Predictors of response to TNF antagonists in patients with ankylosing spondylitis and psoriatic arthritis: systematic review and meta-analysis

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To identify predictors of response to tumor necrosis factor (TNF) antagonists in ankylosing spondylitis (AS) and psoriatic arthritis (PsA).

Methods: Systematic review and meta-analysis of clinical trials and observational studies based on a systematic search. Meta-analyses of similar observations were performed using random effects computing summary OR. Heterogeneity was tested using I², and risks of bias using funnel plots and the Egger test. Meta-regression was used to explore causes of heterogeneity.

Results: The electronic search captured 1340 references and 217 abstracts. 17 additional articles were identified after searching by hand. A total of 59 articles meet the purpose of the study and were reviewed. 37 articles (33 studies) included 6736 patients with AS and 23 articles (22 studies) included 4034 patients with PsA. 1 article included data on AS and PsA. Age (OR (95% CI) 0.91 (0.84 to 0.99), I²=84.1%), gender (1.57 (1.10 to 2.25), I²=0.0%), baseline BASDAI (1.31 (1.09 to 1.57), I²=84.1%), baseline BASFI (0.86 (0.79 to 0.93), I²=24.9%), baseline dichotomous C reactive protein (CRP) (2.14 (1.71 to 2.68), I²=22.3%) and human leucocyte antigen B27 (HLA-B27) (1.81 (1.35 to 2.42), I²=0.0%) predict BASDAI50 response in AS. No factor was identified as a source of heterogeneity. Only meta-analysis of baseline BASFI showed risk of publication bias (Egger test, p=0.004). Similar results were found for ASAS criteria response. No predictors of response were identified in PsA.

Conclusions: Young age, male sex, high baseline BASDAI, low baseline BASFI, high baseline CRP and HLA-B27 predict better response to TNF antagonists in AS but not in PsA.

INTRODUCTION

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF) antagonists are a major advance in the treatment of patients with inflammatory arthritis. The efficacy and safety of these drugs has been supported by clinical trials.1–7 However, not all patients respond to these therapies and, furthermore, they are not exempt from serious adverse events. TNF antagonists are associated with increased risk of infections, including reactivation of tuberculosis and other opportunistic infections.8–10 In the past few years new therapies have been approved for the treatment of spondyloarthritis, increasing the therapeutic options for these patients.11–12 How best to use these drugs remains unclear. An ability to identify which patients would have a better response to each biological therapy may help minimise the risks and costs associated with these therapies. The development of predictors of response might identify responders and thus help with making therapeutic decisions in clinical practice.

Several clinical and serological markers of response to biologics have been identified in rheumatoid arthritis (RA).13–18 However, data about predictors of response in patients with ankylosing spondylitis (AS) or psoriatic arthritis (PsA) are limited. The main objective of this study is to summarise information regarding predictors of response to TNF antagonists in patients with AS and PsA.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We performed a systematic literature review to identify all publications analysing predictors of response to TNF antagonists in patients with AS or PsA. The protocol of the review is
available by email on request. PRISMA consensus was followed for the review and meta-analysis.19

Systematic literature research
Medline, Embase, Web of Knowledge and the Cochrane Library were searched for articles published between 1998 and April 2013. The search strategy focused on synonyms for disease, TNF antagonist, predictor and response, and was limited to articles published in English, Spanish, French, Italian or Portuguese (see online supplementary text). We also included abstracts online from 2001 to 2013 of the European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) and the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) congresses.

Selection of articles
The selection criteria for articles and abstracts were: (1) studies in patients with a diagnosis of AS or PsA; (2) studies in patients treated with at least one TNF antagonist; (3) studies collecting data on predictor of response with some method of measurement; and (4) retrospective or prospective observational studies, or intervention studies. Two reviewers (JRM and AS) screened articles and abstracts for selection criteria independently, using a third reviewer (ES) for consensus. Once unrelated articles were excluded, the full report of all the selected studies was reviewed. Subsequently, articles not fulfilling all selection criteria were excluded. A table summarising the reasons for exclusion is included in the online supplementary material. A reverse search of included articles and a hand search of published clinical trials of TNF antagonist in AS or PsA, and of documents of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) were also performed.

Data extraction
Data collected included publication details, study design, characteristics of patients, treatment, predictor and definition of response.

Risk of bias
We created an ad hoc checklist to analyse the risk of bias of included studies, containing 30 items with punctuation from 0 to 100 (from higher to lower risk). This checklist was based on the guidelines for assessing quality in prognostic studies on the basis of framework checklists.20 (available on request).

