

# HEY!

## WANNA COME PLAY IN THE SNOW WITH US?



VAIL



BEAVER CREEK



BRECKENRIDGE



KEYSTONE



HEAVENLY



NORTHSTAR



KIRKWOOD

# Acute Emergencies and Diagnostic problems in Rheumatology

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# Acute Rheumatology.

- The Acute Hot joint
- Inflammatory back pain..
- Systemic lupus erythematosus(SLE)
- Inflammatory muscle problems

## **Auto antibodies in connective tissue disease**

- When should we measure autoantibodies?

# The Acute Hot joint !







## Investigations that may help?

History and examination - Pyrexia, Rigors.

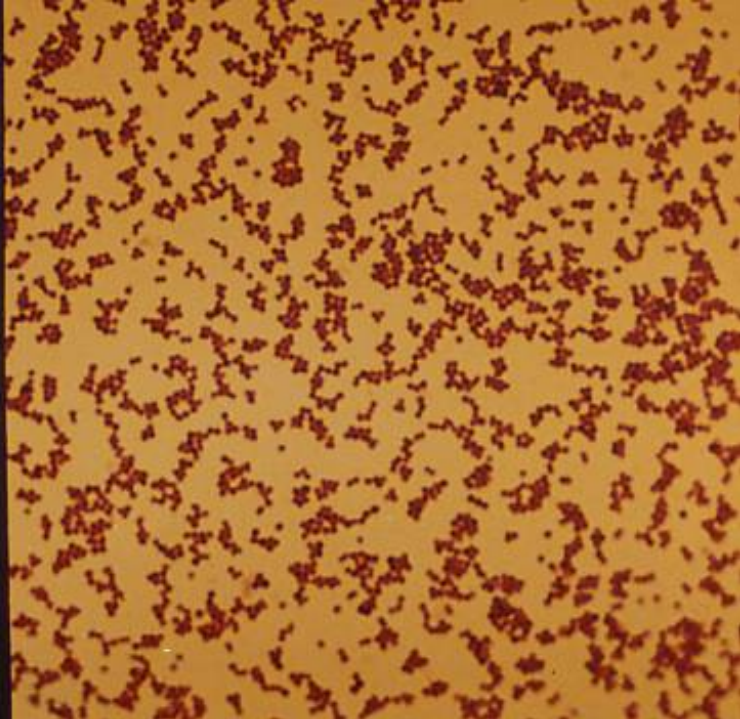
### **Blood tests**

- Acute phase proteins-CRP/ ESR.
  - Raised White cell count
  - Serum uric acid
  - Blood cultures
- 
- Xrays ./ Ultrasound/ MRI.
  - Aspiration of joint

Should we aspirate this?







# What is the differential Diagnosis?

## **Acute crystal arthritis**

- Urate crystals- gout
- Calcium pyrophosphate
  - Pseudo gout
- Hydroxyapatite
  - Milwaukee shoulder

## **Septic arthritis**

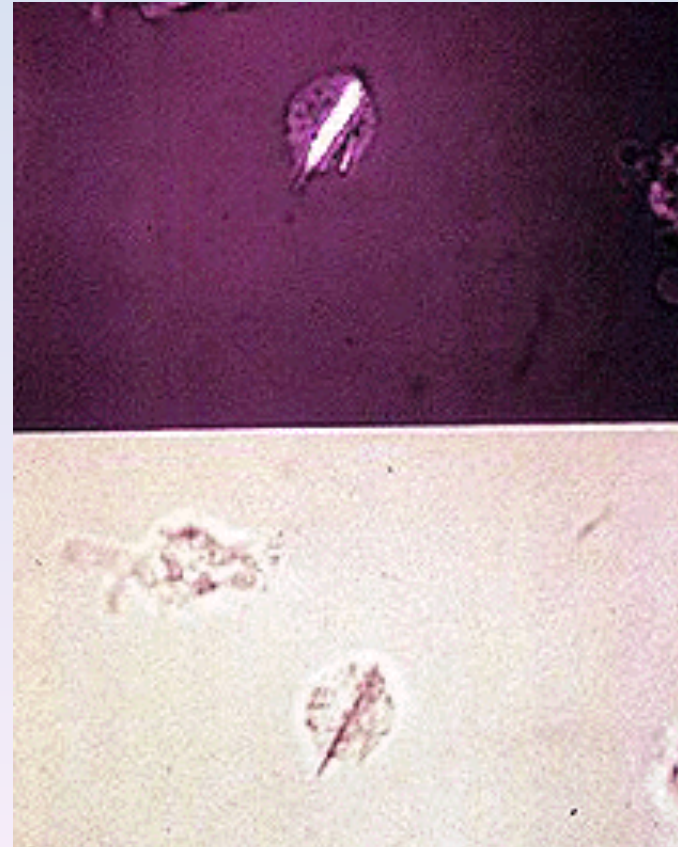
## **Osteomyelitis**

## **New presentation of inflammatory arthritis**



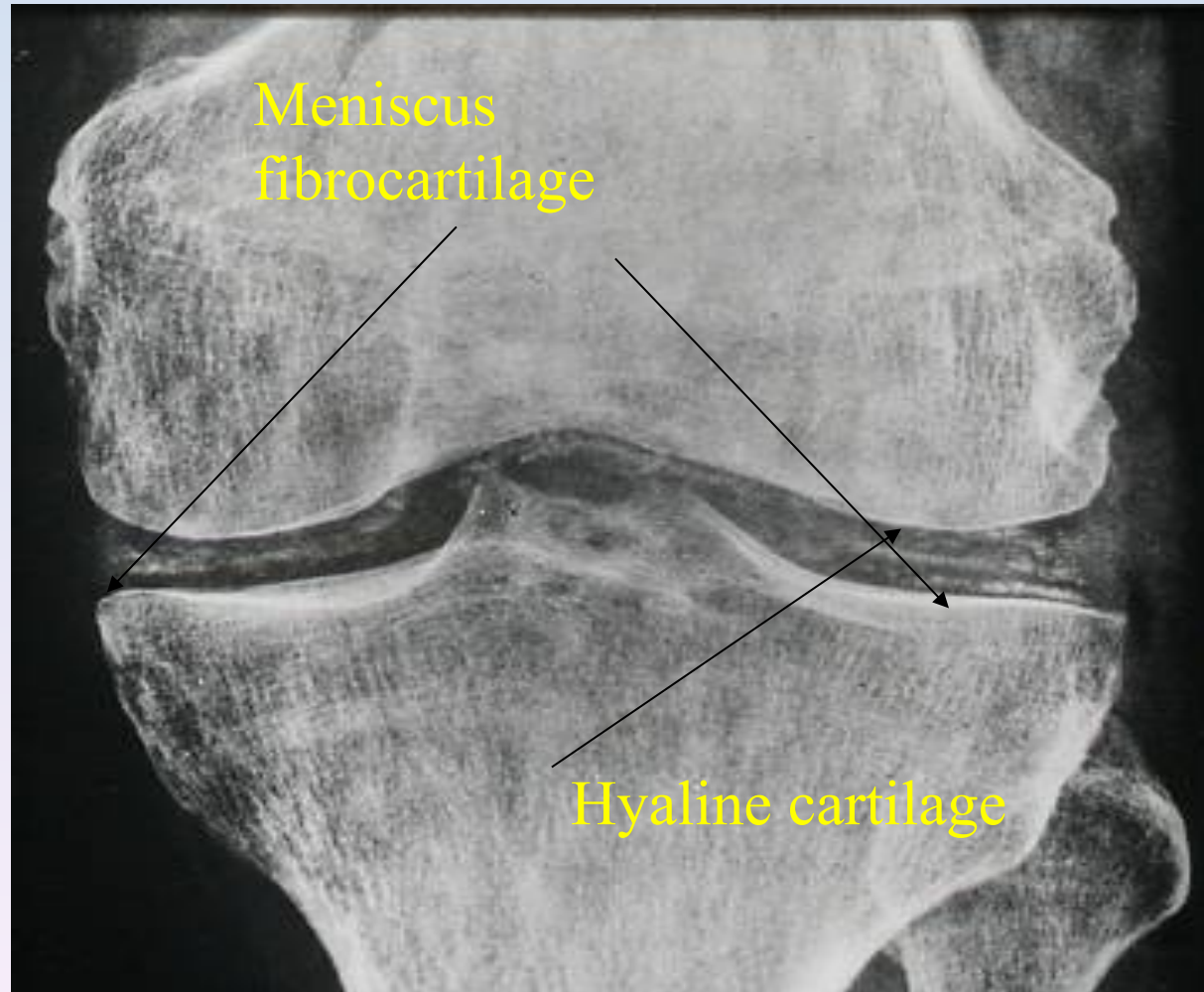
# How should it be diagnosed?

- Do we need this?
- Do you know where to send it?



