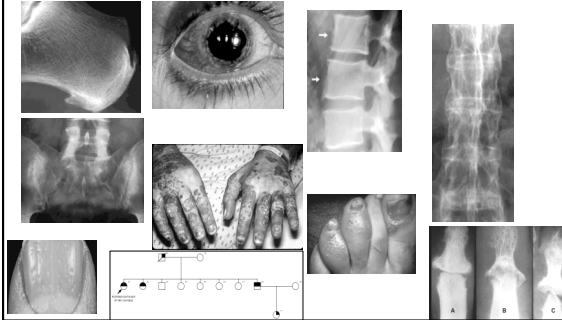


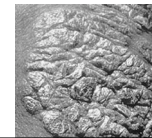
## Spondyloarthritis Diseases

A group of individually distinctive diseases with common, unifying clinical, genetic and pathophysiological features



## Spondyloarthritis Diseases

- ✓ Ankylosing spondylitis (ASp)
  - ✓ Psoriatic arthritis (PsA)
  - ✓ Reiter's syndrome (RS) / reactive arthritis (ReA)
- Undifferentiated spondyloarthritis (USpA)  
 Enteropathic arthritis (ulcerative colitis, regional enteritis)



Psoriasis, a related condition

## Spondyloarthritis Diseases

*Unifying features*

**Clinical:**

*Each distinguished by three main target sites of inflammation*

*Enthesitis:* fibrocartilage insertions of ligaments & fascia

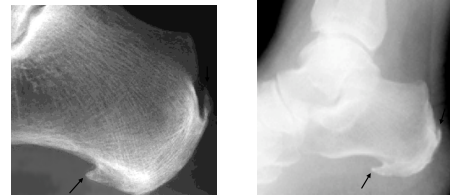
*Spondyloarthritis:* spine and sacroiliac joints

*Synovitis:* peripheral joints



## Enthesitis (enthesopathy): the central inflammatory unit of spondyloarthritis

Classic example: Calcaneal spurs at plantar fascia and Achilles tendon (Lover's heel)



Features of inflammation:

- Infiltration of entheses by activated T cells
- Granulation tissue forms (activated macrophages and fibroblasts)
- Bone erosions and heterotopic **new bone formation**

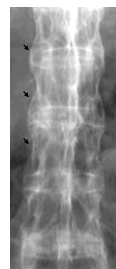
## Spondylitis: syndesmophytes and ankylosis



Activated T cells invade the junction of annulus fibrosus and vertebral body, triggering granulation tissue response



Annulus fibers eroded, then replaced by fibrocartilage:  
 • Subperiosteal new bone formation  
 • Fibrocartilage ossifies to form syndesmophytes



Inflammation resolves, but progressive cartilaginous and periosteal ossification forms a "bamboo spine"

## Sacroiliitis



• Subchondral regions of synarthrotic SI joints invaded by Activated T cells and granulation tissue



• Erosion of cartilage on iliac side  
 • Bone plate blurring, joint space "widening" and reactive sclerosis  
 • Fibrous ankylosis replaced by bone obliterating SI joint

Resolution of inflammation by heterotopic bone formation

## Inflammatory back pain

Due to the initial inflammation of **enthesitis**, **spondylitis** or **sacroiliitis**



- Onset before age 40
- Insidious persistent (> 3 mo) dull deep buttock or low back pain
- Poorly localized, does not follow nerve root
- Stiffness/pain upon arising in the morning, or awakens from sleep
- Improves with exercise

## Spondyloarthritis Diseases

*Unifying features*

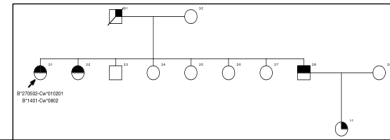
Genetics

**Strong familial aggregation**

50-70% FHx +

**High identical twin concordance**

**Genetically complex pattern of inheritance**

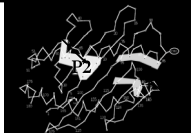


## Spondyloarthritis Diseases

*Unifying features*

Genetics

Susceptibility associated with certain **Class I MHC alleles**



- **HLA-B27 !!**

	HLA-B27 frequency (%)
Ankylosing spondylitis	<b>95</b>
Reiter's syndrome (reactive arthritis)	60-70
Psoriatic arthritis	15-20
<u>Ethnically matched</u> controls	3-8