Statistical analysis
Results were presented as summary effect measures grouped by predictor and by response definition. When a measure of association was not available, this was calculated from the available data. Meta-analyses were performed using a random-effects approach, with the DerSimonian and Laird method computing the summary OR.21 Meta-analysis was only planned if at least three studies or subanalyses with similar design were available. For each analysis the effect was plotted by the inverse of its SE to identify risk of publication bias, assessing visually the symmetry of funnel plots, and its statistical significance using the Egger test.22 Heterogeneity was tested as proposed by Higgins and Thompson using I2.23 24 An I2 value >40% was arbitrarily chosen to represent high levels of heterogeneity. If high statistical heterogeneity was present, possible explanations were investigated using sensitivity analysis and meta-regression. Meta-regression aimed to determine the contribution of time to assess response, number of patients, quality of data, time of disease duration, biological used, design of the study, and levels of evidence to the summary effect. A p<0.10 was considered significant in the meta-regression and p<0.05 in other analyses. Stata V.11.1 (Stata/IC 11.1 for Windows, StataCorp LP, Texas, USA) was used in all statistical analyses.

RESULTS
The search identified a total of 1340 articles and 217 abstracts. After title/abstract screening, 125 articles were retrieved for full text review. After hand search and reverse search, 17 additional articles were included. A total of 83 articles were excluded after detailed review. Finally, 59 articles and abstracts were included in the present analysis (see online supplementary figure S1).

In 55 studies from these 59 documents, 10 770 patients were included (6736 with AS and 4034 with PsA). Thirty-seven articles (33 studies) included patients with AS26–60 and 23 (22 studies) patients with PsA.4 43 61–81 One of these articles included data about AS and PsA, and these data were analysed separately.52 Quality of data was ≥70% in 33 (60.0%) of the studies; 20 (60.6%) in studies of AS and 13 (59.0%) in studies of PsA (tables 1 and 2). Individual results are presented according to predictors and disease in online supplementary material (see online supplementary tables S1–S8).

Demographic and environmental factors
Thirteen studies included data about a demographic or environmental factor as predictor of response in AS,25 26 32 35 40 46 49 51 52 56 65 Age was analysed in 12 studies.25 26 32 35 40 46 49 50–52 56 57 65 Individual results showed better ASAS20,25 26 ASAS4026 and BASDAI50 responses in younger patients.26 35 40 46 50–52 Meta-analyses of age and BASDAI50 at 12 weeks were performed using data from two studies26 51 and from subgroups of one study,52 as well as with 24 weeks’ data from three studies.26 34 40 Analyses demonstrated a resulting OR (CI 95%) of 0.91 (0.84 to 0.99) with I2 of 84.1% (figure 1A) and no risk of publication bias (Egger test p=0.178), and 0.98 (0.97 to 0.99) with I2 12.5% (figure 1B) and no risk of publication bias (p=0.698) at 12 and 24 weeks, respectively. No factors were identified as a source of heterogeneity.

Gender was analysed in 10 studies.25 26 32 35 39 40 46 49 52 56 Results of individual studies showed better ASAS20,25 26 ASAS4026 and ASDAS responses in men.52 49 Meta-analysis
of gender and ASAS20 in three studies showed an OR of 2.58 (1.56 to 4.28) with an I² of 0.0% (figure 1C), and no risk of publication bias ($p=0.854$). Individual studies that analysed BASDAI presented contradictory results. Meta-analysis of gender and BASDAI50 including five studies showed an OR of 1.57 (1.10 to 2.25) with an I² of 0% (figure 1D), and no risk of publication bias ($p=0.085$). In one study, high body mass index (BMI) was related with poor BASDAI. Smoking was analysed in one study with no significant results.

In PsA, eight studies analysed demographic factors as potential predictors of response. Sixty-one studies included data about age. Only one study showed significant reverse association between age and minimal disease activity (MDA) response. Eight studies included data about gender. Sixty-three showed better response than women in five studies. One study showed a negative association of BMI with MDA response. Whereas another study showed no association between BMI and DAS28 remission.

