

The effect of certolizumab treatment on insulin resistance, lipid parameters and cardiovascular risk in patients with ankylosing spondylitis

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Abstract

Aims: To evaluate the effects of certolizumab treatment on insulin resistance (IR), lipid parameters, and cardiovascular (CV) risk in patients with ankylosing spondylitis (AS). **Methods:** This prospective study included 80 consecutive patients with AS (52 males, 28 females) and 74 control subjects (48 males, 26 females). The AS patients and control group were compared in respect of basal values. All AS patients with active disease were treated with certolizumab. Biochemical profiles were obtained before and after 24 weeks of certolizumab treatment. Homeostatic model assessment-insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) was used to measure IR and the quantitative insulin sensitivity control index (QUICKI) was used to measure insulin sensitivity. The Framingham equation was used to evaluate CV risk factors. **Results:** A statistically significant increase was determined in total cholesterol (TC), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), and triglyceride (TG) values after 24 weeks of certolizumab treatment. No statistically significant change was determined in the plasma atherogenic index (PAI) and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) values. A statistically significant decrease was determined in HOMA-IR and an increase in QUICKI. When the Framingham risk scoring was compared with the baseline values, a statistically significant decrease in risk was found at week 24. **Conclusions:** Certolizumab therapy was associated with a significant increase in HDL-C, TC, and TG levels without any significant change in PAI and LDL-C, and was determined to increase insulin sensitivity and lower insulin resistance. There was also a significant reduction in SBP and 10-year Framingham risk scores at 24 weeks after the start of certolizumab therapy.

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cholesterol (LDL-C) values. A statistically significant decrease was determined in HOMA-IR and an increase in QUICKI. When the Framingham risk scoring was compared with the baseline values, a statistically significant decrease in risk was found at week 24.

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Keywords: Ankylosing spondylitis, Certolizumab, Insulin resistance, Framingham risk scoring, Lipid parameters.

What's known

- The increased risk of CV morbidity and mortality among patients with AS is likely to be due to the inflammatory nature of the diseases itself.
- All AS patients should be screened for traditional CV factors and the Framingham risk score should be calculated. A number of studies have shown a reduction in sub-clinical atherosclerosis in AS patients treated with TNF- α inhibitory.
- Studies showing their effects on IR, lipid parameters and CVD risk factors in patients with AS generally included infliximab, etanercept, and adalimumab as TNF- α inhibitory agents. There has been no study showing the effect of certolizumab pegol treatment on these parameters.

What's new

- Certolizumab pegol therapy was associated with a significant increase in HDL-C, TC, and TG levels without any significant change in PAI and LDL-C. Certolizumab therapy increases insulin sensitivity and lowers insulin resistance.
- There was also a significant reduction in SBP and the 10-year Framingham risk scores at 24 weeks after the start of certolizumab pegol therapy.
- This risk reduction in CVD is an important finding because the most important cause of death for patients with AS is CVD.

Background

Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) is a chronic inflammatory disease of the axial skeleton characterized by low back pain, progressive spinal stiffness, enthesopathy, peripheral arthritis, and extra-articular symptoms.¹, which is more common in young adult males (male: female ratio 3-4: 1).² This disease is treated with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α) inhibitors. The use of TNF- α inhibitory therapy is becoming increasingly common and has been shown to reduce pain and inflammatory markers by improving quality of life.³

In patients with AS, endothelial dysfunction is observed in early disease, which can be combined with traditional cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factors.⁴ However, the relationship between inflammation, atherosclerosis, vascular dysfunction, and AS is multifactorial and still not fully understood. Disorders in lipid levels, especially low levels of serum high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), increased triglyceride levels (TG), and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) concentrations have been proven to accelerate atherosclerosis. In some studies, the reduction in HDL-C has been reported more frequently in AS patients than in healthy control subjects.⁵ This may be at least partly responsible for the increased CVD risk in patients with AS.

