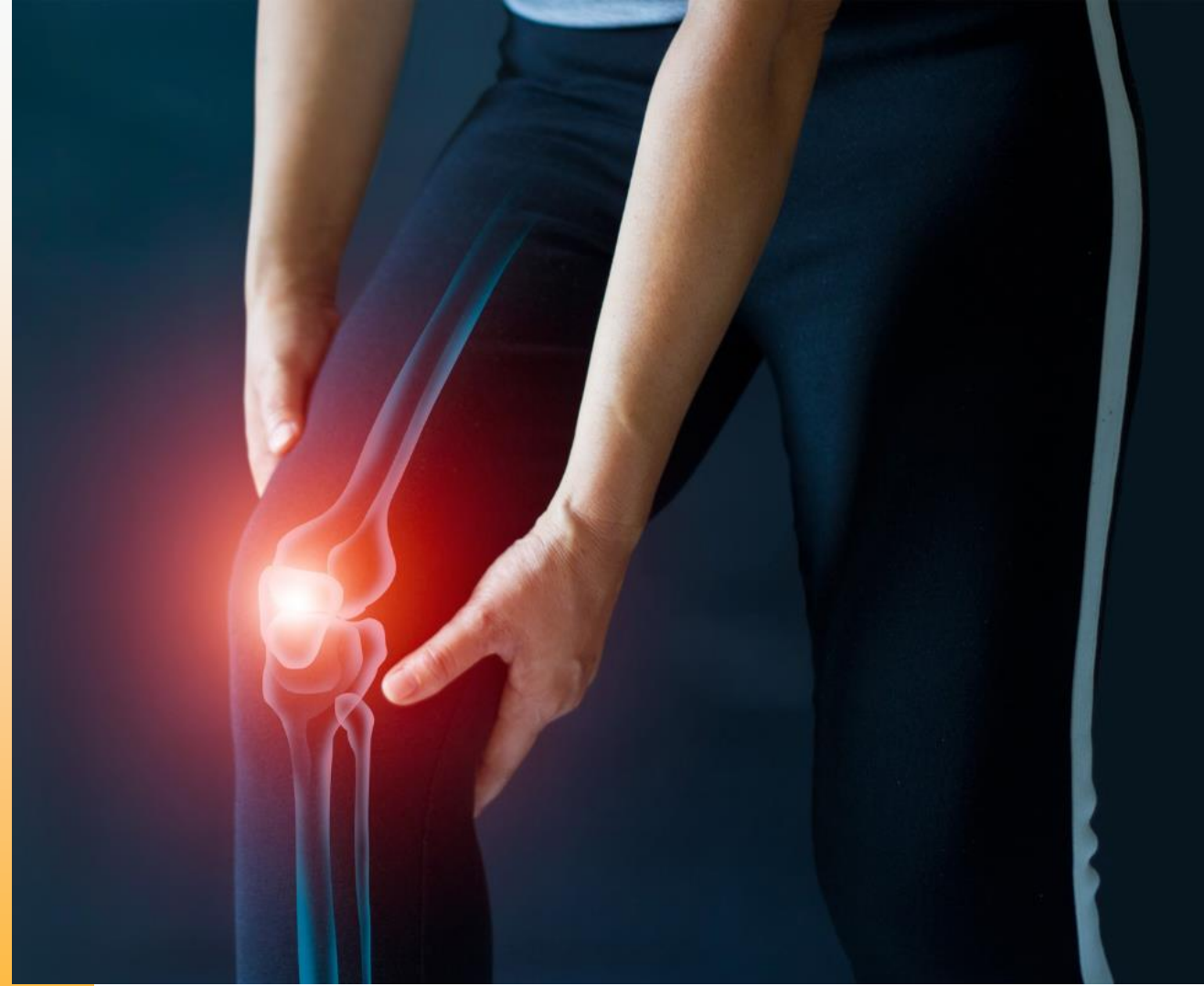




ARTHRITIS
TALKS

Preventing arthritis and other autoimmune diseases

March 5, 2025



Presenters



Dr. Siân Bevan
Chief Science Officer
Arthritis Society Canada
(Moderator)



Dr. May Choi
Rheumatologist and Clinician Scientist
Calgary, Alberta

Webinar tips

- Use the Q&A section to ask the presenters your questions. Some of the questions will be chosen for the live question period at the end of the webinar.
- Click on the Chat box to connect with other participants and the Arthritis Society's Canada's chat moderator.
- If you have further issues, email arthritistalks@arthritis.ca





Signs and symptoms



Prevention



Q & A

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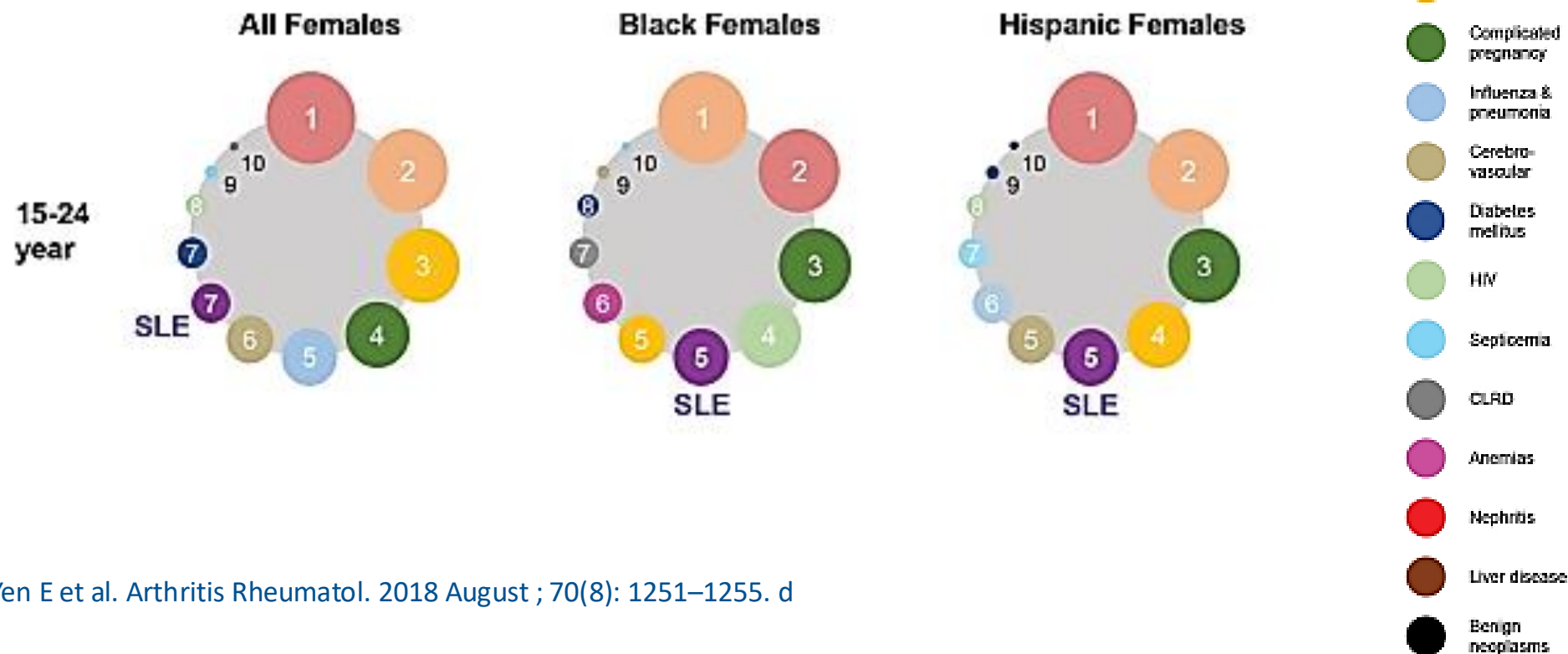


Q: Why is it important to diagnose arthritis and other autoimmune diseases early?

