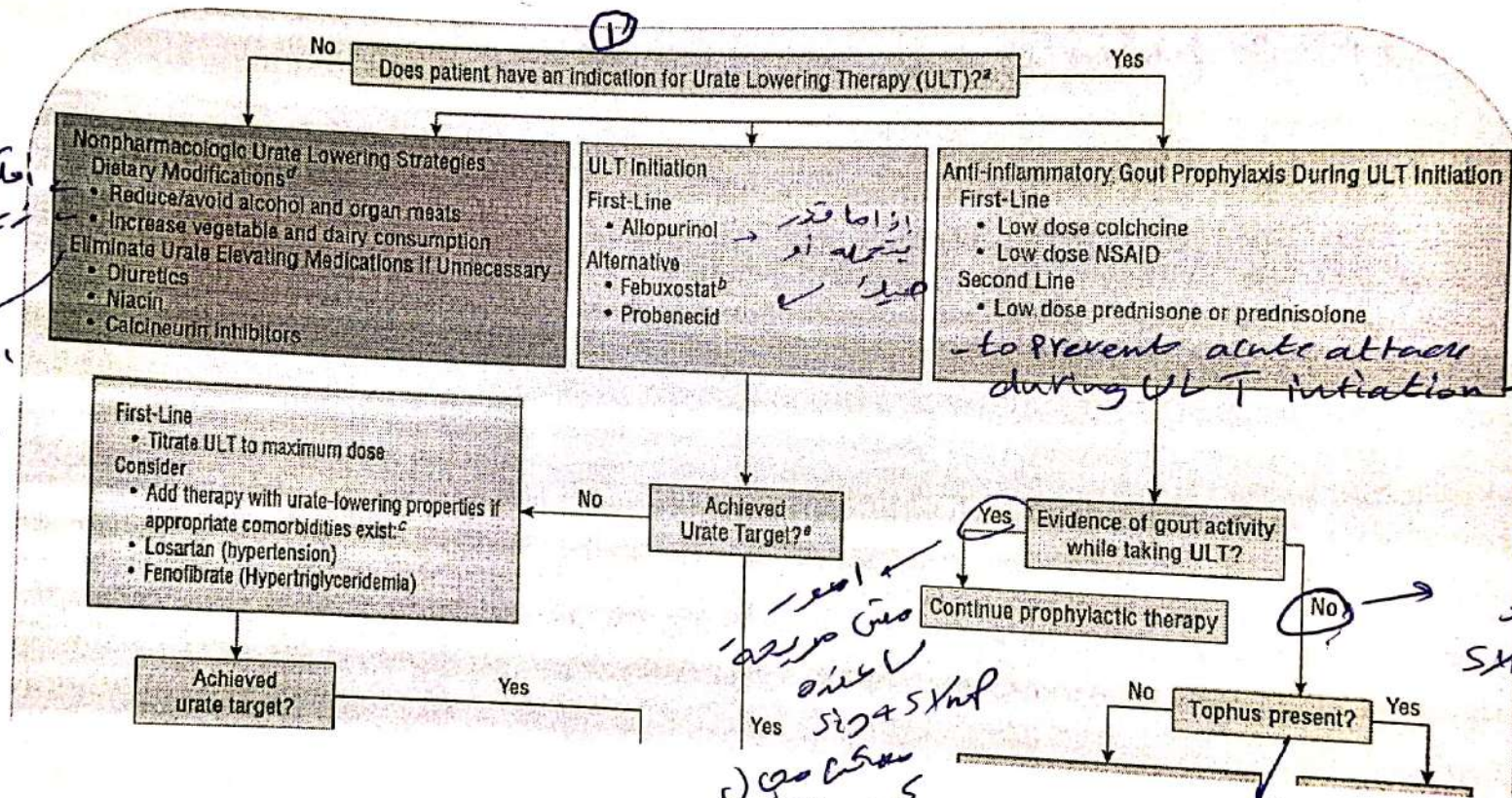


Algorithm for management of hyperuricemia in gout. (Algorithm derived from 2017 ACP, 2016 EULAR and 2012 ACR gout guidelines.)

uric acid
اقله يلى بزيده وال
زيادة الـ لا شيد يلى
بقتل
اذا كان
attack medication induced

