

Treatment

- ✓ The management of gout can be split into the rapid resolution of the initial acute attack and long-term measures to prevent future episodes.
- ✓ Gout is often associated with other medical problems including obesity, hypertension, excessive alcohol and the metabolic syndrome of insulin resistance, hyperinsulinaemia, impaired glucose intolerance and hypertriglyceridaemia. This contributes to the increased CV risk & deterioration of renal function seen in patients with gout.
- ✓ Management is not only directed at alleviating acute attacks and preventing future attacks, but also identifying and treating other co-morbid conditions as HTN and hyperlipidaemia.
- ✓ Pharmacological measures should be combined with non-pharmacological measures as weight loss, changes in diet, increased exercise and reduced alcohol consumption.

 tophi جی اعلیٰ کچھ ہے اسے
 Inflamed جو Painless ہے، acute attack
 ہے، Damage ہے، Painful، Inflamed ہے اسے
 میں تھالیج

* tophi جی اسے تھالیج lowering urate
 therapy

* اسے Allopurinol اسے تھالیج tophi
 بخیر ہوئی ہوئی، اسے ہم بنی اسے uric acid
 اسے uric acid اسے solubility اسے blood
 اسے crystals اسے بخیر ہوئی ہوئی اسے
 اسے dyslipidemia اسے اسے Xanthoma
 اسے Xanthoma اسے اسے Irreversible
 اسے اسے اسے اسے اسے

acute gout attack اسے risk اسے tophi
 Acute gout attack اسے PT اسے اسے

18-24

2 Phases اسے Split اسے management اسے

- ① Podagra --- acute --- anti inflammatory
- ② tophi --- chronic --- urate lowering therapy

NSAID
 Cortico-
 Steroid
 Colchicine

Prevent future attack اسے اسے
 or further attack

بشروا على علم جديد
✓ The prior 2012 ACR Guidelines for the Management of Gout have been criticized due to low quality of evidence supporting treat-to-target recommendations.

من أقوى أنواع الدراسات
✓ Since the 2012 ACR Guidelines for the Management of Gout were published, several clinical trials have been conducted that provide additional evidence regarding the management of gout, leading the ACR Guidelines Subcommittee to determine that new guidelines were warranted.

زيادة على ما استخلصه 2012
✓ The strength of each recommendation was rated as strong or conditional.

✓ Strong recommendations reflect decisions supported by moderate or high certainty of evidence where the benefits consistently outweigh the risks, and, with only rare exceptions, an informed patient and his or her provider would be expected to reach the same decision.

تختلف مع أدلة treatment evidence الموجد على ما ذكره
✓ Conditional recommendations reflect scenarios for which the benefits and risks may be more closely balanced and/or only low certainty of evidence or no data are available.

طوال ما فيه Data جديدة وكذا
✓ As data continue to emerge supporting best practices in management, implementation of these recommendations will ideally lead to improved quality of care for patients with gout.

لازم دائما نكسر update ونشوف شوي أشياء بتتحسن
جديدة ، بأحدها بعين الاعتبار بتحل evaluation بعد

19 - 24

هناك، والى ذلك، فإن كتابنا ليس هو من وجهة النظر
من وجهة النظر، واحد (differ Pathophysiology) كتابنا يفتقر إلى
edition 2020 من ACR، والى ذلك، فإن كتابنا
Publication من ACR، book time من ACR، والى ذلك، فإن
تتبع ذلك، فإن ACR، book time من ACR، والى ذلك، فإن
من ACR، book time من ACR، والى ذلك، فإن
Publication من ACR، book time من ACR، والى ذلك، فإن
الى ذلك، فإن ACR، book time من ACR، والى ذلك، فإن
Guidelines من ACR، book time من ACR، والى ذلك، فإن
Guidelines من ACR، book time من ACR، والى ذلك، فإن

* كتابنا من ACR 2012، والى ذلك، فإن
American College Physicians، والى ذلك، فإن
Algorithm، والى ذلك، فإن
Summary، والى ذلك، فإن
Guidelines (all)، والى ذلك، فإن