Autoimmune
rheumatic diseases
including those that
can cause arthritis are
still associated with
high morbidity,
disability, and
mortality



For example, lupus is a leading cause of death especially among young women



Yen E et al. Arthritis Rheumatol. 2018 August ; 70(8): 1251–1255. d

Too little, too late:

Barriers to arthritis and autoimmune disease care

- Too little is known about what causes the diseases
 - Lack of effective prevention and therapeutic options
- Diagnosed and treated too late
 - Irreversible organ damage (advanced stage of disease)



We know that advanced disease is already present at the time of diagnosis

- ~30% of lupus – kidney disease at diagnosis
- ~50% of scleroderma – evidence of lung disease within 3 months of diagnosis
- ~30% of early rheumatoid arthritis – joint erosions less than one year of diagnosis

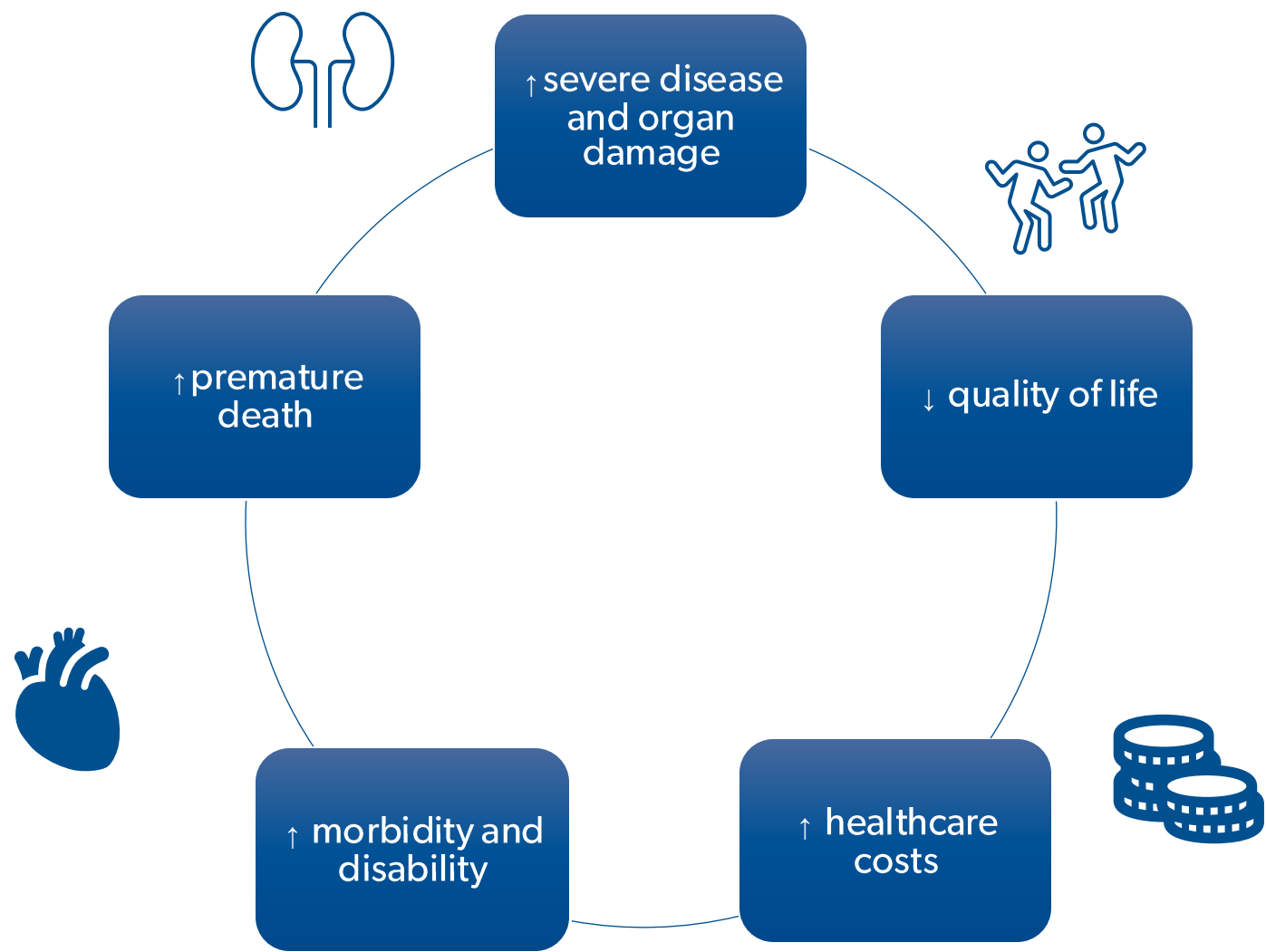
Sequalae of delayed diagnosis of autoimmune disease

Most patients report
it **negatively**
impacts their health

Increased **health**
care costs

Leads to **condition**
worsening, job loss, and
disability

Unnecessary tests,
inappropriate
treatments, patient
uncertainty and
anxiety, multiple
medical referrals



Too little, too late: Barriers to arthritis and autoimmune disease care

- Too little is known about autoimmune diseases
- Lack of therapeutic options

TOP RESEARCH PRIORITIES

Diagnosed and treated too late

- Irreversible organ damage (advanced stage of disease)



Q: What are the signs and symptoms you should watch for?

As an example...Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

- Chronic systemic autoimmune rheumatic disease that can affect virtually any organ



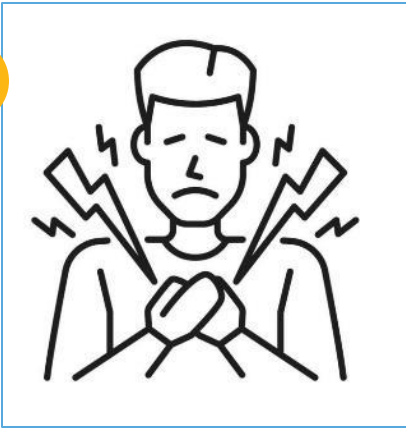
- Predominantly **young women** during reproductive years (9:1 female to male, average age at diagnosis is 31 years)
- More common and severe in **non-white race/ethnicities** (Indigenous, Asians, Hispanics, Blacks)



Q: How are arthritis and other autoimmune diseases diagnosed?