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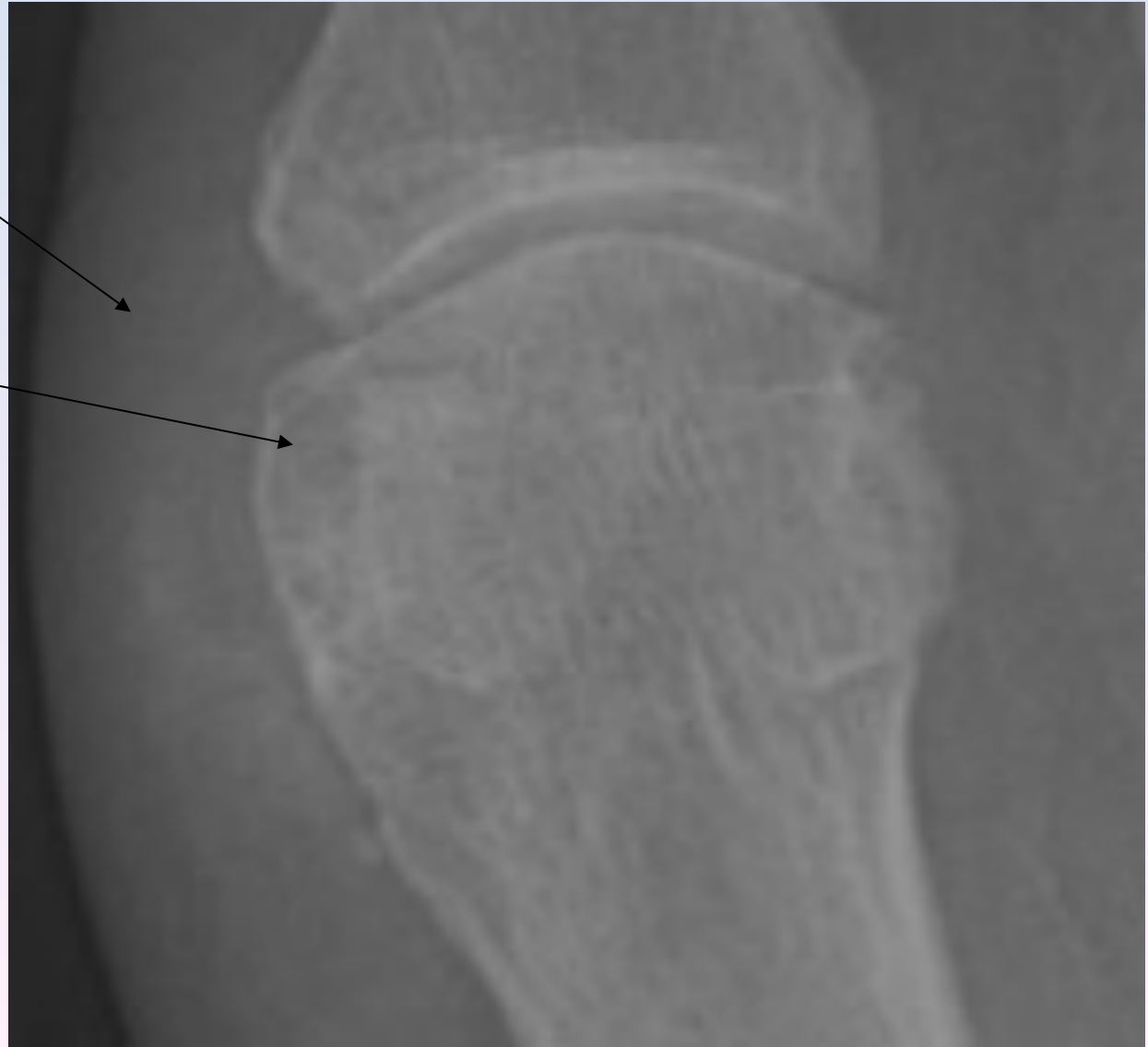
# Calcium pyrophosphate arthropathy



**CALCIFIED HYALINE AND FIBROCARILAGE WITH LINEAR AND SPOTTY APPEARANCES AND WELL-PRESERVED JOINT SPACE**

# The Xray evidence of Gout

- Soft tissue calcification
- Subarticular erosion



## Blood tests often don't help!

- Patient may be pyrexial, and unwell
- Raised CRP, raised ESR
- Raised WCC
- Serum urate may be normal during an acute attack of gout
- Important are Xrays, and aspiration
- Treat as septic arthritis just in case

# Challenges with the Acute Hot Joint

- Missing the acute septic arthritis
- Missing the osteomyelitis.
- Crystals not obtained from the joint.

If in doubt treat it as Septic arthritis until you have the aspiration back as clear

# Challenges with the Acute Hot Joint

Diagnosis

??





# Back Pain?



Have you got... The **S** factor?

**S**pinal pain & stiffness  
in a young adult

Spinal pain & stiffness lasting more than 3 months in a young adult could be inflammatory if you tick 4 out of 5 boxes:

- It started before the age of 40
- It started slowly: it did not come on suddenly
- You have noticed improvement with exercise
- There is no improvement with rest
- You experience pain at night (with improvement on getting up)

endorsed by

PCR  
PRIMAID COLLEGE  
RHEUMATOLOGISTS SOCIETY

RC  
GP

Royal College of  
General Practitioners

**This could be inflammatory arthritis**

See your doctor now!

Delay can cause long term disability

For further information see [www.arthritisresearchuk.org](http://www.arthritisresearchuk.org)

**Arthritis  
Research UK**

Providing answers today and tomorrow  
With recognition and special thanks to the  
Arthritis Research Fund Project Group



# Inflammatory back pain

**Back pain of more than 3 months duration is inflammatory if:**

- Age at onset less than 40 years
- Insidious onset
- Improvement with exercise
- No improvement with rest
- Pain at night (with improvement on getting up)

*The criteria are fulfilled if at least 4 of 5 parameters are present.*

**ASAS criteria SieperJ et al AnnRheum Dis  
2009; 68:784-8**

# MRIs in Sacroiliitis.



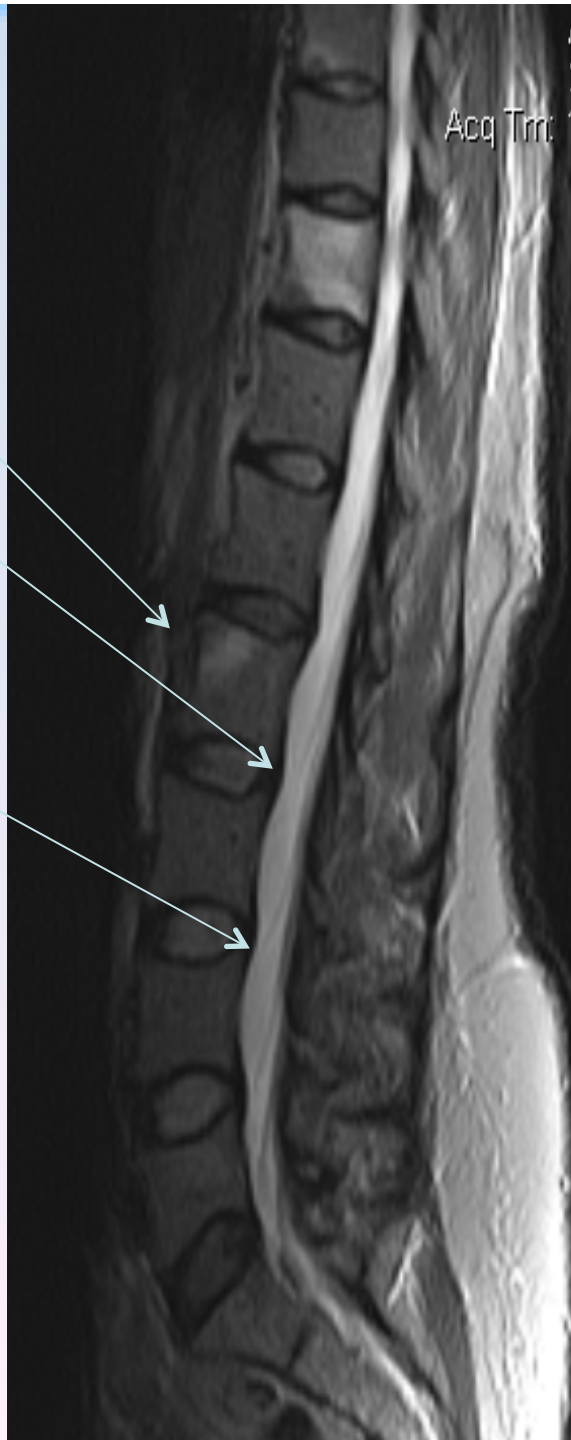
Erosions and inflammation.

