This is a repository copy of Should oligoarthritis be reclassified? Ultrasound reveals a high prevalence of subclinical disease.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:
http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/1488/

Article:

https://doi.org/10.1136/ard.2003.007062

Reuse
See Attached

Takedown
If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.
Should oligoarthritis be reclassified? Ultrasound reveals a high prevalence of subclinical disease

R J Wakefield, M J Green, H Marzo-Ortega, P G Conaghan, W W Gibbon, D McGonagle, S Proudman, P Emery

Objective: To determine the prevalence of subclinical synovitis using ultrasound (US) imaging of both painful and asymptomatic joints, in patients with early (<12 months), untreated oligoarthritis (≤ 5 joints).

Methods: Eighty patients underwent a detailed clinical assessment by two physicians. All painful joints were identified, which were immediately scanned by a sonographer. In the last 40 patients, an additional standard group of joints was scanned to establish the prevalence of synovitis in asymptomatic joints.

Results: In 80 patients, 644 painful joints (with and without clinical synovitis) were identified and each underwent a US assessment. Of these joints, 185 had clinical synovitis, of which, US detected synovitis in only 79% (147/185). In the other 38 joints US demonstrated tenosynovitis instead of synovitis in 12 joints and possible, but not definite, synovitis in 11 joints. Fifteen joints were, however, normal on US. In 459 joints that were not clinically synovitic, US detected synovitis in 33% (150/459). In 64% (51/80) of patients, US detected synovitis in more joints than clinical examination and in 36% (29/80) of patients, US detected a polyarthritis (>6 joints). Of the 826 asymptomatic (non-painful) joints scanned, 13% (107/826) had US detected synovitis.

Conclusion: Sonography detected more synovitis than clinical examination in patients with oligoarthritis. In almost two thirds of patients there was evidence of subclinical disease while one third could be reclassified as polyarticular. These findings suggest that a definition of oligoarthritis based purely on clinical findings may be inappropriate, which may have important implications for disease management.

METHODS

Patients

This study received Leeds General Infirmary ethical committee approval and all patients gave written informed consent. Patients with early oligoarthritis (<12 months symptoms) were recruited consecutively from the early arthritis clinics within the Yorkshire region. Oligoarthritis was defined as the presence of clinical synovitis in ≤ 5 joints. Clinical synovitis required the fulfillment of at least two of the following three criteria: swelling, tenderness, or decreased range of movements of any peripheral joint (excluding a distal interphalangeal joint). The last criterion allowed the inclusion of the deeper joints such as the shoulder, where the usual signs of synovitis, in particular swelling, are difficult to elicit. All patients had stopped their non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs three days before entry and all were corticosteroid and disease modifying antirheumatic drug naïve.

Ultrasound evaluation

Ultrasoundography was performed with an ATL HDI 3000 machine with a 10–5 MHz linear “hockey stick” transducer (Advanced Technologies Laboratories, Bothel, Washington, USA). All scans were performed by a rheumatologist (RJW) specifically trained in joint sonography. Gel was applied to the skin to provide an acoustic interface.

Abbreviations: MCP, metacarpophalangeal; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; MTP, metatarsophalangeal; RA, rheumatoid arthritis; RF, rheumatoid factor; US, ultrasound
Definition of ultrasonographic synovitis and method of scoring
Synovitis was defined as the presence of an abnormally hypoechoic joint space reflecting synovial hypertrophy, distinct from the intra-articular fat pad and non-compressible with the transducer. Synovial fluid was detected by the presence of an abnormally anechoic space within the joint, which was compressible. Joint examination technique followed the EULAR guidelines, and all findings were interpreted using both longitudinal and transverse planes. Synovitis was scored as either definitely present (1) or absent (0). The presence of bone erosions (cortical defect seen in two or more scanning planes), tenosynovitis (abnormally hypoechoic area around tendon seen in longitudinal and transverse planes), or other soft tissue abnormalities was also documented.