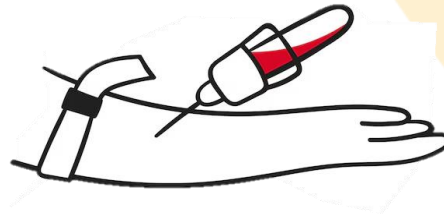
DELAY

1



Patient has symptoms and sees their family physician

2



Patient goes for screening tests including blood tests and imaging

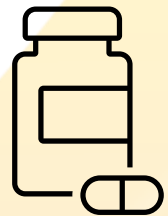
DELAY

3



Patient is referred to rheumatologist

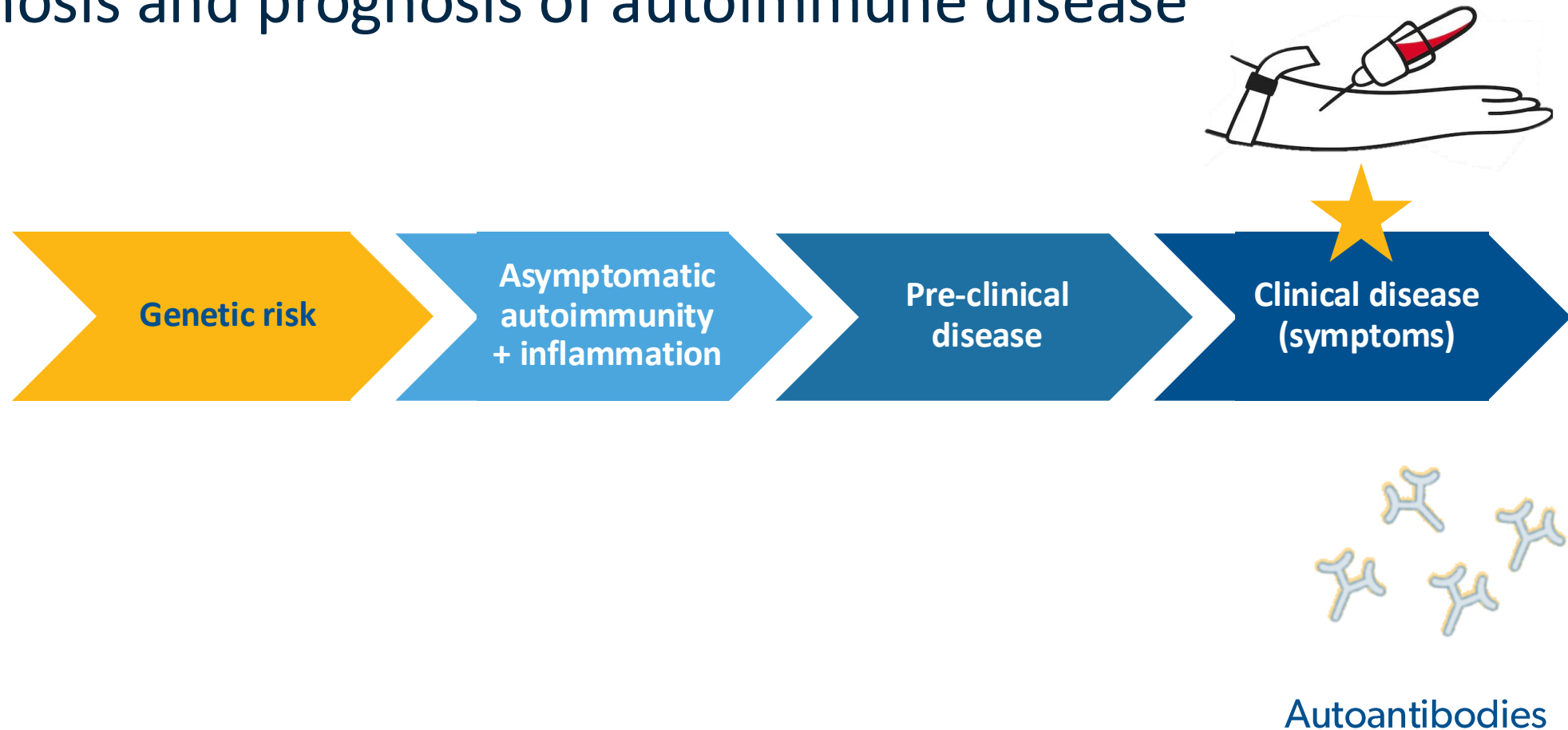
4



Treatment is initiated

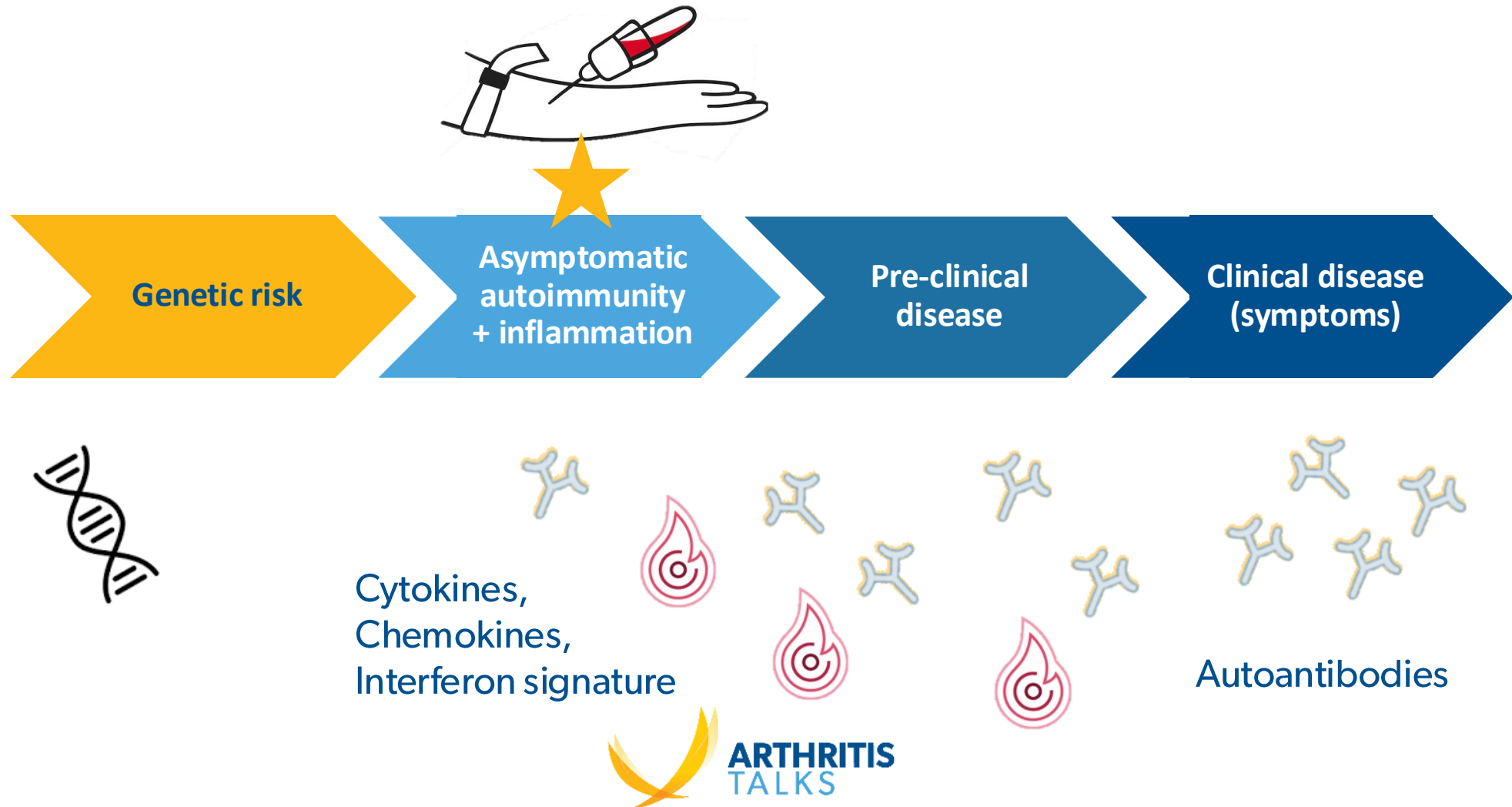
Autoantibodies are a hallmark of autoimmune diseases:

Biomarker tests that are currently used by clinicians to help make a diagnosis and prognosis of autoimmune disease



Shifting our mindset to disease prevention:

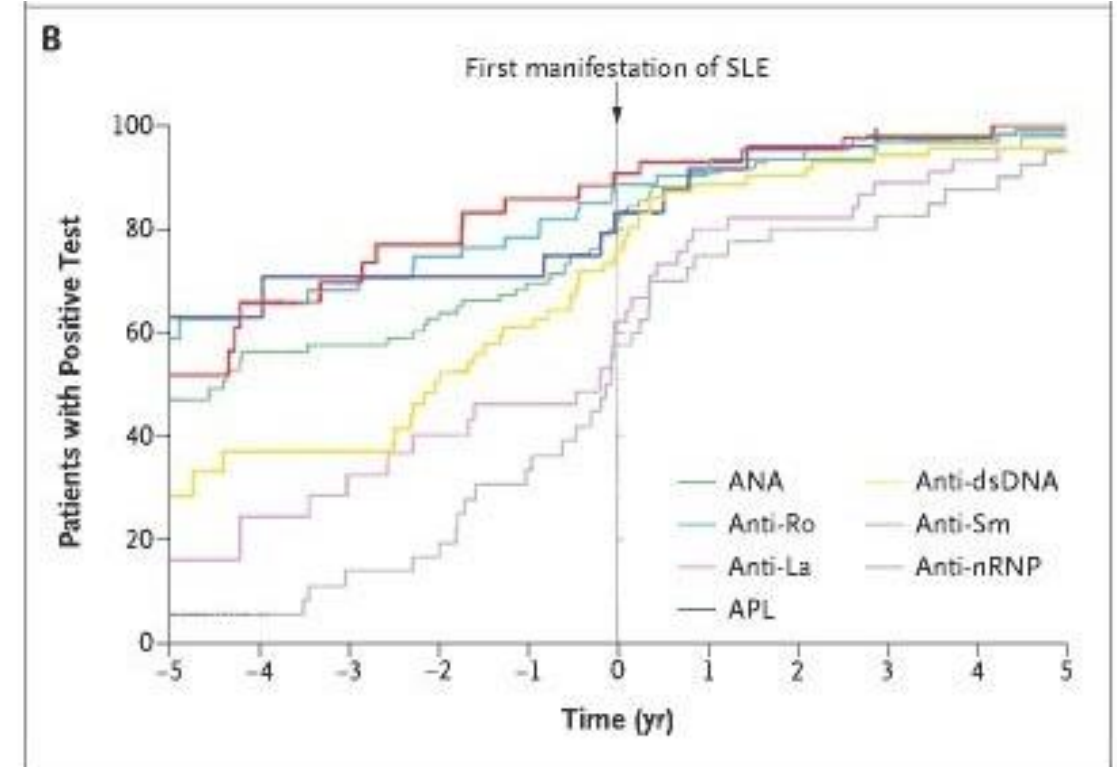
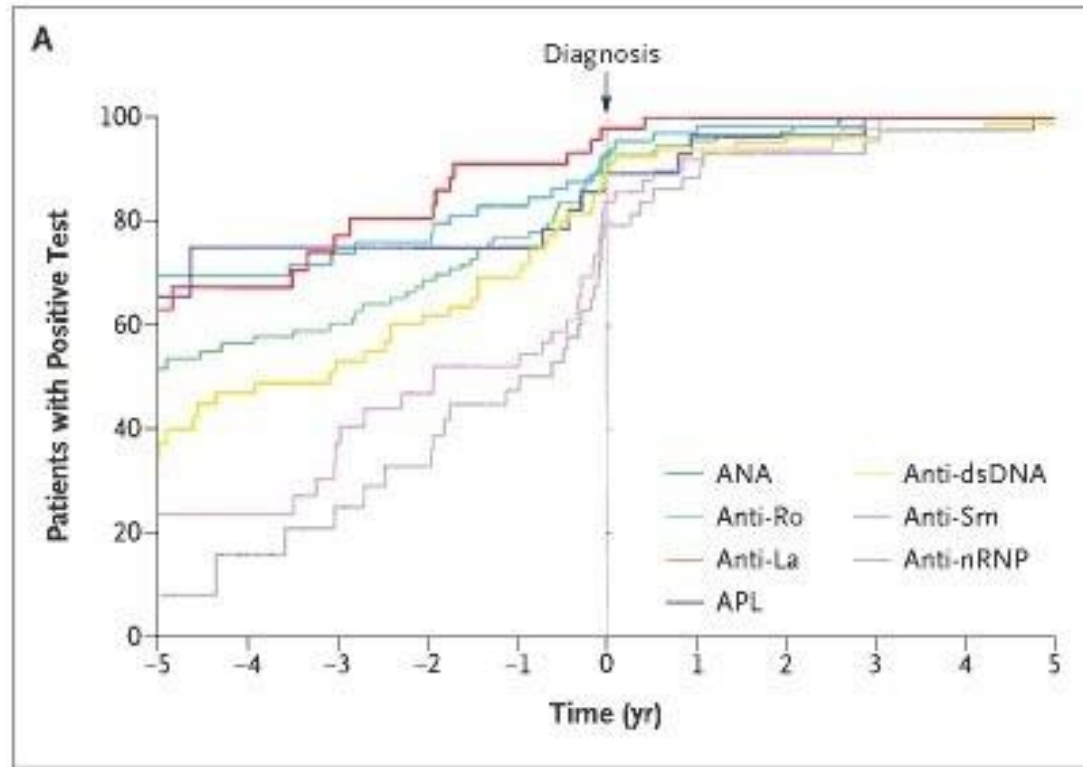
Biomarkers are detectable a decade prior to disease onset



Antibody Target	SLE Clinical Significance	Time to SLE Onset ¹
SSA/Ro60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subacute cutaneous SLE • Lymphopenia • Neonatal lupus • In pediatric SLE, milder disease (cutaneous, musculoskeletal) • Protective with SSB/La (less renal and neurologic disease) 	Up to 8.1-9.4 years (mean 2.3-2.97 years)
SSB/La	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subacute cutaneous SLE • Neonatal lupus • Leukopenia • Serositis • Protective with SSA/Ro60 (less renal and neurologic disease) 	Up to 7.0-8.1 years (mean 0.6-2.83 years)
Cardiolipin		mean 2.29 years)
dsDNA		s (mean 1.24-2.0 years)
U1-RNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leukopenia • Neuropsychiatric SLE • Raynaud's • Musculoskeletal involvement • Lung involvement 	Up to 7.2-7.5 years (mean 0.20-1.2 years)
Histone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug-induced SLE • Neuropsychiatric SLE • Pathogenic 	Up to 6.5 years (mean 1.9 years)
Sm (U2-U6 RNP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of classification criteria • Serositis • Lupus nephritis • Neuropsychiatric SLE 	Up to 1.1-8.1 years (mean 0.47 years)

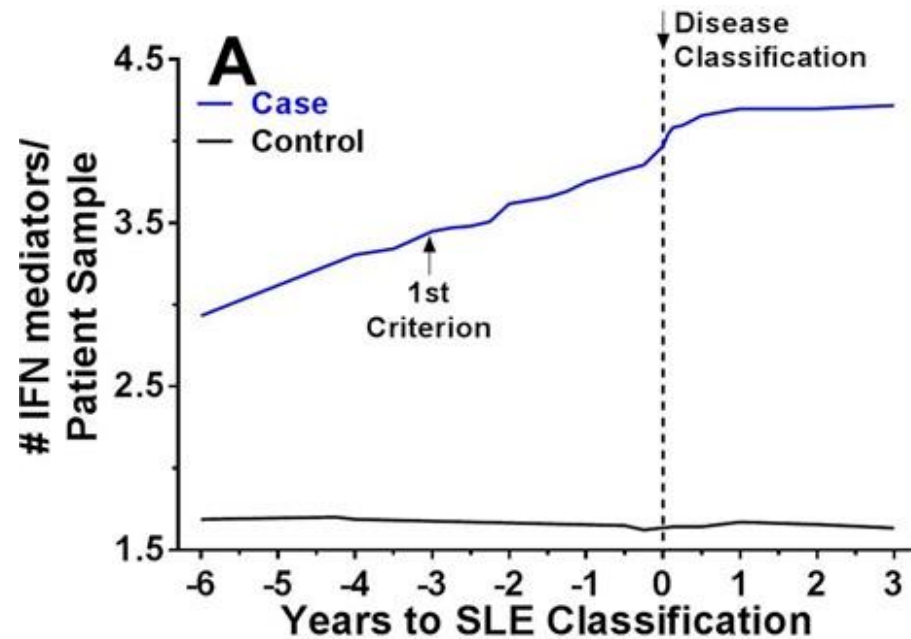
Autoantibodies have been reported OVER 9 YEARS prior to disease onset

Choi MY and Costenbader KH (2022) Front. Immunol. 13:890522.



