EULAR recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis with pharmacological therapies: 2019 update

Laure Gossec 1,2, Xenofon Baraliakos 3, Andreas Kerschbaumer 4, Maarten de Wit 5, Iain McInnes 6, Maxime Dougdos 7, Jette Primdahl 8,9, Dennis G McGonagle 10,11, Daniel Aletaha 12, Anda Balanescu 13, Peter V Balint 14, Heidi Bertheussen 15, Wolf-Henning Boehncke 16, Gerd R Burmester 17, Juan D Canete 18, Nemanja S Damjanov 19, Tue Wenzel Krøgestrup 20,21, Tore K Kvien 22, Robert B M Landewé 23,24, Rik Jozef Urbain Lories 25,26, Helena Marzo-Ortega 10,11, Denis Podubrav 27,28, Santiago Andres Rodrigues Manica 29,30, Georg Schett 31, Douglas J Veale 32, Filip E Van den Bosch 33, Désirée van der Heijde 22,34, Josef S Smolen 35,36

ABSTRACT

Objective To update the European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) recommendations for the pharmacological treatment of psoriatic arthritis (PsA).

Methods According to the EULAR standardised operating procedures, a systematic literature review was followed by a consensus meeting to develop this update involving 28 international taskforce members in May 2019. Levels of evidence and strengths of recommendations were determined.

Results The updated recommendations comprise 6 overarching principles and 12 recommendations. The overarching principles address the nature of PsA and diversity of both musculoskeletal and non-musculoskeletal manifestations; the need for collaborative management and shared decision-making is highlighted. The recommendations provide a treatment strategy for pharmacological therapies. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and local glucocorticoid injections are proposed as initial therapy; for patients with arthritis and poor prognostic factors, such as polyarthritis or monoarthritis/oilgaarthritis accompanied by factors such as dactylitis or joint damage, rapid initiation of conventional synthetic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs is recommended. If the treatment target is not achieved with this strategy, a biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (bDMARDs) targeting tumour necrosis factor (TNF), interleukin (IL)-17A or IL-12/23 should be initiated, taking into account skin involvement if relevant. If axial disease predominates, a TNF inhibitor or IL-17A inhibitor should be started as first-line disease-modifying antirheumatic drug. Use of Janus kinase inhibitors is addressed primarily after bDMARD failure. Phosphodiesterase-4 inhibition is proposed for patients in whom these other drugs are inappropriate, generally in the context of mild disease. Drug switches and tapering in sustained remission are addressed.

Conclusion These recommendations provide stakeholders with an updated consensus on the pharmacological management of PsA, based on a combination of evidence and expert opinion.

INTRODUCTION

Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) is a disease with heterogeneous manifestations in patients who have manifest or latent psoriasis. It comprises both musculoskeletal as well as non-musculoskeletal manifestations; the latter particularly include the skin and the nails, but also potentially the gut (inflammatory bowel disease) or the eyes (uveitis). Active chronic PsA also associates with cardiovascular, psychological and metabolic comorbidities, which, together with the musculoskeletal manifestations, impose a significant patient burden with impact on quality of life and also accelerated mortality.

The day-to-day management of patients with PsA includes non-pharmacological as well as pharmacological interventions. The number of disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) indicated for PsA has increased during the last decade. The armamentarium now includes not only conventional synthetic DMARDs (csDMARDs) such as methotrexate (MTX), sulfasalazine and leflunomide and tumour necrosis factor inhibitors (TNFi), but also other targeted biological agents (bDMARDs) aimed at different cytokines, such as TNF, interleukin (IL)-12/23 and IL-17A, as well as targeted synthetic DMARDs (tsDMARDs) that inhibit phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE4) or Janus kinases (JAKs). These multiple newer drugs have been investigated well in short-term, randomised controlled trials using placebo as comparator for reasons of drug approval. However, comparative research of different drugs, important for clinical practice, is rather sparse and clinicians need some guidance in decision-making.

The European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) developed recommendations for the pharmacological management of PsA in 2011 and updated them in 2015. These recommendations had their main focus on the musculoskeletal aspects of the disease and addressed the entire spectrum of PsA severity since they pertained to patients with very mild to very severe PsA. In this rapidly
METHODS

The updated EULAR standardised operating procedures were applied. In October 2018, a steering group consisting of five rheumatologists, a fellow, a patient research partner and a health professional defined the questions that were to be addressed through a systematic literature review (SLR). The SLR was performed between October 2018 and May 2019, for the years 2015–2018, and analysed the efficacy in both musculoskeletal manifestations as well as the skin and nails in patients with PsA. Of note, the SLR was not centred on skin psoriasis trials, and these trials are not reviewed systematically or alluded to systematically here. Where relevant and based on expert opinion, data made available after the end of the SLR were also integrated. In May 2019, the steering group as well as the taskforce met to integrate available information on disease management in PsA into practical recommendations. The taskforce consisted of 28 persons from 15 European countries with 15 different healthcare systems: 21 rheumatologists, 2 people affected with PsA, 1 health professional, 1 dermatologist and 3 rheumatology fellows/trainees. The taskforce comprised more than 30% new members compared with 2015.

The SLR informed the recommendations. However, the process was not only evidence-based but also experience-based and consensus-based, in line with the three-tier principles of evidence-based medicine that include clinical science (trials), patients’ perceptions and expectations, and physicians’ experiences. Benefit to cost ratios were taken into consideration when discussing prioritisation of drugs, since new effective treatments impose a significant burden on the healthcare budgets of EULAR and non-EULAR countries. Treatment guidance should therefore not only include considerations about safety and efficacy but should also focus on cost of treatment, in particular when different therapies have similar efficacy and safety data.

The results of the SLR were presented to the taskforce during a face-to-face meeting in May 2019, alongside the 2015 recommendations and proposals for changes to these recommendations prepared by the steering committee. Each recommendation was discussed in detail both in smaller (breakout) groups and in plenary sessions until consensus was reached. For changes to existing recommendations against which no new evidence has accrued since the last update, a ≥75% vote by the taskforce was mandated in order to prevent new taskforces from reformulating without major reasoning what had previously been developed based on the evidence presented at that point in time. If this majority was not reached, the recommendation was not changed. New recommendations were formulated and then accepted if ≥75% of the members agreed; if this agreement was not reached, the recommendation was reworded and subjected to a renewed vote for which a ≥67% majority was required. If this was not achieved, the wording underwent a next round of discussion and the new phrasing was approved if >50% of the taskforce members voted for it.

After the face-to-face meeting, the taskforce members were provided with the category of evidence and grade of recommendation for each item, based on the Oxford Evidence Based Medicine categorisation, as per the EULAR procedures. Then an anonymised, email-based voting on the level of agreement among the taskforce members was performed on a 0–10 scale (with 10 meaning full agreement) allowing calculation of mean levels of agreement.

RESULTS

The recommendations are shown in table 1, and the modifications compared with the previous recommendations are shown in table 2. These recommendations address non-topical pharmacological treatments with a main focus on musculoskeletal manifestations. As before, the updated recommendations are targeted at various stakeholders, such as (1) experts involved in the care of patients with PsA, particularly rheumatologists and other health professionals (such as rheumatology nurses), but also general practitioners, dermatologists and other specialists; (2) people with PsA who can use these recommendations for information on current therapies, treatment strategies and opportunities; and (3) other stakeholders which include government and hospital officials, patient organisations, regulatory agencies and reimbursement institutions.

Overarching principles

These refer to principles of a generic nature (table 1). Note that optimal management of patients with PsA also requires non-pharmacological strategies such as patient education and regular physical exercise and may also require topical medical (in particular for skin psoriasis). The non-systemic and non-pharmacological therapies are not addressed in the present document.

The overarching principles remained mostly unchanged compared with 2015 (table 2). Principle A refers to the heterogeneous and potentially severe nature of PsA, and Principle B addresses the importance of shared decision-making with the patient, but also costs. Indeed, while efficacy and safety are considered to be the key drivers of the decision-making process, the committee noted that cost of treatment should also be taken into account. Modern DMARDs are expensive and unaffordable to many patients in less-affluent countries, but also in affluent countries social security systems may preclude provision of certain drugs to a significant proportion of patients, or request clinically unacceptable conditions (such as high disease activity or limitation of important agents to a maximum number) for cost reasons. Nevertheless, EULAR proclaims that all patients with active and/or severe (not necessarily highly active) PsA should have the right to be prescribed the treatment they need to optimise their quality of life. Of note, recently, costs of some drugs have decreased considerably through access to biosimilars and bio-originator repricing, but these advantages are not conveyed in all countries alike.

The pivotal status of the rheumatologist as the main caregiver for people with PsA is dealt with in principle C. Rheumatologists possess the optimal depth and breadth of experience regarding the use of all types of DMARDs, including efficacy outcomes, risk assessment and knowledge of comorbidities. The role of nurses and other health professionals in the management of PsA, in relation to principles A and B, was addressed by the taskforce. While rheumatologists are the principal physicians in the care of PsA, in some countries rheumatology nurses may prescribe medication and are the main healthcare givers for patients. On the other hand, in certain areas of the world, rheumatology training is not sufficiently available and other experts may care for patients with PsA, hence the term ‘primarily’. Where there is a lack of rheumatologists, the taskforce recognised the contribution of other physicians with appropriate pharmacological
Rheumatologists are the specialists who should primarily care for the musculoskeletal manifestations of patients with psoriatic arthritis; in the presence of clinically significant skin involvement, a rheumatologist and a dermatologist should collaborate in diagnosis and management.

