

INITIATION OF URATE LOWERING THERAPY (ULT)

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Abstract / Background:

Mr Tan, 60, a smoker with diabetes mellitus (DM), hypertension and chronic kidney disease (CKD) Stage 3, and recurrent gout flares last five weeks of increasing intensity and duration. He assumes it is due to frequent travel and lack of exercise. He comes today for routine review of his chronic diseases. Current laboratory results are creatinine 106, eGFR 56, uric acid 490, HbA1c 7.3%, random hypocount 8.5 mmol/L. He is on glipizide 5mg bd, Metformin 250mg BD, Amlodipine 5mg OM. He complains of severe gout pain. He had always been reluctant to start definitive treatment which you had previously mentioned. What will you do next?

Keywords: ULT; prophylaxis; colchicine; treatment targets

Indications for starting Urate Lowering Therapy (ULT)

ULT should be considered and discussed with every patient with a definite diagnosis of gout. ULT is indicated in patients with recurrent flare (≥ 2 times/year), tophi, urate arthropathy and/or renal stones.¹

Patients with gout should be counselled and involved in decision-making concerning the use of ULT.

ULT allows for dissolution of crystal deposits and the disappearance of gout features, provided that uric acid levels are treated to target. Effective ULT reduces the size and number of tophi and facilitates their disappearance, thereby improving quality of life, which can be seriously impaired.^{2,3}

Timing of initiation of ULT

Should urate-lowering drugs be initiated during a flare or wait until a fortnight later? Two small trials suggest that allopurinol initiation during an acute gout attack did not prolong the duration of flares nor worsen its severity as compared with delayed initiation. Early treatment in patients with comorbidities is supported by a study of a large cohort of gout patients in whom hypertension, ischaemic heart disease and CKD were associated with increased risk of recurrence of flare.⁴

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There is a need to start ULT early, particularly in patients with comorbidities and/or Serum Uric Acid (SUA) level $> 8\text{mg/dL}$ (476 umol/L). Support to treat patients with high SUA level earlier is based on studies showing an association of hyperuricaemia with increased flare frequency.

Treatment targets for ULT

For patients on ULT, the SUA level should be monitored, treated to $< 6\text{ mg/dL}$ (360 umol/L) and maintained. The exceptions will be the elderly with limited life expectancy or when the patient has indicated a preference not to treat to target SUA and only to symptom control.

A lower SUA target ($< 5\text{ mg/dL}$; 300 umol/L) is recommended for patients with tophaceous gout.

ULT should be stopped when SUA level $< 3\text{mg/dL}$ (174 umol/L) as this is not recommended in the long term.

Some studies suggest that uric acid might protect against various neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.^{5,6}

How to initiate:

Types of ULT:

1. Xanthine oxidase inhibitors: XO

-Allopurinol (1st line)

-Febuxostat is a potent non purine selective xanthine oxidase inhibitor, which is metabolised in the liver and not excreted via the kidneys. Therefore, it can be considered for use inpatients with allopurinol allergy or moderate to severe renal impairment. Normal daily dose of febuxostat is 80mg.

Risk factors of allopurinol induced serious cutaneous adverse reactions (SCAR) include the presence of HLA-B* 5801 allele, starting dose of allopurinol and renal impairment. The frequency of HLA-B* 5801 prevalence is estimated at 18.5 percent in Singapore; 1 in 5 Chinese, 1 in 15 Malays and 1 in 25 Indians. HLA-B* 5801 genotyping is available in Singapore but is not mandatory in patients starting allopurinol. It is important to bear in mind that this test needs to be interpreted correctly. Among 100 allopurinol users with positive HLA-B* 5801, only two patients may develop serious cutaneous adverse reactions (SCAR) while among 100 patients who test negative, almost all are not at risk of developing allopurinol-induced SCAR. Therefore, the test may deny many people who will not have developed SCAR from allopurinol, a cheap and effective means to lower uric acid.

2. Uricosuric agents

- Probenecid (1–2 g/day) - Do not use in patients with renal stones or renal impairment (Creatinine clearance < 30 ml/min)

- Benzbromarone (50–200 mg/day) – this is not commonly used in the primary care setting.

