	GLP-1RA	
Per-Protocol							
Cardiovascular outcomes							
MACE	23	18	1.0	1.2	193.0	122.2	0.64 (0.41-0.98)
Myocardial infarction	5	2	1.2	1.4	32.7	11.0	0.34 (0.10-1.09)
Stroke	4	2	1.2	1.4	25.3	14.7	0.58 (0.18-1.85)
Heart Failure	16	15	1.1	1.2	124.9	98.5	0.78 (0.48-1.28)
VTE	5	4	1.2	1.3	38.3	24.9	0.62 (0.25-1.56)
Kidney outcome							
eGFR decline by ≥30% or new ESKD	35	28	0.9	1.1	325.2	213.3	0.70 (0.49-1.00)
All-cause death	5	3	1.2	1.4	36.5	16.2	0.46 (0.16-1.37)
Control outcome							
Genital Infection	8	9	1.1	1.3	62.9	56.6	0.90 (0.48-1.68)

MACE, major adverse cardiac events; VTE, venous thromboembolism; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; ESKD, end-stage kidney disease. MACE outcome includes combined myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke, or heart failure hospitalization. Heart failure outcome includes heart failure hospitalization.



KEY TAKE HOME POINTS

- Steroid sparing options in PMR are increasing
- SLE treatment is evolving towards lower use of GCs and increasing use of combination non-glucocorticoid immunosuppression
- Osteoarthritis treatment options remain limited with traditional options including weight loss and physical therapy remaining the cornerstone of management
- GLP1 agonists may have a significant role in the management of rheumatic diseases and their complications



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