### Table 1

| Overarching principles | Level of agreement, mean (SD) |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A | Psoriatic arthritis is a heterogeneous and potentially severe disease, which may require multidisciplinary treatment. 9.9 (0.4) |
| B | Treatment of psoriatic arthritis patients should aim at the best care and must be based on a shared decision between the patient and the rheumatologist, considering efficacy, safety and costs. 9.8 (0.5) |
| C | Rheumatologists are the specialists who should primarily care for the musculoskeletal manifestations of patients with psoriatic arthritis; in the presence of clinically significant skin involvement, a rheumatologist and a dermatologist should collaborate in diagnosis and management. 9.8 (0.7) |
| D | The primary goal of treating patients with psoriatic arthritis is to maximise health-related quality of life, through control of symptoms, prevention of structural damage, normalisation of function and social participation; abrogation of inflammation is an important component to achieve these goals. 9.9 (0.4) |
| E | In managing patients with psoriatic arthritis, consideration should be given to each musculoskeletal manifestation and treatment decisions made accordingly. 9.9 (0.3) |
| F | When managing patients with psoriatic arthritis, non-musculoskeletal manifestations (skin, eye and gastrointestinal tract) should be taken into account; comorbidities such as metabolic syndrome, cardiovascular disease or depression should also be considered. 9.8 (0.6) |

### Recommendations

| Recommendations | Level of evidence | Grade of recommendation | Level of agreement, mean (SD) |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Treatment should be aimed at reaching the target of remission or, alternatively, low disease activity, by regular disease activity assessment and appropriate adjustment of therapy. | 1b | A | 9.4 (1.0) |
| 2 | Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs may be used to relieve musculoskeletal signs and symptoms. | 1b | A | 9.6 (0.8) |
| 3 | Local injections of glucocorticoids should be considered as adjunctive therapy in psoriatic arthritis*; systemic glucocorticoids may be used with caution at the lowest effective dose†. | 3b* | 4t | 9.5 (1.1) |
| 4 | In patients with polyarthritis, a csDMARD should be initiated† rapidly†, with methotrexate preferred in those with relevant skin involvement*. | 1b* | 5t | 9.5 (0.8) |
| 5 | In patients with monoarthritis or oligoarthritis, particularly with poor prognostic factors such as structural damage, high erythrocyte sedimentation rate/C reactive protein, dactylitis or nail involvement, a csDMARD should be considered. | 4 | C | 9.3 (1.0) |
| 6 | In patients with peripheral arthritis and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD, therapy with a bDMARD should be commenced; when there is relevant skin involvement, an IL-17 inhibitor or IL-12/23 inhibitor may be preferred. | 1b | B | 9.4 (1.1) |
| 7 | In patients with peripheral arthritis and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD and at least one bDMARD, or when a bDMARD is not appropriate, a JAK inhibitor may be considered. | 1b | B | 9.2 (1.3) |
| 8 | In patients with mild disease* and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD†, in whom neither a bDMARD nor a JAK inhibitor is appropriate*, a PDE4 inhibitor may be considered. | 5* | 1b† | 8.5 (1.9) |
| 9 | In patients with unequivocal enthesitis and insufficient response to NSAIDs or local glucocorticoid injections, therapy with a bDMARD should be considered. | 1b | B | 9.3 (0.9) |
| 10 | In patients with predominantly axial disease which is active and has insufficient response to NSAIDs, therapy with a bDMARD should be considered, which according to current practice is a TNF inhibitor; when there is relevant skin involvement, IL-17 inhibitor may be preferred. | 1b | B | 9.7 (0.6) |
| 11 | In patients who fail to respond adequately to, or are intolerant of a bDMARD, switching to another bDMARD or to a csDMARD should be considered*, including one switch within a class†. | 1b* | 4t | 9.5 (1.2) |
| 12 | In patients in sustained remission, cautious tapering of DMARDs may be considered. | 4 | C | 9.5 (0.9) |

The level of agreement was computed on a 0–10 scale.

### Expertise

The treatment target is elimination of inflammation and optimisation of quality of life (principle D) (see table 1 and the 2015 update for detailed information). In the last two overarching principles refer to treatment strategy and have been modified. Principle E is a new overarching principle which reiterates the importance of all musculoskeletal manifestations in patients with PsA: this not only relates to peripheral arthritis but also enthesitis, tenosynovitis, tendinitis, dactylitis and inflammatory axial disease.

Principle F (which in 2015 was principle E) now includes the term ‘non-musculoskeletal’, replacing the term ‘extra-articular’ manifestations, and refers to PsA-linked organ involvement, namely psoriasis, uveitis and inflammatory bowel disease. The term ‘extra-articular manifestations’ was considered unclear—for some it includes axial or enthesal symptoms, which was not intended in this context. Although all the non-musculoskeletal manifestations should be taken into account, psoriasis is of course the most frequent. Referring to comorbidities, aside from cardiovascular disease, depression is explicitly mentioned because of its frequency and impact on the patient. The list of comorbidities is not meant to be exhaustive and other comorbidities should also be considered.

### Recommendations

Twelve recommendations were formulated or updated (tables 1 and 2) and formed the basis of the management algorithm (figure 1). Table 1 provides the category of evidence, grade of recommendation and level of agreement for each of the points. It must be borne in mind that the individual disease characteristics—in line with the multidimensional nature of PsA—may...
Table 2  Comparison of the 2015 and 2019 recommendations

| 2019 (current) version | Changes performed | 2015 version |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| **Overarching principles** |                 |              |
| A Psoriatic arthritis is a heterogeneous and potentially severe disease, which may require multidisciplinary treatment. | Unchanged | Psoriatic arthritis is a heterogeneous and potentially severe disease, which may require multidisciplinary treatment. |
| B Treatment of psoriatic arthritis patients should aim at the best care and must be based on a shared decision between the patient and the rheumatologist, considering efficacy, safety and costs. | Unchanged | Treatment of psoriatic arthritis patients should aim at the best care and must be based on a shared decision between the patient and the rheumatologist, considering efficacy, safety and costs. |
| C Rheumatologists are the specialists who should primarily care for the musculoskeletal manifestations of patients with psoriatic arthritis; in the presence of clinically significant skin involvement, a rheumatologist and a dermatologist should collaborate in diagnosis and management. | Unchanged | Rheumatologists are the specialists who should primarily care for the musculoskeletal manifestations of patients with psoriatic arthritis; in the presence of clinically significant skin involvement, a rheumatologist and a dermatologist should collaborate in diagnosis and management. |
| D The primary goal of treating patients with psoriatic arthritis is to maximise health-related quality of life, through control of symptoms, prevention of structural damage, normalisation of function and social participation; abrogation of inflammation is an important component to achieve these goals. | Unchanged | The primary goal of treating patients with psoriatic arthritis is to maximise health-related quality of life, through control of symptoms, prevention of structural damage, normalisation of function and social participation; abrogation of inflammation is an important component to achieve these goals. |
| E In managing patients with psoriatic arthritis, consideration should be given to each musculoskeletal manifestation and treatment decisions made accordingly. | New | Not applicable. |
| F When managing patients with psoriatic arthritis, non-musculoskeletal manifestations (skin, eye and gastrointestinal tract) should be taken into account; comorbidities such as metabolic syndrome, cardiovascular disease or depression should also be considered. | Rephrased | When managing patients with psoriatic arthritis, extra-articular manifestations, metabolic syndrome, cardiovascular disease and other comorbidities should be taken into account. |

**Recommendations**

1. Treatment should be aimed at reaching the target of remission or, alternatively, low disease activity, by regular disease activity assessment and appropriate adjustment of therapy. | Rephrased | Treatment should be aimed at reaching the target of remission or, alternatively, minimal/low disease activity, by regular monitoring and appropriate adjustment of therapy. |
2. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs may be used to relieve musculoskeletal signs and symptoms. | Rephrased | In patients with psoriatic arthritis, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs may be used to relieve musculoskeletal signs and symptoms. |
3. Local injections of glucocorticoids should be considered as adjunctive therapy in psoriatic arthritis; systemic glucocorticoids may be used with caution at the lowest effective dose. | Renumbered | Local injections of glucocorticoids should be considered as adjunctive therapy in psoriatic arthritis; systemic glucocorticoids may be used with caution at the lowest effective dose. |
4. In patients with polyarthritis, a csDMARD should be initiated rapidly, with methotrexate preferred in those with relevant skin involvement. | Modified | In patients with peripheral arthritis, particularly in those with many swollen joints, structural damage in the presence of inflammation, high ESR/CRP and/or clinically relevant extra-articular manifestations, csDMARDs should be considered at an early stage, with methotrexate preferred in those with relevant skin involvement. |
5. In patients with monoarthritis or oligoarthritis, particularly with poor prognostic factors such as structural damage, high reactive protein, dactylitis or nail involvement, a csDMARD should be considered. | New | Not applicable but partly covered in the recommendation above. |
6. In patients with peripheral arthritis and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD, therapy with a bDMARD should be commenced; when there is relevant skin involvement, an IL-17 inhibitor or IL-23/22 inhibitor may be preferred. | Modified and merged | In patients with peripheral arthritis and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD, therapy with a bDMARD, usually a TNF inhibitor, should be commenced. In patients with peripheral arthritis and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD, in whom TNF inhibitors are not appropriate, bDMARDs targeting IL-23/2 or IL-17 pathways may be considered. |
7. In patients with peripheral arthritis and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD and at least one bDMARD, or when a bDMARD is not appropriate, a JAK inhibitor may be considered. | New | Not applicable. |
8. In patients with mild disease and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD, in whom neither a bDMARD nor a JAK inhibitor is appropriate, a PDE4 inhibitor may be considered. | Modified | In patients with peripheral arthritis and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD, in whom bDMARDs are not appropriate, a targeted synthetic DMARD such as a PDE4 inhibitor may be considered. |
9. In patients with unequivocal enthesitis and insufficient response to NSAIDs or local glucocorticoid injections, therapy with a bDMARD should be considered. | Modified | In patients with active enthesitis and dactylitis and insufficient response to NSAIDs or local glucocorticoid injections, therapy with a bDMARD should be considered, which according to current practice is a TNF inhibitor. |
10. In patients with predominantly axial disease which is active and has insufficient response to NSAIDs, therapy with a bDMARD should be considered, which according to current practice is a TNF inhibitor. | Modified | In patients with predominantly axial disease that is active and has insufficient response to NSAIDs, therapy with a bDMARD should be considered, which according to current practice is a TNF inhibitor. |
11. In patients who fail to respond adequately to, or are intolerant of a bDMARD, switching to another bDMARD or a JAK inhibitor may be considered. | Modified | In patients who fail to respond adequately to a bDMARD, switching to another bDMARD should be considered, including switching between TNF inhibitors. |
12. In patients in sustained remission, cautious tapering of DMARDs may be considered. | New | Not applicable. |

| csDMARDs include methotrexate, sulfasalazine or leflunomide; bDMARDs include here TNF inhibitors (both original and biosimilars) and drugs targeting the IL-17 and IL-23/2 pathways. |
| bDMARDs, biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; CRP C reactive protein; csDMARDs, conventional synthetic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; DMARDs, disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; IL interleukin; JAK, Janus kinase; NSAIDs, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; PDE4, phosphodiesterase-4; TNF, tumour necrosis factor; bDMARDs, targeted synthetic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs. |

respond differently to specific therapies and thus require use of distinct assessment instruments for each manifestation. This variability as well as contraindications and risks must be taken into account, and thus the balance between efficacy and safety is always dependent on the characteristics of the individual patient. Both table 1 and figure 1 synthesise the recommendations in an abbreviated way, and the accompanying text provides more detailed information about the evidence and the discussion process and should be regarded as integral to the recommendations.