Arbuckle et al. N Engl J Med 2003; 349:1526-1533

Autoantibodies and markers of inflammation (cytokines) can be detected years before disease onset



B

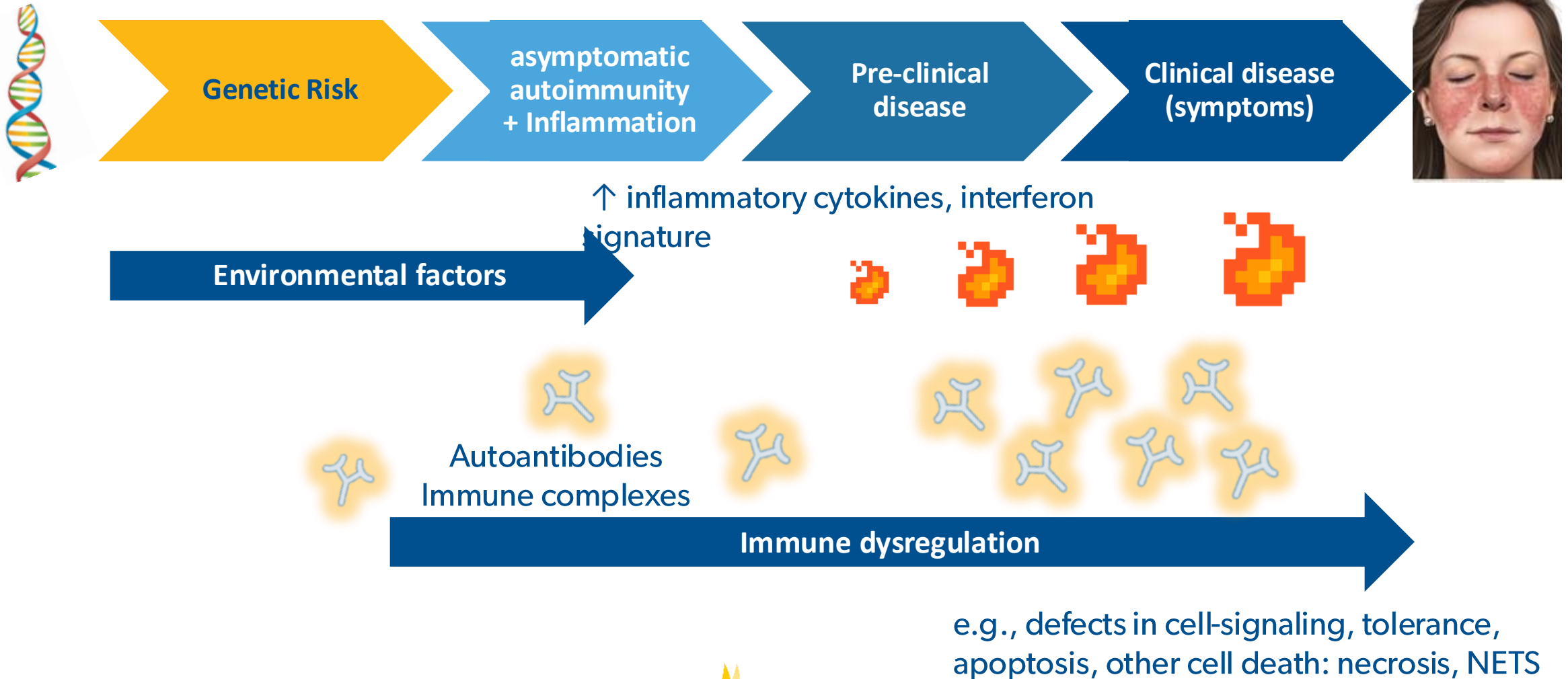
	Pseudo-R ²	p-value
IP-10	0.509	< 0.001
MIG	0.382	< 0.001
IFN- γ	0.287	< 0.001
IFN activity	0.154	< 0.001
BLyS	0.270	< 0.001
MCP-3	0.257	0.004
MIP-1 α	0.023	0.090

Munroe M et al. Ann Rheum Dis. 2016 Nov;75(11):2014-2021.



Q: Who is at risk for getting an autoimmune disease?

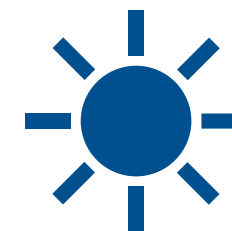
Pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases are complex and not completely understood



Environmental factors and lupus development

Many factors have been hypothesized to be associated with SLE development

- Cigarette smoke
- Alcohol
- Hormonal factors
- Obesity
- Infectious agents
- Ultraviolet light
- Medications
- Crystalline silica
- Vitamin D deficiency
- Pollutants



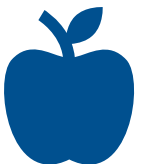
FULL LENGTH

A Combination of Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors Reduces Risk of Incident Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

May Y. Choi ✉, Jill Hahn, Susan Malspeis, Emma F. Stevens, Elizabeth W. Karlson, Jeffrey A. Sparks, Kazuki Yoshida, Laura Kubzansky, Karen H. Costenbader

First published: 27 July 2021

<https://doi.org/10.1002/art.41935>



Nearly half of lupus risk, a disease where significant evidence of genetic involvement has been established, might be reduced with adherence to modifiable healthy lifestyle behaviors.

Original Article

Association of Sleep Deprivation and the Risk of Developing Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Among Women

May Y. Choi ✉, Susan Malspeis, Jeffrey A. Sparks, Jing Cui, Kazuki Yoshida, Karen H. Costenbader

First published: 12 September 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/acr.25017> | Citations: 2

Chronic low sleep duration (≤5 hours/night) was associated with increased SLE risk (adjusted hazard ratio 2.47 [95% CI: 1.29, 4.75])



Q: Can you prevent or lower your risk for getting arthritis and other autoimmune diseases?

It takes ~3-5 visits to a doctor before a diagnosis is made

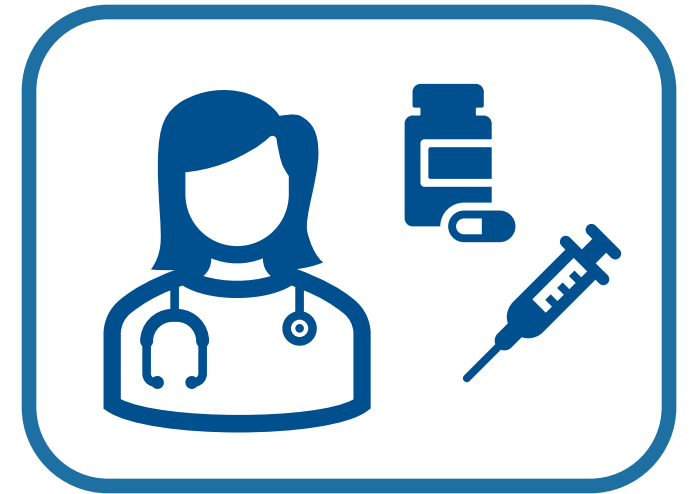
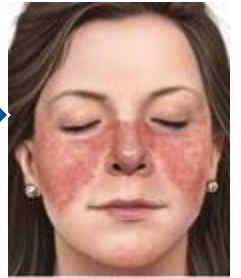


Genetic risk

Asymptomatic
autoimmunity
+ inflammation

Pre-clinical
disease

Clinical disease
(symptoms)