MRI/Xray

Romanus lesions

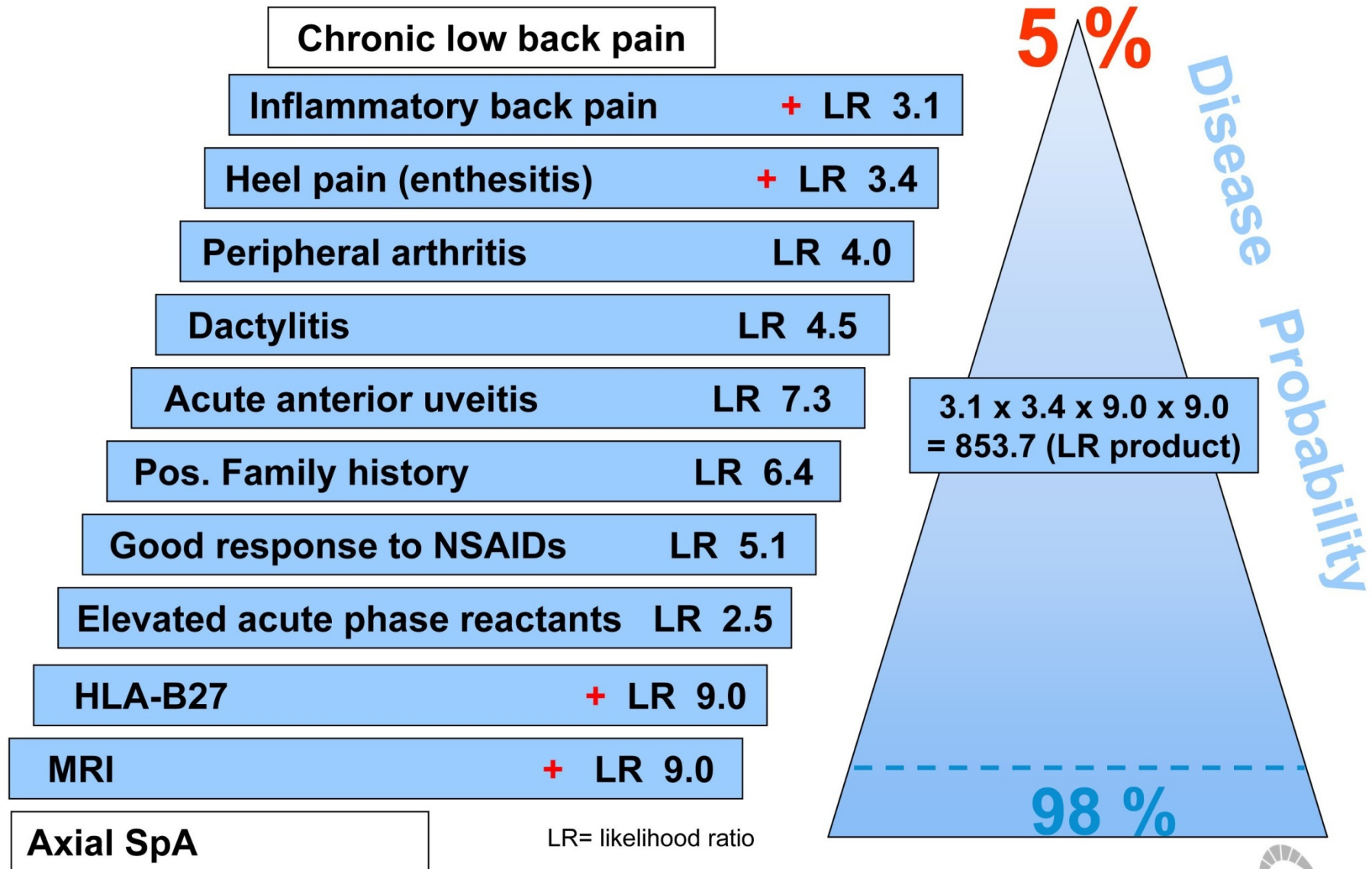
Syndesmophytes

Ankylosis.



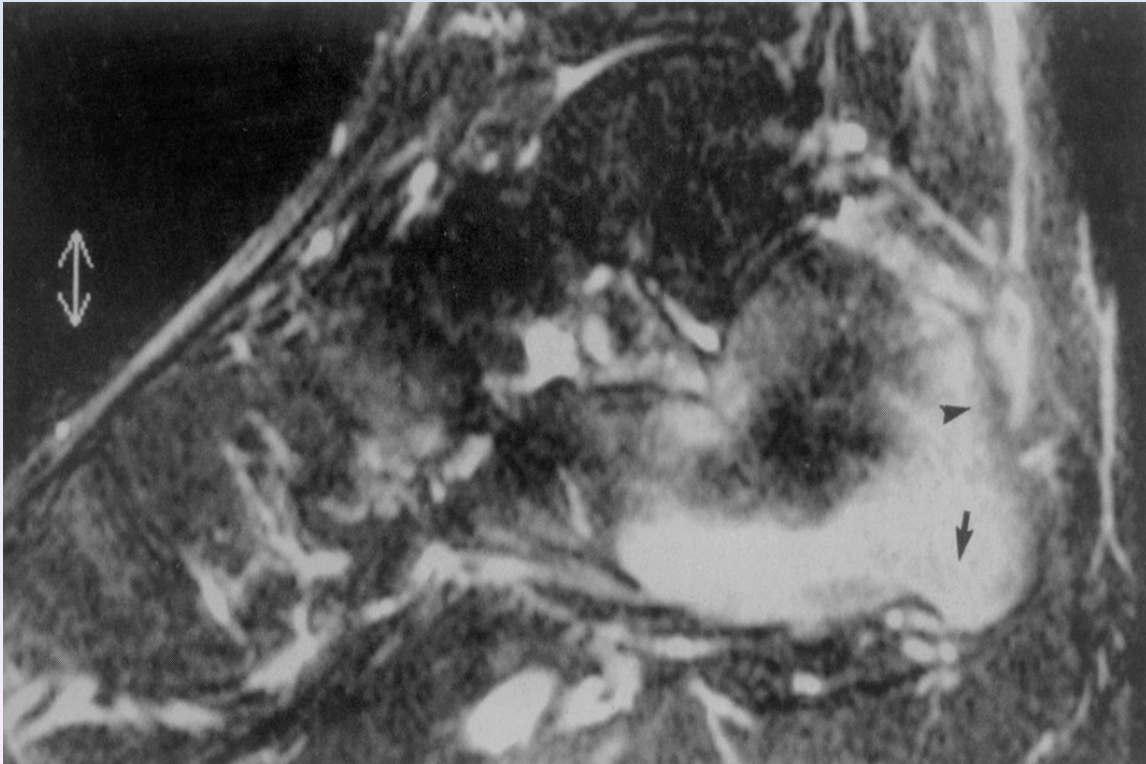
and 50% of people with AS have  
other associated problems.....

# Diagnostic Pyramide for Axial Spondyloarthritis





# Enthesopathy of the heel and tendo achilles.



Marrow oedema and inflammation



## Inflammatory arthritis of the hip visible on MRI

4340672807

23/07/1985

Seq: \*tir2d1\_21

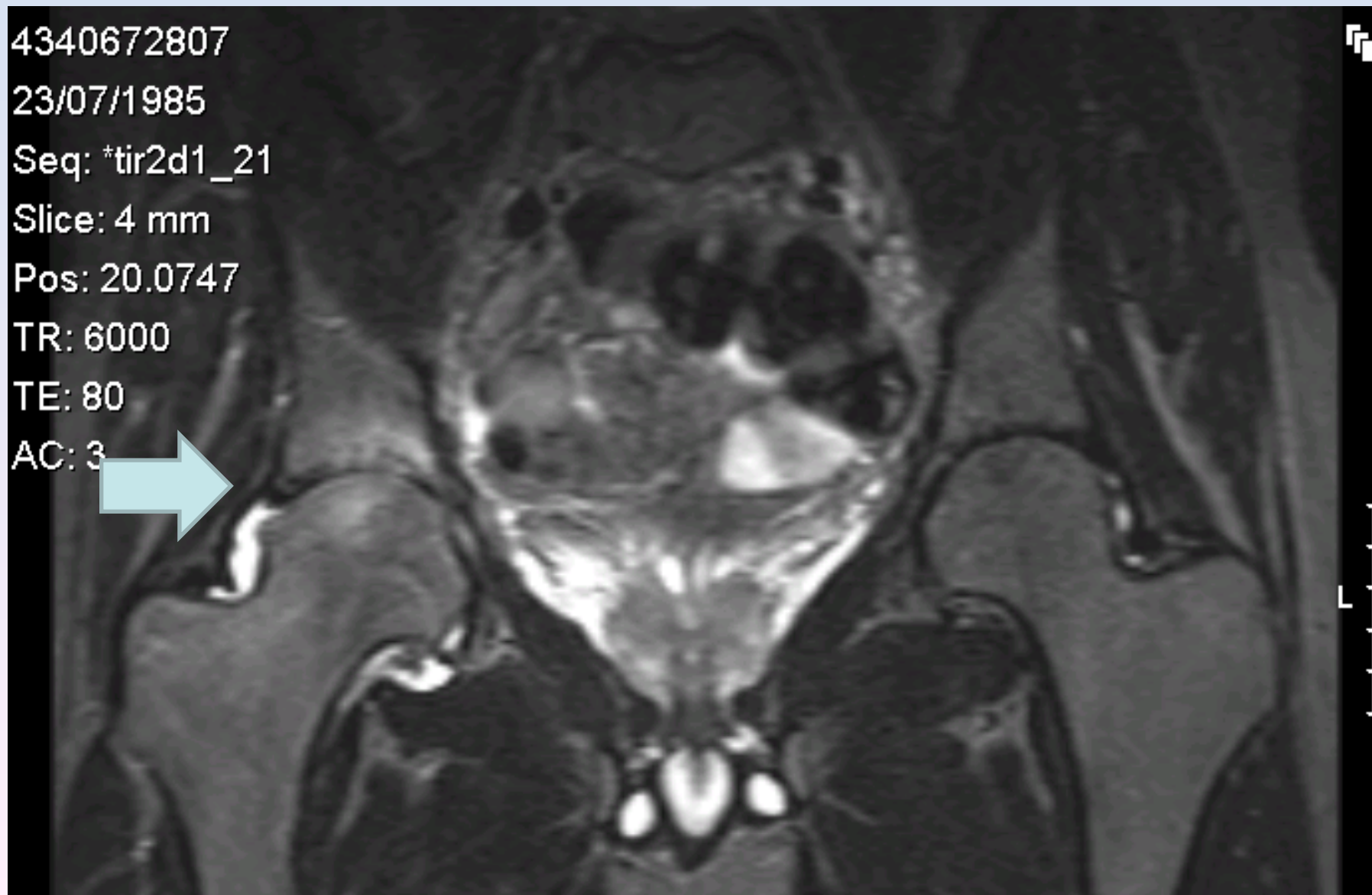
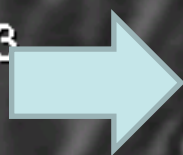
Slice: 4 mm