**Recommendation 1** Treatment should be aimed at reaching the target of remission or, alternatively, low disease activity, by regular disease activity assessment and appropriate adjustment of therapy. This recommendation puts forward the importance of a treat-to-target (T2T) approach. The T2T strategy, which comprises
Remission in PsA is difficult to define. 33 Remission should be minimal disease activity (which refers to a score allowing the mendations, this point has been slightly rephrased and now relieving symptoms.18 The benefit to risk ratio of NSAIDs must as in previous versions the taskforce continues to recommend a distinct target as well as adherence to rules for monitoring and therapeutic adjustment, is well validated partic- definition of a distinct target as well as adherence to rules for monitoring and therapeutic adjustment, is well validated particularly in rheumatoid arthritis.30 The T2T recommendations for predicting response to treatment (predicting response to NSAIDs, to csDMARDs, to the different bDMARDs, to tsDMARDs). Assessment of spinal disease: defining the similarities and differences with spondyloarthritis.

**Pathophysiology**

Defining the relationship between inflammation and structural damage in PsA. Exploring juvenile PsA: is it different from adult-onset PsA? Identification of new therapeutic targets. Pathogenetic pathways leading to arthritis, dactylitis, enthesitis, tenosynovitis, tendinitis, axial disease and skin disease; similarities and differences. Genetics of PsA.

**Phenotypes**

Enthesial PsA: overlap with widespread pain syndrome and role of imaging in the diagnosis. Axial PsA: definition and role of imaging in the diagnosis.

**Biomarkers**

Determining biomarkers related to early diagnosis, damage, prognosis and treatment response.

**Treatment strategy**

Assessing efficacy and safety of combinations of csDMARDs compared with csDMARD monotherapy (with and without low-dose glucocorticoids). Assessing efficacy and safety of combinations of csDMARDs with biologics compared with biologics monotherapy. Comparing efficacy and safety of methotrexate vs biological monotherapy vs their combination in early PsA. Evaluating the need for early treatment in PsA: Who should be treated with csDMARDs? When to start treatment with DMARDs? Switching and cycling between drugs. Therapeutic drug monitoring to optimise cost and to support switching between bDMARDs within the same class or to a different mode of action. Efficacy in oligoarticular rather than in polyarticular disease. Strategy trials.

**Outcomes**

Composite scores in PsA and assessment of treatment outcomes. Usefulness of separate assessment of multiple scores limited to some specific domains in PsA. Axial involvement in PsA. Fatigue in PsA.

**csDMARDs**

Efficacy of methotrexate in PsA, including for enthesitis. Efficacy of csDMARDs for dactylitis. Efficacy and safety of combination therapy of csDMARDs. Strategy of csDMARDs before bDMARDs/tsDMARDs.

**bDMARDs and tsDMARDs**

Efficacy of combining csDMARDs with bDMARDs, compared with bDMARD monotherapy and with csDMARD monotherapy. Comparison of apremilast with methotrexate. Timing to start bDMARDs. Duration of biological therapy, including addressing bDMARD dose reduction or discontinuation. Head-to-head trials. Structural data for apremilast. How to identify the right bDMARD for the right patient phenotype. Comparative safety of bDMARDs in PsA. Differential effects of bDMARDs on comorbidities such as metabolic syndrome.

**Systemic glucocorticoids**

Assessing the risk of skin flares related to systemic glucocorticoids and in particular at low doses. Assessing the benefit to risk ratio of long-term glucocorticoid therapy.

**Switches**

Strategies after failures of bDMARDs other than TNFi. Repeat switching within a bDMARD class.

**Comorbidities**

Cardiovascular disease and metabolic syndrome in PsA and links with disease activity. Alcohol in PsA in particular when treating with methotrexate. Cardiovascular risk and DMARDs in PsA.

**Recommendation 2:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs may be used to relieve musculoskeletal signs and symptoms. As in previous versions the taskforce continues to recommend the use of an non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) to relieve symptoms.18 The benefit to risk ratio of NSAIDs must always be considered carefully, especially in this population with frequent cardiovascular comorbidities.

The taskforce noted that, in contrast to rheumatoid arthritis, in mild synovitis in PsA or for non-synovial features including axial symptoms, NSAIDs alone may be sufficient to control symptoms, especially with local glucocorticoid injections (see recommendation 3). There are little data regarding the efficacy of NSAIDs in enthesitis. In patients with peripheral arthritis, NSAIDs should be combined rapidly with DMARDs if needed (see also recommendations 4 and 5). NSAIDs have not shown any efficacy in skin psoriasis. When peripheral arthritis is present, NSAID monotherapy without DMARDs should not exceed 1 month if disease activity persists, and other treatment possibilities should be considered. When axial or enthesal involvement dominates the clinical picture, the duration of NSAID therapy might be prolonged up to 12 weeks, provided they have already induced relief by 4 weeks.35 If the treatment target is not achieved, other

![Table 3](https://example.com/table3.png)
**Figure 1** The EULAR 2019 algorithm for treatment of PsA with pharmacological non-topical treatments. bDMARDs, biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; EULAR, European League Against Rheumatism; IL-12/23i, interleukin-12/23 inhibitor; IL-17i, interleukin-17 inhibitor; JAKi, Janus kinase inhibitor; NSAIDs, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; PDE4i, phosphodiesterase-4 inhibitor; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; TNFi, tumour necrosis factor inhibitor.
therapies should be prescribed as detailed in the subsequent recommendations.

Recommendation 3: Local injections of glucocorticoids should be considered as adjunctive therapy in psoriatic arthritis; systemic glucocorticoids may be used with caution at the lowest effective dose. This recommendation is unchanged compared with 2015 but has been reordered to better align with the different phases of treatment (figure 1). It has to be also noted that glucocorticoid therapy should be used for only a short period of time. The taskforce does not recommend the use of systemic glucocorticoids for axial disease.

Recommendation 4: In patients with polyarthritis, a csDMARD should be initiated rapidly, with methotrexate preferred in those with relevant skin involvement. The main change in recommendations 4 and 5 (together recommendation 3 in 2015) is the separation of polyarticular versus oligoarticular joint involvement to ensure that the poorer prognostic nature of polyarthritis is more strongly emphasised than this was done before. The taskforce defined polyarticular disease as five or more active (swollen) joints. Patients with polyarticular disease should receive a csDMARD either as first-line drug or after only a short course of NSAIDs. ‘Rapid’ infers prompt commencement of a csDMARD, commensurate with the severity of clinical presentation or comorbidities; delays should not exceed 2 weeks. Thus, while recommendation 4 has been newly added, it was already comprised in former recommendation 3, where ‘many swollen joints’ was mentioned as a poor prognostic marker requiring rapid (‘early’) institution of DMARDs.

This recommendation, as well as recommendation 5, places the use of csDMARDS in the management of PsA as first-line DMARDs. The continuous prioritisation of csDMARDS reflects consensual expert opinion within the taskforce that favoured the benefit to risk balance of csDMARDs and in particular MTX over biologicals, as well as their lower cost. Data supporting the use of MTX in PsA are scarce and include only small or inconclusive clinical trials, as well as indirect evidence stemming from the TICOPA trial and evidence from observational studies. However, the SEAM-PsA study, which was part of the SLR and has meanwhile been published in full, revealed that MTX has similar efficacy in joint counts, skin involvement, enthesitis, dactylitis and physical function as etanercept or even etanercept plus MTX. Given this similarity of effectiveness, and the differences in costs, this study further supports the taskforce’s decision to place MTX and other csDMARDS at the top of the therapeutic algorithm (figure 1).

The taskforce acknowledged that patients may have a reluctance to take MTX and may experience adverse effects. To our knowledge, data proving that MTX is less well tolerated in PsA than in rheumatoid arthritis are lacking, but the effects of and the overall long-term experience with MTX should be part of the information given to the patient in the process of shared decision-making. Thus far, MTX remains widely used in daily practice as reported in registries, has high treatment maintenance over time and seems effective in the control arms of most clinical trials, in which disease control with MTX monotherapy appears satisfactory.

MTX is highlighted among the csDMARDs, in particular for patients with ‘relevant’ skin involvement: ‘relevant’ is defined as either extensive (body surface area involvement >10%), or as important to the patient: more limited psoriasis leading to significant impact on quality of life (eg, face/hand/feet/genital involvement). This definition would correspond, in other dermatological terms, to moderate to severe psoriasis. MTX has proven efficacy in skin psoriasis, is recommended in treatment guidelines for psoriasis and has become the standard csDMARD for skin psoriasis in many countries.