An earlier and more accurate diagnosis is needed



Genetic risk

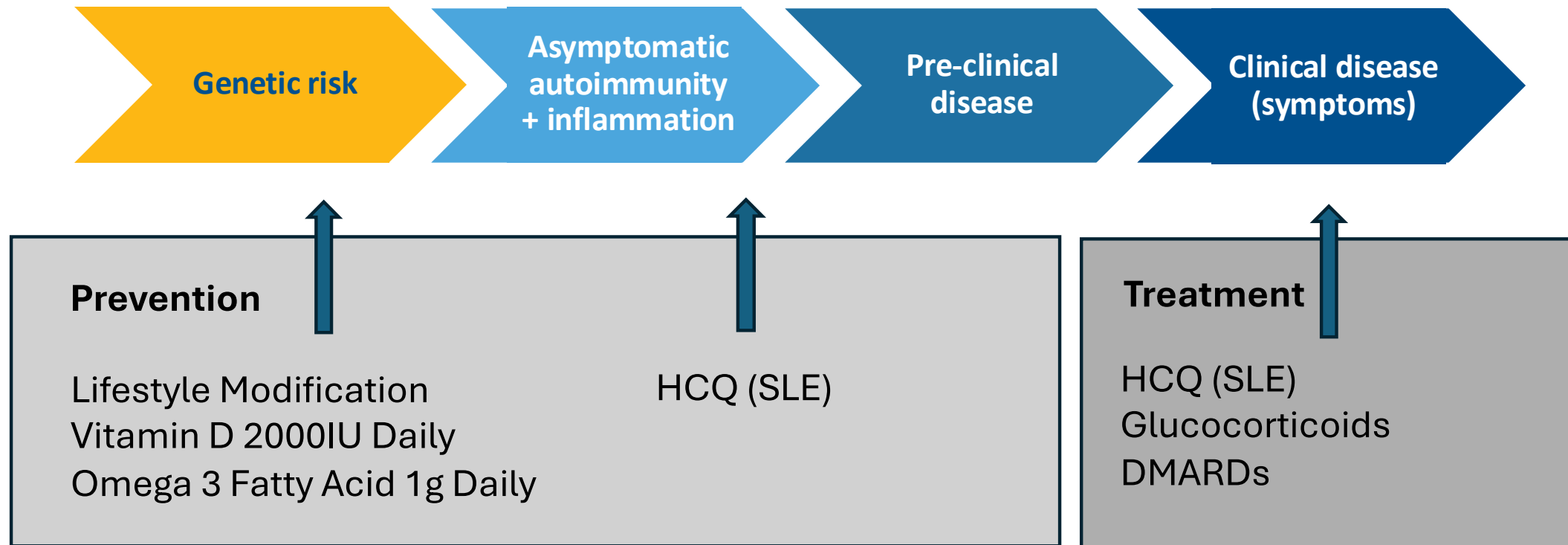
**Asymptomatic
autoimmunity
+ inflammation**

**Pre-clinical
disease**

**Clinical disease
(symptoms)**



Biomarkers may help identify at-risk individuals for prevention and new drug target trials

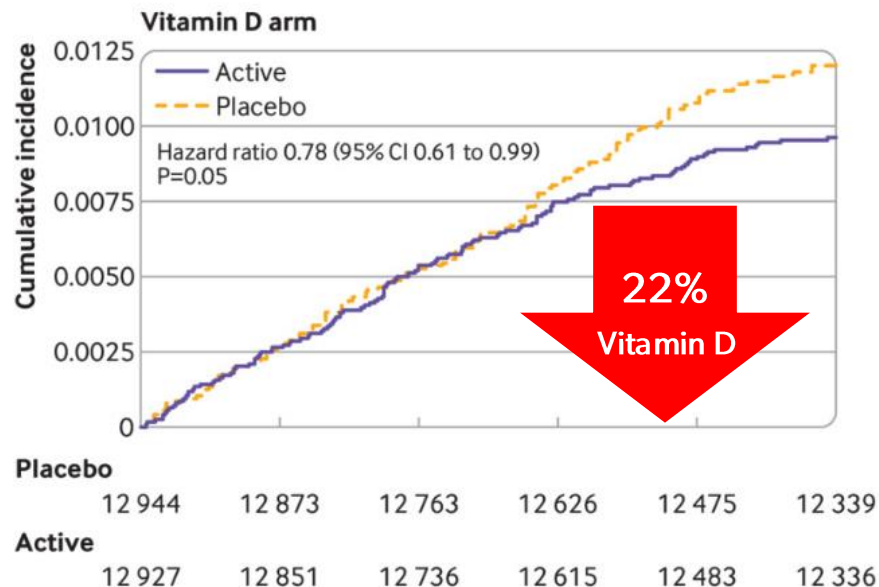


HCQ: hydroxychloroquine; DMARDs: disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs

Vitamin D and marine omega 3 fatty acid supplementation and incident autoimmune disease: VITAL randomized controlled trial

Jill Hahn,^{1,2,3} Nancy R Cook,^{1,4} Erik K Alexander,⁵ Sonia Friedman,⁶ Joseph Walter,⁴
Vadim Bubes,⁴ Gregory Kotler,⁴ I-Min Lee,^{1,4} JoAnn E Manson,^{1,4} Karen H Costenbader²

BMJ 2022;376:e066452



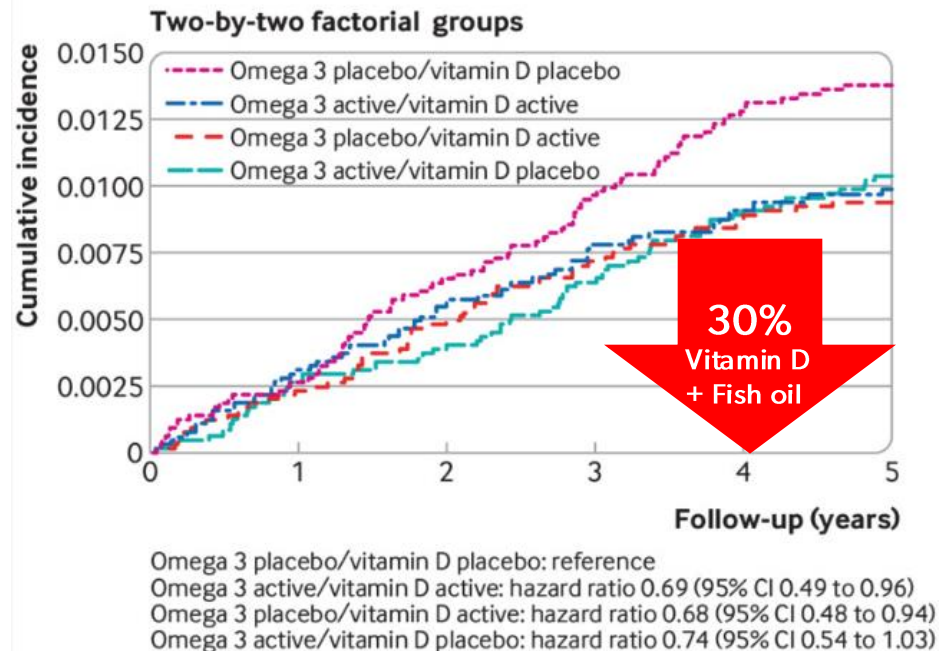
15% reduction between fish oil and placebo (not significant)

- Large (>25,000 adults) primary prevention trial in the US
- Vitamin D 2000 IU/day and/or omega 3 fatty acids (1g/day) and/or placebo for ~five years
- Incident autoimmune diseases included polymyalgia rheumatica, ANCA-vasculitis, HSP