Pos: 20.0747

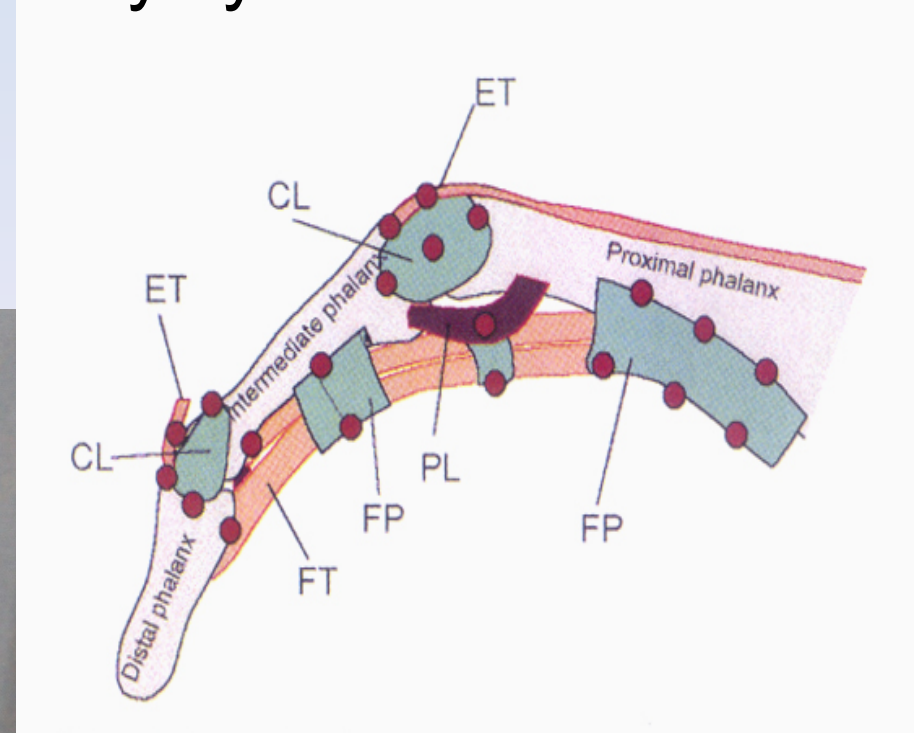
TR: 6000

TE: 80

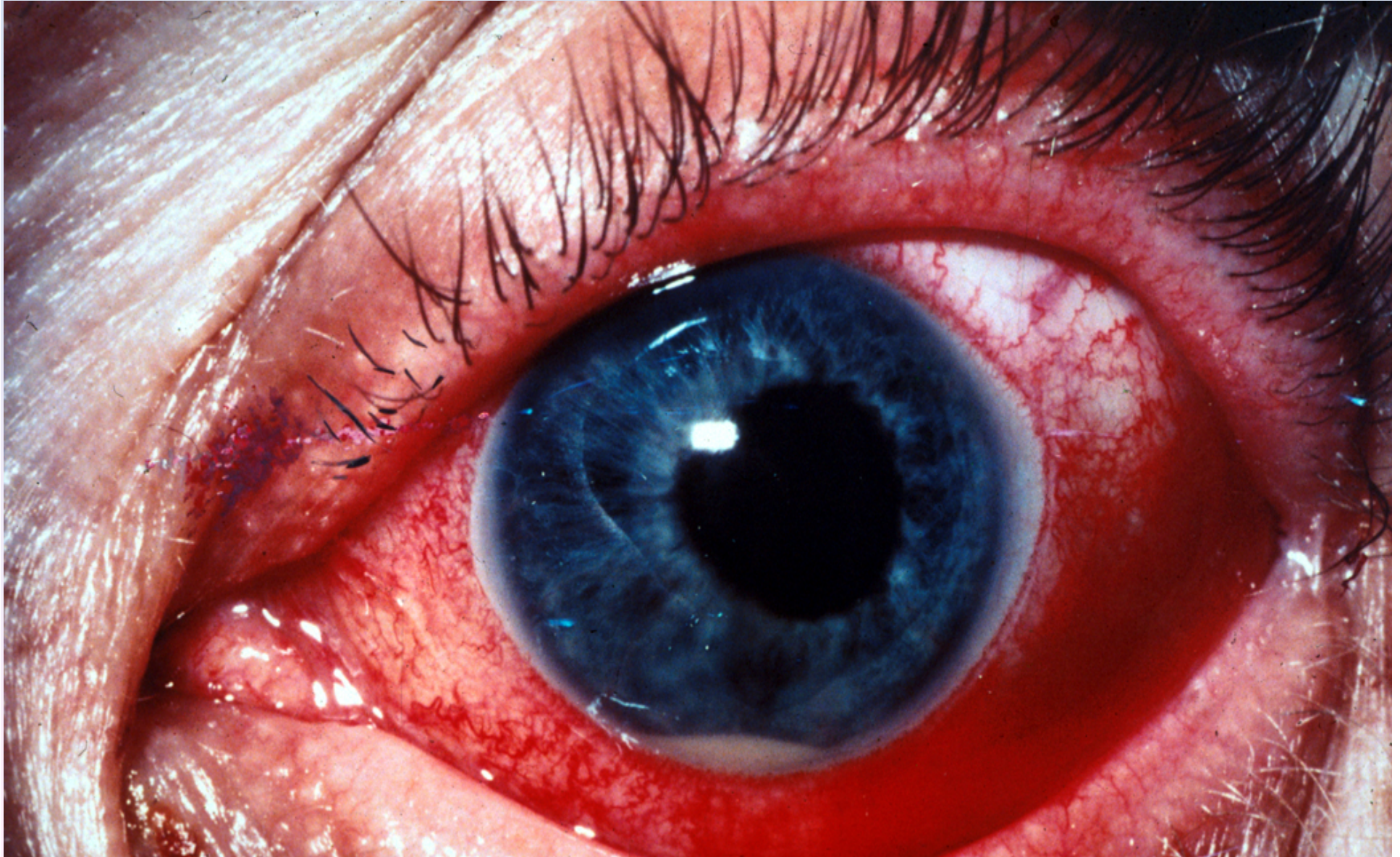
AC: 3



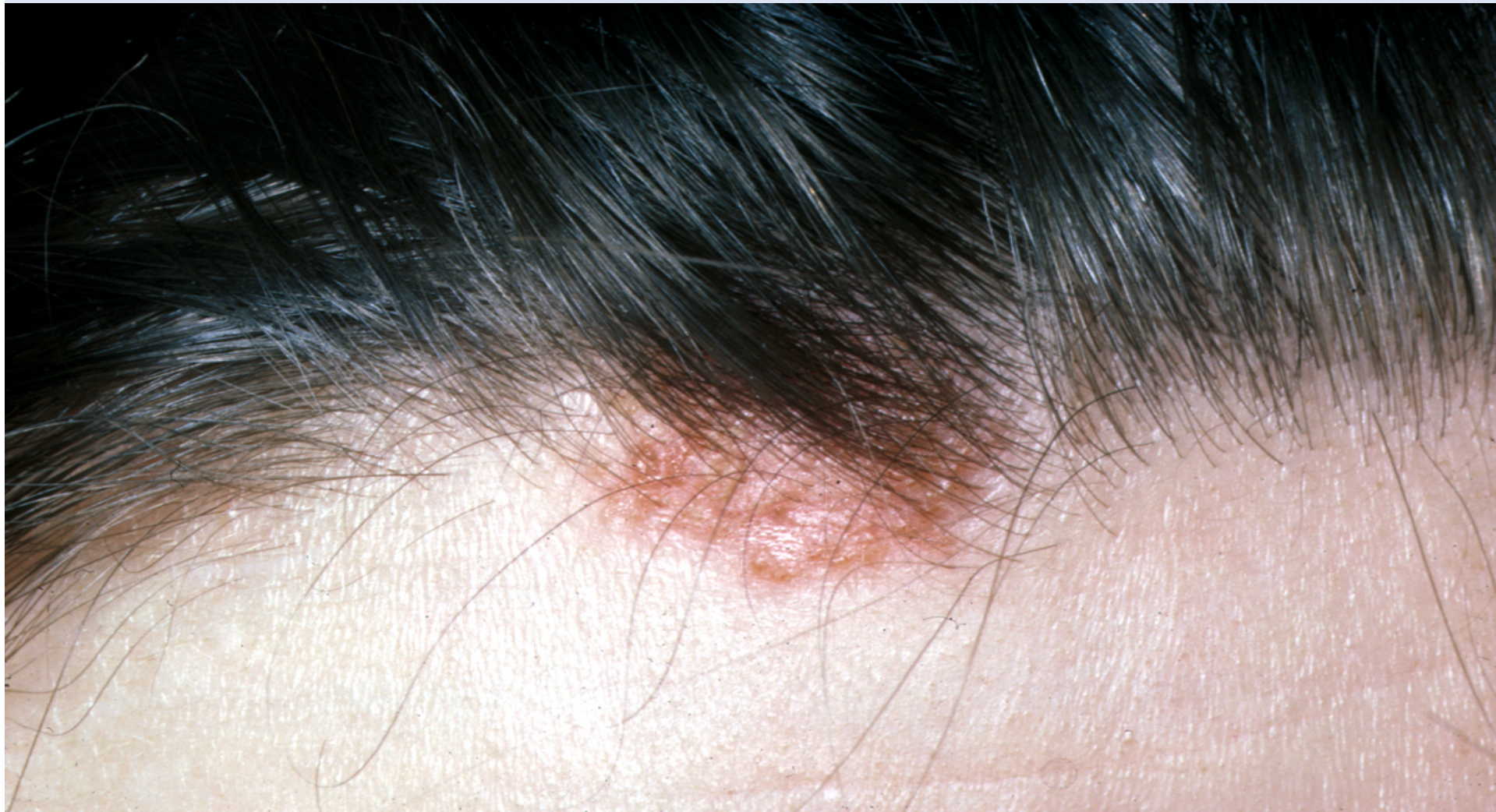
# Dactylitis – sausage toes, inflammation of the joints and the tendon pulley system



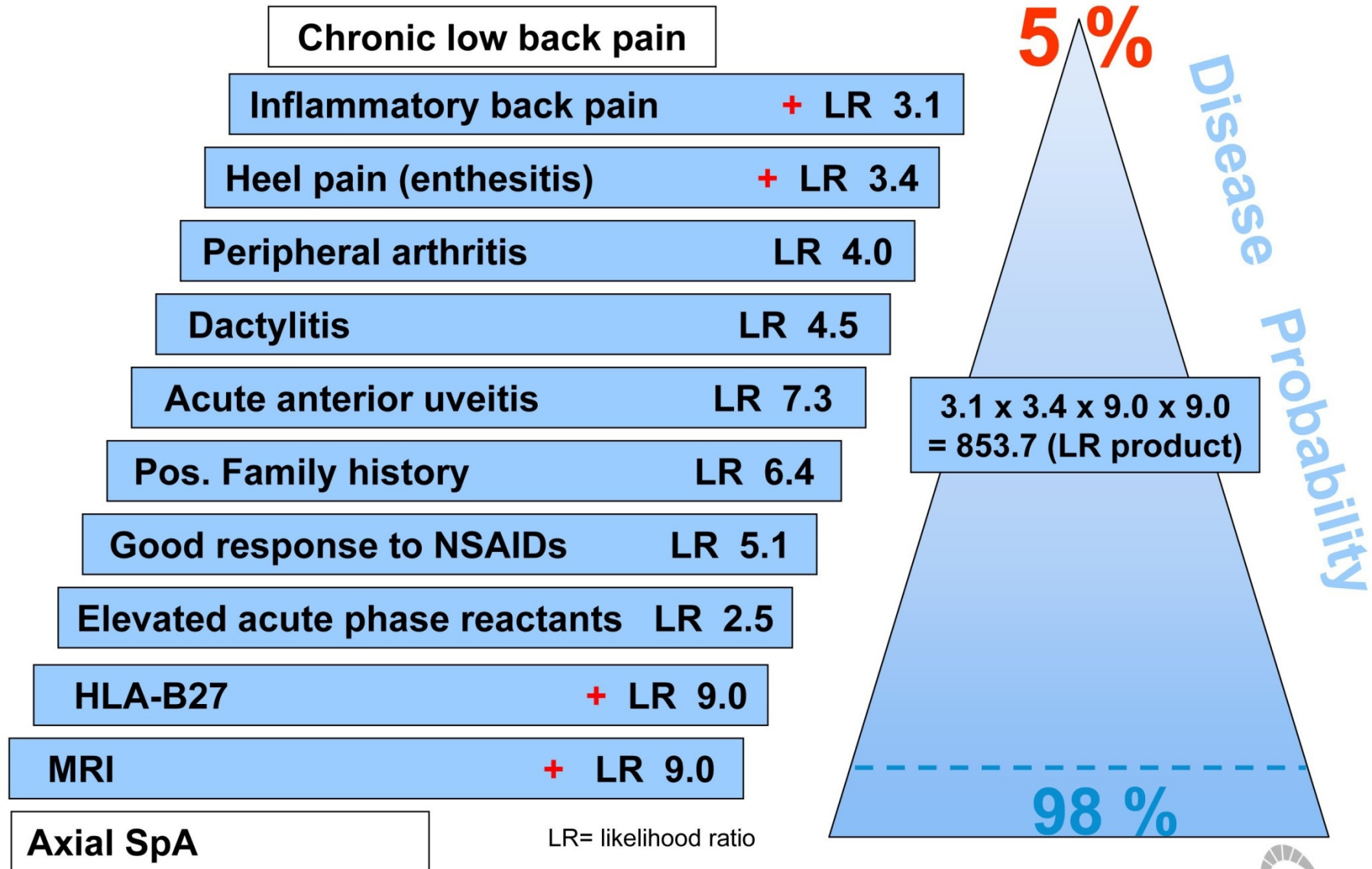
Acute anterior uveitis, with iritis and Hypopyon.



# Psoriasis in the scalp- often missed.



# Diagnostic Pyramide for Axial Spondyloarthritis



# Spondyloarthritides

- This group have a similar prevalence to RA
- They share common clinical lesions.