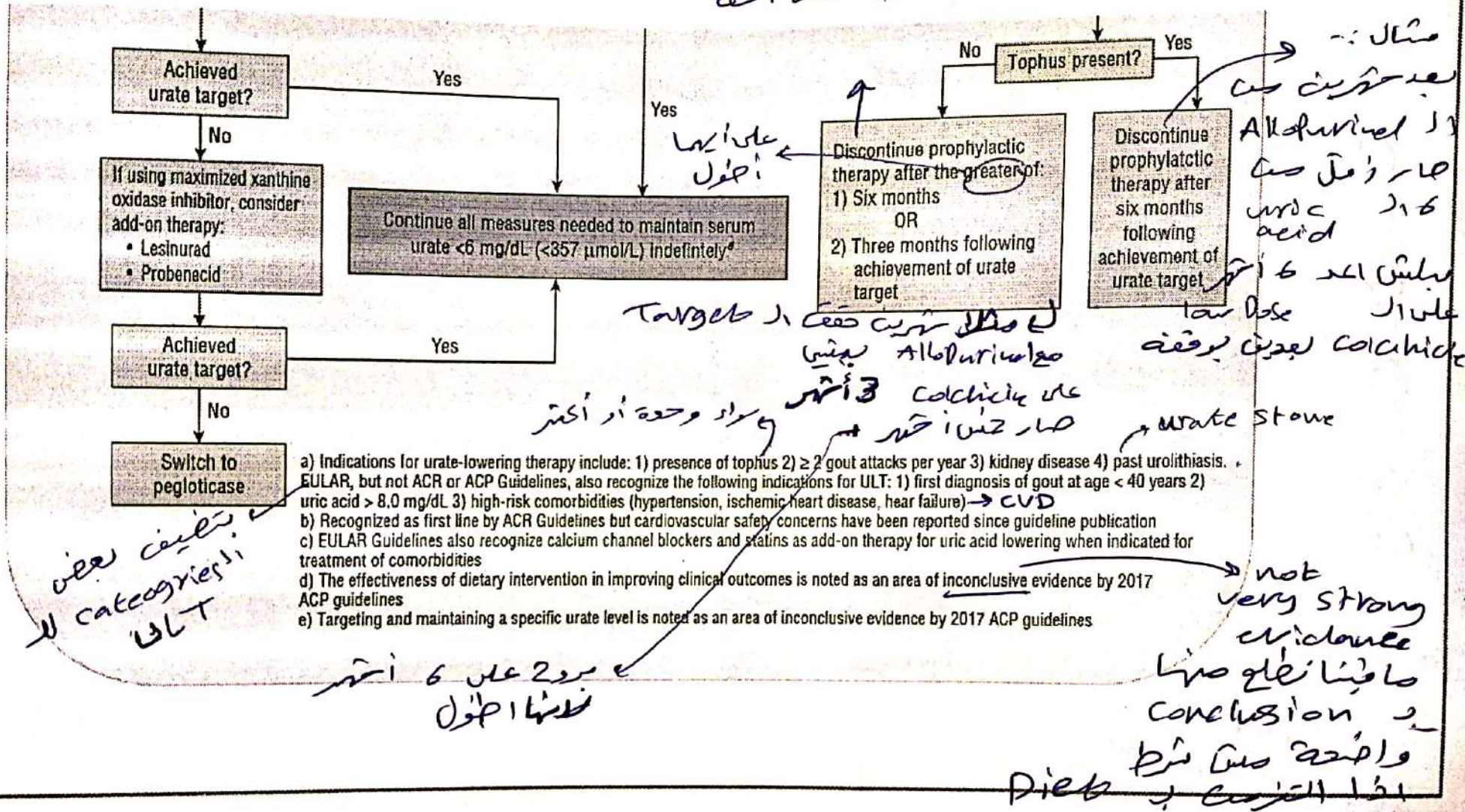


ULT Enil
ما جاز عند
المرضى
وحتى انه
قام

acute attack
anti-inflamm
فترة اول (مؤقتة) بال Table 1 و guideline
اكثر من 24 ساعة
ممكن ان يكون
كثير من المرضى
يعمل على
فترة اول (مؤقتة) بال Table 1 و guideline

Duration of anti-inflammatory
بال 2-3 اسبوع
anti-inflamm

فترة علاج اضعف



new guide 2020 (وهي تفرقة واضحة بال clinical outcome) معين كمن

one indication $\rightarrow$ gout attacks
 12 $\rightarrow$ gout attacks
 tophus $\rightarrow$ kidney disease
 Past urate kidney stones $\rightarrow$ kidney disease
 life style modification $\rightarrow$ NO $\rightarrow$ medication
 medication $\rightarrow$ situation $\rightarrow$ worsening
 stones $\rightarrow$ tophus formation $\rightarrow$ new attacks
 Preventive measures

37 - NO $\rightarrow$ box $\rightarrow$ d $\rightarrow$ l $\rightarrow$ l $\rightarrow$ l

PT $\rightarrow$ ULT $\rightarrow$ indication $\rightarrow$ attack $\rightarrow$ tophi
 Kidney ~~disease~~ stones $\rightarrow$ PT $\rightarrow$

non Pharmacological management ①

Allopurinol $\rightarrow$ First choice $\rightarrow$ ULT $\rightarrow$ ②

Allopurinol $\rightarrow$ 2020 $\rightarrow$ ③

Probenecid $\rightarrow$ Febuxostat $\rightarrow$ Allopurinol $\rightarrow$ ④

Allopurinol $\rightarrow$ Febuxostat $\rightarrow$ ⑤

Probenecid $\rightarrow$ Xanthine oxidase inhibitor
 uric acid $\rightarrow$ excretion $\rightarrow$ uric

① Allopurinol $\rightarrow$ alternative $\rightarrow$ ② Febuxostat
 ③ Probenecid

inflammatory rxn. $\rightarrow$ crystal $\rightarrow$ crystal
 ILT initiation $\rightarrow$ Acute attack $\rightarrow$ joint
 anti-inflammatory Acute attack $\rightarrow$ no prophylaxis given
 Duration $\rightarrow$ low Doses $\rightarrow$ agents
 (3-6 mg) $\rightarrow$ low Dose
 NSAID use $\rightarrow$ NSAID use $\rightarrow$ NSAID use
 corticosteroids $\rightarrow$ corticosteroids

low Dose $\rightarrow$ low Dose
 low Dose $\rightarrow$ low Dose
 0.6 mg $\rightarrow$ 0.6 mg
 (low Dose) 250mg $\rightarrow$ 250mg

urate target $\rightarrow$ urate target
 urate target $\rightarrow$ urate target
 urate target $\rightarrow$ urate target
 urate target $\rightarrow$ urate target

ACR $\rightarrow$ ACR
 2012 $\rightarrow$ 2012
 certain group of PT $\rightarrow$ certain group of PT
 new guideline $\rightarrow$ new guideline
 other category $\rightarrow$ other category
 2020 $\rightarrow$ 2020

* هذا إذا لم يتحقق في علاج المرض الأولي

علاج

First line - Allopurinol
والجواب 100 mg إلى 200 mg
إذا لم يتحقق Target في 800 mg ، يمكن استخدام orange
Target في علاج المرض

* هذا إذا لم يتحقق Target في العلاج

للمرض الأولي (تحت إشراف الطبيب)

Xanthine oxidase inhibitors

في إنتاج uric acid

Target في العلاج

في العلاج Pegloticase ، واحد من

classes أو options في العلاج

chronic gout management

* Pegloticase IV infusion every 2 weeks

uricase enz. في العلاج

more water soluble من uric acid

excretion في العلاج

limited solubility من uric acid

more water soluble في العلاج

* Pegloticase IV infusion not for less than

2 hr / every week

last choice في العلاج

في العلاج (في العلاج)

Table 1. Indications for pharmacologic urate-lowering therapy (ULT)*

	Recommendation	PICO question	Certainty of evidence
①	For patients with 1 or more subcutaneous tophi, we strongly recommend initiating ULT over no ULT.	1	High
	For patients with radiographic damage (any modality) attributable to gout, we strongly recommend initiating ULT over no ULT.	2	Moderate
②	For patients with frequent gout flares (≥ 2 /year), we strongly recommend initiating ULT over no ULT.	3	High
	For patients who have previously experienced >1 flare but have infrequent flares (<2 /year), we conditionally recommend initiating ULT over no ULT.	4	Moderate
③	For patients experiencing their first flare, we conditionally recommend <i>against</i> initiating ULT over no ULT, with the following exceptions: ④ <i>SR</i>	5	Moderate
④	For patients experiencing their first flare and CKD stage ≥ 3 , SU >9 mg/dL, or urolithiasis, we conditionally recommend initiating ULT.	5	Very low
⑤	For patients with asymptomatic hyperuricemia (SU >6.8 mg/dL with no prior gout flares or subcutaneous tophi), we conditionally recommend <i>against</i> initiating any pharmacologic ULT (allopurinol, febuxostat, probenecid) over initiation of pharmacologic ULT. <i>SR</i> <i>CR</i> <i>SRA</i> <i>CRA</i>	5†	High†
Strongly recommend Conditionally recommend Strongly recommend against Conditionally recommend against			

* PICO = population, intervention, comparator, outcomes; CKD = chronic kidney disease; SU = serum urate.