### Clinical factors

Twenty-one articles included data about clinical factors as predictors of response in AS. Five studies included data on BASDAI baseline. Individual results showed that higher baseline BASDAI predicts better BASDAI50 and ASDAS, but not ASAS20 response. Meta-analysis of baseline BASDAI and BASDAI50 in one study and subgroups of another study showed an OR of 1.31 (1.09 to 1.57) with I² of 0%, and no risk of publication bias ($p=0.673$). Eight studies analysed baseline BASFI. Individual results showed that higher baseline BASFI predicts poor BASDAI50 response. A meta-analysis including four studies showed an OR of...
0.86 (0.79 to 0.93) with $I^2$ of 24.9% (figure 2B) and risk of publication bias ($p=0.004$).

Use of concomitant DMARDs was analysed in seven studies,\textsuperscript{25} 39 40 41 44 48 56 with only one reporting significant results.\textsuperscript{40} Meta-analysis of concomitant DMARD and ASAS20 including four studies showed an OR of 1.47 (0.81 to 2.66) with $I^2$ of 55.5%, and no risk of publication bias ($p=0.780$). No factor was identified as a source of heterogeneity. Other concomitant drugs such as sulfasalazine,\textsuperscript{25} non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs\textsuperscript{40} 56 or corticosteroids\textsuperscript{25} 40 were not associated with response.

Seven studies included data about peripheral arthritis and obtained contradictory results.\textsuperscript{26} 29 32 35 42 52 Meta-analysis of peripheral arthritis and ASAS40 in three studies showed an OR of 0.94 (0.74 to 1.19) with an $I^2$ of 79.2%, and no risk of publication bias ($p=0.327$).\textsuperscript{30} 35 36 Meta-analysis of peripheral arthritis and BASDAI50 in five studies\textsuperscript{26} 29 32 35 42 and subgroups of another study\textsuperscript{52} showed an OR of 1.13 (0.64 to 1.97) with an $I^2$ of 70.8%, and no risk of publication bias ($p=0.780$). No factor was identified as a source of heterogeneity. Three studies analysed enthesitis and BASDAI50 and showed an OR of 0.92 (0.84 to 1.01) with an $I^2$ of 0.0%, and no risk of publication bias ($p=0.378$).\textsuperscript{29} 52 Extra-articular manifestations such as uveitis, psoriasis or inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) did not present an association with response.\textsuperscript{25} 29 One study that analysed baseline MRI scores showed association with BASDAI50.\textsuperscript{53} Syndesmophytes also showed association with poor response.\textsuperscript{55}

Sixteen articles analysed several clinical factors in PsA.\textsuperscript{4} 63 64 66–74 76 78–80 Six studies looked at HAQ baseline and obtained contradictory results.\textsuperscript{64} 68–70 78 80 Other measures such as joint count, VAS pain, VAS global or DAS28 baseline also returned with variable results.\textsuperscript{63} 64 70 Thirteen articles analysed concomitant DMARDs as predictor of response.\textsuperscript{4} 64 66 67 69–74 76 79 80 No significant results were reported regardless of the type of concomitant DMARD, including MTX. One study showed better response with concomitant MTX than monotherapy.\textsuperscript{67} In four studies, meta-analysis of