- Inheritance of HLA-B27 is common to all the SpA. The prevalence of these disorders relate to HLA-B27.
- Diagnosis of Ankylosing spondylitis is often delayed
- Identification of inflammatory back pain is very important in determining the diagnosis.
- Use of Anti- tumour necrosis factor biologic drugs has revolutionised the treatment of severe AS.





© Muhammad Asim Khan

# Percentage Prevalence of HLA-B27 in Indigenous Populations of the World



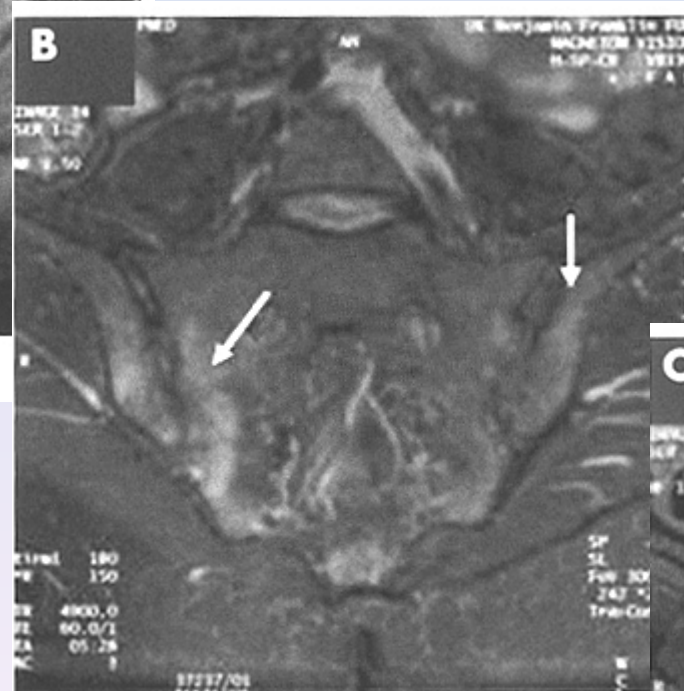
Khan MA Curr Opin Rheumatol 1995;7:263-9