† There is randomized clinical trial data to support the benefit that ULT lowers the proportion of patients who develop incident gout. However, based on the attributable risk, 24 patients would need to be treated for 3 years to prevent a single (incident) gout flare leading to the recommendation against initiating ULT in this patient group.

كالايد - 38 :

* 2020 guideline:-

* نفس الشيء لكن فيه بعض الاختلافات يلي فيها
تغييرات أكثر ، هادي ال guideline علوها على
أساس 75 سؤال ، كل سؤال كان ر
على اشي معين ، شاعوا ال evidence يلي عليه
راجعوها طلعوا بال conclusion هادي يلي بتختلف
ال strength أو القوة تبعها .

① كانا نكسر على VLT (CSR)

② CR ، لو حدا حارة ال front attack مونت هلان

5 سنين كل مرة فيه سنة مختلفة من السنة مرة بالة

الذي دمره بالة الثالثة ، يعني integrant plates

يلي هي امتل ما مونت بالة يعني بس مرة بالة ، بس أكثر

من مرة هادي 5 سنين ، فيه evidence انه الجور بال VLT

ممكن يكون احده ، بس حسب تقينا للرجع ممكن ما نعطيه ، ممكن

other condition
Poly Pharmacy
N O T E B O O K

Subject

Date

No.

balanced Risk و benefit CR قرینا
 SR نویسند

③ Flare reaction و حساسیت لا
 exception و ULT محدودیت
4 add

④ solubility و limit لا G.8
 recommended و محدودیت لا
 all

Table 2. Recommendations for choice of initial urate-lowering therapy (ULT) in patients with gout*

Recommendation	PICO question	Certainty of evidence
For patients starting any ULT, we strongly recommend allopurinol over all other ULT as the preferred first-line agent for all patients, including in those with CKD stage ≥ 3 .	10	Moderate
We strongly recommend a xanthine oxidase inhibitor over probenecid for those with CKD stage ≥ 3 .	7	Moderate
For allopurinol and febuxostat, we strongly recommend starting at a low dose with subsequent dose titration to target over starting at a higher dose (e.g., ≤ 100 mg/day [and lower in patients with CKD] for allopurinol or ≤ 40 mg/day for febuxostat).		
For probenecid, we conditionally recommend starting at a low dose (500 mg once or twice daily) with dose titration over starting at a higher dose.		
We strongly recommend initiating concomitant antiinflammatory prophylaxis therapy (e.g., colchicine, NSAIDs, prednisone/prednisolone) over no antiinflammatory prophylaxis. <i>low dose</i>	9	Moderate
The choice of specific antiinflammatory prophylaxis should be based upon patient factors.		
We strongly recommend continuing prophylaxis for 3–6 months rather than <3 months, with ongoing evaluation and continued prophylaxis as needed if the patient continues to experience flares.	9	Moderate
When the decision is made that ULT is indicated while the patient is experiencing a gout flare, we conditionally recommend starting ULT during the gout flare over starting ULT after the gout flare has resolved.	6	Moderate
We strongly recommend <i>against</i> pegloticase as first-line therapy.	10	Moderate†

Strongly recommend Conditionally recommend Strongly recommend against Conditionally recommend against

* PICO = population, intervention, comparator, outcomes; CKD = chronic kidney disease; NSAIDs = nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs.

† Moderate evidence is in support of the efficacy of pegloticase, but due to cost, safety concerns, and favorable benefit-to-harm ratios of other untried treatment options, the recommendation is *against* using pegloticase as first-line agent.

Allopurinol is the preferred agent due to better benefit to harm ratio.

31

39 - 226 #

Jr. Dose adjustment of Allopurinol 11 ①

1st Jr. CKD $\text{GFR} < 30 \text{ mL/min}$, IP: Renal impairment guideline, $\text{GFR} < 30$ Allopurinol 11 is the agent

آلپورينول

Probenecid 11 is Xanthine oxidase inhibitor, $\text{GFR} < 30$



Allopurinol
Leukotriene



Production
of uric
acid

Excretion uric acid



Significant $\text{GFR} < 30$

Urease urea



urate $\text{GFR} < 30$ ↑

Stones

Leukotriene 11 Allopurinol 11 is the agent

hydration $\text{GFR} < 30$ low Dose 11

guidelines 11 $\text{GFR} < 30$ response 11

آلپورينول

Subject

Allopurinol low Dose 100 mg daily
maximum Dose 800 mg daily
Kidney function 100 ml/min

Febuxostat 400 mg daily
Response 100%

② Dose titration 250 mg daily
evidence 100%
level 500 mg daily (increments 50 mg)
level 1000 mg daily
maximum Dose 1000 mg daily
(2g/Day)

③ NSAID colchicine corticosteroid
Patients 100%
guideline 100%
colchicine first choice 100%
NSAID second choice 100%
Prednisone 100%
long term 100%
short term 100%
well tolerated 100%
NSAID 100%
PT factor 100%
PPI 100%
GI risk 100%
low Dose 100%

Algorithm 1. Efficacy of prophylaxis vs. flares and duration of response PT 1. Efficacy of prophylaxis vs. flares and duration of response PT 1.

(4) Efficacy of prophylaxis vs. flares and duration of response PT 1.

(5) Certainty of evidence, effective safety, moderate or cost, inconvenience.

IV infusion, infusion related rxn, cost, inconvenience.

(4) Acute attack, colchicine, ULT.

Papers, Acute attack, colchicine, ULT.

Colchicine, ULT, Acute attack, colchicine, ULT.

Acute attack, colchicine, ULT, Acute attack, colchicine, ULT.

Colchicine, ULT, Acute attack, colchicine, ULT.

Colchicine, ULT, Acute attack, colchicine, ULT.

Colchicine, ULT, Acute attack, colchicine, ULT.

Colchicine, ULT, Acute attack, colchicine, ULT.

Colchicine, ULT, Acute attack, colchicine, ULT.

Colchicine, ULT, Acute attack, colchicine, ULT.