- Other class I alleles also involved

## Spondyloarthritis Diseases

*Unifying features*

**Pathophysiologic Mechanism**

A clue from clinical medicine

Unlike other autoimmune diseases that regress during development of AIDS, most spondyloarthritis diseases worsen or develop *de novo* at this time

Implication:

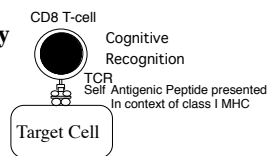
CD4 T cells not required for development of symptomatic disease

## Spondyloarthritis Diseases

*Unifying features*

**Pathophysiology**

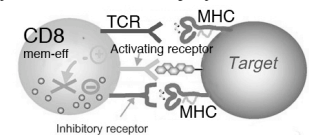
Activation of autoreactive CD8 T cells that recognize self-peptides in the context of class I MHC molecules



Autoantibodies such as ANA or RF are **not** present, hence they are sometimes called "seronegative arthritides"

*Pathogenesis incompletely understood but seems to be at the interface of triggering CD8 T cell clones of the adoptive immune system by receptors recognizing innate immune system ligands*

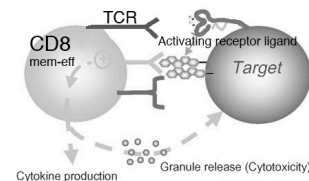
Memory effector CD8 T cells lose CD28 and express natural killer receptors that bind Class I molecules and other ligands induced by stress and tissue injury



Triggers:

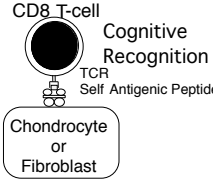
Loss of self-MHC (missing self) or increased expression of ligands reflecting tissue stress or danger

IL-15



### Spondyloarthritis Disorders

CD8 T cell effector mechanisms of tissue injury



- Activated CD8 T cells injure target cell and release cytokines ( $\gamma$ -IFN), reprogramming gene expression of nearby cells
- CD8 T cells are CD28-negative, memory / effector cells that receive “signal 2” from NK receptor engagement by stress-induced ligands
- Macrophages activated by  $\gamma$ -IFN release cytokines (TNF- $\alpha$ )
- Fibroblasts usually have fibrogenic and osteoblastic program activated resulting in heterotopic bone formation

### Spondyloarthritis Disorders

#### Therapy

**T cell-directed**

- Biologics, e.g. anti CD28 (abatacept)
- Calcineurin inhibitors

**Cytokine inhibition**

- Methotrexate
- TNF blockers

**Anti inflammatory**


- NSAIDS

**Physical medicine**

### Spondyloarthritis Diseases

- ✓ Ankylosing spondylitis (ASp)
- ✓ Psoriatic arthritis (PsA)
- ✓ Reiter’s syndrome (RS) / reactive arthritis (ReA)

### Ankylosing spondylitis

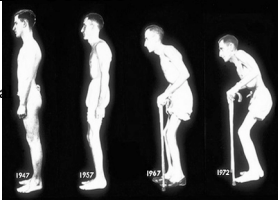


- Widespread spondylitis and sacroiliitis
- Male: female =3-10:1
- Culminates in bony ankylosis of spine
- Onset, age 10-25 with dull pain in lumbar or gluteal regions
- Hip, shoulder knee arthritis in ~30%

• Epidemiology: **>95% of those affected are HLA-B27**


- Disease prevalence follows circumpolar distribution of HLA-B27
- Affects 1-3% of HLA-B27 individuals,
- No evidence for triggering by microorganisms