* كتابنا من ACR 2020 (ACR) guideline

* كتابنا من ACR 2020 (ACR) guideline

✓ كتابنا من ACR 2020 (ACR) guideline
Physician، والى ذلك، فإن
Physician، والى ذلك، فإن
Physician، والى ذلك، فإن
Physician، والى ذلك، فإن

* فكلما كان على انتقاد كذا ال evidence في اعتدوا
 عليها كلما يكون يعضوا ال Recommendations
 ما كانت كافية بوجوه زفر البجعة في انتقادها
 يعني ال Practicing ال Clinician او يعض
 هي ال Guideline ويستعملها من بالضرورة
 يفتح فيها ال Guidelines مبنية على evidence
 اذا الطبيب في العلاج متعلق على ال evidence
 وال PVL وكل بعض ال evidence في اعتدوا
 على ال Guideline كما كان ال PVL من
 صفتح فيه ال مثل ضيق كين يتعضوا ال
 guideline في دابة وعض بالعلم كذا كين اخذوا
 فيها وعضوها على الكسح او داسين ثلث
 كين عضوها وكذا ال observational study
 من clinical interventional studies من
 trial من من اتوى الشراخ والاراض مثل



✓2 انه حان وقت مراجعة الـ guidelines القديمة
وبعد علينا New guidelines بكل بساطة.

✓3 كل guideline فيها كل recommendation
في اشي كانه Strong وفي اشي Conditional

✓4 اذا الـ recommendation بدى انه تقى
NSAID لما يكون المرص عنه acute gout attack
افضل من انك ما تقى ولا اشي مثله وكانه قوته وانه
Strong recommendation ، فويفيه يعني اذا كان الـ
Recommendation اذكور من ما ديك الـ evidence على
او سالت هاد السؤال قارنت بين الـ NSAID
مع الـ Placebo ارجع other treatments
ووجدوا الـ to واصله انه (consistently)
يعني كانوا consistent plus يعني اشي يكون
الـ NSAID احسن من الـ other treatments
بنفس النظر شو كان فالـ benefits واضح انه
out weight other treatment . (هاد القسم الاول من الحصة)

- (القسم الثاني، في شرحه كمال) لو حكمنا للمريض
انت هسك عندك الـ Acute attack عندك خيار
الـ management هاد او هاد وهاد الـ benefits
هيك والخبريات هيك . الـ risk هيك وهاد الـ
الـ الخبريات والـ benefits . الـ risk هيك ودينا انه
اختار يكون الـ Logic والمنطق انه كتار نفق

ال Recommendation في ال guideline ، يعني اننا
 ماضيه كثير عال بالخذ والعرض اننا واضح مثل
 عين الشمس واضح ان ال benefits اكثر
 من ال Risk (A > B) (مبين)

زي لو حذا مريض كيكاه ان هار الدواء
 مع العلاج ال side effects ال هيك ، اننا بفهمه
 انه ما بين هو safe هو خير بنظر
 مرة واحدة اليوم و orally الدواء الثاني
 بتاخذ اربعة مرتين اسبوعيا مثلا وال side
 effects serious على ، مبيقة من ال

5 ال Conditional recom. ← كملوا كفين
 ال Recommendation ال Risk و benefit
 قريين ما بعض (ال) مش هيك واننا هيك
 تنازع جنب بعض ، من كثير واضح ال benefit
 وال Risk من اكثر قريين جدا من بعض من
 من المتوازن واضح (closely balanced).
 + ال index على من كثير قريه نوع الحارة
 يعني ، على تقرير case report حذا من
 Application ال Case report ال
 experts ال

Management of an acute attack:

- 1 ✓ Drugs used in the management of an acute attack include NSAIDs, colchicine and corticosteroids.
- 2 ✓ Treatment should be continued until the attack is terminated, usually between 1 and 2 weeks.
- 3 ✓ The affected joints should also be rested for 1–2 days and initially treated with ice which has a significant analgesic effect during an acute attack.
- 4 ✓ A complete medication review should be performed, and ideally medication which is likely to have contributed to the attack discontinued.
- 5 ✓ Losartan has been shown to have uricosuric properties and is a suitable agent in hypertensive patients with gout.
- 6 ✓ In patients with HF, diuretics are often essential and cannot be discontinued.