On the other hand, MTX leads to hepatotoxicity, and data on the beneficial effects of MTX on cardiovascular disease in PsA are conflicting. Taking all these elements into account, the taskforce felt a gradual approach to intensify PsA treatment most appropriate and proposed a csDMARD (usually MTX) as the first DMARD. MTX should be prescribed attempting to reach 25 mg per week as the optimal dose and with folate supplementation. Other csDMARDs have shown efficacy in PsA as well and may also be considered at this stage (although with less efficacy in the skin): these include leflunomide and sulfasalazine. Ciclosporin is not recommended for PsA.

If improvement does not exceed 50% of a composite measure for PsA within 3 months or the treatment target is not reached within 6 months, such csDMARD therapy should not be pursued longer (figure 1). In light of paucity of good clinical data, the search for better evidence for the efficacy of csDMARDs as monotherapy or as combination therapy was prioritised on the research agenda.

Recommendation 5: In patients with monoarthritis or oligoarthritis, particularly with poor prognostic factors such as structural damage, high erythrocyte sedimentation rate/C reactive protein, dactylitis or nail involvement, a csDMARD should be considered. This recommendation emphasises that patients with oligoarticular disease should (similar to polyarticular patients) receive a csDMARD rapidly in the presence of poor prognostic factors (please see the text of the recommendation). Concerning factors associated with poor prognosis (here defined as radiographic severity), the SLR identified nail involvement in addition to those factors presented in 2011 and 2015, and this element was added accordingly to the phrasing of recommendation 5.

Dactylitis was previously addressed together with enthesitis (see recommendation 9 in 2015). However, these manifestations have now been separated. The taskforce considered that dactylitis was distinct in terms of physiopathology, diagnosis and prognosis, since it is linked to radiographic changes in PsA, whereas enthesitis is not. Furthermore, although there is a lack of good-quality data, recent studies suggest at least some efficacy of MTX in dactylitis. Thus, dactylitis should now be treated similarly to arthritis, and if associated with polyarticular disease it should be treated like polyarthritis. Of note, NSAIDs have not demonstrated efficacy in dactylitis.

Given the lack of strong data on oligoarticular PsA, this recommendation was based more on expert opinion than on hard data (level of evidence, 4; grade of recommendation: C).

Recommendation 6: In patients with peripheral arthritis and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD, therapy with a bDMARD should be commenced; when there is relevant skin involvement, an IL-17 inhibitor or IL-12/23 inhibitor may be preferred. This recommendation addresses patients with peripheral arthritis, after failure or intolerance to at least one csDMARD. In these patients, the taskforce recommends a bDMARD. In some patients, especially those without bad prognostic factors or those with mild disease activity, it may be indicated to rotate to...
a second csDMARD before starting a bDMARD, as previously outlined in the 2015 recommendations.12

The taskforce extensively discussed the legitimacy of a bDMARD as first DMARD strategy; the discussion focused on efficacy and safety, as well as on costs. The taskforce was of the opinion that many patients respond satisfactorily to MTX, while tolerating the drug well. These patients would be subjected to overtreatment if starting a bDMARD immediately rather than waiting for 3 months to determine if a response to MTX has occurred (see recommendations 9 and 10). A good example is revealed in the SEAM-PsA trial. However, if entheseal or axial inflammatory involvement predominates, earlier use of bDMARDs is proposed, since csDMARDs are ineffective in these conditions (please see recommendations 9 and 10).

While the 2015 recommendation stated that it was ‘usual practice’ to start a TNFi in comparison with other bDMARDs, the current update does not distinguish anymore between TNFi, IL-12/23 inhibitor (IL-12/23i) and IL-17 inhibitor (IL-17i). The SLR reconfirmed the efficacy of TNFi in PsA, and there are now reassuring long-term safety data with these drugs, including data indicating that the incidence of malignancies is not increased.14 53 Drugs targeting IL-12/23 and IL-17 are also consistently efficacious in comparison with placebo and long-term safety seems favourable.1 In addition to secukinumab, a second IL-17i, ixekizumab, has been approved since the 2015 recommendations, showing a similar efficacy and safety profile, which further reassured the taskforce.54 56 Importantly, a head-to-head trial of ixekizumab versus the TNFi adalimumab showed similar efficacy of ixekizumab and adalimumab for musculoskeletal manifestations.57

Of note, efficacy in joints appeared numerically less for the IL-12/23i ustekinumab; however, observational data indicate similar magnitudes of response versus TNFi, and a formal head-to-head trial is currently lacking.13 58 Furthermore, the taskforce noted that recent studies with biologicals targeting the IL-23-p19 subunit (guselkumab, risankizumab, tildrakizumab) appear encouraging, and that targeting this pathway has shown excellent efficacy in psoriasis.59–61 Thus, a suggested order between different targeted pathways is intentionally not given in this recommendation.

The total safety picture of these three categories of bDMARDs appeared acceptable in our SLR.1 The risks of TNFi are well known from large registries for long-term safety including these drugs. IL-17i may increase the incidence of (mild) localised candidiasis, and monitoring for a possible increased risk of inflammatory bowel disease is still ongoing.64 In any case, safety must always be considered carefully in every patient; more complete information regarding the safety aspects of bDMARDs is provided in the drugs’ package inserts.

Taking together data on efficacy and safety, with regard to the treatment of arthritis in PsA, the taskforce found no reason to currently prioritise one of these bDMARDs over another one (as shown also in figure 1); costs should also be taken into account, and these may vary at the country level.

In contrast, both IL-12/23i and IL-17i have shown greater efficacy in skin than TNFi, in head-to-head trials of psoriasis and PsA.62 65 66; this evidence justifies the second half of the recommendation, which encourages the use of an IL-12/23i or IL-17i in patients with relevant skin involvement, where ‘relevant’ is defined (as above) as either extensive or as important to the patient.

When choosing a first bDMARD, the differential impact on certain musculoskeletal and non-musculoskeletal manifestations as well as comorbidities such as metabolic syndrome has to be considered. While important skin involvement was already mentioned, IL-12/23 inhibition may not be effective for axial involvement; IL-17 inhibition may not be appropriate for patients with concomitant inflammatory bowel disease for which monoclonal antibodies to TNF and IL-12/23 inhibitors are approved; and in the presence of uveitis, a monoclonal antibody to TNF may be the preferred first and second bDMARD because of respective approval.67 68 On the other hand, regarding comorbidities, the paucity of relevant data precludes firm recommendations at present; this has been added to the research agenda.

The issue of monotherapy with bDMARDs versus combination therapy with a csDMARD was discussed.69 70 The current recommendation is to continue MTX with a bDMARD (using the latter as an add-on strategy) in patients already taking this drug and tolerating it well, but the taskforce admitted that to date there is no clear evidence that combination therapy is more efficacious than monotherapy, aside from a slight reduction of immunogenicity that is of doubtful clinical significance.71 We suggest that MTX dose may be reduced in subjects showing a good biological drug response, especially when there are concerns about MTX toxicity. However, more data are needed and this point was put into the research agenda.

**Recommendation 7:** In patients with peripheral arthritis and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD and at least one bDMARD, or when a bDMARD is not appropriate, a JAK inhibitor may be considered.

At this moment, the only JAK inhibitor (JAKi) approved for PsA is tofacitinib. Our SLR indicated tofacitinib may have similar efficacy as the TNFi adalimumab for joint involvement, but numerically lower efficacy in skin psoriasis.1 15 72 There also appears to be satisfactory efficacy of tofacitinib in TNFi insufficient-responder populations.1 According to European Medicines Agency approval, tofacitinib must be prescribed with MTX. Safety signals exist for some infections, especially herpes zoster, as well as a recent signal for deep vein thrombosis especially with a high dose of tofacitinib which is not approved for PsA, but also the usual 5 mg twice daily dose particularly in those with cardiovascular risk factors and older patients.15 72 73

To date, two other JAKis are in development phases for PsA. Filgotinib showed promising efficacy in a phase II trial and upadacitinib was approved for use in rheumatoid arthritis shortly after the development of these recommendations, and also showed encouraging results in PsA.16

Taking these elements into account, as well as the general principle of favouring drugs with robust long-term safety data, the taskforce proposed JAKi either after inadequate response or intolerance to at least one bDMARD, or when a bDMARD is considered not appropriate. ‘Not appropriate’ means, for example, non-adherence to injections or a strong patient preference for an oral drug (in accordance with the overarching principle A concerning ‘shared decision making’). However, the group agreed that normally the step-up approach would be a csDMARD followed by a bDMARD, and subsequently another bDMARD or a JAKi.

As new data become available, the current positioning of JAKis may evolve; this will justify an update of the recommendations if appropriate.

**Recommendation 8:** In patients with mild disease and an inadequate response to at least one csDMARD, in whom neither a bDMARD nor a JAK inhibitor is appropriate, a PDE4 inhibitor may be considered.

Similar to the 2015 update, this recommendation reserves a special place for apremilast: it should be used only when csDMARD therapy has failed and bDMARDs and JAKis are not appropriate; however, the taskforce considered that the value of
apremilast may be found in treating patients with relatively mild disease or those in whom other agents are contraindicated, such as in patients with chronic infections. Mild disease is defined here as only few joints (four or less, thus oligoarticular disease), lower disease activity by composite scores and/or limited skin involvement. The reason for proposing the use of apremilast primarily for mild disease is that profound responses, such as American College of Rheumatology 70% (ACR70), are rarely seen in clinical trials with apremilast and are sometimes not different from placebo. Moreover, radiographic data providing the disease-modifying potential of the drug are still lacking for apremilast, and therefore this drug may not be appropriate for patients with poor prognostic factors. A randomised controlled trial with apremilast in oligoarticular disease is currently under way.

The level of agreement with this recommendation was lower than for the others, suggesting diverse expert views on the place of this drug.

**Recommendation 9:** In patients with unequivocal enthesitis and insufficient response to NSAIDs or local glucocorticoid injections, therapy with a bDMARD should be considered.