Increased insulin resistance (IR) is an important risk factor for CVD.⁶ Patients with autoimmune connective tissue diseases have increased IR.⁷ TNF- α inhibitory therapy has effects on metabolism, including improvement in IR.⁸ TNF- α inhibitory therapy facilitates the reduction in plasma glucose by blocking TNF- α and increasing insulin sensitivity.⁹ A recent systematic review showed that there was a moderate relationship between homeostatic model assessment-insulin resistance (HOMA-IR), the quantitative insulin-sensitivity

check index (QUICKI), and the hyperinsulinemic-euglycemic clamp technique, which is considered the ‘gold standard’ for peripheral insulin sensitivity.¹⁰ The Framingham risk scoring system is a reliable method used to calculate the 10-year CVD risk.¹¹ In a study examining the effects of infliximab treatment with the Framingham equation before and after treatment in patients with AS, a significant decrease in Framingham equation was found after treatment.¹²

To the best of our knowledge, there is no study in the literature showing the effects of certolizumab treatment on IR, lipid parameters, and CVD risk factors in patients with AS. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of certolizumab treatment at baseline and at the 24th week of treatment on the risk of IR, lipid parameters, and CVD in patients with AS.

Methods

This prospective study included all active AS patients who referred to the rheumatology outpatient clinic of Kahramanmaraş Sütçü Imam University (KSU) for follow-up between February 2018 and February 2019. These patients were previously diagnosed with AS according to the 1984 New York classification criteria.¹³ This study included 80 patients with AS (52 males and 28 females) and 74 controls (48 males and 26 females) with similar age and sex. The control group consisted of individuals who referred to the rheumatology outpatient clinic of KSU with complaints of arthralgia and myalgia and who did not have any rheumatologic disease based on physical examinations and laboratory findings, who were not diagnosed with any chronic disease previously, who were not receiving any medical therapy.

Disease activity of the AS patients was measured using the Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index (BASDAI) method, and TNF- α inhibitor treatment (certolizumab) was started for patients who received NSAID therapy with BASDAI values ≥ 4 and not in remission. The study exclusion criteria for the AS patients was as follows: history of malignant disease, lupus or myelinating disease, severe kidney or liver disease, a history of hepatitis B or C, plasma fasting blood glucose (FBG) levels >100 mg/dL, drug use affecting glucose and lipid metabolism, pregnancy and breast feeding, active infection and systemic corticosteroid treatment in the four weeks before the study. Chest X-ray, a tuberculin skin test, and interferon-gamma release test were performed on all AS patients. Certolizumab treatment was started one month after TB prophylaxis was initiated in patients with evidence of latent TB. Certolizumab treatment was administered subcutaneously, with an initial dose of 400 mg given at 0, 2, and 4 weeks, and a maintenance dose of 200 mg administered every two weeks starting at 6 weeks.

In the evaluation of the AS patients before any treatment and the control group, a record was made of age, gender, and body mass index (BMI) (kg/m^2). Systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) were manually measured in the brachial artery by the same physician. After 12 hours of fasting overnight, venous blood samples were taken for the examination of total cholesterol (TC), LDL-C, HDL-C, and TG. The plasma atherogenic index (PAI) was calculated according to the \log_{10} TG/HDL formula.¹⁴ In addition to the above-mentioned values, the following data were collected from AS patients prospectively at baseline and at week 24; serum fasting insulin concentration ($\mu\text{IU}/\text{mL}$), FBG (mg/dL), pain severity using a 10-cm visual analogue scale (VASp), morning stiffness duration (minutes), modified Schober test (cm), chest expansion (cm), C-reactive protein levels (CRP) (mg/L) and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) (mm/h). HOMA-IR index model evaluations were used to measure IR.¹⁵ The HOMA-IR index was calculated as fasting insulin concentration ($\mu\text{IU}/\text{mL}$) \times FBG (mg/dL)/405, assuming <2.5 as the score of normal adults. The QUICKI was calculated using the formula of $1/\log \text{insulin } (\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}) + \log \text{glucose } (\text{mg}/\text{dL})$.¹⁶ The Framingham equation was used to assess the risk of CVD.¹¹ The Framingham equation takes into account the following variables: age, sex, SBP, and DBP, serum LDL-C and HDL-C levels, smoking status, and presence/absence of DM.. Functional capacity was assessed using the Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Function Index (BASFI).