# MRI changes improve with Treatment with anti TNF



At baseline



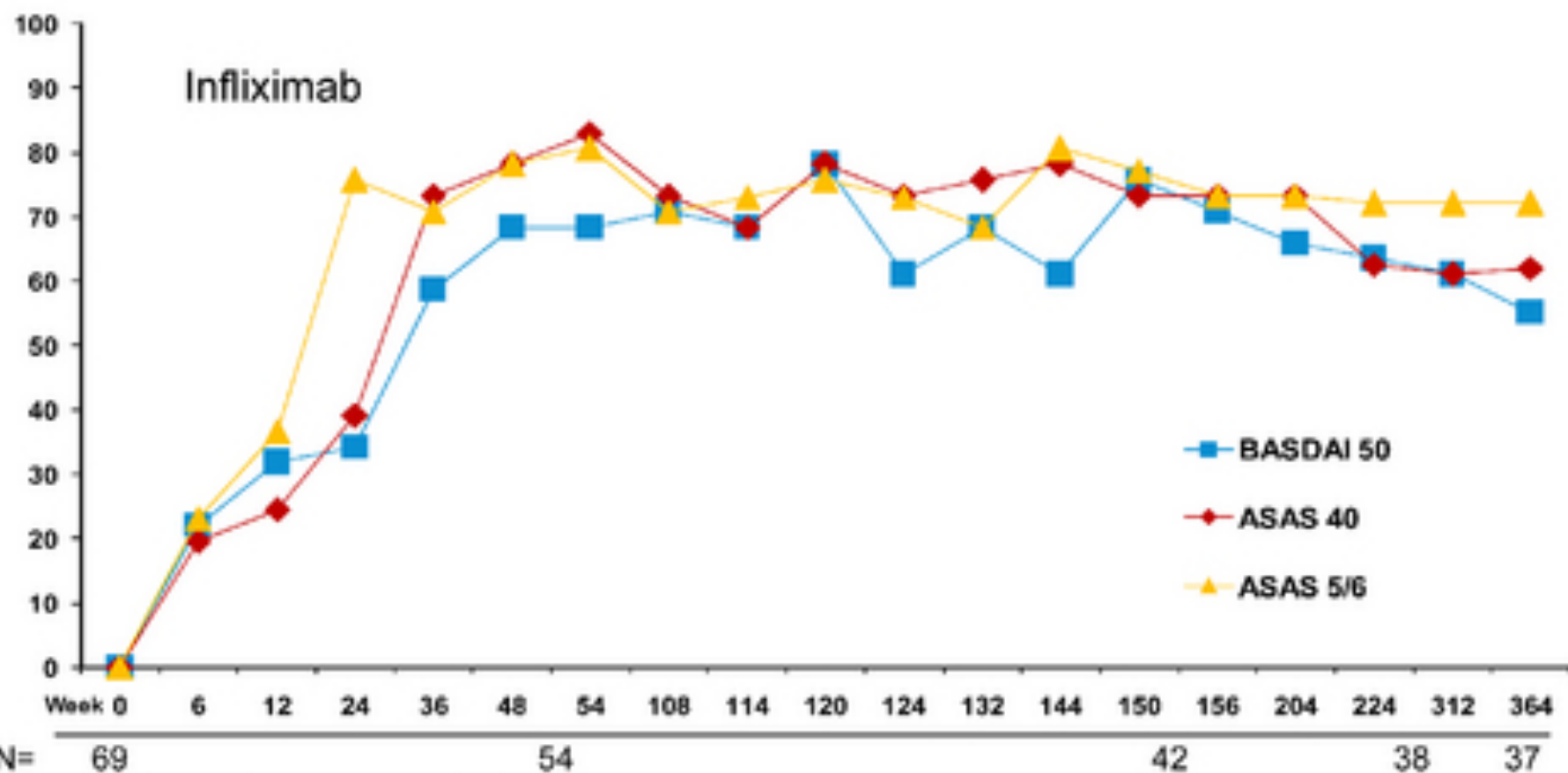
After 6 weeks



After 24 weeks

# Longterm Clinical Efficacy of TNF $\alpha$ -Blocker in AS

## Results over 7 years



Braun J et al. Lancet 2002;359:1187-93  
 Braun J et al. Ann Rheum Dis 2008;67:340-5  
 Baraliakos X et al. EULAR 2008, Paris, FRI0290





# Connective tissue diseases. Acute presentations



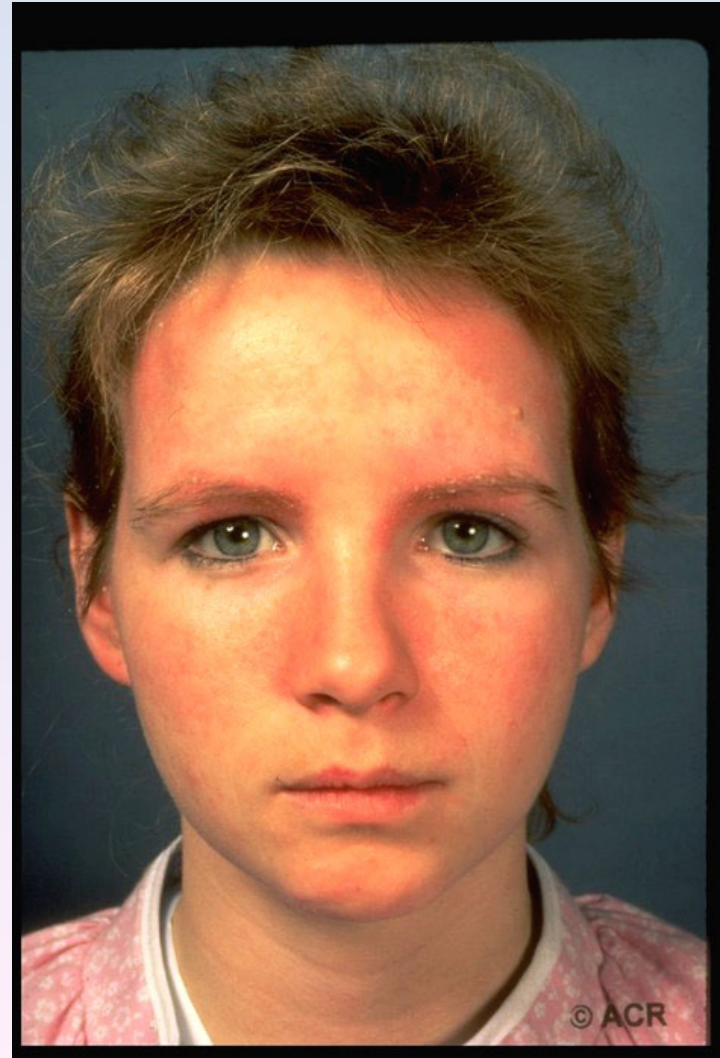
I can't get out of my chair!



Mrs AU age 35 presented to the dept unable to get out of a chair with severe pain and weakness.

- Facial rash
- Rash on the hands and fingers
- Shortness of breath
- Weakness and muscle pain for 4 weeks
- ?Raynauds syndrome
- Generally unwell.
- Raised ESR, Raised muscle enzymes.
- Raised anti nuclear antibody 1/2500