Compared with recommendation 8 of the 2015 version, ‘active enthesitis’ has been replaced by ‘unequivocal enthesitis’, and the last part stating that ‘current practice is to use a TNF inhibitor’ has been omitted. In patients with enthesitis, NSAIDs and local glucocorticoids are the first-line treatment; in case of insufficient response, intolerance or contraindication to NSAIDs, and given that csDMARDs are not efficacious for enthesitis, a bDMARD (targeting TNF, IL-17 or IL-12/23) may be used. ‘Enthesitis’ here refers to inflammation rather than enthesal pain, and the term ‘unequivocal’ has now been added to avoid overtreating trigger-point pain that has other underlying causes (such as concomitant widespread pain syndromes). While sonography or MRI may underpin the presence of enthesitis, clinical examination should in principle suffice, and the number and pattern (asymmetrical) of painful entheses, as well as the presence of clinical swelling, should guide the clinician and allow a distinction from widespread pain syndromes.

Enthesitis disease is a complex issue in PsA and was also added to the research agenda.

Regarding bDMARDs, the taskforce now regards all bDMARDs as having efficacy of a similar magnitude for enthesitis and hence the preference for TNFi has been deleted.

**Recommendation 10:** In patients with predominantly axial disease which is active and has insufficient response to NSAIDs, therapy with a bDMARD should be considered, which according to current practice is a TNF inhibitor; when there is relevant skin involvement, IL-17 inhibitor may be preferred.

In 2015, predominant (or highly significant) axial involvement was dealt with in recommendation 9. The phrasing of the current recommendation was partly aligned with the Assessment of Spondyloarthritis International Society (ASAS)/EULAR management recommendations for axial spondyloarthritis (axSpA), with the exception that these do not yet account for the use of IL-17is. It also reflects that in the situation of predominantly axial disease, TNFi would still represent the first bDMARD by usual practice. The taskforce discussed that secukinumab has demonstrated efficacy in axSpA, and recently has demonstrated efficacy in patients considered to have predominant axial PsA. However, the experience with IL-17 inhibition in terms of long-term efficacy and safety in axSpA and axial PsA is limited.

In predominantly axial PsA, in the presence of relevant skin involvement (as defined in the text below recommendation 4), an IL-17i would be preferred over a TNFi, given the greater efficacy of IL-17i in skin. Importantly, however, in case of concomitant inflammatory bowel disease or uveitis, a TNFi (monoclonal antibody) would be preferred.

Of note, the IL-12/23 pathway drugs did not demonstrate efficacy in axSpA. Thus, in light of lack of clear efficacy, drugs targeting IL-12/23 and abatacept (see also recommendation 11) are not indicated for patients with predominantly axial disease.

**Recommendation 11:** In patients who fail to respond adequately to, or are intolerant of a bDMARD, switching to another bDMARD or tsDMARD should be considered, including one switch within a class. This recommendation, a slight expansion of the recommendation previously numbered as 10, addresses first bDMARD failure or intolerance. Here we propose a switch either to another bDMARD or to a tsDMARD, especially a JAKi. Novel data on switches are limited, with only one such new study found through the SLR. Trials performed in TNFi insufficient responders have demonstrated efficacy of bDMARDs with another mode of action when TNFi has failed. However, another TNFi can also be used, since no head-to-head trial data are available that suggest switching between classes is different from switching within class. Finally, the taskforce agreed that while switching within class was a viable option, it would be logical to change class after a second failure within a given class (expert opinion). Studies addressing the best possible strategy after failure(s) of bDMARDs other than TNFi are lacking to date, and this topic was added to the research agenda.

The taskforce discussed the place of abatacept, which has been approved for use in PsA, and considered abatacept’s place in the current algorithm should be limited to potential use after other bDMARDs have failed, given its relatively low efficacy.

**Recommendation 12:** In patients in sustained remission, cautious tapering of DMARDs may be considered.

This is a new recommendation, primarily based on broad consensus among experts in the absence of solid trial data. Sparse data suggest a certain risk of relapse (either for joints or skin) when tapering. Still, the taskforce decided to offer guidance on tapering, since it was felt an important aspect of modern management, especially when sustained remission has been achieved, to mitigate treatment-related risks, to meet patients’ desires and demands, and to reduce cost of treatment.

Tapering was considered appropriate only in the context of sustained remission, defined here as complete remission (rather than low disease activity) for at least six consecutive months.

This point was deliberately phrased tentatively, with a recommendation to taper with great caution, as a consequence of shared decision-making based on comprehensive patient information. The recommendation does not have the intention to push clinicians towards stopping treatment but rather to try finding the smallest effective dose, either through dose reduction or interval lengthening. Best possible tapering strategies were also added as an item to the research agenda (table 3).

**DISCUSSION**

Since the last update of these recommendations, new information has accumulated on the efficacy and safety of established drugs and treatment strategies, but also on newer agents such as IL-17is and IL-12/23is as well as JAKis. Thus, while these updated recommendations continue to integrate the established...
as well as the new information, they also continue to attempt covering the broad spectrum of disease severity that best reflects clinical practice, in order to guide clinicians and other stakeholders involved in treating patients with PsA with a simple algorithm and set of recommendations that can easily be translated into daily clinical practice. Importantly, all of this information is based on a thorough SLR and on conclusions by an expert committee that primarily used evidence to derive its recommendations, but also specialists’ opinions, where evidence was lacking or was insufficient.

These recommendations have been modified substantially compared with the 2015 update, since new drugs have entered the market and more evidence about existing drugs has accrued (table 2). In particular, longer term safety data have become available, which add importantly to the robustness of the evidence. In general this update adheres to the previous structure of these recommendations in all respects. (1) We continue to separate this guidance document into overarching (general) treatment approaches and individual therapeutic recommendations. (2) We continue to recommend targeting clinical remission (primarily for early disease) or, alternatively, low disease activity (for established disease); in this light, a moderate let alone high disease activity state is unacceptable, unless comorbidities or other patient factors preclude treatment advances. (3) We continue to recommend a T2T strategy; the T2T recommendations have been recently updated and propose at least 50% improvement of the composite measure within 3 months and achievement of the target within 6 months from treatment initiation, thus requiring the use of a continuous measure of disease activity to follow patients longitudinally and also reflect patient perceptions. (4) As before, we structure the pathway to a successful outcome into four phases, an initial phase which might suffice in very early disease) or, alternatively, low disease activity (for established disease); in this light, a moderate let alone high disease activity state is unacceptable, unless comorbidities or other patient factors preclude treatment advances. (3) We continue to recommend a T2T strategy; the T2T recommendations have been recently updated and propose at least 50% improvement of the composite measure within 3 months and achievement of the target within 6 months from treatment initiation, thus requiring the use of a continuous measure of disease activity to follow patients longitudinally and also reflect patient perceptions. (4) As before, we structure the pathway to a successful outcome into four phases, an initial phase which might suffice in very mild disease or necessitate advancement to one of the next two phases; a second phase focusing on the use of csDMARDs; a third phase for patients who failed to reach the target in phase II and/or phase I when exhibiting predominant axial or enthesal disease; and a fourth phase for those who failed phase III.

Further, we provide a quantitative rather than only a qualitative assessment of the evidence available for all agents dealt with—not every drug that is approved must be assigned the same level of applicability if the database suggests differences, even if head-to-head trials are largely missing. In our view it is the task of expert committees to judge and qualify available data to the best of their knowledge for the best outcomes of the patients by interpreting the relevance of the available data after a thorough debate and decision-making process. Thus, we weighed the evidence provided by the SLR in the course of the discussion and voting process. We aimed and aim at providing recommendations that are not only truthful, but also have face validity and thus usefulness.

In preparing the recommendations, the taskforce adhered to the EULAR operating procedures for the development of recommendations and assessed evidence levels according to the Oxford Evidence Based Medicine approach. Finally, the focus of this taskforce was on the musculoskeletal manifestations and, while mentioning the need to consult other specialists, these recommendations, in line with the composition of the taskforce, are primarily aimed at rheumatologists and their patients with PsA. Recommendations for other specialists should be sought in the respective specialty literature.

Unlike other organisations that have also released treatment recommendations for PsA, EULAR has decided to not pursue Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) methodology for prioritising available treatments. While GRADE methodology is widely used and highly appreciated for properly judging quality of available evidence, experts within EULAR feel that GRADE puts too much emphasis on the methodology itself and tends to downplay prevalent but poorly investigated clinical scenarios for which clinicians still seek guidance. A good example of the latter is the place of MTX as first-line treatment: while we acknowledge the absence of good clinical evidence for MTX as first-line DMARD, we still recommend it as such, by virtue of long-term positive clinical experience, including data from registries, as well as recent encouraging results, such as in the TICOPA and SEAM-Psa trials, long-term positive clinical experience, widespread fame and low treatment cost. We think this set of practical recommendations, which has been developed according to general principles of evidence-based medicine, will help rheumatologists in choosing the most appropriate and cost-effective drug treatment for every patient with PsA and in every clinical scenario, even though the body of scientific evidence may fall short in many aspects of the disease. We recognise the fields in which evidence is sparse or lacking are crucially important, and they frame the research agenda. We hope that clinical researchers will be influenced by and appreciate the clinical questions summarised in the research agenda, and design experiments or trials aiming at providing resolution to these research questions.

All these aspects have allowed us to provide what the taskforce believes is the right place for the different drug classes in the treatment algorithm. Still, the EULAR PsA recommendations have preserved their original character which they share with other sets of EULAR recommendations for different inflammatory diseases. Important elements thereof are a graduated approach favouring well-known csDMARDs as first-line drugs and allowing escalation to bDMARDs when necessary; preferring drugs with an established long-term track record for safety over those that have recently been approved; and attention for tapering and stopping treatment if possible.

