

BRIEF OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS SITUATION IN COLOMBIA 2020



CUENTA DE ALTO COSTO

Fondo Colombiano de Enfermedades de Alto Costo

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The Full textbook in Spanish of the situation of HIV in Colombia is available in https://cuentadealtocosto.org/site/categoria_publicaciones/artritis/



CHAPTER 1. CHARACTERIZATION OF INCIDENT PEOPLE WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS



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CHAPTER 1 AT A GLANCE

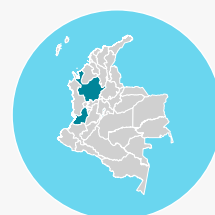
Chapter 1. Characterization of incident people with rheumatoid arthritis



4,382 cases with a new diagnosis of RA were informed.



Approximately 50% of the new cases resided in the Central and Pacific regions.



Bogotá, Antioquia and Valle del Cauca reported the highest number of incident cases.



The most frequent comorbidities were arterial hypertension, DM and osteoporosis.



Elevated ESR and CRP were present in 19.58% of cases.

Period: July 1st, 2019 to June 30th, 2020

CRP: C-reactive protein, DM: Diabetes mellitus, ESR: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, IQR: Interquartile range, RA: Rheumatoid arthritis, RF: Rheumatoid factor



CHAPTER 2. CHARACTERIZATION OF PREVALENT PEOPLE WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS



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CHAPTER 2 AT A GLANCE

Chapter 2. Characterization of prevalent people with rheumatoid arthritis



By 2020, 90,135 people with RA were reported to the national registry.



The median age was 59 years (IQR 50-68).



Bogotá, Antioquia and Valle del Cauca reported the highest number of prevalent cases, while Vaupés and Guainía had the lowest frequencies.



The median time of disease progression was 6 years (IQR 3-12) and the median age at RA diagnosis was 50 years (IQR 40-59).



The most frequent comorbidities were arterial hypertension, osteoporosis and DM; likewise, 41.38% of the people were overweight or obese.

Period: July 1st, 2019 to June 30th, 2020

DM: Diabetes mellitus, IQR: Interquartile range, RA: Rheumatoid arthritis



CHAPTER 3. MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN PEOPLE WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS



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CHAPTER 3 AT A GLANCE

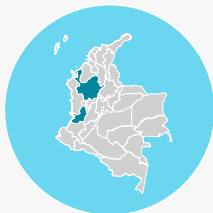
Chapter 3. Morbidity and mortality in people with rheumatoid arthritis



The national incidence of RA was 12.30 per 100,000 population and in women it was higher than the national estimate (19.36 per 100,000 population).



The crude prevalence of RA was 0.25 per 100 persons and the regions with the highest prevalence were Bogotá and the Pacific (0.40 and 0.28 per 100 population, respectively).



The incidence was significantly higher in the Pacific, Bogotá and Central regions, showing higher figures than the other regions and the national average.



An increase in crude all-cause mortality is evident when comparing 2020 and 2019 (3.98 and 3.50 per 100,000 population, respectively).

Period: July 1st, 2019 to June 30th, 2020

RA: Rheumatoid arthritis



CHAPTER 4. RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS CARE



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CHAPTER 4 AT A GLANCE

Chapter 4. Rheumatoid arthritis care



57.46% (n=51,793) of patients with RA were attended by the rheumatologist and the median number of consultations was 1 visit per year (IQR 0-3).



In 2020, according to DAS28 results RA remission decreased to 25.56% in incident cases and 28.65% in prevalent cases compared to 2019 (30.32% and 31.13%, respectively).



It is important to mention the increase in cases that did not have DAS28 assessment in 2020 (47.06% and 54.94% in incident and prevalent cases, respectively).



Erosions in hands were evidenced in 5.13% and erosions in feet in 3.93% of cases, these were evaluated by radiography. Most of these patients had up to 12 years of disease evolution.



3.60% (n=3,249) of RA cases required at least one joint replacement after diagnosis and the most frequently performed were knee and hip replacements.

Period: July 1st, 2019 to June 30th, 2020

DAS28: Disease Activity Score-28, HAQ: Health Assessment Questionnaire, IQR: Interquartile range, RA: Rheumatoid arthritis



CHAPTER 5.
PHARMACOLOGICAL
TREATMENT IN PEOPLE WITH RA



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CHAPTER 5 AT A GLANCE

Chapter 5. Pharmacological treatment in people with RA



The most frequently used drugs at the start of treatment in incident and prevalent cases of RA are non-opioid analgesics and NSAIDs; likewise, it was the most frequent combination in both groups.



Regarding the use of sDMARD in incident cases, 70.36% used methotrexate and 23.94% leflunomide and the combined sDMARD schemes with the highest frequency of use were leflunomide-methotrexate and chloroquine-methotrexate.



In prevalent cases, methotrexate, leflunomide and chloroquine were the most used sDMARD in 50.81%, 36.59% and 14.31%, respectively. The combination DMARD scheme with the highest frequency of use was leflunomide-methotrexate.



The most frequently used bDMARD in prevalent cases were abatacept, etanercept and rituximab. Bogotá and Valle del Cauca were the territorial entities with the highest frequency of use of these drugs.



In prevalent cases, 13.32% (n=5,243) of cases using glucocorticoids had doses ≥ 10 mg/day for more than one month.

Period: July 1st, 2019 to June 30th, 2020

DMARD: Disease Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs, bDMARD: Biological Disease Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs, sDMARD: Synthetic Disease Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs, NSAIDs: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, RA: Rheumatoid arthritis



CHAPTER 6. RISK MANAGEMENT INDICATORS



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CHAPTER 6 AT A GLANCE

Chapter 6. Risk management indicators



With respect to tests within the diagnostic process, an increase in the measurement of acute phase reactants (CRP and ESR) was observed, as well as the evaluation of RF, anti-CCP antibody and structural damage through hand and foot X-rays. However, no indicator has met the goals established by consensus.



The increase in the use of DMARD (~70%) and proportion of patients receiving concurrent methotrexate and folic acid (~90%), enabled the nationwide target to be achieved in 2019 and 2020.



There was evidence of a low percentage of compliance with the target for the TB screening indicator prior to the initiation of bDMARD or tsDMARD for RA management (<16% in incident and prevalent cases).



There was evidence of a decrease in the proportion of incident and prevalent patients in whom DAS28 and HAQ (< 55%) were performed in the last months of follow-up.



In 2020, the proportion of RA patients achieving disease remission (measured by DAS28 in the last 6 months) decreased significantly; the value was 8.1% and 15.5% for incident and prevalent cases, respectively.

Period: July 1st, 2019 to June 30th, 2020

CCP: Cyclic citrullinated peptide, CRP: C-reactive protein, DAS28: Disease Activity Score-28, DMARD: Disease Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs, bDMARD: Biological Disease Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs, tsDMARD: Targeted synthetic Disease Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs, ESR: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, HAQ: Health Assessment Questionnaire, RA: Rheumatoid arthritis, RF: Rheumatoid factor, TB: Tuberculosis



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