# Dermatomyositis - facial rashes

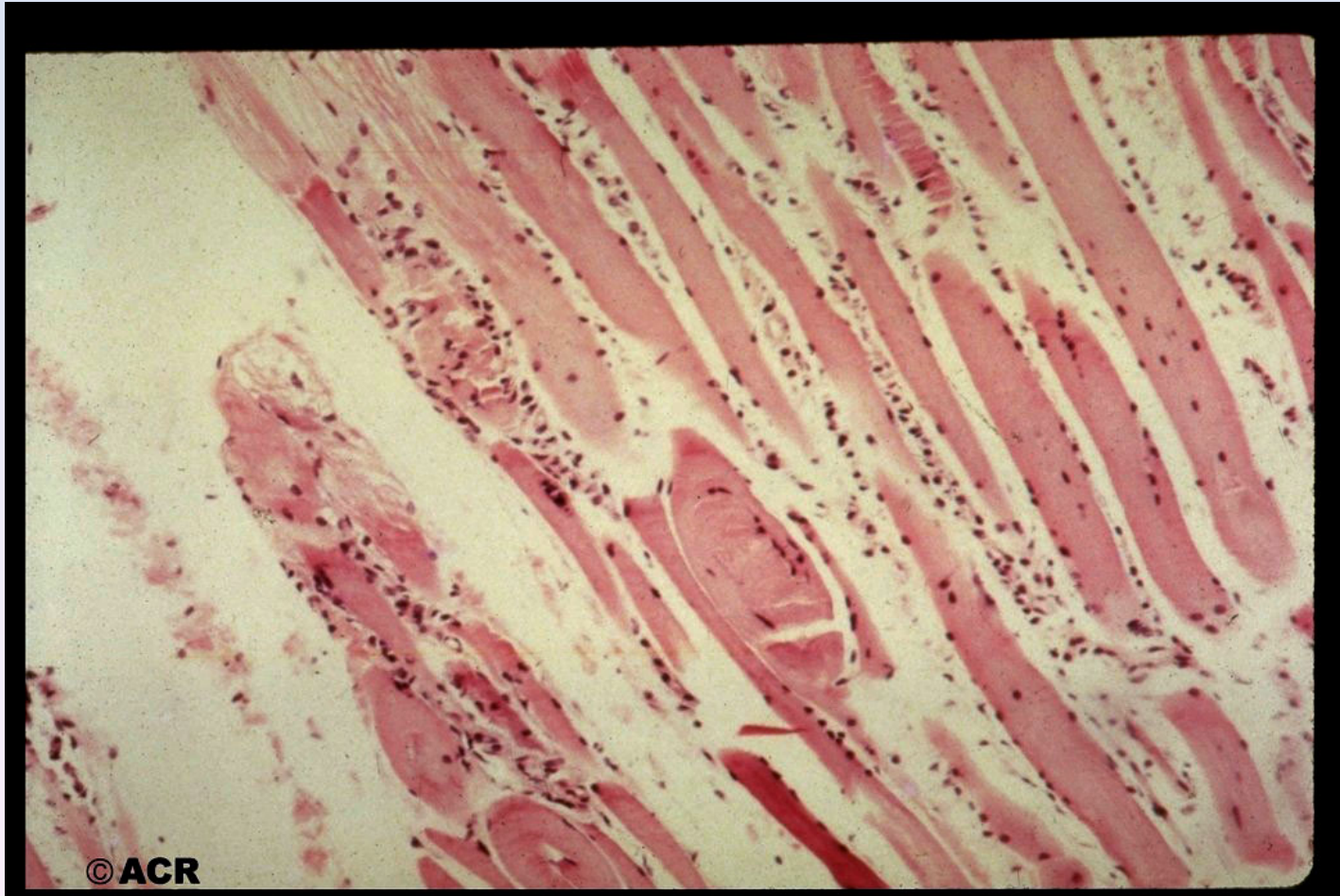




# Dermatomyositis - Gottron's papules



# Acute Myositis



# Dermatomyositis

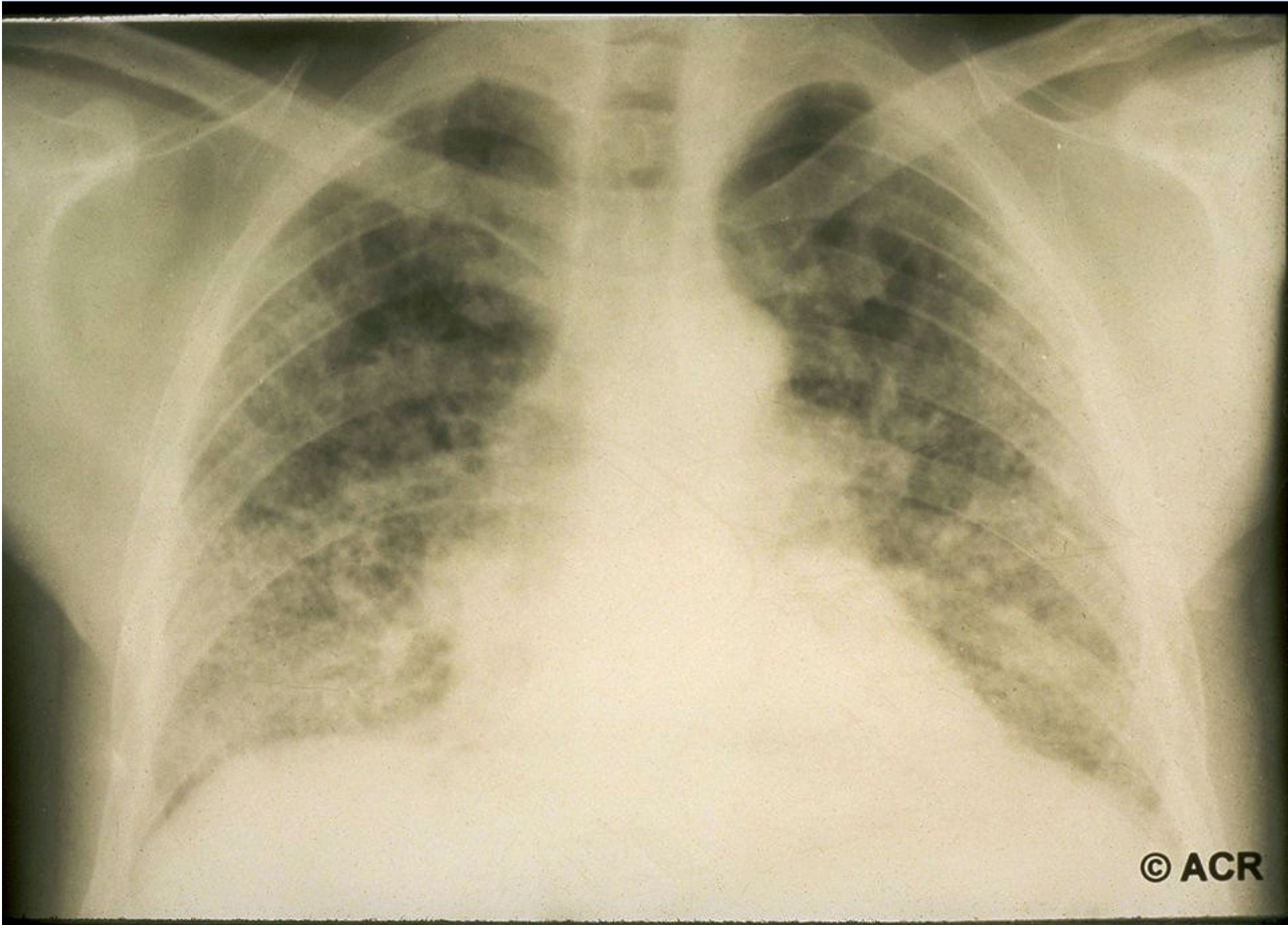
- Rash
- Abnormal muscle enzymes
- Abnormal muscle biopsy and electrical studies and MRI of the thighs.
- Autoantibodies- positive ANA and Extractable nuclear antibodies:--
- Treatment steroids and cyclophosphamide
- ,intravenous Immunoglobulin.
- Rituximab???

# Myositis and anti synthetase syndrome

- Mechanic hands
- Myositis
- Lung involvement
- Anti Jo1 antibodies
- Other antibodies positive –anti trna synthetase (cytoplasmic antibodies)

# Anti JO 1- mechanic's hands





© ACR

# Myositis and anti synthetase syndrome

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- Myositis
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# Connective tissue diseases. Acute presentations