NSAID
corticosteroid
colchicine

20 - 21 - 22

1 - في هذا 3 classes

2 - فترة العلاج في Acute TT هي من اسبوع لاسبوعين

3 - other measures من العلاج اذا اصبح
العلاج هو في حاد (Acute gout attack) ، لا ينبغي
عليه - على الارجح اول يوم لاسبوعين ، قد اجازة ، البس
سند ، اذا ال PT بتقبل الموضوع وما عند مانع
في هذا على كيمس ، اول ما يقبضه ال
Acute attack العلاج كيمس ال analgesic
effects

4 - في ال medication التي Trigger Acute
gout attack هي ال Thiazide ، ال Aspirin بجرعات
اولى من 2 gm ، في اذوية كيمس اقل على review
في ال Aspirin ال low Dose ال ال low
ما 2 بؤثر على ال uric acid كيمس في ال
v.s. risk ال ال ال PT بياخذ ال Prevention
ال ال CV Disease (في ال ال 10 او 20) ال ال
risk ال ال Aspirin ال low Dose بياخذ بياخذ على
بؤثر آخر ما بياخذ ، في اذوية كيمس اذا مريض
بياخذ ال HTN ال ال ARBS
في ال ال losartan ال ال gout كيمس ال ال
ال ال losartan ال ال ال

١. losartan ينزل ال uric acid في urin يعني
 ساعد ال uric acid management في ال
 uric acid

٦. ال Diuretics ممكن ترفع ال uric acid ،
 لكن لا بقدر أرقته بمرض HF لانه الفائدة
 منه كبيرة ، فيه risk صحيح لكن لازم أشرف
 الفارمسي كمان ، أضعف الريبان ممكن تنزل الجرعة
 اذا بديت غير الدواء ، ممكن أضيف another
 agent ، ال Diuretic تاني + MoA ثانية
 ال Diuretic N increase efficacy وسمح
 lower doses =

بصحت ما ستي عليها من اول

التيهوا امكن ياخذو
رما جبرله اسلي عادي

started

Allopurinol should not be commenced during an acute attack as it may prolong or precipitate another attack. However, in patients already established on allopurinol therapy, allopurinol should always be continued during the attack.

- ✓ Aspirin at analgesic doses should be avoided as it blocks urate secretion. The continuation or initiation of low-dose aspirin (75–150 mg/day) is recommended in patients with cardiac disease as the benefits outweigh the minimal effect on serum uric acid levels.
- ✓ Maximum doses of an NSAID should be commenced rapidly after the onset of an attack and then tapered 24 h after the complete resolution of symptoms. The usual treatment period is 1–2 weeks.
- ✓ Overall, there is no convincing evidence to promote the use of one NSAID over another in the management of acute gout.

التي عن طبيب ما احنا باخو من اثناء ال attack
ما كميني من ال Allopurinol + من يده وقت ليتمل نهله

21 - 24

① لا يمكن علاج النقرس بال Allopurinol إذا كان

acute attack

وإن Allopurinol ينزل ال uric acid بالدم فينبغي

تجنب ال crystals ، بتسريع ، علاج ال

Acute attack + فترة العلاج أو فترة

علاج + علاج كيميائي attack ، ليس

لأن ال crystal يسبب ال attack : > علاج ال

acute attack لا يمكن علاج ال

ب Allopurinol ، لو أضاف ال

NSAID ، ال ال trigger

Acute attack ، أو ال another attack

2. 10% of cases, severe, may trigger a severe acute attack.

۱- خط های اکتیو در کتاب ۱ guide line
 ۲- خط های عکس در کتاب ۱ و ۲
 ۳- Allpurino ۱ و ۲
 ۴- خط های اکتیو در کتاب ۱ guide line
 ۵- خط های عکس در کتاب ۱ و ۲

[illegible]

meds
side
1, 2, 3
GI
✓ COX-2 selective agents are recommended for use in patients who are at high risk of developing GI side effects, but they are not recommended for routine use. It should be noted that the selective benefit of COX-2 inhibitors is lost in patients taking low dose aspirin.