No patient took drugs known to affect glucose, lipid metabolism, or BP. Patients were warned not to make lifestyle changes or use a new drug without permission during the study period. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Kahramanmaraş Sütçü Imam University Faculty of Medicine (Approval Date:

November 25, 2017; Approval Number: 2017/17-05) and was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975. Informed consent was obtained from all the participants included in the study.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software (SPSS for Windows, version 17.0). Conformity of the variables to normal distribution was investigated using visual (histograms, probability plots) and analytical methods (Kolmogorov–Smirnov/Shapiro–Wilk test). The Wilcoxon rank-sum test, or the Independent-samples Student's t-test were applied to continuous variables, as appropriate, to determine whether there was a significant difference between the groups in respect of the characteristics of patients. Results were expressed as median and mean \pm standard deviation (SD) values. Changes observed before and after certolizumab treatment were evaluated using paired samples t-tests for normally distributed data and Wilcoxon analyses for data with non-parametric distributions. After treatment, Spearman correlation analysis was used to establish the relationship between the variables. All p values were 2-tailed and a value of $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Evaluation was made of a total of 80 consecutive patients with AS, comprising 52 (65%) males and 28 (35%) females, and a control group of 74 healthy individuals comprising 48 (64.8%) males and 26 (35.2%) females. The basal demographic and clinical characteristics of the AS patients and the control group are shown in Table 1. The PAI ($p=0.004$) and TG ($p=0.000$) values of the AS patients were determined to be statistically significantly higher than those of the control group, and the HDL-C (0.016) value was lower. No statistically significant difference was determined between the groups in respect of age, gender, BMI, TC, LDL-C, SBP and DBP. In the AS patient group, uveitis was determined in 12 (15%) patients, peripheral joint involvement in 17 (21.2%) and inflammatory bowel disease in 6 (7.5%) (Table 1).

A complete biochemical profile and assessments were obtained at the beginning of certolizumab therapy and after 24 weeks of treatment. The results obtained pre and post-treatment are shown below.

Compared to the baseline values, the values obtained after 24 weeks of certolizumab treatment demonstrated a statistically significant decrease in ESR, CRP, BASDAI, BASFI, VASp, ASQoL and Morning Stiffness (minutes) as effects on the disease characteristics of AS patients ($p=0.000$), and a statistically significant increase in the modified Schober, and chest expansion values ($p=0.000$) (Table 2). Following 24 weeks of certolizumab treatment in AS patients, a statistically significant decrease was determined in FBG ($p=0.028$), HOMA-IR ($p=0.014$) and serum insulin level ($p=0.000$) and a statistically significant increase in QUICKI ($p=0.004$) compared to the pre-treatment values. (Table 3).

After 24 weeks of certolizumab treatment, a statistically significant increase was determined in TC, HDL-C, and TG values compared to baseline ($p=0.000$, $p=0.004$, $p=0.024$, respectively), and no significant change was determined in LDL-C ($p=0.065$) and PAI (\log_{10} TG/HDL) ($p=0.624$) values. Compared to the pre-treatment values, a statistically significant increase was determined post-treatment in the weight ($p=0.000$) and BMI ($p=0.003$) values, a decrease in SBP ($p=0.012$) and no significant change in DBP ($p=0.254$). In the pre and post-treatment comparisons of the Framingham risk score, used to evaluate the 10-year CVD risk, there was determined to be a statistically significant decrease in risk at week 24 ($p=0.018$) (Table 4).