Study design
At presentation, each patient underwent a detailed clinical history and examination to identify all joints, which were currently (<1 week) painful (symptomatic). Two clinicians (MJG, PE) then examined these joints for the presence of clinical synovitis as previously defined and a consensus was reached between them. The clinical assessment was followed by a general laboratory screen including full blood count, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, plasma viscosity, C reactive protein, biochemical profile, rheumatoid factor (RF), anti-nuclear antibody, urate, immunoglobulin and HLA-DRB1*01/DRB1*04 and HLA-B27 as well as appropriate microbiological and radiological investigations (including radiographs of the chest, hands, and feet in all patients).

A list of all painful joints was then given to the sonographer (RJW) who immediately scanned each joint for the presence of definite synovitis. After scanning the first 40 patients it became apparent that subclinical disease was very common and we therefore questioned whether synovitis might occur in asymptomatic joints. The protocol was therefore subsequently modified so that in the final 40 patients, a standard group of 22 joints was scanned (10 metatarsophalangeal (MTP) joints, 10 metacarpophalangeal (MCP) joints, 2 knees), irrespective of symptoms or signs, in addition to all symptomatic joints. The sonographer was unaware of which joints were either symptomatic or asymptomatic.

Statistics
The number of joints with clinical synovitis or US detected synovitis was not normally distributed and therefore the means, medians, and ranges were reported. Differences between patients with subclinical and no subclinical disease were measured by either the $\chi^2$ test or Fisher’s exact test, as appropriate.

RESULTS
Eighty patients were recruited into the study. Table 1 gives the patient demographic data.

### Clinical findings
In total, 1470 joints were clinically examined, of which 644/1470 (44%) were painful and 826/1470 (56%) were asymptomatic (non-painful and not swollen). Clinical synovitis was found in 185/1470 (12.6%) joints examined: knee joints 52/185 (28%), MTP joints 29 (16%), MCP joints 21 (11%), proximal interphalangeal (PIP) joints 21 (11%), ankles 19 (10%), wrists 18 (10%), elbows 5 (3%), shoulders 3 (2%), miscellaneous other joints 17 (9%). Figure 1 shows the number of clinically swollen joints/patient. The mean and median number of clinically synovitic joints/patient was 2 (range 1–5). Twenty six patients had a monarthritis (14 knees, 8 ankles, 4 wrists), 52 patients had synovitis in two to four joints, but only two patients had synovitis in five joints.

### Ultrasound findings
The mean and median number of joints/patient with US synovitis was five and four joints respectively (range 1–28). Figure 2 shows the frequency distribution of the number of joints with US detected synovitis. The frequency of joint types with US synovitis (n = 404) was: MCP joints 195 (48%), MCP joints 65 (16%), knees 65 (16%), wrists 30 (7%), ankles 22 (5%), PIP joints 25 (6%). US detected synovitis was found in 32/35 (91%) clinically swollen MTP joints.
US synovitis in symptomatic joints (fig 3)

US documented synovitis in 147/185 (79%) clinically synovitic joints. All clinically synovitic joints were painful. In the other joints that were painful but not clinically synovitic, US detected synovitis in 150/459 (33%) joints (fig 4).

Clinical examination detected more synovitis than US in 38 joints because US demonstrated tenosynovitis instead of synovitis in 12 joints (6 wrists, 3 ankles, 3 MCP joints) and possible, but not definite, synovitis in 11 joints (3 wrists, 3 ankles, 2 knees, 3 MTP joints). However, 15 joints with clinical synovitis were recorded as normal on US (4 wrists, 4 ankles, 3 knees, 3 MTP joints, 1 interphalangeal (IP) joint). This change in joint number, however, did not equate to a change in the number of patients with synovitis. Of the 26 patients who had a monarthritis based on clinical examination, 11/26 (42%) corresponded exactly with US, 9/26 (35%) had US synovitis in 1 joint (2–12), and 6/26 (23%) had US synovitis defined polyarthritis (> 6 joints).