ملخص - 40 :-

* إذا حدثت إصابة بالعضلات، فإنها تكون عادةً من نوع Acute flare أو Allergic flare. إذا كان المريض يعاني من Allergic flare، فإن العلاج يكون بالستيرويدات. إذا كان المريض يعاني من Acute flare، فإن العلاج يكون بالستيرويدات أو الستيرويدات مع الستيرويدات. (في حالة الإصابة بالعضلات)

* إذا حدثت إصابة بالعضلات، فإنها تكون عادةً من نوع Acute flare أو Allergic flare. إذا كان المريض يعاني من Allergic flare، فإن العلاج يكون بالستيرويدات. إذا كان المريض يعاني من Acute flare، فإن العلاج يكون بالستيرويدات أو الستيرويدات مع الستيرويدات. (في حالة الإصابة بالعضلات)

* إذا حدثت إصابة بالعضلات، فإنها تكون عادةً من نوع Acute flare أو Allergic flare. إذا كان المريض يعاني من Allergic flare، فإن العلاج يكون بالستيرويدات. إذا كان المريض يعاني من Acute flare، فإن العلاج يكون بالستيرويدات أو الستيرويدات مع الستيرويدات. (في حالة الإصابة بالعضلات)

Patient Factor
 على (تجربتي) ، بعد أن أعمل مع المريض
 أضع هذا الـ Recommendation
 (PT Panel) Flexibility
 من أخطر الـ Allopurinol
 resolved ، في Still الـ ULT
 Recommendation الـ (تجربتي)
 الجيد .

group 1

3

- ✓ Xanthine oxidase inhibitors (allopurinol and febuxostat): xanthine oxidase catalyses the oxidation of hypoxanthine to xanthine and subsequently xanthine to uric acid.
- ✓ **Allopurinol** is the prophylactic agent of choice in the management of recurrent gout. *book Algorithm 2020, first line agent*
- ✓ In order to become pharmacologically active, allopurinol must be metabolised by the liver to oxypurinol. Oxypurinol has a much longer half-life than allopurinol, 14–16 h compared to 2 h. *→ administration frequency of the metabolite → short half life of allopurinol*
- ✓ In patients with normal renal function, the starting dose is 100 mg/day; this is gradually increased in 100-mg increments every 2–5 weeks until the optimal serum urate level or the maximum dose is reached (maximum dose is 800 mg/day). *CKD Patients First choice*
- ✓ A decrease in serum urate will occur within a couple of days of introducing allopurinol therapy with a peak effect at 7–10 days. *→ * الارتفاع سيترك بعد اسبوعين ر 5 أسابيع ال * الحاجة لزيادة الجرعة مع ال uric acid*
- ✓ The dissolution of tophi may take up to 6–12 months with effective therapy. *→ عشان هيك احنا ال anti-inflammatory زي ال NSAID و ال Colchicine prophylactic agents*

30

وال corticosteroids بتستخدم فترة 3-6 أشهر فترة حادة
Dissolution of tophi
تأخر في علاج ال tophi

Gout - 4

٤ بعدنا نرجع لا Text إلى تركنا لهم فهديك الصرة

-1 22 - 214 #

* الـ ULT هم 3 مجموعات - الأولى هي

• Xanthine oxidase inhibitor II

1- Xanthine oxidase is a

uric acid $\rightarrow$ Xanthine $\rightarrow$ hypoxanthine $\rightarrow$ xanthine

میں نے اس کے لیے بہت سے کام کیے ہیں

excretion level over Producer

9152 pair v.w. 9arb JL, both v.l.
management

Price $\downarrow$ over Producer $\downarrow$ Production $\downarrow$

Xanthine oxidase inhibitor JL; excretion JL 95%

جواب : both علی و under excretion

over Producer

2. Give Recommendation 1. 2) 125/125 ✓4

Dose Titration jān بی زرع low Dose

* Dose Dependent uric acid في الدواء

reduction $\Rightarrow$ تقليل

uric acid 11

Use Dependent for Leu xotate. Allpurinol J, *
uric acid reduction.

Allopurinol is a concern
 severe rash cases mild

✓ Approximately 3-5% of patients treated with allopurinol suffer from an adverse reaction.

✓ Mild adverse effects as skin rash, leukopenia, GI problems, headache, and urticaria can occur with allopurinol administration. → CBC monitoring

✓ A more severe adverse reaction known as "allopurinol hypersensitivity syndrome", which includes severe rash (toxic epidermal necrolysis, erythema multiforme, or exfoliative dermatitis), hepatitis, interstitial nephritis, and eosinophilia. → certain genotype at increased risk for allopurinol hypersensitivity

✓ Risk factors associated with the development of allopurinol hypersensitivity included female gender, age above 60 years, initial starting dose of allopurinol exceeding 100 mg/day, kidney disease, CV disease, and use of allopurinol for treatment of asymptomatic hyperuricemia.

✓ The dose of azathioprine or mercaptopurine should be reduced to approximately a quarter of the normal dose when co-prescribed with allopurinol.

✓ In addition, full blood counts should be performed at regular intervals to identify potential toxicity.

initiation 12-6 or 6-12

concern

PT education

the patient

should

be

skin

manifestation

(severe)

skin diseases)

23 - 24 - 1

✓4 لا علاج له ، علاجها بالستيرويدات و علاجها بال colchicine

علاجها (Asymptomatic hyperuricemia)

It recommended for ULT in high risk & asymptomatic hyperuricemia
 risk factor such as tophi such, gout attack and
 gout attack and

epidemiologic study (Asymptomatic hyperuricemia) is -
 Asymptomatic ULT in CSAs and study
 acute event or pain and hyperuricemia

and ULT in CSAs attack
 and risk and benefit v.s risk
 other and CSAs Allopurinol and hypersensitivity
 and PT and adverse effects
 and gout and symptoms and

long term treatment and PT and CSAs and
 and adherence and CSAs and
 and CSAs and CSAs and CSAs and
 and CSAs and CSAs and CSAs and
 chronic ULT

✓5 Allopurinol and azathioprine and mercaptopurine

2 agents and dose adjustment and
 normal dose and 75%

- ✓ **Febuxostat** is a more selective and potent inhibitor of xanthine oxidase than allopurinol and has no effect on other enzymes involved in purine or pyrimidine metabolism.
- 2✓ It is licensed for the treatment of chronic hyperuricaemia in conditions where urate deposition has already occurred including a history, or presence of, tophus and/or gouty arthritis.
مقارنةً بـ allopurinol
- 3✓ It is recommended as a secondline agent in patients who are intolerant of allopurinol or have C/Is
- ✓ The increased potency and good oral bioavailability of febuxostat leads to rapid decreases in serum uric acid levels permitting the testing of levels 2 weeks after starting therapy or adjusting the dose.
كل أسبوعين لفعل Test ولتتوقف بناء عليه نرفع الجرعة
- ✓ Febuxostat should not be given to patients with IHD or CHF because of CV side effects.
Algorithmically يتبع الخطة، لأنه كانوا يخطئونه من ناحية الـ side effects، الجانبية على القلب
- ✓ When initiating therapy with febuxostat, gout flare prophylaxis should be prescribed.
- ✓ The most common adverse effects include respiratory infection, diarrhea, headache and liver function abnormalities.

