

中文題目：早期使用抗腫瘤壞死藥物可降低類風溼關節炎人工關節置換的機率

英文題目：Effect of Early Anti-TNF Therapy to Decrease the Need for Total Knee Replacement in Patients with Severe Rheumatoid Arthritis

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** To examine the effect of delayed initiation of anti-TNF therapy in patients diagnosed with severe rheumatoid arthritis (RA) on the subsequent need for total knee replacement (TKR) surgery.

**Methods:** This retrospective observational study included a hospital-based cohort of patients diagnosed with severe RA and treated with anti-TNF therapy between 2003 and 2014. Clinical parameters, including age, sex, body mass index, and time from RA diagnosis to initiation of anti-TNF therapy were analyzed.

**Results:** In total, 233 eligible patients (47 males) were identified. Of those, 35 underwent TKR after initiation of anti-TNF therapy. The mean time from RA diagnosis to initiation of anti-TNF therapy was  $5.03 \pm 4.05$  years. Increased time from RA diagnosis to initiation of anti-TNF therapy significantly increased the need for TKR ( $p = 0.002$ ; hazard ratio, 1.128; 95% confidence interval, 1.044–1.219). The Kaplan-Meier analysis confirmed that finding, indicated that a delay in the initiation of anti-TNF therapy for  $>3$  years after diagnosis of RA significantly increased the need for TKR ( $p = 0.001$ )

**Conclusions:** Delayed initiation of anti-TNF therapy in the treatment of RA is associated with increased risk of subsequent TKR surgery.

**Key words:** DAS28; rheumatoid arthritis; RA; anti-TNF- $\alpha$  therapy; total knee replacement; TKR; delayed intervention.