- ✓ NSAIDs should be avoided in patients with HF, renal insufficiency and a history of gastric ulceration. Care should also be exercised in elderly patients with multiple pathologies.
- ✓ When prescribing an NSAID, the need for gastric protection should be considered in patients at increased risk of a peptic ulcer, bleed or perforation.

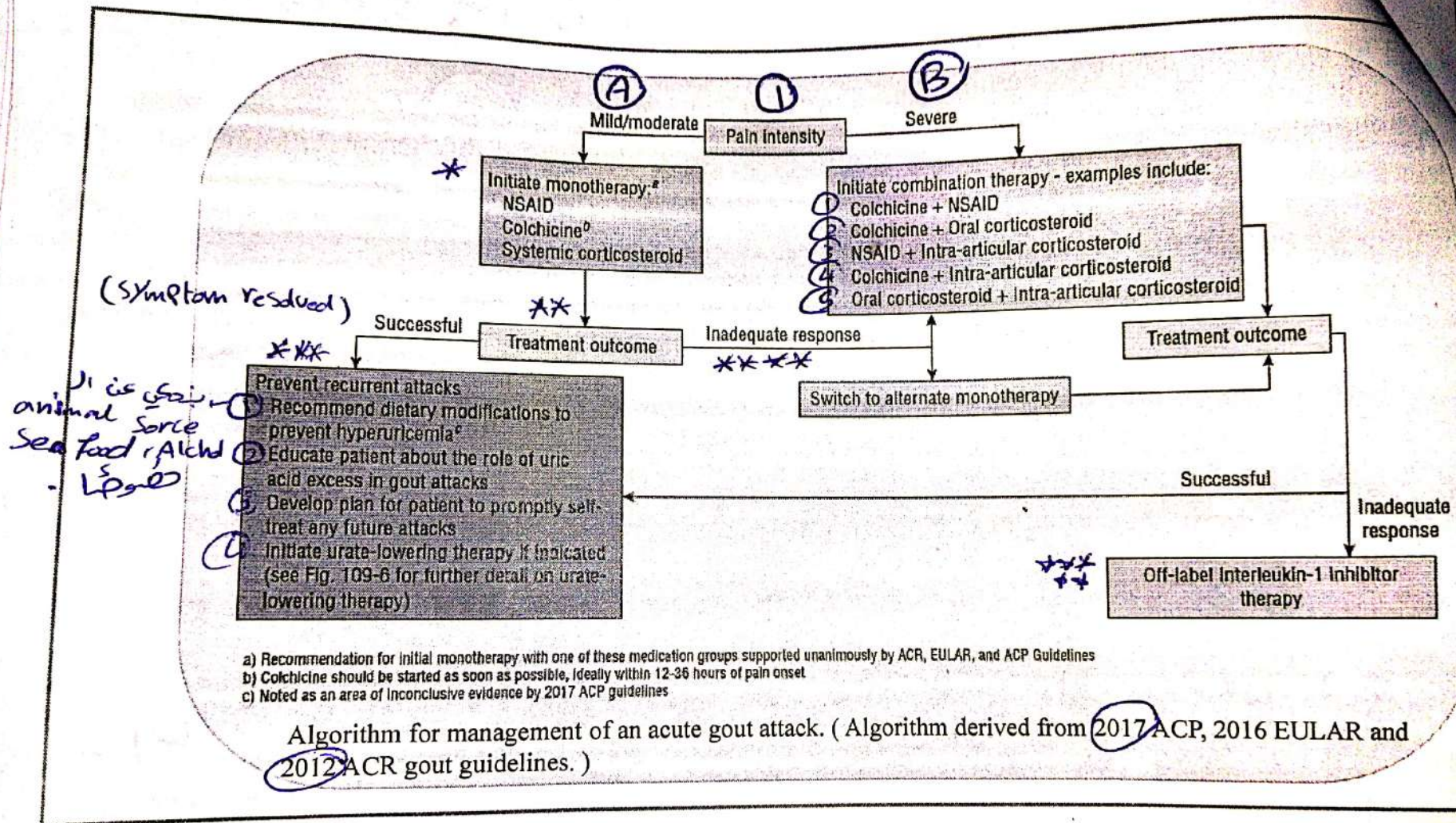
22 - 1

✓ 1. Group of people with ASCVD or other comorbidities
 who are at high risk of bleeding
 celecoxib

