



Effect Of Biologics On Radiographic Progression In Rheumatoid Arthritis

SCIENCE

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Key Take-Away:

The study results affirms that biologics had significant impact in restraining the radiographic progression of rheumatoid arthritis as previously, some of the studies assess the clinical and functional efficacy of biologics, but the radiological was not fully known.

Introduction

The study aimed to estimate the comparative efficacy of biologics in restraining radiographic progression in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

Methods

A Bayesian network meta-analysis of published trials was conducted to examine FDA approved biologics treatment regarding RA management using methotrexate (MTX) as the reference comparator.

Results

A total of nine trials selected for the base case analysis. Most biologics (except golimumab) + MTX showed considerably lower rates of radiographic progression at 12 months as compared to MTX alone. The adalimumab + MTX (-3.8) exhibited the highest mean difference in radiographic progression rates within MTX monotherapy and biologics + MTX, whereas lowest progression rates showed by tocilizumab + MTX (-0.7). Suppression of radiographic progression was maintained as well.

Conclusions

The radiographic progression in RA patients found to be inhibited by biologics at 12 months; although, published evidence beyond 12 months is lacking.

Source: J Comp Eff Res

Link to the source: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30129776>

Original title of article: Systematic review and network meta-analysis: effect of biologics on radiographic progression in rheumatoid arthritis.

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Therapeutic, Adalimumab, Tocilizumab, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Joints, Biologics, Systematic Review and Network Meta-analysis