Subject

Date

No.

! 24 - 24 - #

5: allopurinol N intolerance 2 25 16 V3

2 Contra indicated 2 Sensitivity rxn

not recommended in certain

genotype

min. int. D-D interaction

The use of febuxostat is not recommended in patients concomitantly treated with mercaptopurine or azathioprine and theophylline, serum levels of theophylline should be monitored.

- شعير ليدج
- ✓ Febuxostat is more effective than fixed-dose allopurinol 300 mg in lowering uric acid concentrations in trials of up to 40 months' duration. However, a reduction in the incidence of episodes of acute gout has not been demonstrated.

group 2 :-

- ✓ **Uricosuric agents (probenecid & lesinurad)** increase uric acid excretion primarily by inhibiting post-secretory renal proximal tubular reabsorption of uric acid from filtered urate in the kidney.

reabsorption of uric acid from filtered urate in the kidney

- ✓ They are indicated as second-line agents in those who are urate under-excretors and are dependent on the patient having an adequate level of renal function.

reabsorption of uric acid from filtered urate in the kidney

- ✓ These agents should be avoided in patients with urate nephropathy or those who are over producers of uric acid due to the high risk of developing renal stones.

- ✓ Patients receiving a uricosuric agent are required to maintain an adequate fluid intake.

urate stones & risk of urate stones

25

stones

nephro-pathy

over producer of uric acid

initially at a dose of 250 mg twice a day for 1 to 2 weeks and then 500 mg

- ✓ **Probenecid** is given initially at a dose of 250 mg twice a day for 1 to 2 weeks and then 500 mg twice a day for 2 weeks. Thereafter, the daily dose is increased by 500-mg increments every 1 to 2 weeks until satisfactory control is achieved or a maximum dose of 2 g is reached.
 ↪ So it's associated with D-D interaction
- ✓ Probenecid can inhibit tubular secretion of other organic acids; so, increased plasma concentrations of penicillins, cephalosporins, sulfonamides, and indomethacin can occur. *(more secretion)*
- ✓ **Lesinurad** is approved as combination therapy with a xanthine oxidase inhibitor for treatment of hyperuricemia associated with gout in patients who have not achieved target serum UA concentrations with xanthine oxidase inhibitor monotherapy. *(not monotherapy) addition to xanthine oxidase inhibitor when needed*
- ✓ Lesinurad carries a black box warning which highlights the increased risk of acute kidney injury when used in the absence of xanthine oxidase inhibitor therapy. *→ acute kidney injury if xanthine inhibitor is not used*
- ✓ The only approved dose of lesinurad is 200 mg daily due to increased risk of renal events when used at higher doses.
- ✓ Lesinurad should not be used in patients with creatinine clearance less than 45 mL/min.

✓ **Pegloticase (PEG-uricase):** is a pegylated, recombinant form of uricase.

✓ It works to reduce serum uric acid by converting uric acid to allantoin, a water-soluble and excreted substance.

✓ It has demonstrated efficacy in reducing serum UA and resolving tophi in patients with severe gout & hyperuricemia ($UA \geq 8 \text{ mg/dL}$) who have failed or have a contraindication to other ULT.

✓ The IV infusions of pegloticase must be given over no less than 2 hours every 2 weeks, a potential inconvenience to many patients.

✓ The use of PEG-uricase has been associated with severe infusion reactions in a small minority of patients; this and its high cost are likely to limit its use.

✓ Immunogenicity issues associated with pegloticase therapy may limit the duration with which pegloticase therapy may be used effectively (pegloticase antibodies resulted in a loss of efficacy by month 4).

Handwritten notes in Arabic and English:
دواء ULT + مضاد للجراثيم anti body
مدة استخدامه 4 اشهر Duration 4 months
قد يؤدي الى تفاعلات حادة
قد يؤدي الى تفاعلات حادة

Table 4. Recommendations for patients taking specific urate-lowering therapy (ULT) medications*

	Recommendation	PICO question	Certainty of evidence
A	Allopurinol		
1	We conditionally recommend testing <u>HLA-B*5801</u> prior to starting allopurinol for patients of Southeast Asian descent (e.g., Han Chinese, Korean, Thai) and African American patients, who have a higher prevalence of HLA-B*5801. <i>→ Genotype</i>	12	Very low
2	We conditionally recommend <i>against</i> HLA-B*5801 testing in all others		
3	For patients with a prior allergic response to allopurinol who cannot be treated with other oral ULT, we conditionally recommend using allopurinol desensitization.	23	Very low
B	Febuxostat		
	For patients with gout taking febuxostat with a history of CVD or a new CV event, we conditionally recommend switching to an alternative ULT agent if available and consistent with other recommendations in this guideline.	22	Moderate
C	Uricosurics		
	For patients considered for, or taking uricosuric treatment, prior to starting any uricosuric treatment, we conditionally recommend <i>against</i> checking urinary uric acid e.g. checking urinary uric acid . <i>Isinurate, Probenecid - e.g. 4</i>	28	Very low
	For patients taking uricosuric treatment, we conditionally recommend <i>against</i> alkalinizing urine.	29	Very low
Strongly recommend Conditionally recommend Strongly recommend against Conditionally recommend against			

* PICO = population, intervention, comparator, outcomes; CVD = cardiovascular disease.