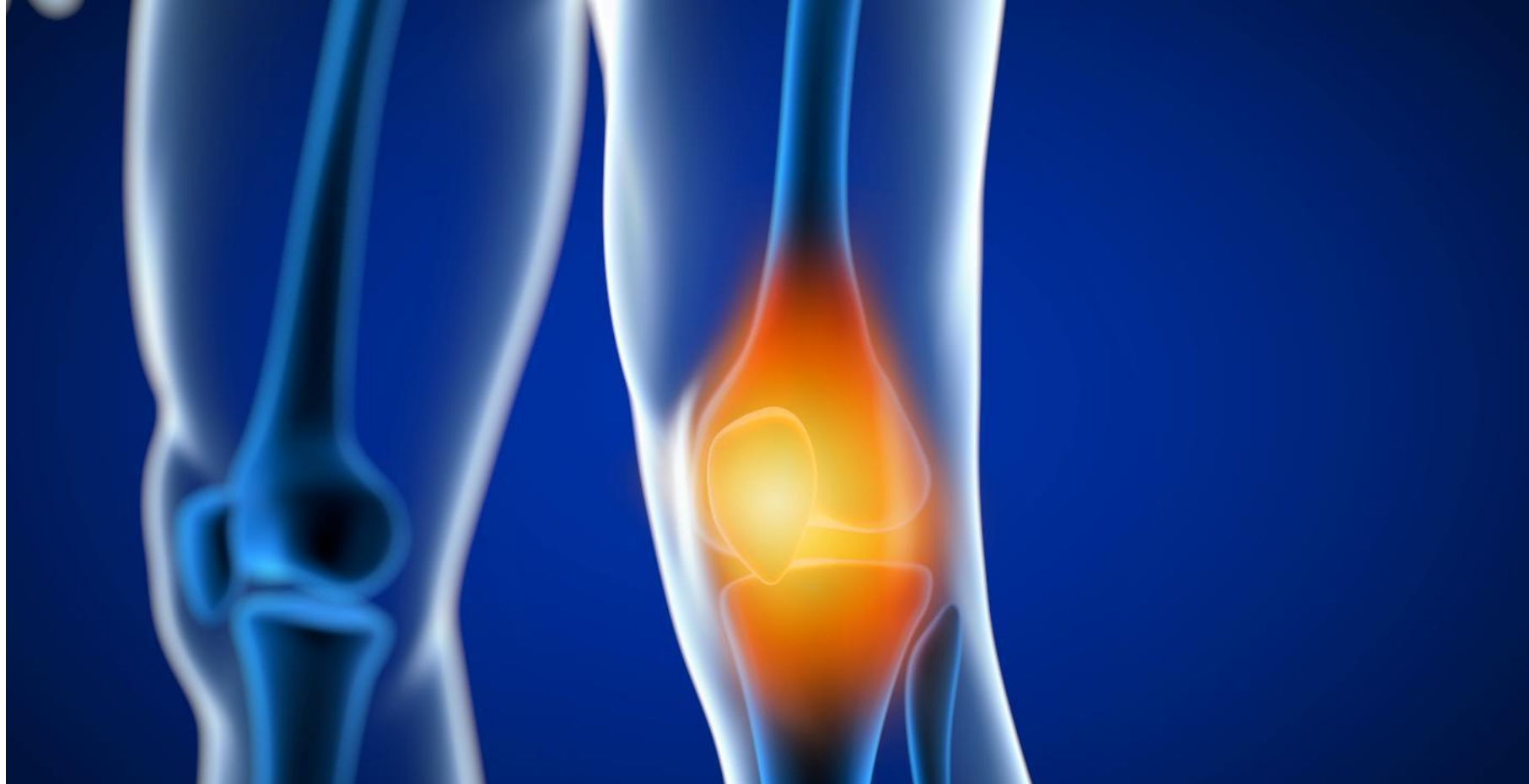
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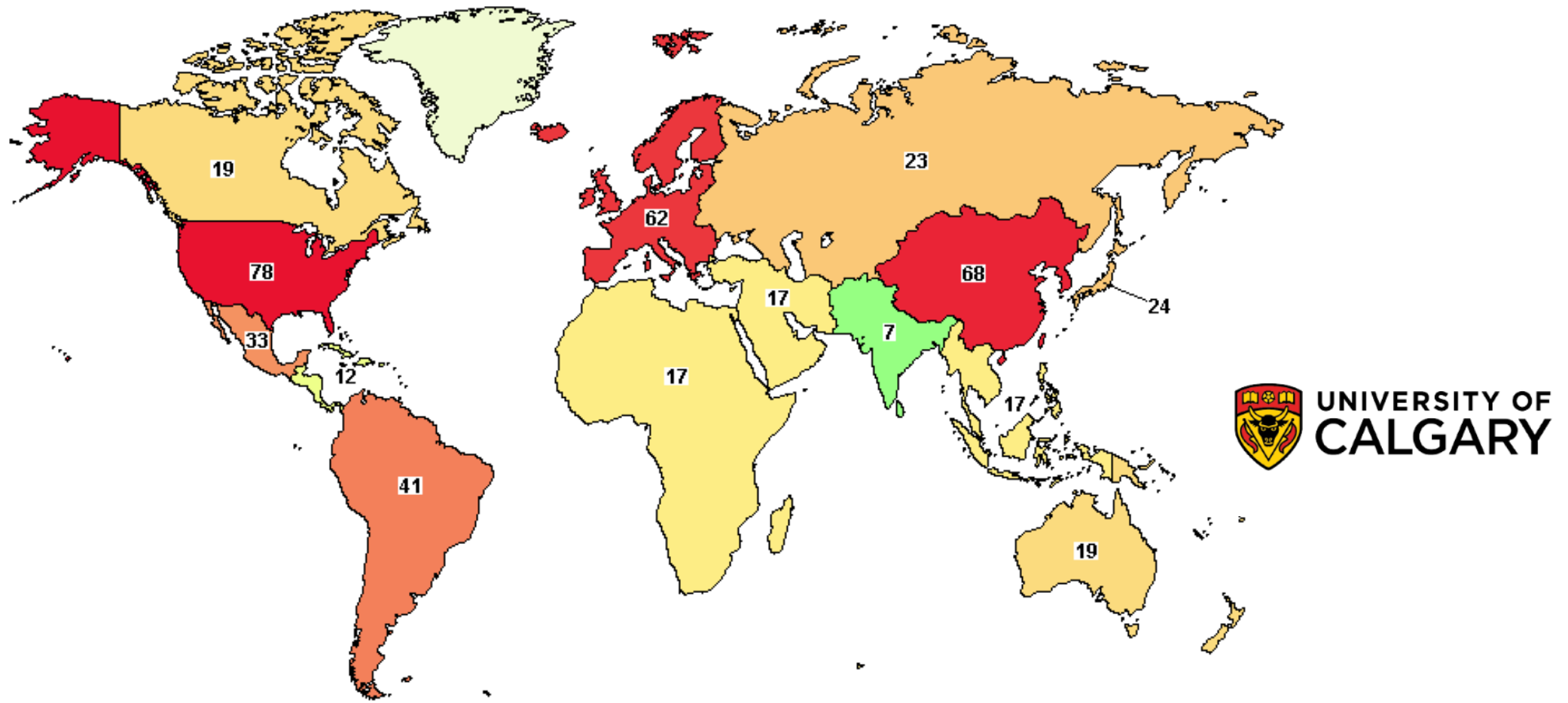


- Large (>25,000 adults) primary prevention trial in the US
- **Vitamin D 2000 IU/day and/or omega 3 fatty acids (1g/day) and/or placebo for ~five years**
- Incident autoimmune diseases included polymyalgia rheumatica, ANCA-vasculitis, HSP



Q: What excites you about the future for those diagnosed with arthritis today?