* Celecoxib is a selective COX-2 inhibitor
 selective COX-2 inhibitor, PT, GI, anti platelet
 risk factor PPI

✓ 2. sensitive elderly people
 Drug side effects
 Comorbidity

✓ 3. Side effects



23 -

anti-inflammatory ← (A) ①

dual therapy ← (B) ①

أولاً إذا

من 2 joints 2 joints

monarticular أو gout

① (A) *** ② ←

فأولاً يتم من قبل طبقت

عن

③ ← يمكن هو حالة يصير يعرف شو

أعراض أو gout ايضاً المسببات

يأتي من تدخل في Acute attack

شروعاً لما يقيني Acute attack

ULT ← urate lowering therapy (4) ←

Allopurinol هو دواء

indication من 5

حداً بعد Acute attack

Allopurinol في الـ

indications وحدة من الـ

indications chronic tophatious

gout. واحد يكون عن الـ tophi

chronic

کم مرہ صحت

∴ for 3rd urate lowering therapy, give

• urin $\downarrow$ uric acid $\downarrow$

- uric acid N

allantoin) uric acid) $\downarrow$ urease enzyme $\rightarrow$ (in Lie

urine is more soluble $\therefore$ more $\therefore$ ex.

تعتبر الكلى من أهم أعضاء الجسم، وتعمل على التخلص من الفضلات والسموم من الدم. وتحتوي الكلى على ملايين من الوحدات الوظيفية التي تسمى بالنيرونات. وتعمل هذه الوحدات على ترشيح الدم وإزالة الفضلات منه. وتحتوي الكلى على أنسجة مختلفة، مثل: القشرة، والمخروط، والحنك، والكلية. وتحتوي الكلى على قنوات مختلفة، مثل: القناة الكلوية، والقناة البولية، والقناة البولية البعيدة. وتحتوي الكلى على عضلات مختلفة، مثل: العضلة الكلوية، والعضلة البولية، والعضلة البولية البعيدة. وتحتوي الكلى على عروق مختلفة، مثل: الشريان الكلوي، والشريان البولي، والشريان البولي البعيد. وتحتوي الكلى على عروق مختلفة، مثل: الشريان الكلوي، والشريان البولي، والشريان البولي البعيد.

Production

Stones به چوبه چوبه VLT به سبب mechanism

Urate stones // risk (due to uric acid) (فرات)

لله ما عَزَدَ، وَزَادَ، كِبَاعَةً مِنْ شَيْءٍ أَعَزَّهُ عَلَى الرِّجَالِ

Hydration

* slow response inadequate :-
 * another agent ← monotherapy
 * NSAID + Colchicine
 * Dual therapy ← NSAID + Colchicine
 * Pain 1/60 ← 100%
 * Colchicine

* NSAID + intraarticular :
 * attack , pain , swelling , redness , heat
 * attack (acute) , attack (chronic)
 * (acute attack)

 * label , IL-1 inhibitor
 * IL-1 inhibitor
 * Pathophysiology
 * IL-1 inhibitor



Table 6. Gout flare management*

	Recommendation	PICO question	Certainty of evidence
①	For patients experiencing a gout flare, we strongly recommend using oral colchicine, NSAIDs, or glucocorticoids (oral, intraarticular, or intramuscular) as appropriate first-line therapy for gout flares over IL-1 inhibitors or ACTH (the choice of colchicine, NSAIDs, or glucocorticoids should be made based on patient factors and preferences). When colchicine is the chosen agent, we strongly recommend low-dose colchicine over high-dose colchicine given its similar efficacy and fewer adverse effects.	32	High†
②	For patients experiencing a gout flare for whom other antiinflammatory therapies are poorly tolerated or contraindicated, we conditionally recommend using IL-1 inhibition over no therapy (beyond supportive/analgesic treatment).	33	Moderate
	For patients who may receive NPO, we strongly recommend glucocorticoids (intramuscular, intravenous, or intraarticular) over IL-1 inhibitors or ACTH.	32	High†
	For patients experiencing a gout flare, we conditionally recommend using topical ice as an adjuvant treatment over no adjuvant treatment.	31	Low

Strongly recommend **Conditionally recommend** **Strongly recommend against** **Conditionally recommend against**

* PICO = population, intervention, comparator, outcomes; NSAIDs = nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs; IL-1 = interleukin-1; ACTH = adrenocorticotrophic hormone; NPO = nothing by mouth (nulla per os).