As before, the recommendations make it clear that one drug does not fit all and stipulate the role of the phenotypes and patient characteristics in the decision-making process of starting and stopping treatments. Shared decision-making has become an integral part of the management of patients with PsA. There is also more attention for ‘prognostic profiling’, paying more tribute to clinical reality; while the spectrum of patients with PsA included in trials is skewed towards patients with prognostically unfavourable polyarticular PsA, this type of PsA is a relatively rare condition in clinical practice, especially in the scenario of the initial early disease presentations in contemporary rheumatology practice. Thus, recommendations should also give guidance about how to address patients with milder oligoarticular or monoarticular disease.

Treatment decisions also have to take account of extramusculoskeletal disease manifestations such as inflammatory bowel disease or uveitis, aside from skin involvement, which require distinct therapies (anti-TNF monoclonal antibodies for uveitis, anti-TNF monoclonal antibodies or IL-12/23i for inflammatory bowel disease in the absence of axial involvement) just as they require distinct clinical evaluation. Importantly, these novel pieces of information only originated from the information that was obtained in the course of clinical trials of the various established and new compounds.

As before, the updated recommendations have been summarised in an algorithm. The EULAR algorithm (figure 1) continues to account for the musculoskeletal diversity of PsA and should be easy to follow; where new therapies are particularly efficacious regarding skin involvement, a special note is
The updated treatment recommendations for patients with PsA living in many different countries, under the influence of very different healthcare systems, support decision-making for the management of PsA and address the entire spectrum of the disease. An update will be needed within 2–4 years, as new data arise in PsA.

Author affiliations
1Institut Pierre Louis d’Épidémiologie et de Santé Publique, INSERM, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France
2APHP: Sorbonne Université, Rheumatology Department, Hospital Universitaire Pitié Salpêtrière, Paris, France
3Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Rheumazentrum Ruhrgebiet, Herne, Germany
4Division of Rheumatology, Department of Medicine 3, 2nd Department of Medicine, Hietzing Hospital, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
5EULAR, Zurich, Switzerland
6Institute of Infection, Immunology and Inflammation, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK
7Hospital Cochin, Rheumatology, Université Paris Descartes, Paris, France
8Danish Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases, University Hospital of Southern Denmark, Sønderborg, Denmark
9Department of Regional Health Research, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark
10LTH, Leeds NIHR Biomedical Research Centre, Leeds, UK
11Leeds Institute of Rheumatic and Musculoskeletal Medicine, University of Leeds, Leeds, UK
12Division of Rheumatology, Department of Medicine 3, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
13Research Center of Rheumatic Diseases, SF Maria Hospital, Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania
143rd Department of Rheumatology, National Institute of Rheumatology and Physiotherapy, Budapest, Hungary
15Patient Research Partner, EULAR, Oslo, Norway
16Dermatology, University Hospitals of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland
17Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology, Charite University Hospital Berlin, Berlin, Germany
18Arthritis Unit, Department of Rheumatology and IDIBAPS, Hospital Clinic, Barcelona, Spain
19Institute of Rheumatology, Belgrade University School of Medicine, Belgrade, Serbia
20Department of Biomedicine, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark
21Department of Rheumatology, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark
22Rheumatology, Diakonhjemmet Hospital, Oslo, Norway
23Amsterdam Rheumatology Center, AMC, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
24Rheumatology, Zuyderland MC, Heerlen, The Netherlands
25Laboratory of Tissue Homeostasis and Disease, Skeletal Biology and Engineering Research Center, KU Leuven, Leuven, Flanders, Belgium
26Rheumatology, University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Flanders, Belgium
27Department of Rheumatology, Infectious Diseases and Rheumatology, Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany
28Epidemiology, German Rheumatism Research Center Berlin, Berlin, Germany
29Rheumatology, Hospital de Egas Moniz, Lisboa, Portugal
30Universidade Nova de Lisboa Centro de Estudos de Doenças Crónicas, Lisboa, Portugal
31Internal Medicine, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen, Germany
32Centre for Arthritis and Rheumatic Disease, Dublin Academic Medical Centre, St Vincent’s University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland
33Department of Internal Medicine and Pediatrics, VIB Center for Inflammation Research, Ghent University, Gent, Belgium
34Rheumatology, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands
35Division of Rheumatology, Department of Medicine 3, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Vienna, Austria
362nd Department of Medicine, Hietzing Hospital, Vienna, Wien, Austria
37Twitter Tue Wenzel Kragstrup @KragstrupTW and Santiago Andres Rodrigues Manica http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8537-6015
38Santiago Andres Rodrigues Manica http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7217-0469
39Georg Schett http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3840-664X
40Mariana Alves http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3310-0469
41Douglas J Veale http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4832-2632
42Jette Primdahl http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0874-0248
43Maarten de Wit http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8102-6449
44Rene Meuleman http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7912-8034
45Jesper Balte http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0874-0248
46Johan Janssen http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0874-0248
47Leeroy Urense http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3840-5197
48Diogo Ferreira http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9590-7950
49Cristina Barros http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9590-7950
50Santiago Andres Rodrigues Manica http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7217-0469
51Georg Schett http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8740-9615
52Douglas J Veale http://orcid.org/0000-0003-2802-4971
53Désirée van der Heijde http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5781-158X

REFERENCES
1 Kershawbaur A, Smolen JS, Dougados M, et al. Pharmacological treatment of psoriatic arthritis: a systematic literature review for the 2019 update of the EULAR recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis. Ann Rheum Dis 2016.
2 Fernández-Carbajalí C, Martín-Martínez MA, García-Gómez C, et al. Impact of comorbidity on physical function in patients with ankylosing spondylitis and psoriatic arthritis attending rheumatology clinics. Results from the CAR diosvascular in rheumatology (CARMA) study. Arthritis Care Res.
3 Rodríguez-Moreno J, Bonet M, Del Blanco-Martínez M, et al. Multilaticular psoriatic arthritis. A study of 24 patients in a series of 360 patients with psoriatic arthritis. Reumatol Clin 2013;9:38–41.
4 Ferguson LD, Siebert S, Mcties B, et al. Cardiometabolic comorbidities in RA and PsA: lessons learned and future directions. Nat Rev Rheumatol 2019;15:461–74.
5 Gudziu T, Echate A, de Wit M, et al. Fatigue in psoriatic arthritis – a cross-sectional study of 246 patients from 13 countries. Joint Bone Spine 2016;83:439–43.
6 Hellinwell PS, Ruderman EM, History N. Natural history, prognosis, and socioeconomic aspects of psoriatic arthritis. Rheum Dis Clin North Am 2015;41:581–91.
7 Gudziu T, Gossec L. Quality of life in psoriatic arthritis. Expert Rev Clin Immunol 2018;14:405–17.
Recommendation

8 Gossec L, de Wit M, Klitz U, et al. A patient-derived and patient-reported outcome measure for assessing psoriatic arthritis: elaboration and preliminary validation of the psoriatic arthritis impact of disease (PsAID) questionnaire, a 13-country EULAR initiative. Ann Rheum Dis 2014;73:1012–9.

9 Desthieux C, Granger B, Balanescu AR, et al. Determinants of patient-physician discordance in global assessment in psoriatic arthritis: a multicenter European study. Arthritis Care Res 2017;69:1606–11.

10 Orabi A-M, de Wit M, Mease P, et al. International patient and physician consensus on a psoriatic arthritis core outcome set for clinical trials. Ann Rheum Dis 2017;76:673–80.

11 Cutolo M, Myerson GE, Fleischmann RM, et al. A phase III, randomized, controlled trial of apremilast in patients with psoriatic arthritis: results of the PALACE 2 trial. J Rheumatol 2014;41:1172–84.

12 Kovalcsic U, Bayés-Osín, Fethar Oksüz M, et al. The psoriatic arthritis registry of turkey: results of a multicentre registry on 1081 patients. Rheumatology 2017;56:279–86.

13 Kingsley GH, Kowalczyk A, Taylor H, et al. A randomized placebo-controlled trial of methotrexate in psoriatic arthritis. Rheumatology 2012;51:1368–77.

14 Coates LC, Moverley AR, McFarland L, et al. Effect of tight control of inflammation in early psoriatic arthritis (RICOUP): a UK multicentre, open-label, randomised controlled trial. Lancet 2015;386:2489–98.

15 Heilberg MS, Kaufmann C, Røedevand E, et al. The comparative effectiveness of anti-TNF therapy and methotrexate in patients with psoriatic arthritis: 6 month results from a longitudinal, observational, multicentre study. Ann Rheum Dis 2007;66:1038–42.

16 Heilberg MS, Koldingssøn W, Mikkelson K, et al. The comparative one-year performance of anti-tumor necrosis factor alpha drugs in patients with rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis: results from a longitudinal, observational, multicenter study. Arthritis Rheum 2008;59:234–40.

17 Lie I, van der Heijde D, Ulthøg T, et al. Effectiveness and retention rates of methotrexate in psoriatic arthritis in comparison with methotrexate-treated patients with rheumatoid arthritis. Ann Rheum Dis 2010;69:671–6.

18 Mease PJ, Gladman DD, Collier DH, et al. Etanercept and methotrexate as monotherapy or in combination for psoriatic arthritis: primary results from a randomized, controlled phase III trial. Arthritis Rheum 2010;63:609–14.

19 Carrascosa JM, de la Cueva P, Ara M, et al. Methotrexate in moderate to severe psoriasis: review of the literature and expert recommendations. Actas Dermo- Sifiliogr 2016;107:194–206.

20 Menter A, Gelfand JM, Connor C, et al. Joint AAD-NPF guidelines of care for the management of psoriasis with systemic non-biological therapies. J Am Acad Dermatol 2016;75:922–32.

21 Smith KC. Systemic therapy of psoriasis using methotrexate. Skin Therapy Lett 2000;6:1–2. 5.

22 Armstrong AW, Betts KA, Sundaram M, et al. Comparative efficacy and incremental cost per Responder of methotrexate versus apremilast for methotrexate-naive patients with psoriasis. J Am Acad Dermatol 2016;75:740–6.