Discussion

There were four main findings that emerged from this study. First, the PAI and TG values of the AS patients were determined to be higher than those of the healthy control group and the HDL-C value was lower. Second, the ESR, CRP, BASDAI, BASFI, VASp, ASQoL and morning stiffness values were determined to have decreased and the modified Schober and chest expansion values to have increased after 24 weeks of certolizumab treatment. Third was that following 6 months of certolizumab treatment, there was a decrease in the FBG, HOMA-IR and insulin levels and an increase in the QUICKI value. Finally, the fourth significant finding was that after the certolizumab treatment, there was an increase in weight, BMI, TC HDL-C and

TG values, a decrease in SBP, and no change in DBP, LDL-C and PAI values. The Framingham risk score, which evaluates the 10-year CVD risk, showed a statistically significant decrease in risk at week 24.

There is strong evidence that TNF- α inhibitor therapy reduces the incidence of CVD events in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA), but there are conflicting results in limited data from patients with AS.^{17,18} In the results reported from the analysis in the Australian Rheumatology Association Database, where patients with RA, psoriatic arthritis (PsA), and AS, which were recently updated, patients who used biological drugs with a TNF- α inhibitor or another mechanism of action also had a decrease in CVD event rates compared with patients with biologically naive inflammatory arthritis, and it was shown that the decrease in CVD events disappeared in patients who stopped using biological drugs. In that report¹⁹, it was also emphasized that there was no difference between RA, PsA, and AS in terms of CVD event risk, and that control of systemic inflammation in patients with inflammatory arthritis may reduce the CVD risk. In a study of patients with AS, Bozkirli et al.,¹² determined a significant decrease in the Framingham risk score after 12 weeks of infliximab and associated the cause with a decrease in SBP. In the current study, patients were evaluated in respect of the 10-year CVD risk using the Framingham risk score, and when the 24th week of certolizumab treatment was compared with baseline, there was seen to be a significant reduction in the Framingham risk score in the 24th week. Consequently, it was thought that the decrease in SBP used in the Framingham risk calculations, as well as the increase in HDL-C levels, were effective.

In the BeSt study, which was planned to evaluate the effects of disease activity and anti-rheumatic treatment on BP in patients with RA, patients initially treated with infliximab were shown to have a lower mean BP than patients treated with DMARDs²⁰. In another study, it was claimed that the improvements in microvascular endothelium-dependent functions provided by TNF- α inhibitor therapy might also contribute to a decrease in BP.²¹ In this study, the decrease in SBP after the certolizumab treatment was associated with improved disease activation, NSAID use was reduced with effective treatment, and there was seen to be increased patient mobility, and improved endothelial function.

Effective anti-inflammatory therapy with TNF- α inhibitory therapy has been shown to reduce the risk of CVD despite increases in lipid levels.¹⁷ Heslinga et al.²² found that TNF- α inhibitory therapy was associated with moderate but broadly parallel increases in TC, LDL-C, and HDL-C, whereas PAI remained unchanged and significant lipid changes after TNF- α inhibitor therapy were only seen in patients with CRP levels <10 mg/L. Similarly, in a study by Mathieu et al.²³, 14 weeks of TNF- α inhibitor treatment increased TC and HDL-C levels, but there was no significant change in PAI levels. Similarly, in the current study with certolizumab, an increase was determined in TC, HDL-C, and TG levels after 24 weeks of treatment, but no statistically significant change was seen in PAI and LDL-C levels.