US synovitis in asymptomatic joints (fig 3)

In total, 826/1470 (56%) of joints scanned were clinically asymptomatic (non-painful and not swollen). Of these clinically normal joints, 13% (107/826) had evidence of subclinical synovitis. Of the 107 asymptomatic joints, which had US detected subclinical disease, 85 (79%) were MTP joints, 17 (16%) MCP joints, and 5 (5%) knees. Only seven patients had subclinical disease in one additional joint, which consisted of 5 MTP joints (4 were a 1st MTP joint) and 2 knees.

Characteristics of patients with subclinical disease

Table 2 gives the patient characteristics of those with and without subclinical disease. No statistically significant differences in sex, age, CRP, RF, DR4 and/or DR1, or HLA-B27 status existed between the groups, although there was a trend towards those with subclinical disease being more likely to be RF or HLA-B27 positive. The prevalence of subclinical and polyarticular disease was also assessed according to baseline diagnosis (table 3). For the patient groups, 18 patients in the first 40 patients had subclinical disease and 33 in the second set of 40. This may reflect the greater number of joints scanned in the second group (997 joints versus 473).

DISCUSSION

This study highlights for the first time, a high prevalence of subclinical synovitis defined by US in patients with early, untreated oligoarthritis and the relative insensitivity of clinical examination. It suggests that two thirds of patients have subclinical disease and about one third could be reclassified as having a polyarticular disease. In painful joints, US detected synovitis in 79% of those with clinical synovitis and 33% joints without synovitis. The prevalence of synovitis in asymptomatic joints was 13%.

Ultrasound represents a safe and relatively inexpensive tool for joint examination and is ideally suited for multiple joint assessment. In contrast, traditional MRI is more expensive and time consuming and is limited to predesignated anatomical areas at the time of scanning, while isotope bone scans expose the patient to ionising radiation and are less pathologically specific.

Previous imaging studies using US have demonstrated the inaccuracy of clinical examination at detecting joint inflammation. Our study highlights that in this cohort of patients with early inflammatory arthritis, synovitis may occur in both painful (but not clinically synovitic joints) and asymptomatic joints. Arthroscopic evidence from patients with RA has previously shown that asymptomatic knee synovitis is common in patients with both active, untreated


Table 3 Comparison of baseline diagnoses and proportion of patients with subclinical and polyarticular disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Subclinical disease</th>
<th>Polyarticular disease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Undifferentiated oligoarthritis</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>41 (69)</td>
<td>22 (37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactive arthritis</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7 (50)</td>
<td>4 (29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psoriatic arthritis</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3 (50)</td>
<td>2 (33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarcoid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>51 (64)</td>
<td>29 (36)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

dr Philip Conaghan have all been recipients of ARC funding, and Dr Dennis McGonagle is an MRC clinical scientist.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We thank Sister Sue Burns, the local consultants for helping to recruit patients into the study, and Drs J Devlin and C Pease for reading the manuscript.

This study was funded by the Arthritis Research Campaign (UK). Professor Paul Emery is an ARC Professor in Rheumatology, Dr Richard Wakefield, Dr Michael Green, Dr Helena Marzo-Ortega, and

**REFERENCES**


**AUTHORS’ AFFILIATIONS**

Richard Wakefield, M Green, M McGonagal, P Conaghan, D McGonagal, P Emery, Academic Department of Musculoskeletal Medicine, 1st Floor, Old Nurse’s Home, General Infirmary at Leeds, Great George Street, Leeds LS1 3EX, UK

W W Gibbon, Department of Medical Imaging, Royal Brisbane Hospital, Herston Road, Herston, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

S Prouman, Department of Rheumatology, Royal Adelaide Hospital, Adelaide, South Australia

**FUNDING**

This study was funded by the Arthritis Research Campaign (UK). Professor Paul Emery is an ARC Professor in Rheumatology, Dr Richard Wakefield, Dr Michael Green, Dr Helena Marzo-Ortega, and