### Table 2 Table of evidence of studies of PsA

| Study             | Biologic | Design | Duration | N   | Q | LE | Age* | DD* | Women (%) | HLAB27+ (%) | Prior biologics (%) |
|-------------------|----------|--------|----------|-----|---|----|------|-----|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| Antoni et al\textsuperscript{a} | IFX      | RCT    | 24       | 100 | 0.67 | 3 | 47.1 | 8.4 | 29.0      | NA          | 0.0                  |
| Chandran et al\textsuperscript{a,1} | NA       | OP     | 11       | 40  | 0.66 | 2 | 44.0 | 12.0 | 30.0      | NA          | NA                   |
| Chimienti et al\textsuperscript{a,1} | ADA, ETN | RCT    | 22       | 55  | 0.89 | 3 | 48.7 | 6.5 | 51.0      | NA          | 0.0                  |
| di Minno et al\textsuperscript{a,1} | IFX, ETN, ADA | OP | 96      | 270 | 0.88 | 2 | 51.7 | 9.2 | 45.9      | NA          | 0.0                  |
| Eder et al\textsuperscript{a,1} | IFX, ETN, ADA, GOL | OP | 48      | 95  | 0.75 | 2 | 45.7 | 11.8 | 67.9      | NA          | 9.6                  |
| Gladman et al\textsuperscript{a} | ADA      | RCT    | 48       | 285 | 0.61 | 3 | NA   | NA   | NA        | NA          | NA                   |
| Gladman et al\textsuperscript{a} | ADA      | RCT    | 24       | 144 | 0.90 | 3 | 47.8 | 9.9 | 43.7      | NA          | 0.0                  |
| Gliborg et al\textsuperscript{a,1} | IFX, ADA, ETN | OR | 24      | 746 | 0.76 | 4 | 47.0 | 5.1 | 52.0      | NA          | 0.0                  |
| Gratakos et al\textsuperscript{a} | IFX      | OP     | 38       | 69  | 0.85 | 2 | 42.5 | 8.0 | 60.8      | NA          | 0.0                  |
| Iannone et al\textsuperscript{a} | IFX, ETN, ADA | OR | NA      | 135 | 0.86 | 4 | 53.2 | 10.0 | 49.6      | NA          | 0.0                  |
| Iervolino et al\textsuperscript{a} | IFX, ETN, ADA | OP | 12      | 136 | 0.90 | 2 | 45.6 | 5.2 | 58.4      | NA          | NA                   |
| Karanioklas et al\textsuperscript{a} | ADA      | RCT    | 48       | 116 | 0.88 | 3 | 46.3 | 7.9 | 55.7      | 23.0        | 0.0                  |
| Kavanaugh et al\textsuperscript{a,1} | IFX      | RCT    | 54       | 100 | 0.67 | 3 | 47.1 | 8.4 | 29.0      | NA          | 0.0                  |
| Kavanaugh et al\textsuperscript{a,1} | GOL      | RCT    | 24       | 292 | 0.65 | 3 | 46.9 | 7.4 | 40.0      | NA          | 0.0                  |
| Kristensen et al\textsuperscript{a,1} | IFX, ETN, ADA | OP | 48      | 261 | 0.70 | 2 | 47.3 | 8.4 | 50.5      | NA          | 0.0                  |
| Marotta et al\textsuperscript{a} | ADA      | OP     | 12       | 24  | 0.53 | 3 | NA   | NA   | NA        | NA          | NA                   |
| Mease et al\textsuperscript{a,1} | ADA      | RCT    | 12       | 151 | 0.68 | 3 | 48.6 | 9.8 | 43.7      | NA          | 0.0                  |
| Morales-Lara et al\textsuperscript{a,1} | IFX      | OP     | 48       | 16  | 0.50 | 2 | NA   | NA   | NA        | NA          | NA                   |
| Ramirez et al\textsuperscript{a} | IFX, ETN, ADA | OP | 24      | 103 | 0.78 | 2 | 49.0 | 12.0 | 47.6      | 23.0        | 0.0                  |
| Saber et al\textsuperscript{a} | IFX, ETN, ADA | OP | 12      | 152 | 0.73 | 2 | 45.0 | 8.0 | 52.3      | NA          | 0.0                  |
| Spadaro et al\textsuperscript{a} | ETN      | OP     | NA      | 82  | 0.56 | 3 | 51.8 | 9.1 | 42.6      | NA          | NA                   |
| Van den Bosch et al\textsuperscript{a} | ADA      | OP     | 12      | 442 | 0.76 | 2 | 47.8 | 10.6 | 50.0      | 23.3        | 14.9                 |
| Wagner et al\textsuperscript{a} | GOL      | RCT    | 14       | 74  | 0.80 | 3 | 48.5 | 36.0 | NA        | 0.0          | 0.0                  |

*Data are expressed in mean (years).
†Data are expressed in medians.
‡Data were calculated in the review.

ADA, adalimumab; DD, disease duration; ETN, etanercept; GOL, golimumab; IFX, infliximab; LE, level of evidence; N, number of patients; NA, not available; OP, observational prospective; OR, observational retrospective; Q, quality; RCT, randomised clinical trial.
concomitant MTX and ACR20 showed an OR of 1.18 (0.92 to 1.50) with an I² of 55.1%, and no publication bias (p=0.092). No factor was identified as a source of heterogeneity. In three studies, meta-analysis of concomitant MTX and ACR50 produced an OR of 1.23 (0.82 to 1.83) with an I² of 0.0%, and no risk of publication bias (p=0.782). Other DMARDs such as cyclosporine or sulfasalazine showed a better response in a combined group than in TNF antagonists monotherapy. Other variables such as large joint involvement, axial involvement, dactylitis, erosive arthritis or disease duration showed contradictory or not significant results.