### Ankylosing spondylitis - Course



- Begins with sacroiliitis
- Inflammatory back pain and tenderness worsens and over several months to years ascends, with increasing stiffness and loss of mobility
- Postural changes: loss of lumbar lordosis, buttock atrophy and kyphosis; chest expansion compromised
- Peripheral joints, notably hips develop flexion contractures or ankylosis; compensatory knee flexion
- Peripheral arthritis (~30%) and peripheral enthesopathy (~30%) dominate the early phase of disease, then bony ankylosis predominates

### Ankylosing spondylitis - systemic involvement



- Acute anterior uveitis (25%) may occur at any time; (syncheae and glaucoma)
- Apical pulmonary fibrosis, often with cavitation (<5%)
- Restrictive pulmonary disease due to costovertebral ankylosis (~ 10%)
- Granulomatous aortitis: complete heart block due to interventricular septum inflammation and /or aortic insufficiency (~5%)

### Ankylosing spondylitis- different types of HLA-B27

HLA-B27 alleles differ from one another in polymorphic amino acids, in ethnic distribution and, importantly, whether they determine disease susceptibility

Allele	Features	Ank.Spon
B*2701	Rare	Yes
B*2702	10% of AS in Europe and Middle East	Yes
B*2703	Rare West African allele	Yes
B*2704	Major HLA-B27 allele in China and India	Yes
→ B*2705	90% of AS, circumpolar Caucasians & Asians	Yes
B*2706	SE Asia	No
B*2707	Minor allele in SE Asia, China and India	Yes
B*2708	Rare, UK and Azores	Yes
B*2709	Sardinia	No

### A self-peptide likely drives ankylosing spondylitis

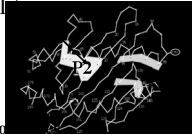
HLA-B27 alleles share the same P2 "B" pocket but differ from one another in the "F" P9 pocket



Allele	59	P9 Pocket			114	Ank.Spon
		77	80	116		
B*2701	Tyr	Agn	Thr	Asp	His	Yes
B*2702	Tyr	Agn	Ile	Asp	His	Yes
B*2703	His	Asp	Thr	Asp	His	Yes
B*2704	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Asp	His	Yes
→ B*2705	Tyr	Asp	Thr	Asp	His	Yes
B*2706	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Tyr	Asp	No
B*2707	Tyr	Asp	Thr	Asp	His	Yes
B*2708	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Asp	His	Yes
B*2709	Tyr	Asp	Thr	His	His	No

### Current theories of why HLA-B27 predisposes to Ankylosing Spondylitis

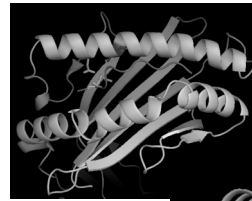
#### Peptide binding properties of HLA-B27



#### Distinctive chemical state of HLA-B27 molecule

- Transgenic rats expressing >100 copies of HLA-B27 develop a disease with some features of ankylosing spondylitis
- HLA-B27 misfolds and elicit an altered protein stress response in endoplasmic reticulum

### Cysteine in a-helix results in disulfide-linked



HLA-B27 P2 pocket

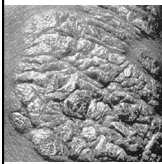
Glutamine

### Psoriasis / Psoriatic Arthritis

**Psoriasis:** skin disease with retardation in keratinocyte differentiation induced by activated T cells

Perhaps keratinocyte peptides are presented by class I molecules?

**Psoriatic arthritis:** spondylarthritis and psoriasis



#### Psoriasis

Onset age 15-30 yrs  
Prevalence ~3%

10-20%

0-20+ years

between Ps & PsA



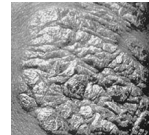
#### Psoriatic arthritis

% no  
r  
psoriasis

### Clinical Diagnostic Features of Psoriatic Arthritis

#### Characteristic features:

- Psoriasis present or documented
- Enthesitis
- Ankylosed joints, e.g. hallux rigidus
- Juxta-articular new bone formation
- Sacroiliitis and/or spondylarthritis
- DIP joint arthritis
- Onychodystrophy
- Dactylitis