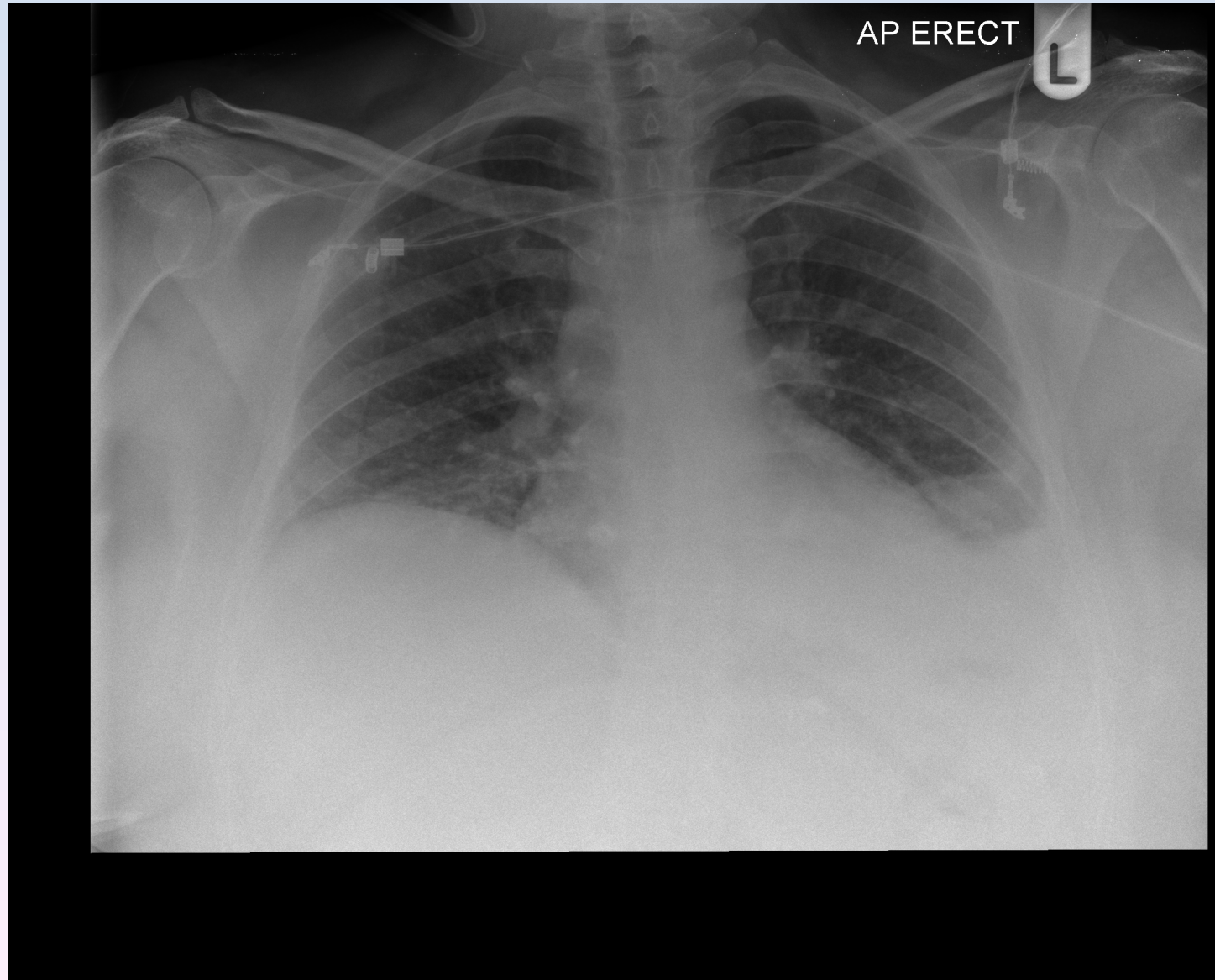




# Case Study AT

- 34yr old vegetarian Asian female
- presented via emergency dept.
- Vomiting, 5kg wt loss, night sweats
- Productive cough & left sided pleuritic chest pain.
- Initial Diagnosis? Pulmonary Tuberculosis? Pneumonia.
- Investigation. Hb 7.8g/dl(low).blood white cells  $3.5 \times 10^9/l$  (low)
- ESR 105mm/hr C reactive protein <4(n).
- O2 saturation 90% on air.
-

# Chest Xray



## Further history and investigations

Admitted to having been investigated for late miscarriages in her 20s, and being anticardiolipin antibody positive.

Recent general malaise , facial rash.joint pains.

Ct scan showed pulmonary emboli.

Diagnosis –anticardiolipin syndrome and SLE

# CT scan showing embolus



## AT (2)

- Further investigations. ANA 1/2560 **homogenous(very high)**
- DNA binding  $>300$ ; **(HIGH)**
- IgG 26.7; IgA 6.9 IgM 2.4; g/l **(raised)**
- C3 0.3 C4 0.05; g/l **Complements(-low)**
- Coombs (+) creatinine 105  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  24hr urinary protein **2.35 grams/24hrs**
  
- Renal Biopsy WHO Class IV ( Diffuse Proliferative Glomerulonephritis)
- **Treatment** Intravenous Methyl Prednisolone 1gram X3 and anticoagulation
- Dramatic recovery!

# Recognizing SLE

## “Typical bloods”

- Anaemia
- Lymphopaenia
- Normal/low platelets
- High ESR
- Low C3 and C4
- Autoantibodies

## Characteristic rashes



## Is it a connective tissue disease?

- Raynauds syndrome of recent onset.
- Non specific inflammation with no infection
- Screen for autoantibodies positive.(ANA/DNA)
- Raised ESR with normal C reactive protein.
- Low white cell count with low lymphocyte count and low platelets.
- Rashes.
- Multisystem disease.

# Who Should I Screen for SLE?

- Fatigue? And generalised muscle pain?
- Is this SLE? Is it fibromyagia?
- The prevalence of SLE is low 40-50 per 100,000.
- Thus the vast majority of people with a low positive ANA do not have SLE( positive predictive value 11%)



# Main symptoms of SLE

- Arthritis 84%
- Malar rash 58%
- Fever 52%
- Photosensitivity 45%
- Nephropathy 39%
- Serositis 36%
- Raynauds phenomenon 34%
- Neurological involvement 27%
- Oral Ulcers 24%
- Thrombocytopenia 22%
- ,lymphadenopathy,thrombosis,sicca syndrome < 20%

## Normal Individuals with a positive antinuclear antibodies.

- 1/40 titre – 32% normal individuals.
- 1/80 titre -20% normals
- 1/160 titre- 5% normals.
- At the 1/160 dilution :
  - 95% SLE positive
  - 87% Scleroderma
  - 74% Sjogrens syndrome
  - 14% Rheumatoid arthritis

# Antinuclear Antibodies

- 
- Although 95% patients with SLE are ANA pos. the test is only 57% specific. ENAs are more specific.
- Also ANA positive with increasing age especially in women.
- Also relatives of patients with CTD may be positive
- ANA does not reflect disease activity and cannot be used to serially monitor the disease in SLE.

# Tests for SLE if ANA positive

- Anti double stranded DNA antibodies.-97% specific. The titre reflects disease activity/response to treatment.
- Complement C3 and C4-reflect disease activity.
- ESR
- Immunoglobulins
- CRP ? Infection May rise in serositis.

# Available Autoantibody tests to assist diagnosis of connective tissue diseases.

## Extractable Nuclear antibodies ( ENAs)

**Sm** in 15% patients with **SLE**, high specificity –neurolyupus.

**SS-A/ Ro** 70 % of Sjogrens syndrome– low specificity .  
35% of patients with **SLE** .

Congenital heart block.

**SS-B/La-** 40% **Sjogrens** and 15% **SLE**.

**Sci-70** in 15% scleroderma high specificity- lung fibrosis.

**antiCentromere** in 25% scleroderma mod-specificity-skin

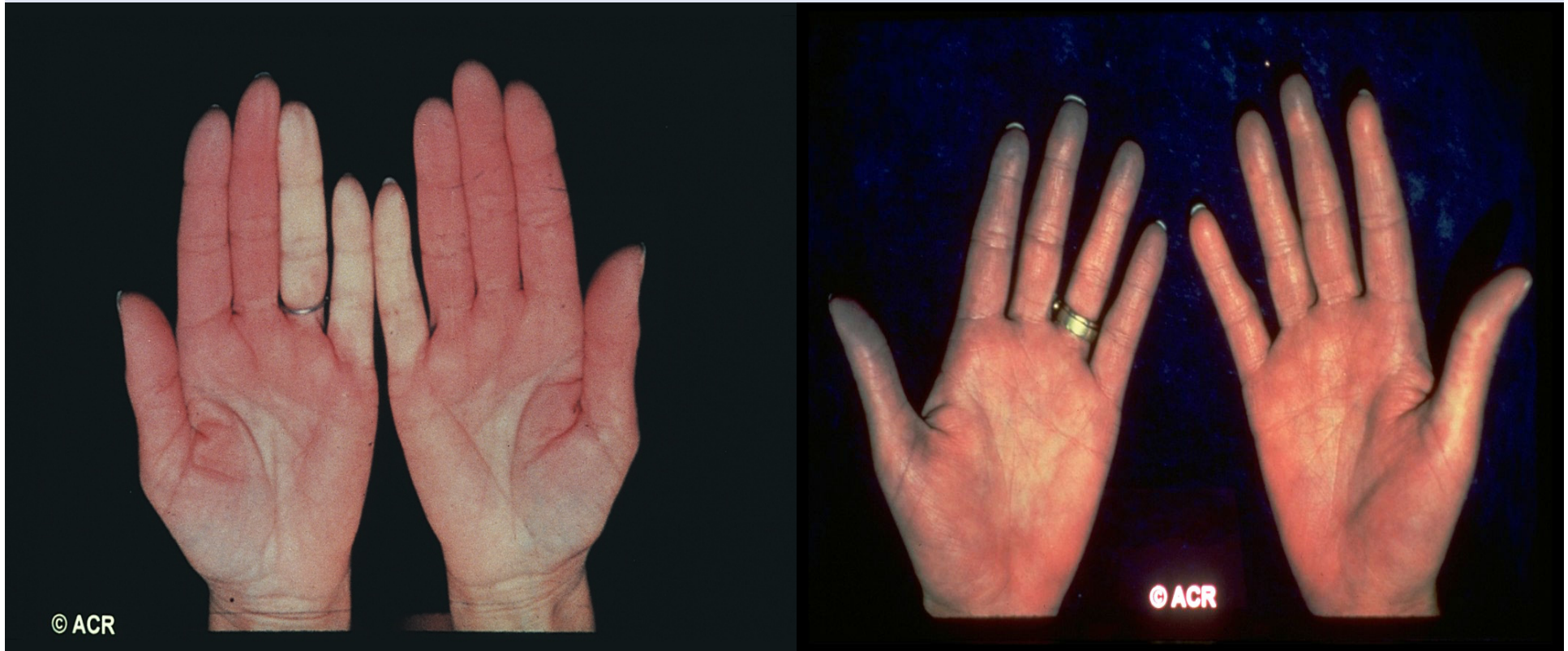
**Jo-1**, anti synthetase abs.very specific + lung fibrosis and  
Polymyositis

# Northwick park hospital Harrow





# Raynauds





# Small vessel ischaemia