311
- 20 - 211 - 211 - 211 *

Sensitivity is increased risk. $\text{Allopurinol} \rightarrow \text{PT} \rightarrow \text{A}$

Testing patients before Allopurinol. It is

to check if other testing is

also the genotype. It is

also the genotype.

due to inconvenience and cost. It is

High risk. It

Allopurinol desensitization is also a risk. $\text{Allopurinol} \rightarrow \text{PT} \rightarrow \text{A}$

High sensitivity can be used. It is

also the genotype. Allopurinol is

also the genotype. Allopurinol is

also the genotype. PT is

Prior hypersensitivity reaction from Allopurinol

cannot be treated with other oral

agents $\rightarrow$ It is

low dose. Desensitization of Allopurinol

100mg/daily. It is

also the genotype. PT is

Desensitization is also a risk. It is

also the genotype. PT is

(Prior Allergic response is mild) It is

also the genotype. PT is

Recommended

under excretor & over Producer i.e. gouty JI ©
 step 1 i.e. uric Diagnostic test is uric acid
 JI. uric acid is not detectable in PT JI as
 it is effective as xanthine oxidase inhibitor
 under excretor JI effective as uric acid uric JI i.e.
 uric acid of 24 hr JI i.e. uric acid Test is
 uric

uric acid PT JI i.e. uric acid Test JI as uric acid
 normal diet is not restricted diet
 Purin

as pH JI i.e. uric acid Alkalisation is not recommended
 dialysis is potassium citrate JI 6.5 to 6.8
 uric acid Alkalisation is not potassium bicarbonate
 stones i.e. uric acid risk JI i.e. uric acid
 as uric acid is not recommended
 hydration JI i.e. uric acid not recommended

(2-3 liters/day) recommended is
 as uric acid Alkalisation is not recommended
 newset guideline JI

Table 5. When to consider switching to a new urate-lowering therapy (ULT) strategy*

	Recommendation	PICO question	Certainty of evidence
①	For patients with gout taking their first XOI monotherapy at maximum-tolerated or FDA-indicated dose who are not at SU target and/or have continued frequent gout flares or nonresolving subcutaneous tophi, we conditionally recommend switching the first XOI to an alternate XOI agent over adding a uricosuric agent.	24	Very low
②	For patients with gout where XOI, uricosurics, and other interventions have failed to achieve SU target and who have frequent gout flares or nonresolving subcutaneous tophi, we strongly recommend switching to pegloticase over continuing current ULT.†	27	Moderate
③	For patients with gout for whom XOI, uricosurics, and other interventions have failed to achieve serum urate target and who have infrequent gout flares (<2 flares/year) and no tophi, we strongly recommend <i>against</i> switching to pegloticase over continuing current ULT.‡	27	Moderate

Strongly recommend Conditionally recommend Strongly recommend against Conditionally recommend against

* PICO = population, intervention, comparator, outcomes; XOI = xanthine oxidase inhibitor; FDA = Food and Drug Administration.

† There is moderate certainty of evidence about the efficacy of the benefits, harms, and high certainty about the costs of pegloticase. For patients with high disease activity, the magnitude of potential benefits outweighs the harms and costs of the drug.

‡ For patients with minimal disease activity, the smaller potential benefits do not outweigh the harms and costs of the drug.

① unresolved tophi + frequent flares + ↑ serum uric acid
 → consider switching to alternate XOI or SLT agent
 XOI the 1st line, but pegloticase is risk
 uricase uric ↓

② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ㉑ ㉒ ㉓ ㉔ ㉕ ㉖ ㉗ ㉘ ㉙ ㉚ ㉛ ㉜ ㉝ ㉞ ㉟ ㊱ ㊲ ㊳ ㊴ ㊵ ㊶ ㊷ ㊸ ㊹ ㊺ ㊻ ㊼ ㊽ ㊾ ㊿

35

new ULT) ~~use~~ use - : ~~use~~ - use #
Switching ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ Allopurinol ~~use~~

Flare ~~use~~ use , ~~use~~ tophi ~~use~~ use ①
use ~~use~~ use , Target ~~use~~ use uric acid ~~use~~ use
Allopurinol ~~use~~ use other ~~use~~ use Xanthine oxidase ~~use~~ use
inhibitor . Febuxostat

Uricase uric ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use
agents

② ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use
uric acid ~~use~~ use frequent flare ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use
level ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use
uricase ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use
non pharmacological ~~use~~ use other intervention ~~use~~ use

③ ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use
Pigloticase ~~use~~ use uric acid level ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use

minimal disease activity ~~use~~ use : - 4 tophi ~~use~~ use
frequent flare ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use
Algorithm ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use ~~use~~ use

✓ Preventing gout flare:

- It is important to inform patients about the disease, its curable nature, the aims of drug therapy and how to prevent and handle flares. → (curable مرض يمكن شفاؤه) (أهداف العلاج الدوائي)
- The need for dietary and lifestyle changes should also be stressed. (الاحتياج لتغيير النظام الغذائي ونمط الحياة)
- In over-weight patients, gradual weight loss should be encouraged.
- Low purine diets are difficult to adhere to. → Purin found in most food (الحمضيات موجودة في معظم الأطعمة)
- The importance of avoiding or reducing alcohol consumption should also be emphasised.
- The patient should be clear on what dose to take, when to initiate therapy, how long to take the medication for and any possible side effects to look out for. → (الجرعة، وقت البدء بالعلاج، المدة، والآثار الجانبية المحتملة)
- The patient should also be advised to avoid certain OTC medicines which may exacerbate an attack as the use of aspirin as an analgesic. (يجب تحذير المريض من بعض الأدوية التي قد تزيد من شدة النوبة مثل الأسبرين المسكن)
- Those taking long-term prophylactic therapy need to understand the importance of continuing therapy despite being asymptomatic. → (المرضى الذين يتناولون العلاج الوقائي طويل الأمد يحتاجون لفهم أهمية الاستمرار في العلاج رغم عدم ظهور الأعراض)
- They should avoid running out of medication, as a short gap in therapy may precipitate an attack.
- Patients receiving uricosuric agents should be advised to maintain a fluid intake of at least 2 L/day to reduce the risk of uric acid stone formation in the kidneys.

Table 7. Management of lifestyle factors*

Recommendation	PICO question	Certainty of evidence
For patients with gout, regardless of disease activity, we conditionally recommend limiting alcohol intake.	41	Low
For patients with gout, regardless of disease activity, we conditionally recommend limiting purine intake.	42	Low
For patients with gout, regardless of disease activity, we conditionally recommend limiting high-fructose corn syrup.	43	Very low
For overweight/obese patients with gout, regardless of disease activity, we conditionally recommend weight loss.	46	Very low
For patients with gout, regardless of disease activity, we conditionally recommend <i>against</i> adding vitamin C supplementation.	48	Low

Strongly recommend Conditionally recommend Strongly recommend against Conditionally recommend against

* PICO = population, intervention, comparator, outcomes.