#### Exclusions:

- Fibromyalgia, RF positive rheumatoid arthritis
- Intercurrent arthritis, e.g. Lyme disease
- Repetitive motion-induced musculoskeletal syndromes

## Psoriatic arthritis - features

- Presentation: with obvious, subtle or no psoriasis, sometimes only isolated nail disease
- Onset typically insidious with stiffness; sometimes acute mimicking gout; can follow joint injury
- Sex: Male = female
- Early onset (<40 yrs) psoriatic arthritis has strong family history

## Psoriatic arthritis

**Dactylitis** (Sausage digit) widespread inflammatory edema due to:

- DIP and PIP arthritis of same ray
- Enthesitis
- Tenosynovitis (flexor > extensor)
- Periostitis
- Onychodystrophy

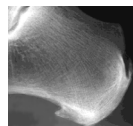


*Acral dystrophic state*

## Psoriatic arthritis

### Enthesitis

- Sometimes subtle and easy to overlook
- Nonspecific foot pain, "tennis elbow" in the non dominant hand, or isolated posterior tibial tendinitis
- Widespread and symmetric, distribution differentiates from posttraumatic or occupational tendon injury
- Can be fulminant and combined with intense tenosynovitis



## Psoriatic arthritis-peripheral joint patterns

- **Asymmetric oligoarthritis of small and medium-sized joints**

Classic, with time more joints accumulate

- **DIP arthritis joints, also involves nails**

Classic and unique to psoriatic arthritis, but only ~5-10%

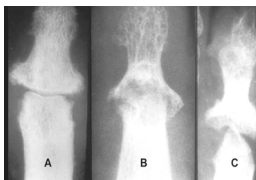
Associated paronychia and swelling of the digital tuft may make appreciation of arthritis difficult; DDx Heberden's nodes

- **Arthritis mutilans**

Osteolytic dissolution of joint with redundant overlying skin and telescoping digits (opera-glass hand)

Typical but uncommon; males and early-onset disease

## Progression of DIP arthritis



Narrowed joint space & condylar erosions

Reactive sub periosteal new bone

Pencil in cup appearance



## Psoriatic arthritis-peripheral synovitis patterns

- **Symmetric polyarthritis**

Most common pattern at onset, but is least specific for PsA

Hands, wrists, ankles, and feet

Differentiated from RA by enthesopathy and dactylitis, DIP joint involvement, relative asymmetry, new bone formation, pencil in cup deformity, absence of subcutaneous nodules, and negative RF

Important to distinguish RA from PsA because steroids contraindicated

### Psoriatic Arthritis-Nail Involvement

~80-85% PsA, vs. 20-30% in Ps

Nail matrix abnormalities

- Pitting
- Onychodystrophy, crumbling
- Transverse ridging (Beau's lines)
- Subungual hyperkeratosis
- Leukonychia
- Onycholysis
- Ectatic capillaries

Acral dystrophy

- Nail matrix abnormalities
- Acrokeratosis
- Often seen in digit involved with DIP arthritis

### Psoriatic Arthritis Genetics

~60% strongly positive family histories, most often first degree relatives affected by psoriasis

$\lambda_R = 55$  (assuming prevalence 0.1%)

Mode: mixed multifactorial pattern, partially dominant, incompletely penetrant

### Psoriatic arthritis genetics

#### Genetic Heterogeneity in MHC associations

1. Psoriasis susceptibility HLA haplotypes containing: *HLA-Cw\*0602*, (*Psors1*) Account for ~30% of PsA cases (and 70% psoriasis cases)

### Psoriatic arthritis genetics

#### Genetic Heterogeneity in MHC associations

2. Second group of *HLA-B* alleles, e.g. *HLA-B27* and *HLA-B39* Account for ~30% of psoriatic arthritis (not as strongly associated with psoriasis)

HLA-B39 molecules very similar to HLA-B27 in peptide binding  
No common *HLA-C* alleles