Figure 1  Meta-analysis of demographic factors as predictor of response in ankylosing spondylitis (AS). (A) Meta-analysis of age and BASDAI50 at week 12 in AS. (B) Meta-analysis of age and BASDAI50 at week 24 in AS. (C) Meta-analysis of gender and ASAS20 in AS. (D) Meta-analysis of gender and BASDAI50 in AS. ES: effect size (OR).
Serological factors

Twenty four articles reported serological factors as predictors of response to TNF antagonists in AS. Individual results showed better response in patients with high levels of C reactive protein (CRP) in 22 articles. Meta-analysis of CRP and ASAS20 in six articles showed an OR of 2.53 (2.00 to 3.21) with an I² of 0.0% (figure 3A), and risk of publication bias (p=0.015). Meta-analysis of CRP and BASDAI50 in three articles showed an OR of 2.03 (1.49 to 2.76) with an I² of 27.6% (figure 3B), and no risk of publication bias (p=0.563). Meta-analysis of CRP and BASDAI50 in three articles showed an OR of 1.05 (1.01 to 1.08) with an I² of 85.5% (figure 3C), and risk of publication bias (p=0.008). No factor was identified as a source of heterogeneity. Sensitivity analysis showed one study as a source of heterogeneity.

Elevated baseline C3 complement levels showed poor association with response in one study. Other biomarkers such as adiponectin, ENRAGE (S100A12), IgA, IL-16, insulin and serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase were associated with EULAR response but not with ACR20. In contrast, pyridinoline showed association with ACR20 response but not with EULAR response.

Genetic factors

Twelve articles analysed genetic factors as predictors of response to TNF antagonists in AS. Human leucocyte antigen B27 (HLA-B27) was investigated in nine articles with contradictory results. Meta-analysis of HLA-B27 and ASAS20 in three studies showed an OR of 2.81 (0.95 to 7.16) with an I² of 81.5% (figure 4A), and no risk of publication bias (p=0.075).}

Figure 2  Meta-analysis of BASDAI baseline and BASFI baseline as predictors of response in ankylosing spondylitis (AS). (A) Meta-analysis of BASDAI baseline and BASDAI50 in AS. (B) Meta-analysis of BASFI baseline and BASDAI50 in AS.
identified as a source of heterogeneity. Meta-analysis of HLA-B27 and ASAS40 in three studies showed an OR of 1.83 (1.39 to 2.42) with an I² of 0.0% (figure 1B), and no risk of publication bias (p=0.628). Meta-analysis of HLA-B27 and BASDAI50 in three studies, and subgroups of other studies showed an OR of 1.81 (1.35 to 2.42) with an I² of 0.0% (figure 1C), and no risk of publication bias (p=0.074). No association was shown between −308 TNF gene polymorphism and BASDAI response. Association was reported of the rs396991 Fc γ-receptor (FCGR) 3A polymorphism with BASDAI50 response.

Two studies analysed potential genetic predictors of response in PsA. FCGR3A was reported not to be associated with response to all TNF antagonists in two studies. However, significant results were observed in a subanalysis of etanercept, but not monoclonal antibodies.

DISCUSSION

Our review showed that age, gender, baseline BASDAI, baseline BASFI, CRP and HLA-B27 predicts response to TNF antagonists in patients with AS. In contrast, robust predictors of response in PsA were not identified.

In RA, observational studies have suggested that smokers have a poorer response to TNF antagonists than ex-smokers or never smokers. Higher HAQ has also been related to poor response. Other possible predictors of remission with TNF antagonists such as age or gender have been proposed. Better response in younger patients and poor clinical response in women in our meta-analysis of AS was previously reported in patients with RA treated with TNF antagonists. Studies in PsA also suggest poor response in women, but this could not be confirmed in our meta-analysis.

High BASDAI and high CRP levels predict better response in AS. This could indicate that a subgroup of patients with higher baseline activity may have more benefit from treatment with TNF antagonists. In contrast, BASFI baseline levels are inversely related to response, possibly due to the fact that high BASFI is related in part with established disease and radiological damage. In line with this, syndesmophytes have also been related with poor response. HAQ was also related.....