Table 8. Management of concurrent medications*

Recommendation	PICO question	Certainty of evidence
For patients with gout, regardless of disease activity, we conditionally recommend switching hydrochlorothiazide to an alternate antihypertensive when feasible.	47	Very low
We conditionally recommend choosing losartan preferentially as an antihypertensive when feasible.	47	Very low
We conditionally recommend against stopping low-dose aspirin (in those who are taking this medication for appropriate indications) <i>→ for 1° or 2° Prevention.</i>	47	Very low
We conditionally recommend against adding or switching to fenofibrate	47	Very low
Strongly recommend Conditionally recommend Strongly recommend against Conditionally recommend against		

* PICO = population, intervention, comparator, outcomes.

Gout 5

211 - 38 - 1

① Thiazide diuretics (e.g., Hydrochlorothiazide) can increase the risk of gout.

hyperuricemia due to the effect on uric acid excretion.

ACEI (ACE Inhibitors) are preferred over thiazides for hypertension in patients with gout.

ACEI can tolerate ACEI, Kidney, and heart.

Anti-HT (Antihypertensive) drugs like Losartan.

② Low-dose Aspirin (75-100 mg/day) is recommended for cardiovascular protection in patients with gout.

2g/day of Aspirin is associated with a higher risk of gout.

Risk of uric acid excretion is higher with higher doses of Aspirin.

Low-dose Aspirin is recommended for drug-induced hyperuricemia.

Recommended if Aspirin is minimal dose. Risk is indicated.

is indicated.

Higher Doses of Aspirin (analgesic doses) are not recommended.

Not recommended.

④ 2012 Guideline for the management of gout.

Hypertriglyceridemia is recommended for the management of gout.

✓ Evaluation of Therapeutic Outcomes:

- Baseline blood work for patients receiving hypouricemic medications chronically should include kidney function, liver enzymes, CBC, and electrolytes. → *هذه الأشياء التي يجب أن تكون في الدم* *Monitoring Parameters*
- During titration of ULT, uric acid should be monitored every 2 to 5 weeks; once the urate target is achieved, uric acid should be monitored every 6 months. → *بناءً عليه* *Frequency* *Dose Dependent effect* → *بشكل أو بآخر*
- Because of the high rates of comorbidities associated with gout, including DM, CKD, HTN, obesity, MI, HF, and stroke, elevated uric acid concentrations or gout should prompt evaluations for signs of CV disease and the need for appropriate risk reduction measures.

Comorbidity *هذه الأشياء التي يجب أن تكون في الدم* *gout* *hyperuricemia* *Comorbidity* *تأثيره على* *control* *لهذه الأشياء*

PT *هذه الأشياء التي يجب أن تكون في الدم* *gout* *hyperuricemia* *evaluation* *lipid profile* *kidney function* *risk factor* *modification*

مراقبة الدواء في الجهاز الهضمي و الكلى
Monitoring parameter

TABLE 109-7 Drug Monitoring

Drug	Adverse Drug Reaction	Monitoring Parameter	Comments
① NSAIDs <i>Cardio Protectant Aspirin</i>	Impaired kidney function (acute and chronic [Chapter 61], gastritis (worse with concurrent aspirin), fluid retention, blood pressure elevation	Therapeutic → <i>Effectiveness of Drug</i> Resolution of pain Avoidance of gout attacks when used for prophylaxis Toxic → <i>safety</i> Blood pressure Kidney function Edema Dark stools	Avoid for patients with peptic ulcer disease, active bleeding Use caution in congestive heart failure, dehydration, impaired kidney function Consider coadministration with a proton-pump inhibitor when used long term for patients at risk for GI bleeding → <i>fluid retention</i>
② Systemic corticosteroids	GI upset, increased appetite, nervousness/restlessness, transient glucose intolerance, fluid retention, blood pressure elevation	Therapeutic → <i>acute attack</i> Resolution of pain Avoidance of gout attacks when used for prophylaxis Toxic Glucose levels in patients with diabetes	Limit duration of therapy in patients with diabetes <i>لا يفضل</i>
③ Intra-articular corticosteroids	Injection pain, rebound arthritis	Therapeutic Resolution of pain Toxic Signs of rebound arthritis (pain relief followed by reemergence of pain)	Avoid if joint sepsis cannot be ruled out <i>NSAID</i> <i>Long term NSAID</i>
④ Corticotropin	Increased appetite, nervousness/restlessness, transient glucose intolerance, fluid retention, blood pressure elevation	Therapeutic Resolution of pain	Requires intact pituitary-adrenal axis Less effective for patients receiving long-term oral corticosteroid therapy <i>PPI</i>

40 - 41

② يفضل بعد عدة على الـ long term مثل انجاز
 N Acute attack مثل Prevention (تفضل)

④ على سبيل واحد اكد اول وقت لا غير ACTH
 على واحد اكد اكد على بتعطي لـ PR ادا ماله
 oral corticosteroid

* كثر الـ adrenal cortex كثر الـ (cortisol)
 * الـ الـ الـ الـ الـ الـ (corticosteroid)

* وكونه يحدى مع pituitary hormone كثر الـ
 adrenal cortex - الـ الـ الـ الـ الـ
 الـ adrenal - Intact الـ الـ الـ suppressed

الـ الـ الـ الـ الـ Long term الـ الـ corticosteroid
 Long term oral الـ الـ الـ الـ less effective
 corticosteroid

قوله

1

Higher Doses

① Colchicine
Signs of toxicity

Dose-dependent GI adverse effects (diarrhea, nausea, vomiting), rare myelosuppression, and reversible neuromyopathy

Therapeutic
Resolution of pain
Avoidance of gout attacks when used for prophylaxis
Toxic
GI symptoms
Complete blood count

last choice
when other option failed
ORCI

② Interleukin-1 inhibitors

Injection site reaction, neutropenia, immune hypersensitivity reaction, infectious disease, malignancy

Therapeutic
Resolution of pain
Avoidance of gout attacks when used for prophylaxis
Toxic
Neutrophil count (prior to initiation, monthly for the first 3 months of therapy then after 6, 9, and 12 months of therapy)
Temperature (periodically to detect infection)

Safety for use in acute gout and gout prophylaxis during initiation of urate-lowering therapy has not yet been established; not FDA approved for use in gout