† High quality of evidence from network meta-analyses supporting canakinumab, which has superior mean pain score reduction and mean day-2 joint tenderness reduction. However, the Voting Panel raised concern that the comparator was weak (triamcinolone 40 mg) and that cost issues significantly favor other agents.

Subject

Date

No.

② evidence في قاع الأول

③ orally في الحيز
mechanical Tube في الحيز
في



Colchicine has a slower onset of action than NSAIDs but is recommended in patients where NSAIDs are contraindicated.

- ✓ It should be started as soon as possible after the onset of an attack. *Ideally within 12-36 hr*
- ✓ A substantially lower dose of colchicine (1.2 mg initially, followed by a single 0.6mg dose one hour later) was as effective as higher doses traditionally used (continued hourly dosing until symptoms subside or GI symptoms become intolerable). → *نفسه*
- ✓ Common side effects associated with colchicine are abdominal cramps, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, and rarely bone marrow suppression, neuropathy and myopathy.
- ✓ Side effects are more common in patients with hepatic or renal impairment.
- ✓ Colchicine is metabolised by CYP3A4 and excreted by p-glycoprotein; toxicity can be caused by drugs that interact with its metabolism and clearance, and this includes macrolides, cyclosporin and protease inhibitors.



25 - 25 :-

جرعة ال Colchicine :- 1.2 mg

0.6 بعد ساعة

0.6 اليوم الثاني لحدوث ال

attack ترمج

• زيادة High Dose Colchicine : 1.2 mg يتخذها 0.6 mg

لأنه . قد يات لحدوث ال Sympt توقع أو غير

عند Toxicity : ال Toxicity عادة يفرجها من

ال Diarrhea في بعد Diarrhea في ال كثير

واحد : GI upset كما بعد

✓ 4 Dose adjustment ال renal impairment

✓ 5 في زيادة بتقل inhibition ال CYP3A4 أو

P-glycoprotein بتقل ال Colchicine وبتقل ال Toxicity

impaired kidney function
Hepatic impairment

TABLE 109-8 Colchicine Dosing in Special Situations/Colchicine Drug Interactions

	Treatment of Acute Gout Flares ①	Prophylaxis of Gout Flares ②	Colchicine Drug Interactions
(A) Impaired Kidney Function*			
① Mild/moderate (creatinine clearance = 30-80 mL/min [0.5-1.33 mL/s])	Dose adjustment not required	Dose adjustment not required	Strong CYP3A4 Inhibitors • Atazanavir • Clarithromycin • Darunavir/ritonavir • Indinavir • Itraconazole • Ketoconazole • Lopinavir/ritonavir • Nefazodone • Nelfinavir • Ritonavir • Saquinavir • Telithromycin • Tipranavir/ritonavir
② Severe (creatinine clearance <30 mL/min [<0.5 mL/s])	Dose adjustment not required; treatment course should be repeated no more than once every 2 weeks	0.3 mg daily (starting dose)	Single 0.6-mg dose followed by 0.3 mg 1 hour later; dose to be repeated no earlier than 3 days
③ Dialysis	Single 0.6-mg dose; treatment course should not be repeated more than once every 2 weeks	0.3 mg twice weekly (starting dose)	0.3 mg once every other day to 0.3 mg once daily
(B) Hepatic Impairment*			
① Mild/moderate	Dose adjustment not required	Dose adjustment not required	Moderate CYP3A4 Inhibitors • Amprenavir • Aprepitant • Diltiazem • Erythromycin • Fluconazole • Fosamprenavir • Grapefruit juice and related citrus products • Verapamil
② Severe	Dose adjustment not required; treatment course should be repeated no more than once every 2 weeks	Dose reduction should be considered	Single 1.2-mg dose; dose to be repeated no earlier than 3 days
			0.3-0.6 mg daily (0.6-mg dose may be given as 0.3 mg twice daily)
			P-glycoprotein Inhibitors • Cyclosporine • Ranolazine
			Single 0.6-mg dose; dose to be repeated no earlier than 3 days
			0.3 mg once every other day to 0.3 mg once daily

a Treatment of gout flares with colchicine is not recommended in patients with impaired kidney function who are receiving colchicine for prophylaxis.

b Treatment of gout flares with colchicine is not recommended in patients with hepatic impairment who are receiving colchicine for prophylaxis.