23 Ogule Y, Yu J, Haynes K, et al. Risk of major cardiovascular events in patients with psoriatic arthritis, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis: a population-based cohort study. Ann Rheum Dis 2015;74:326–32.

24 Li L, Hagberg KW, Peng M, et al. Rates of cardiovascular disease and major adverse cardiovascular events in patients with psoriatic arthritis compared to patients without psoriatic arthritis. JCR: Journal of Clinical Rheumatology 2015;21:405–10.

25 Ramiro S, Smolen JS, Landewe R, et al. Pharmacological treatment of psoriatic arthritis: a systematic literature review for the 2015 update of the EULAR recommendations. Ann Rheum Dis 2015;74:490–509.

26 Jaddan DR, Shaddick G, Tillet W, et al. Psoriatic arthritis mutilans: characteristics and natural radiographic history. J Rheumatol 2015;42:1169–76.

27 El Miedany Y, El Gaafary M, Youssef S, et al. Tailored approach to early psoriatic arthritis patients: clinical and ultrasonographic predictors for structural joint damage. Clin Rheumatol 2015;34:307–13.

28 Geijer M, Lindqvist U, Hunsark T, et al. The Swedish early psoriatic arthritis registry 5-year followup: substantial radiographic progression mainly in men with high disease activity and development of Dactylitis. J Rheumatol 2015;42:2110–7.

29 Hellgren K, Dreyer L, Arkema EV, et al. Cancer risk in patients with spondyloarthritis treated with TNF inhibitors: a collaborative study from the ATIS and DANBIO registers. Ann Rheum Dis 2017;76:105–11.

30 Costa L, Caso F, Del Puente A, et al. Incidence of malignancies in a cohort of psoriatic arthritis patients taking traditional disease modifying antirheumatic drug and tumor necrosis factor inhibitor therapy: an observational study. J Rheumatol 2016;43:2149–54.

31 Flash P, Kirkham B, Okada A, et al. Ilekizumab for the treatment of patients with active psoriatic arthritis and an inadequate response to tumour necrosis factor inhibitors: results from the 24-week randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 2 P2 phase 3 trial. The Lancet 2017;389:2317–27.

32 Mease PJ, Smolen JS, Belhrens F, et al. A head-to-head comparison of the efficacy and safety of Ilekizumab and adalimumab in biological-naive patients with active psoriatic arthritis: 24-week results of a randomised, open-label, blinded-assessor trial. Ann Rheum Dis 2015;74:123–31.

33 McInnes IB, Kavanaugh A, Gottlieb AB, et al. Efficacy and safety of ustekinumab in patients with active psoriatic arthritis: 1 year results of the phase 3, multicentre, double-blind, placebo-controlled PSUMMIT 1 trial. Lancet 2013;382:780–9.
Recommendation

59 Deodhar A, Gottlieb AB, Boehnke W-H, et al. Efficacy and safety of guselkumab in patients with active psoriatic arthritis: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 2 study. Lancet 2018;391:2213–24.

60 Mease PJ, Kellner H, Morita A, et al. OXP007 efficacy and safety of risankizumab, a selective IL-23p19 inhibitor, in patients with active psoriatic arthritis over 24 weeks: results from a phase 2 trial. Ann Rheum Dis 2018;77:200–1.

61 Blauvelt A, Papp KA, Griffiths CEM, et al. Efficacy and safety of guselkumab, an anti-interleukin-23 monoclonal antibody, compared with adalimumab for the continuous treatment of patients with moderate to severe psoriasis: results from the phase III, double-blind, placebo- and active comparator-controlled voyage 1 trial. J Am Acad Dermatol 2017;76:405–17.

62 Reid K, Armstrong AW, Foley P, et al. Efficacy and safety of guselkumab, an anti-interleukin-23 monoclonal antibody, compared with adalimumab for the treatment of patients with moderate to severe psoriasis with randomized withdrawal and retreatment: results from the phase III, double-blind, placebo- and active comparator-controlled voyage 2 trial. J Am Acad Dermatol 2017;76:418–31.

63 Gordon KB, Strober B, Lebwohl M, et al. Efficacy and safety of risankizumab in moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis (UltimiMA-1 and UltimiMA-2): results from two double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled and ustekinumab-controlled phase 3 trials. Lancet 2018;392:650–61.

64 Mease PJ, Kavanaugh A, Remold A, et al. Secukinumab provides sustained improvements in the signs and symptoms of psoriatic arthritis: final 5-year results from the phase 3 future 1 study. ACR Open Rheumatol 2020;2:18–25.

65 Blauvelt A, Reich K, Tsai FF, et al. Secukinumab is superior to ustekinumab in clearing skin of subjects with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis up to 1 year: Results from the CLEAR study. J Am Acad Dermatol 2017;76:669–90.

66 Papp KA, Blauvelt A, Bukh halo M, et al. Risankizumab versus ustekinumab for moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis. N Engl J Med 2017;376:1551–60.

67 Schreiber S, Colombe J-F, Feagan BG, et al. Incidence rates of inflammatory bowel disease in patients with psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis treated with secukinumab: a retrospective analysis of pooled data from 21 clinical trials. Ann Rheum Dis 2019;78:473–9.

68 So A, Inman RD. An overview of biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs in axial spondyloarthritis and psoriatic arthritis. Best Pract Res Clin Rheumatol 2018;32:453–71.

69 Aaltonen K, Edwells AF, Edwards CJ, Kivitz AJ, et al. Inman RD. An overview of biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs in axial spondyloarthritis and psoriatic arthritis. Best Pract Res Clin Rheumatol 2018;32:453–71.

70 Behrens F, Calie`de JD, Olivier I, et al. Tumour necrosis factor inhibitor monotherapy vs combination with MTX in the treatment of PsA: a systematic review of the literature. Rheumatology 2015;54:915–26.

71 Zisapel M, Zisman D, Madar-Balaksinski N, et al. Prevalence of TNF-α blocker immunogenicity in psoriatic arthritis. J Rheumatol 2015;42:73–8.

72 Gladman D, Rigby W, Azevedo VE, et al. Tofacitinib for psoriatic arthritis in patients with an inadequate response to TNF inhibitors. N Engl J Med 2017;377:1525–36.

73 Ema confirms Xeljanz to be used with caution in patients at high risk of blood clots. Available: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/news/ema-approves-xeljanz-used-caution-patients-high-risk-blood-clots [Accessed 2 Apr 2020].

74 Kavanaugh A, Mease PJ, Gomez-Reino JJ, et al. Treatment of psoriatic arthritis in a phase 3 randomised, placebo-controlled trial with apremilast, an oral phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitor. Ann Rheum Dis 2014;73:1020–6.

75 Edwards CJ, Blanco FJ, Crowley J, et al. Apremilast, an oral phosphodiesterase 4 inhibitor, in patients with psoriatic arthritis and current skin involvement: a phase III, randomised, controlled trial (PALACE 3). Ann Rheum Dis 2016;75:1065–73.

76 Wells AE, Edwards CJ, Kivitz AJ, et al. Apremilast monotherapy in DMARD-naïve psoriatic arthritis patients: results of the randomized, placebo-controlled PALACE 4 trial. Rheumatology 2018;57:1253–63.

77 Nash P, Olsson K, Walsh J, et al. Early and sustained efficacy with apremilast mono-therapy in biological-naïve patients with psoriatic arthritis: a phase III, randomised controlled trial (active). Ann Rheum Dis 2018;77:690–8.

78 ClinicalTrials.gov. Efficacy, safety, and tolerability study of apremilast to treat early oligoarticular psoriatic arthriti s. Available: https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03479399

79 Fan A, Pereira B, Tournade A, et al. Frequency of concomitant fibromyalgia in rheumatic diseases: monocentric study of 691 patients. Semin Arthritis Rheum 2017;47:129–32.

80 Kaelgy GS, Eder I, Aydin SZ, et al. Enthesitis: a hallmark of psoriatic arthritis. Semin Arthritis Rheum 2018;48:35–43.

81 Marchesoni A, De Marco G, Merashi M, et al. The problem in differentiation between psoriatic-related polyarththritis and fibromyalgia. Rheumatology 2018;57:32–40.

82 Mease PJ, Karlik C, Palmer JB, et al. Clinical characteristics, disease activity, and patient-reported outcomes in psoriatic arthritis patients with Dactylitis or Enthesitis: results from the Corona psoriatic Arthritis/Spondyloarthritis registry. Arthritis Care Res 2017;69:1692–9.

83 Polacheck A, Cook R, Chandran V, et al. The association between sonographic enthesitis and radiographic damage in psoriatic arthritis. Arthritis Res Ther 2019;17:189.

84 Polacheck A, Liu S, Chandran V, et al. Clinical Enthesitis in a prospective longitudinal psoriatic arthritis cohort: incidence, prevalence, characteristics, and outcome. Arthritis Care Res 2017;69:1685–91.

85 Schett G, Lories RJ, D’Agostino M-A, et al. Enthesitis: from pathophysiology to treatment. Nat Rev Rheumatol 2017;13:731–41.

86 Baraliakos X, Coates LC, Gossec L. Secukinumab improves axial manifestations in patients with psoriatic arthritis and inadequate response to NSAIDs: primary analysis of phase 3 trial. Atlanta, Georgia, USA: ACR/ARP Annual Meeting, 2019.

87 Siebert S, Millar NL, McInnes IB. Why did IL-23p19 inhibition fail in ps: a tale of tissues, trials or translation? Ann Rheum Dis 2019;78:1015–8.

88 Kristensen LE, Lie E, Jacobsson ITH, et al. Effectiveness and feasibility associated with switching to a second or third TNF inhibitor in patients with psoriatic arthritis: a cohort study from southern Sweden. J Rheumatol 2016;43:81–7.

89 Mease PJ, Gottlieb AB, van de Hei jde D, et al. Efficacy and safety of abatacept, a Fc-receptor modulator, in a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase III study in psoriatic arthritis. Ann Rheum Dis 2017;76:1550–8.