A previous study confirmed the significant negative effects of TNF- α on insulin-mediated glucose uptake and the development of IR.²⁴ Recently, a rapid and dramatic decrease in serum insulin levels and a rapid improvement in insulin sensitivity have been demonstrated in non-diabetic patients with AS treated with infliximab, which specifically binds to TNF- α with high affinity and neutralizes this cytokine.²⁴ In a study of patients with AS and RA by Kiortsis et al.²⁵ a significant decrease in HOMAR-IR and an increase in QUICKI were reported after infliximab infusion. With infliximab therapy, a rapid and dramatic decrease in serum insulin levels and a rapid improvement in insulin sensitivity have been shown in patients with AS without DM.²⁶ The current study results demonstrated a decrease in HOMAR-IR and insulin level, and an increase in QUICKI after 24 weeks of certolizumab treatment, consistent with studies in the literature. It was thought that the primary effects of the certolizumab treatment were the reduction of possible plasma TNF- α levels and the improvement of endothelial dysfunction by suppressing inflammation.

In this study results also showed a statistically significant decrease in FBG levels. There are conflicting results in the literature in this regard. In a study of patients with AS, PsA, and juvenile idiopathic arthritis, no significant FBG change was observed with three different TNF- α inhibitor drugs at 6 months²⁷. In a study by Gonzalez-Gay et al.,²⁸ although a significant increase in FBG was observed at 120 minutes after infliximab treatment, an improvement in IR was reported. In another study with infliximab in non-DM patients, Miranda-Filloo et al.²⁶ observed FBG to be 92.9 ± 9.2 mg/dL before infusion and 89.3 ± 7.4

mg/dL after infusion, and a statistically significant decrease in FBG was detected. In the current study, a significant decrease was determined in FBG levels, in parallel with the decrease in IR after 24 weeks of treatment with certolizumab. The possible causes were thought to be a decrease in HOMA-IR and insulin level, an increase in QUICKI levels, improvement of endothelial dysfunction, and a decrease in serum TNF- α levels.

TNF- α expression in adipose tissue is positively correlated with 24-hour energy expenditure and this cytokine has anorexic effects, increases lipolysis, and inhibits adipogenesis.^{29,30} Therefore, TNF- α is more likely to cause cachexia than obesity. In a study of patients with RA and spondyloarthritis (SpA), Luft et al.³¹ showed that some patients (13.3%) who received TNF- α inhibitor treatment developed weight gain of average 5.5 kg (mean change in BMI 4.7 kg). In a recent study of patients with SpA using TNF- α inhibitory therapy, 0.9 kg of body weight gain over 2 years was demonstrated to be accompanied by a marked increase in visceral adipose tissue after six months, one, and two years.³² The data obtained in the current study overlapped with results published in the literature. It can be predicted that the effects of TNF- α inhibitor treatment on weight and body composition could be explained by improvements in the patient's health, an increase in appetite due to control of disease activity, and a decrease in serum TNF- α , which has a cachectic effect.

Even though most of the previously published studies on the same subject have been conducted with a similar number of patients, the limitations of this study could be said to be the relatively small number of patients and limited follow-up time. Further studies of larger series with long-term follow-up are needed to confirm these preliminary results of TNF- α inhibitor (certolizumab) therapy on the risk of IR, lipid parameters and CVD in patients with AS.

Conclusions

TNF- α inhibitor therapy (certolizumab) was associated with a significant increase in HDL-C, TC, and TG levels without any significant change in PAI and LDL-C. Certolizumab therapy increases insulin sensitivity and lowers insulin resistance. There was also a significant reduction in SBP and the 10-year Framingham risk scores at 24 weeks after the start of certolizumab therapy. This risk reduction in CVD is an important finding because the most important cause of death for patients with AS is CVD.

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Table1. Baseline demographic and characteristics of AS patients and control group

	AS (n=80)	Control (n=74)	P-Value
Age (years)	35.05±7.92	36.49±12.05	0.455
Gender, Men, n (%)	52 (65.00)	48 (64.80)	0.936
Time Of Diagnosis (months)	46.41±70.22	-	-
Atherogenic index of plasma	0.151±0.217	0.074±184	0.004
Body mass index, kg/m ²	27.83±4.12	27.56±4.08	0.954
Total cholesterol, mg/dL	175.1±31.1	174±30.2	0.645
Triglyceride, mg/dL	148.7±52.7	131.6±38.5	0.000
HDL cholesterol, mg/dL	43.1±7.9	47.6±9.7	0.016
LDL cholesterol, mg/dL	116.2±28.1	115.5±27.4	0.915
Systolic blood pressure, mmHg	124.2±12.8	122.4±11.9	0.837
Diastolic blood pressure, mmHg	78.8±11.6	76.7±10.8	0.158
Uveitis, n (%)	12 (15.0)	-	-
Peripheral joint involvement, n (%)	17 (21.2)	-	-