Allopurinol should be started at a low dose (100 mg/day) even in patients with normal kidney function to reduce the likelihood of an early gout flare. A high starting dose increases the risk of SCAR.^{7,8} Optimal dose of allopurinol 300 mg/day achieves the SUA target of 6 mg/dL (360 µmol/L) in about 70–80 percent of patients.

Treatment with allopurinol can be titrated up to 600–800 mg/day. Compliance must be ascertained prior to escalating doses.

A review for side effects is recommended in 4–6 weeks with slow upward titration of ULT in every patient.

Allopurinol may be combined with a uricosuric agent if target SUA cannot be attained in the presence of continued flares. Febuxostat or a uricosuric agent is indicated if allopurinol cannot be tolerated.

In patients with renal impairment, allopurinol should start low at 50 mg OM. Titration of the dose should be much slower to achieve and maintain the same target SUA as in patients with normal renal function.

Renal failure is associated with an increased risk of SCARs and poor outcome. Decreased renal function results in decreased clearance and higher serum levels of oxypurinol, which can induce a cytotoxic T-cell response and trigger hypersensitivity reactions in SCARs.

Febuxostat has been found to be more effective in patients with CKD than allopurinol given at doses adjusted to creatinine clearance. Febuxostat should be avoided in or used with particular caution in patients with high cardiovascular risk.

Prophylaxis with colchicine is recommended during the first 6 months of ULT.

Recommended prophylaxis colchicine, 0.5–1 mg/day, in which the dose should be reduced in patients with renal impairment. Clinicians should be aware of potential neurotoxicity and/or muscular toxicity with prophylactic colchicine in renal impairment or statin treatment. Co-prescription of colchicine with strong P-glycoprotein and/or CYP3A4 inhibitors should be avoided. If colchicine is not tolerated or is contraindicated, low dose prednisolone may be used but caution is needed in diabetics. Occasionally, as needed NSAIDs may be sufficient.

Review of patient in 4–6 weeks:

Side effects from medications and break through gout flares should be monitored with full blood count (FBC), uric acid, alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and creatinine level (Table 1). Patient can be counselled by dietitian and nurse manager on lifestyle and diet.

Table 1: Side Effects of Allopurinol

Side effects	Warning signs	Things you need to do
Allergic reaction, especially skin reactions (if it occurs, it usually starts within the first few weeks to 3 months).	Skin rashes, itching, redness, burning sensation. Fever, sore throat, red eyes or mouth sores may be early symptoms	Stop medication and see a doctor immediately as this may be a serious allergy. If the rash is mild, your doctor may re-introduce Allopurinol at a lower dose at another time.
Reduced blood counts (rare)	There may be no warning signs but unusual bleeding or bruising, lip or mouth ulcers with flu-like symptoms may occur	Inform your doctor immediately if these symptoms occur. Go for regular blood tests.
Liver abnormalities	Usually none, jaundice may occur	Go for regular blood tests.
Nausea, loss of appetite or diarrhoea		Take medication after food or divide the dose into two to be taken within the day

Clearly document counselling and monitoring for side effects.

- Instruct ACTION PLAN if patient develops any of the above:
 - Stop Allopurinol immediately. DO NOT take the next dose,
 - Stop taking medications (there is no need for permission from doctors)
 - Seek medical attention (A&E) and inform any doctor of new drug, allopurinol (even if it was started in the past 3–4 months).
- Explain the SEVERITY (What happens if drug is not stopped in time):
 - Allergic reaction can affect internal organs like liver, kidney and if reaction is severe, death can occur
- End counselling on a reassuring note that you are accessible
 - Call clinic if those symptoms occur, and inform patient you will provide close monitoring

Common FAQs:

1. What if I missed a dose?

If you missed a dose or forgot to take your medicine, take it as soon as you remember it.

If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue with your regular schedule. Do not double the dosage to make up for the missed dose.

2. Should I continue or stop taking Allopurinol during an acute gout attack?

If you have been taking Allopurinol regularly, you should continue taking it during an acute gout attack, along with other medications to treat the acute gout attack.

3. Can I drink alcohol while taking Allopurinol?

Avoid or limit alcohol intake while on this medicine as alcohol can increase the amount of uric acid in your blood. Alcohol consumption can trigger acute gout attacks.

4. Are there any medications to avoid while on Allopurinol?

Allopurinol may increase the effects of warfarin, Azathioprine and Mercaptopurine, and may increase the incidence of skin rashes in patients taking Ampicillin.