90 Moverley A, Coates L, Marzo-Ortega H, et al. A feasibility study for a randomised controlled trial of treatment withdrawal in psoriatic arthritis (removal of treatment for patients in remission in psoriatic arthritis (retreat (F))). Clin Rheumatol 2015;34:1407–12.

91 Cantini F, Nicolli L, Nannini C, et al. Frequency and duration of clinical remission in patients with peripheral psoriatic arthritis requiring second-line drugs. Rheumatology 2008;47:872–6.

92 Araújo EG, Finzel S, Engbrecht M, et al. High incidence of disease recurrence after discontinuation of disease-modifying antirheumatic drug treatment in patients with psoriatic arthritis in remission. Ann Rheum Dis 2015;74:655–60.

93 Chimenti MS, Esposito M, Giunta A, et al. Remission of psoriatic arthritis after etanercept discontinuation: analysis of patients’ clinical characteristics leading to disease relapse. Int J Immunopathol Pharmacol 2013;26:833–8.

94 Janta I, Martinez-Estupiñan I, Valor L, et al. Comparison between full and tapered dosages of biologic therapies in psoriatic arthritis patients: clinical and ultrasound assessment. Clin Rheumatol 2015;34:935–42.

95 Mease P. Is reduction or discontinuation of therapy an acceptable possibility in psoriatic arthritis? Clin Exp Rheumatol 2013;31:559–62.
Managing PsA with pharmacological therapies

This is the lay version of the 2019 update of the EULAR recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis using pharmacological medicines. The original publication can be downloaded from the EULAR website: www.eular.org.

Gossec L, et al. EULAR recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis with pharmacological therapies: 2019 update. Ann Rheum Dis 2020;79:700–712. doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-217159

Introduction
EULAR recommendations give advice to doctors, nurses and patients about the best way to treat and manage diseases. EULAR has updated its recommendations on the management of people with psoriatic arthritis (sometimes shortened to PsA). Psoriatic arthritis is a condition where the joints become stiff, painful and damaged due to the immune system attacking the body’s own tissues and causing inflammation. It is often associated with a skin condition called psoriasis.

Doctors, nurses, other health professionals and patients worked together to develop this advice. The patients in the team ensured that the patient point of view was included. The authors looked at the evidence on drug treatments for people with psoriatic arthritis. There are separate recommendations for non-pharmacological options for the disease.

What do we already know?
The day-to-day management of people with psoriatic arthritis includes several pharmacological (drug) options. Psoriatic arthritis can present differently in different people, and so the most appropriate drug for each person will depend on their own particular symptoms with respect to the affected joints or other parts of the body.

These recommendations include information on several different types of groups of drugs that are used to treat psoriatic arthritis. The main groups are listed below.

- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (also called NSAIDs): these drugs only relieve symptoms.
- Disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (often shortened to DMARDs) aim to change the course of the disease by reducing inflammation. These drugs can prevent flares and disease worsening. They can also help to improve function and stop the progression of joint damage. DMARDs include:
  - Conventional synthetic disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (shortened to csDMARDs): these are the traditional DMARDs and include methotrexate, which has been used effectively for more than 50 years.
  - Biologic disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (also called bDMARDs, biologics or biologicals). These are injectable drugs (most are used subcutaneously) that target the inflammatory process. These types of drugs have been available for up to 20 years.
  - Targeted synthetic disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (shortened to tsDMARDs): these are oral drugs that target the inflammatory process.

EULAR recommendations on the pharmacological management of psoriatic arthritis were last updated in 2015, and have now been updated again based on new evidence, and to include new treatments that have become available since the last version.

What do the recommendations say?
In total, there are 6 overarching principles and 12 recommendations. The main principles remain mostly unchanged from the 2015 recommendations, and talk about the diverse nature of psoriatic arthritis and the different musculoskeletal and non-musculoskeletal manifestations. They also stress the need for collaborative management and shared decision-making. Of the 12 recommendations, 3 are new, 1 remains unchanged but has been renumbered, and the rest have been modified or rephrased.

Each recommendation is based on the best current knowledge and studies of scientific evidence or expert opinion. The more stars a recommendation has the stronger the evidence is. However, recommendations with limited scientific evidence may be important, because the experts can have a strong opinion even when the published evidence may be lacking.

One star (*) means it is a recommendation with limited scientific evidence.

Two stars (**) means it is a recommendation with some scientific evidence.

Three stars (***) means it is a recommendation with quite a lot of scientific evidence.

Four stars (****) means it is a recommendation supported with a lot of scientific evidence.

- **Your treatment goal should be remission or low disease activity; this is achieved with check-ups and adjusting treatment if needed.****
  The goal of your treatment should be remission or low disease activity. Remission means that the disease is well-controlled, there is no longer any inflammation such as swollen joints and no signs of inflammation in blood tests. However, there may still be some symptoms even in remission. Low disease activity means that your levels of inflammation are very low. Your doctor can help you to achieve these goals by keeping a close eye on your disease by examining you and asking for tests as needed. Your doctor may also adjust your treatment up or down as needed.

- **Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs may be used to relieve pain in your joints and entheses or spine.****
  NSAIDs can help to reduce pain and improve mobility (movement) in your joints, but do not stop joint damage. These drugs will not help the skin psoriasis.

- **Glucocorticoid injections should be considered; low doses of glucocorticoid pills can sometimes be used.**
  Glucocorticoid (steroid) injections in affected joints or near tendons can provide symptom relief for people with psoriatic arthritis. Steroids taken by other means (e.g. as tablets) are not usually recommended but may be used with caution at the lowest possible dose.

- **People with many swollen joints should be quickly treated with a csDMARD – preferably methotrexate if their skin is also affected.***
  People with polyarticular disease should receive a csDMARD either first-line or after a short course of NSAIDs. The recommendations say that csDMARDs should be started quickly – ideally within 2 weeks, depending on the severity of symptoms – and continued for at least 3 months. The csDMARD can be stopped or switched if there is less than 50% improvement within 3 months, or if the treatment target is not reached within 6 months. Methotrexate works well on both joints and skin psoriasis, which is why it is recommended especially if your skin is involved.

- **People with few swollen joints will also benefit from csDMARDs, especially if there is joint damage visible on X-rays, inflammation on blood tests, or disease affecting the nails or leading to swollen fingers.**
  You may receive a csDMARD even if you have only a few swollen joints. This will depend on other
factors that can affect how your disease will progress – for example, if you have joint damage, high levels of inflammation, or swollen fingers and nail damage. Currently methotrexate is proposed as the first choice.

- **A bDMARD should be prescribed for people with swollen joints who have not responded to at least one csDMARD; if you have a lot of psoriasis as well an IL-17 or IL-12/23-inhibitor may be preferred.***
  If you have tried csDMARDs but not seen any improvement, you might be prescribed a bDMARD. The recommendations do not distinguish between the different types of bDMARDs available, so you may receive a TNF inhibitor, IL-12/23 or IL-17 inhibitor, depending on your symptoms and profile. The only exception is if you have extensive skin disease, when an IL-17 or IL-12/23 inhibitor may be a better choice for you. Usually, methotrexate is given with the bDMARD.

- **A JAKi may be considered if you have swollen joints and have not responded to at least one csDMARD and at least one bDMARD, or for people who cannot take bDMARDs.***
  For people who have tried csDMARDs and bDMARDs without any success, or for whom a bDMARD is not a good solution, JAK inhibitors can be used. This includes people who cannot tolerate injections or who have a strong preference for an oral drug.

- **If you cannot take a bDMARD or JAKi, a PDE4i may be considered for mild disease that has not responded to least one csDMARD.***
  PDE4 inhibitors can be proposed when csDMARD therapy has failed and bDMARDs and JAKi are not appropriate. This option might be suitable for you if you have mild disease in four joints or fewer, you have lower disease activity and/or limited skin involvement.

- **A bDMARD should be considered for people with enthesitis who have not got better with NSAIDs or steroid injections.***
  In people whose symptom of psoriatic arthritis is mostly enthesitis (tendon pain and inflammation), NSAIDs and steroid injections are the first-line treatment. If this does not work well for you then a bDMARD may be used without trying a csDMARD first. There is no preference for which type of bDMARD to use.

- **A bDMARD should be considered for people whose disease is mostly in their lower back and who do not get relief from NSAIDs. A TNFi is the usual choice, but IL-17 inhibitors can be used if you have psoriasis as well.***
  If you have axial psoriatic arthritis, and if NSAIDs do not work well enough, a bDMARD may be proposed. If you have extensive skin involvement then an IL-17 inhibitor is preferred over a TNF inhibitor. But if you also suffer from inflammatory bowel disease or uveitis, a TNF inhibitor (monoclonal antibody) would be preferred.

- **People who do not respond to or get side effects from a bDMARD can be switched to a different bDMARD or a tsDMARD; this includes one switch within the same class of medicine.**
  It is possible to switch drugs within a class if a first option does not work. However, the recommendations also say it is logical to change class after a second failure, and try a drug that works in a different way.

- **In people in sustained remission, cautious tapering of DMARDs may be considered.**
  This is a new recommendation. Reducing the dose of DMARDs may be possible in some people
who have stayed in complete remission for at least 6 months. This should be done very carefully and only after discussion between you and your doctor. The intention is not to completely stop treatment but rather to find the smallest effective dose, either through dose reduction or increasing the time between doses.

**Summary**

Overall, the recommendations highlight that there are many different treatments available for psoriatic arthritis. Some are more beneficial for specific symptoms than others. If you have psoriatic arthritis these recommendations will give you some guidance on what to expect from your rheumatologist and what drug treatments you may be offered.

Recommendations with just one or two stars are based mainly on expert opinion and not backed up by studies. These may be as important as those with three or four stars.

If you have any questions or concerns about your disease or your medication, you should speak to a health professional involved in your care.