	AS (n=80)	Control (n=74)	P-Value
Inflammatory bowel disease, n (%)	6 (7.5)	-	-

Note: Variables are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation, AS, Ankylosing Spondylitis; HDL-cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

Tablo 2. Effect on disease characteristics of ankylosing spondylitis patients 24 weeks after certolizumab treatment

	Before certolizumab treatment	After 24 weeks of treatment	P-value
BASDAI	5.79 \pm 1.12	3.28 \pm 0.59	0.000
BASFI	5.41 \pm 1.25	3.00 \pm 0.60	0.000
AsQoL	13.12 \pm 1.53	4.52 \pm 1.75	0.000
VASp (cm)	7.8 \pm 0.7	3.3 \pm 1.2	0.000
Morning Stiffness (minutes)	95 \pm 24	18 \pm 11.3	0.000
Modified Schober (cm)	3.7 \pm 1.1	5.5 \pm 0.6	0.000
Chest Expansion (cm)	2.9 \pm 0.8	5.3 \pm 0.9	0.000
ESR, mm/h	24.4 \pm 9.5	9.4 \pm 4	0.000
CRP, mg/L	13.3 \pm 11.1	5.2 \pm 3.4	0.000

Note: Variables are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation, BASDAI, Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index; BASFI, Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Function Index; ASQoL, Ankylosing Spondylitis Quality of Life Questionnaire; VASp, Visual analogue scale for pain; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; CRP, C-Reactive Protein.

Tablo 3. Effects of 24-week certolizumab treatment on glucose, HOMA, QUICKI and insulin in patients with ankylosing spondylitis.

	Before certolizumab treatment	After 24 weeks of treatment	P-value
Fasting Blood Glucose, mg/dL	89.8 \pm 9.3	87.9 \pm 9.2	0.028
HOMA-IR	2.82 \pm 1.5	2.28 \pm 1	0.014
QUICKI	0.338 \pm 0.029	0.346 \pm 0.024	0.004
Insüline, mU/L	12.84 \pm 1.29	10.65 \pm 0.92	0.000

Note: Variables are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation, HOMA-IR, homeostatic model assessment-insulin resistance; QUICKI, quantitative insulin-sensitivity check.

Tablo 4. Effect of 24-week Certolizumab treatment on lipid profile and cardiovascular risk factors in patients with ankylosing spondylitis.

	Before certolizumab treatment	After 24 weeks of treatment	P-value
Total Cholesterol, mg/dL	175.1 \pm 31.1	180 \pm 30.5	0.000

	Before certolizumab treatment	After 24 weeks of treatment	P-value
Triglyceride, mg/dL	148.7±52.7	150.7±50.1	0.024
HDL cholesterol, mg/dL	43.1±7.9	45.4±6.9	0.004
LDL cholesterol, mg/dL	116.2±28.1	117.5±28.3	0.065
Atherogenic index of plasma	0.151±0.217	0.156±0.167	0.624
Systolic blood pressure, mmHg	124.2±12.8	121.6±9.9	0.012
Diastolic blood pressure, mmHg	78.8±11.6	77.6±9.8	0.254
Weight, kg	81.7±12.6	83.5±12.1	0.000
Body mass index, kg/m ²	27.8±4.1	28.6±3.8	0.003
Framingham (10-Year CVD Risk)	4.67±3.92	3.95±3.05	0.018

Note: Variables are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation, HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; CVD, cardiovascular disease.

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