### Psoriatic arthritis genetics

#### Genetic Heterogeneity in MHC associations

Imply susceptibility governed by different interactions with genes outside MHC

- e.g. genes encoding NK receptors expressed on memory-effector CD8 T cells (KIR system)

Imply different pathophysiologic mechanisms and the possibility of clinical differences

These are now being identified

### Specific Spondyloarthritis Diseases

#### Reiter's syndrome /Reactive arthritis

Directly triggered by *specific pathogenic microorganisms* in genetically susceptible persons (*HLA-B27*)

First example of a MHC allele controlling an immune response in humans (1974 Brewerton)

### Reiter's syndrome /Reactive arthritis

"On August 21, 1916 a lieutenant in the Prussian army developed abdominal pain and diarrhea. This episode last 48 hours and was followed by a latent period of 7 days at which time urethritis and conjunctivitis occurred.

"The following day he developed polyarthralgias and arthritis of the knees, ankles, elbows, wrists and several interphalangeal joints.

"Within a few days the symptoms remitted and the patient remained well for 3 weeks.

"A relapse followed with a recurrence of urethritis and uveitis"

H. Reiter (Andre Calin)

Triad of Reiter's syndrome

### Reiter's syndrome-clinical features I

- Onset 7- 30 days after specific enteric or venereal infection
- Course-Initial episode completely regresses, occasionally returns as increasingly intense recrudescences becoming chronic
- Peripheral arthritis: acute, highly inflammatory asymmetric arthritis involving knees, ankles, toes, and fingers (2-4 joints)  
- All joints synchronous in abrupt fulminant onset
- Enthesitis - notably plantar fascia and Achilles tendon (40%)
- Dactylitis (Sausage digit) (40%)
- Sacroiliitis, stuttering spondyloarthritis

### Reiter's syndrome Spondyloarthritis

#### Sub periosteal new bone formation a major feature



- Infiltration of T cells
- Fluffy reactive new bone formation
- "Square" vertebrae but minimal paravertebral ossification
- Asymmetric involvement of only one or two vertebral units

### Reiter's syndrome - Clinical features II

- Onychodystrophy: subungual hype and para-keratosis
- Conjunctivitis (often first manifestation). Uveitis in recurrent disease
- Non specific urethritis
- Painless circinate balanitis and mucosal ulcers, prostatitis
- Heart - 10% of chronic phase 1° heart block from IV septum inflammation;
- Aortic valve insufficiency due to granulomatous aortitis at aortic ring, rarely aortic dissection



### Reiter's syndrome- role of specific infection

Develops 7-30 days after enteric infection with certain Gram neg. rods

- *Salmonella typhimurium*, and occasionally *S. paratyphi* or *S. heidelbergii*
- *Shigella flexneri* 2a and 2b, but not *S. sonnei*
- *Yersinia enterocoliticas*
- *Campylobacter jejuni* or *C. fetus*

These organisms typically invade and kill intestinal M cells, perhaps arthritogenic peptides cross-presented in class I MHC

Develops 7-30 days after venereal infection with

- *Chlamydia trachomatis* or *C. psittaci*
- Obligate intracellular eubacteria

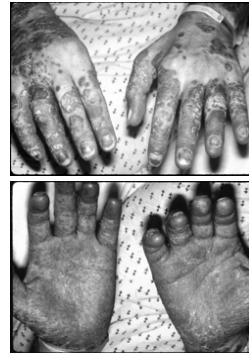
### Psoriasis / Reiter's syndrome in the setting of AIDS

Provided major clue pointing to importance of CD8 T cells in pathogenesis

Major source of disability in otherwise relatively well HIV+ patients in developing countries where HIV therapy is inadequate

**Psoriasis / Reiter's syndrome in the setting of AIDS**

- Keratoderma blenorrhagicum- pustular psoriasis-like lesions of palms and soles
- Psoriasis - like lesions ( T cell infiltration, keratinocytes HLA-DR + with delayed differentiation, parakeratosis, sterile microabscesses



Progression to psoriasis pattern of skin disease in AIDS