Figure 3  Meta-analysis of C reactive protein (CRP) as predictor of response in ankylosing spondylitis (AS). (A) Meta-analysis of dichotomous CRP and ASAS20 in AS. (B) Meta-analysis of dichotomous CRP and ASAS40 in AS. (C) Meta-analysis of continuous CRP and BASDAI in AS. (D) Meta-analysis of dichotomous CRP and BASDAI50 in AS. NA: not available.
with poor response in RA and perhaps PsA, as suggested by the individual articles in our review.\textsuperscript{13} 14

In AS and PsA, data from clinical trials have suggested that use of concomitant DMARD does not add benefit to the treatment with TNF antagonists in monotherapy.\textsuperscript{4} 72 73 This is supported by our meta-analysis. Nevertheless, it is reported that the use of concomitant DMARDs decreases the development of antidrug antibodies, and this may be reflected by a lower rate of discontinuation of the biological for any cause.\textsuperscript{83}

Positive HLA-B27 predicts better response to TNF antagonists in patients with AS. TNF is associated with activation of the HLA-B27promoter, and TNF has a pivotal role in the inflammatory component of spondyloarthritis.\textsuperscript{34} This is consistent with findings from animal model studies, in which a blockade of TNF is related with prevention of IBD and enthesitis in HLA-B27 transgenic rats.\textsuperscript{85} 86 Several other biomarkers of inflammation were found to be related to TNF antagonist response in AS and PsA, but only in a small number of observations. This should be confirmed in subsequent studies.

The principal limitation of the meta-analyses was the variance in the design of studies included in the analysis (clinical trials, and prospective and retrospective observational studies). Furthermore, none of the clinical trials were designed to test the studied association and, thus, they were somehow similar to an observational prospective study regarding risk of bias. In observational studies there is a potential for bias from unmeasured confounding. There is some disagreement on whether meta-analyses should be restricted to include only randomised clinical trials. However, observational studies often represent the best available evidence. Observational studies are thought to over-estimate treatment or exposure effects. Nevertheless, meta-analyses of observational studies continue to be valuable and are commonly used for assessing efficacy and effectiveness, and are increasingly being published in the scientific literature.\textsuperscript{87} Our review is of predictor factors of response, but not of efficacy. Although the study design is important, there are many other factors influencing the reporting of predictors. The validated Hayden checklist assesses how each study meets the research question (not related to efficacy). Although the study design is important, there are many other factors influencing the reporting of predictors. The validated Hayden checklist assesses how each study meets the research question (not related to efficacy). All RCTs were of efficacy and predictive variables were not the primary variables. The use of random effects computing summary OR may have potentially accounted for this drawback. Also, to minimise this issue, our analysis of heterogeneity includes not only quality of data but design and level of evidence of the studies. Heterogeneity may help to point out factors that influence the results of the outcome that

**Figure 4** Meta-analysis of human leucocyte antigen B27 (HLAB27) as predictor of response in ankylosing spondylitis (AS). (A) Meta-analysis of HLAB27 and ASAS20 in AS. (B) Meta-analysis of HLAB27 and ASAS40 in AS. (C) Meta-analysis of HLAB27 and BASDAI50 in AS.

![Figure 4](http://rmdopen.bmj.com/content/1/1/e000017/F4)

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were not observable in individual trials. Our statistics included analysis of heterogeneity, risk of bias and quality of data with stringent predefined criteria. The quantitative scales are main tools for assessing risk of bias. The Hayden scale in our study is appropriate because it allows for evaluation of the risk of bias as a relevant variable to identify causes of heterogeneity. Sensitivity analysis was carried out by stratification of meta-analyses by variable causing heterogeneity. Although OR is not the best estimate of association, we used OR because it is readily estimated from the different studies. The review identifies several possible predictors in PsA. However, no conclusive predictors were identified due to the limited number of studies and the heterogeneity of response measures. Also, it is not possible to know whether CRP quantification was carried out using similar or different techniques, and meta-analyses of dichotomous CRP included different cut-offs. Finally, although the findings of some meta-analyses should be interpreted with caution because of the risk of publication bias, our study has several strengths including good consistency of results and inclusion of approximately 60% of studies of high quality.

In conclusion, younger, male sex, high baseline BASDAI, low baseline BASFI, high CRP baseline and positive HLA-B27 predict individually better response in AS. In contrast, no conclusive predictors of PsA are identified.

Contributors JRM was involved in the data collection, interpretation of data, drafting the article, literature search and selection papers for inclusion. AS was involved in the selection papers for inclusion. ES was involved in the selection papers for inclusion. AM was involved in the study design, interpretation of data, drafting the article and revising it for critically important intellectual content. JG-R was involved in the conception and study design, interpretation of data, drafting the article and revising it critically for important intellectual content. All authors gave final approval of the version to be published.

Competing interests JG-R is on the Advisory Boards of Abbvie, BMS, Pfizer, Roche, MSD and UCB SA; has received lecture fees from Abbvie, BMS, Janssen and Jansen, MSD, Pfizer, Roche and UCB; and has received research grants from Roche, Pfizer, MSD and UCB.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement No additional data are available.

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