③ Allopurinol
infection

Rash, potential for fatal hypersensitivity syndrome

Therapeutic
Serum urate level
Reduced frequency of gout attacks

Can be used in both urate overproduction and urate underexcretion

Toxic
Rash
Kidney function

④ Febuxostat

Liver enzyme elevation, nausea, arthralgias, rash, cardiovascular risk

Therapeutic
Serum urate level
Reduced frequency of gout attacks

Can be used in both urate overproduction and urate underexcretion

Toxic
Liver function tests
Kidney function

not recommended
due to CV risk

②

Probenecid

Urolithiasis

↓ ↓ Target ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Therapeutic

Serum urate level

Reduced frequency of gout attacks

Toxic

Kidney function

Useful in urate underexcretion

Avoid for patients with history of urolithiasis

②

Pegloticase

Acute gout attack during treatment initiation, anaphylaxis, GI symptoms (constipation, nausea, vomiting), chest pain, nasopharyngitis

Therapeutic

Serum urate levels

Reduced frequency of gout attacks

Toxic

Signs/symptoms of anaphylaxis following infusion

Reserved for patients with gout refractory to conventional therapies

Can be used in both urate overproduction and urate underexcretion

③

Lesinurad

Acute gout attack during treatment initiation, headache, GERD, acute kidney injury, major adverse cardiovascular events have been observed, although a causal relationship has not been established

Therapeutic

Serum urate levels

Reduced frequency of gout attacks

Toxic

Kidney function

↑ kidney injury ↓

mono + xanthine oxidase inhibitor in combination

①

Reserved for patients with hyperuricemia associated with gout who do not achieve target serum uric acid levels with conventional therapies

②

Can be used in both urate overproduction and urate underexcretion

③

Must be used in combination with a xanthine oxidase inhibitor due to increased risk of acute kidney injury with monotherapy

5th line agent

Further study

↓ ↓

FDA, Food and Drug Administration; GERD, gastroesophageal reflux disease; GI, gastrointestinal; NSAID, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug.

استاد
عبدالله

- 42 - 2/2 #

Stage 3 CKD LP is not recommended for ②

due to water stones due to Ca^{2+} & PO_4^{3-}

Kidney Problems

CRP not recommended for 3+2 X

not recommended for Ca^{2+} & PO_4^{3-} 45/50 ml/min Ca^{2+}

Special Condition /

Alternative therapy

TABLE 109-9 Pharmacotherapy Considerations In Gout

Conditions and Situations	Limitations to Pharmacotherapy	Alternative Therapies
① Impaired Kidney Function	① NSAIDs may lead to exacerbation of kidney impairment ② Uricosuric therapy is ineffective in patients with impaired kidney function ③ Lesinurad is not indicated in patients with impaired kidney function	① Consider reduced-dose colchicine or corticosteroids for short-term treatment of acute gout ② Consider reduced-dose colchicine for prophylaxis during initiation of urate-lowering therapy ③ Consider allopurinol or febuxostat (XOI) ④ Consider allopurinol or febuxostat for first-line urate lowering therapy; consider pegloticase for refractory cases
② GI disease	① Colchicine may cause GI upset and diarrhea ② NSAIDs may cause GI bleeding or ulceration	⑤ Consider corticosteroids for treatment of acute gout if monoarticular, consider joint injection ⑥ Consider gastroprotection with coadministration of proton-pump inhibitor when NSAID therapy is used ⑦ Consider colchicine or corticosteroids for treatment of acute gout ⑧ Consider low-dose colchicine for prophylaxis during initiation of urate-lowering therapy
③ Congestive heart failure	① NSAIDs may cause a congestive heart failure exacerbation → بعد علاج ② Concurrent use of diuretic may increase serum urate	① Consider colchicine for treatment of acute gout → ② Consider colchicine for prophylaxis during initiation of urate-lowering therapy ③ If diuretic remains necessary, consider initiating urate-lowering therapy ④ Consider losartan as a therapy for congestive heart failure given its uricosuric properties

to consider CHF
 يكون على diuretic
 مراقب تجلي على

لن يكون CHF

1.3.1 Injection for monoarticular

2.2.1 PT and NSAID risk
PT and NSAID risk
PT and NSAID risk
PT and NSAID risk

2.2.2 Short term and long term
risk management
Prevention

2.2.3 Alcohol and NSAID
PT and NSAID
NSAID and GI Disease
PT and corticosteroid

Fluid balance NSAID and corticosteroid
retention

3.2.2 HF and corner stone management
ACEI and NSAID
CHF and NSAID
CHF and NSAID

1 Hypertension

Diuretics may increase uric acid

Consider losartan as alternative or additional antihypertensive therapy given its uricosuric properties

Consider addition of urate-lowering therapy if diuretic remains necessary

NSAIDs may worsen blood pressure control

Consider colchicine or corticosteroids for treatment of acute gout

Consider colchicine for prophylaxis during initiation of urate-lowering therapy

2 Polypharmacy

CYP3A4 inhibitors and P-glycoprotein inhibitors interact with colchicine leading to elevated colchicine levels

Reduce the dose of colchicine used for the treatment and prophylaxis of acute gout

Consider NSAIDs or corticosteroids for treatment of acute gout

Consider NSAIDs for prophylaxis during initiation of urate-lowering therapy

Added pharmacotherapy may be undesirable in a patient with a large medication burden

Consider losartan as urate-lowering therapy in patients with comorbid hypertension

Consider fenofibrate as urate-lowering therapy in patients with hypertriglyceridemia

Consider allopurinol as urate-lowering therapy

Consider NSAIDs or corticosteroids for treatment of acute gout

Consider NSAIDs for prophylaxis of gout during initiation of urate-lowering therapy

Financial limitations

Febuxostat and colchicine are considerably more costly compared with other gout treatments

CYP, cytochrome P450; GI, gastrointestinal; NSAID, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug.

Allopurinol

Indicated

Febuxostat

Colchicine

Pioglitazone

غير مستخدم بكثره

دواء حاشی علی 15 دوار
برکاول اعدله ادویه عت
بیشتر کاول اجنبه الی

(PT)

PT) 1 cup rice rice Consider ~~to~~

avec l'indication pour ULT 11
ULT avec Diabetics 11 pour 2000 ans

Short $\rightarrow$ CSV bā'e, gē CSas corticosteroid $\rightarrow$ ~~CS~~
CS $\rightarrow$ Lys CS acute gout attack $\rightarrow$ CS term
controlled

Long term NSAID → HT و ضغط
Long term → قوای و COXH Corticosteroid
Calcichine

②. ناس معادہ compatibility پر مباحثہ کرتے ہیں۔
اختلافی ویل دیکھ کر یہ دیکھنا کہ وہ کتنے
ہیں D-D interaction، یہ دیکھنا کہ وہ کتنے
ہیں اور یہ دیکھنا