IV colchicine has resulted in fatalities and is no longer available.

- ✓ **Corticosteroids** are usually considered where use of an NSAID or colchicine is contraindicated or in refractory cases.
- ✓ They may be given intravenously, intramuscularly or direct into a joint (intra-articular) when only one or two joints are affected.
- ✓ In patients with a monoarthritis, an intra-articular corticosteroid injection is highly effective in treating an attack.
- ✓ Two different dosing strategies for oral corticosteroid therapy (prednisone or prednisolone) in the treatment of acute gout:
 - 0.5 mg/kg daily for 5 to 10 days followed by abrupt discontinuation or
 - 0.5 mg/kg daily for 2 to 5 days followed by tapering for 7 to 10 days
- * ممكن علاج الالتهاب بغير الستيرويد اذا قطع فجأة مع علاج ال Rebound symp. ال بعد توقف الستيرويد
 A hypothetical risk exists for a rebound attack upon steroid withdrawal; therefore, gradual tapering is often employed when discontinuing steroid therapy.
- ✓ The adverse effects of corticosteroids are generally dose and duration dependent.

Hypothalamus Pituitary & Suppression of adrenal axis
 السبوعين من بعد الجراحات
 rebound symp. - يمكن أن يقطع

✓ **Interleukin-1 inhibitors:** IL-1 β is critically associated with the inflammatory response induced by monosodium urate crystals.

✓ Anakinra and canakinumab, have demonstrated efficacy in the treatment of acute gout.

Eurobian + American

✓ The EULAR and ACR guidelines suggest that IL-1 inhibitors can be considered for treatment of severe acute gout attacks refractory to other treatments. → *Algorism* *14 lines*

Management of chronic gout:

off label 2 2nd 3 classes 1st use 2 lines 1 to 151

✓ The presence of hyperuricaemia is not an indication to commence prophylactic therapy.

✓ Some patients may only experience a single episode and a change in lifestyle, diet or concurrent medication may be sufficient to prevent further attacks.

✓ Patients who suffer one or more acute attacks within 12 months of the first attack should normally be prescribed prophylactic urate-lowering therapy.

28 - 24 - 11

management chronic

indications of ULT

hyperkalemia

one episode

episode

First episode

3 - 2 - 1

attack

indication

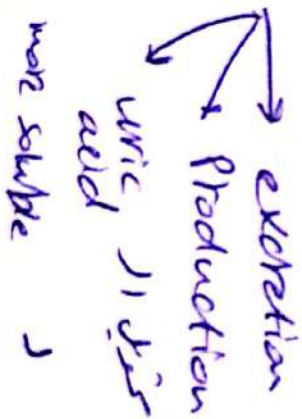
(

Algorithm

There are, however, some groups of patients where prophylactic therapy should be instigated after a single attack. These include individuals with uric acid stones, the presence of tophi at first presentation and young patients with a family history of renal or cardiac disease.

in 40 is 1st Algorithm 2

- ✓ Prophylactic treatment should not be initiated until an acute attack of gout has completely resolved.
- ✓ Once started, prophylactic treatment should be continued indefinitely even if further acute attacks develop.
- ✓ Drugs that lower serum uric acid can be classified into three groups according to their pharmacological mode of action.



29 - 2011

✓ 1 Prophylaxis Therapy = single attack ✓ 1

لأنه يتحقق عدم الإصابة بالعدوى
لذلك،

✓ 2 Guidelines حسب الحالة
التي، ليس أثناء attack

✓ 3 إذا كان المريض على العلاج
الذي attack