Acute treatment for Gout flares:

An acute gout flare is an intensely painful and disabling inflammatory arthritis, usually involving a single joint, but occasionally involving two or more joints (Table 2).

Acute flares should be treated as early as possible. Fully informed patients can be taught to self-medicate at the first warning symptoms.

Choose drug(s) based on contraindications, the patient's previous experience with treatments, time of initiation after flare onset and the number and type of joint(s) involved.

Table 2: Gout Classification Criteria

Criteria (2015 ACR-EULAR) ⁹		Categories <i>Please select the highest category ever noted for each criteria.</i>
CLINICAL	Pattern of joint/ bursa involvement during symptomatic episode(s) ever	Joint(s) or bursa(e) other than ankle, midfoot or 1st MTP (or their involvement only as part of a polyarticular presentation)
		Ankle or midfoot (as part of monoarticular or oligoarticular episode without 1st MTP involvement)
		MTP (as part of monoarticular or oligoarticular episode)
	Characteristics of symptomatic episode(s) ever: (i) Erythema overlying affected joint (patient-reported or physician-observed) (ii) Can't bear touch or pressure to affected joint (iii) Great difficulty with walking or inability to use affected joint	No characteristics
		One characteristic
		Two characteristics
		Three characteristics
	Time-course of episode(s) ever: Presence (ever), irrespective of anti-inflammatory treatment: (i) Time to maximal pain <24 h (ii) Resolution of symptoms in ≤14 days (iii) Complete resolution (to baseline level) between symptomatic episodes	No typical episodes
		One typical episode
		Recurrent typical episodes
	Clinical evidence of tophus: Draining or chalk-like subcutaneous nodule under transparent skin, often with overlying vascularity, located in typical locations: joints, ears, olecranon bursae, finger pads, tendons (e.g. Achilles)	Absent
		Present

Colchicine:

Colchicine may be used (within 12 hours of flare onset) at a loading dose of 1 mg followed by 0.5 mg an hour later on day 1 and/or colchicine tablets of 0.5mg BD/TDS.

Use colchicine with caution in patients with severe renal or liver impairment.

Drug interactions between colchicine and strong P-glycoprotein and/or CYP3A4 inhibitors such as cyclosporin or clarithromycin and simvastatin may mean that it is safer to avoid colchicine.

In patients with frequent flares and contraindications to colchicine, use NSAIDs or corticosteroid (oral and injectable).

Combination therapy, such as colchicine and NSAID or colchicine and corticosteroids, can be prescribed for patients with particularly severe acute gout.

IL-1 blockers are prohibitively expensive and rarely used for treating prolonged refractory flares in the tertiary care setting. Acute infection is a contraindication to their use.

COX1 and COX2 inhibitors:

Avoid using in patients with renal impairment CKD 3 and active peptic ulcer disease.

Caution is needed in patients with known cardiovascular disease as an increased risk of myocardial infarction, stroke and heart failure has been associated with these drugs although whether such risk is increased in patients receiving short courses of NSAID for a gout flare is unknown.

There is no preference of one over other NSAIDs. Common NSAIDs (COX-1), indomethacin 50mg TDS, naproxen 550 mg BD and diclofenac sodium 50mg TDS or / (COX-2) Etoricoxib 90 or 120 mg OM (maximum for a week) can be used.

Total duration of NSAID therapy for a gout flare is five to seven days.

Corticosteroids:

Oral corticosteroids may be used, especially in patients with renal impairment or drug allergies. Use prednisolone 30–35 mg /day for 3–5 days.

General advice:

1. Adequate hydration and rest
2. Removal of medication triggers e.g. diuretics
3. Avoid high purine foods, sugar sweetened drinks and alcohol(beer)
4. Apply ice packs

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LEARNING POINTS

- **ULT is indicated in patients with recurrent flare >2 times per year, tophi, urate arthropathy and/or presence of renal stones.**
 - **While different xanthine oxidase inhibitors and uricosuric agents can be used, the indication for starting medication, action plan and side effects must be explained to the patient.**
 - **Prophylaxis (colchicine or low dose oral corticosteroids for those who cannot take colchicine) should be commenced during the early months of ULT to reduce the risk of additional flares, which are common early in the course of ULT. Allopurinol should be continued during acute attacks for patients already on this.**
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