Many ongoing clinical trials for all types of autoimmune diseases



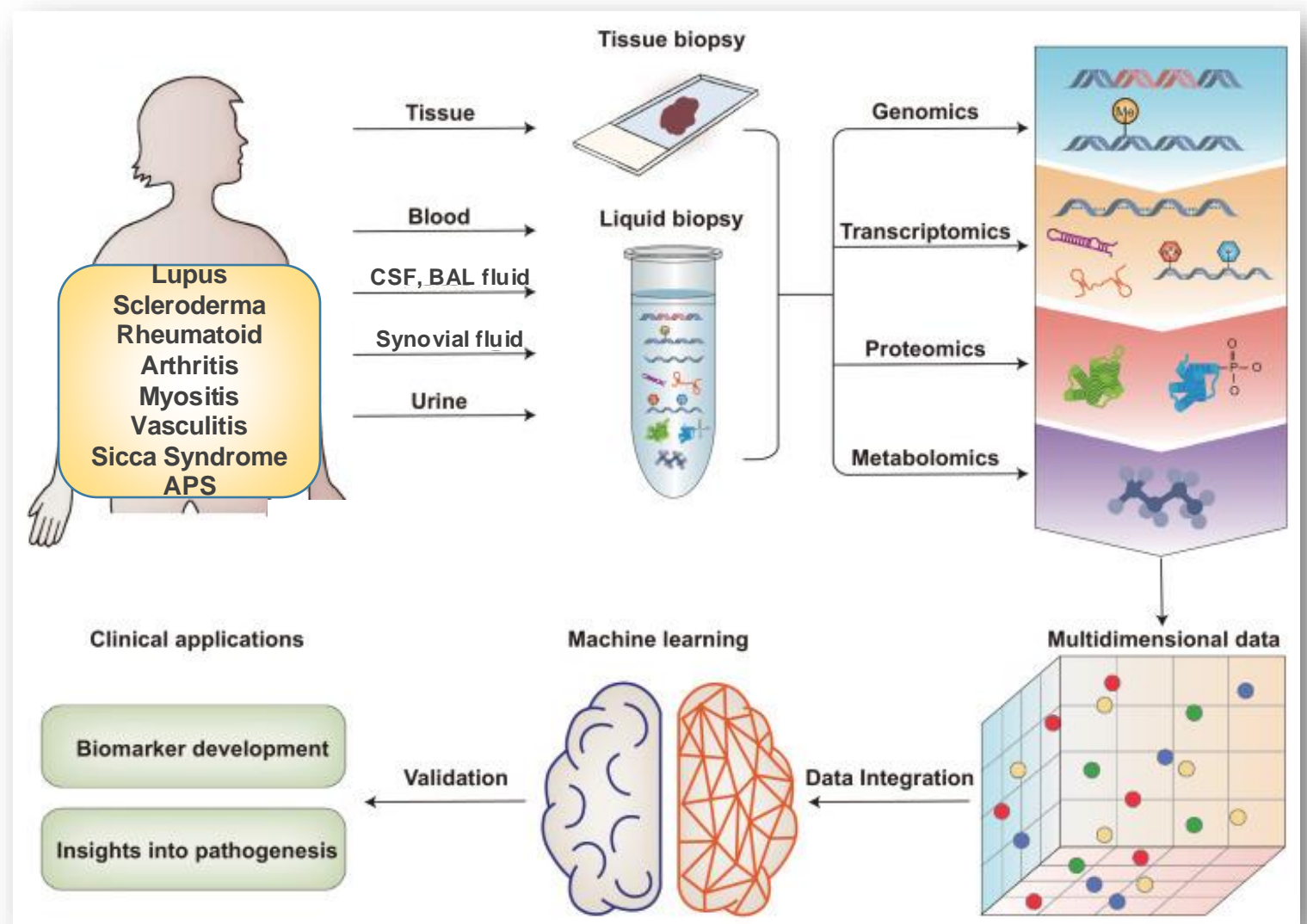
Why use artificial intelligence to study autoimmune rheumatic diseases?

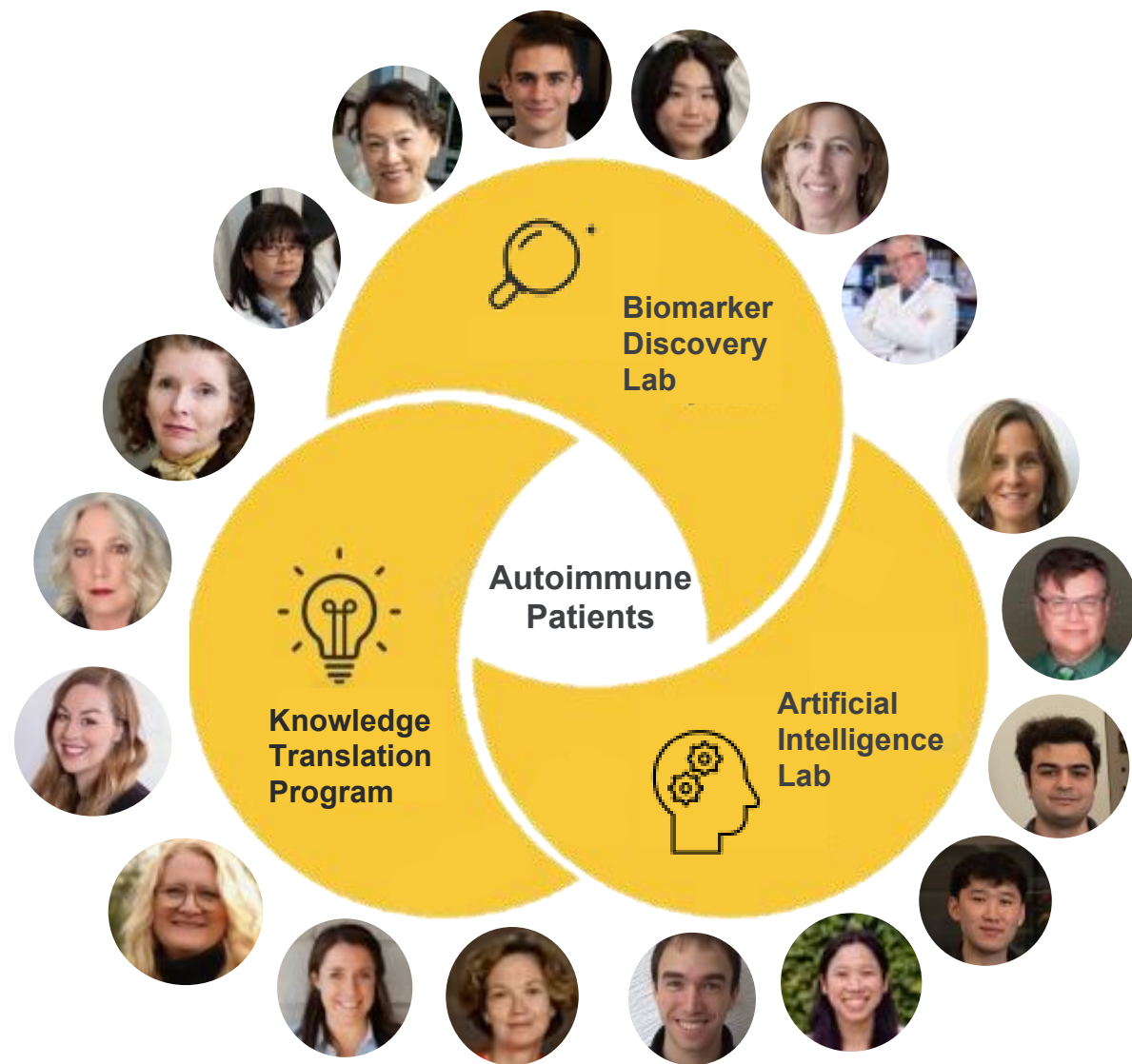
- Greater access to various sources of large datasets (e.g., images) and powerful computers
- Autoimmune diseases are highly complex and heterogenous

Machine learning can reveal patterns and interactions between variables in large and complex biomarker datasets more accurately and efficiently

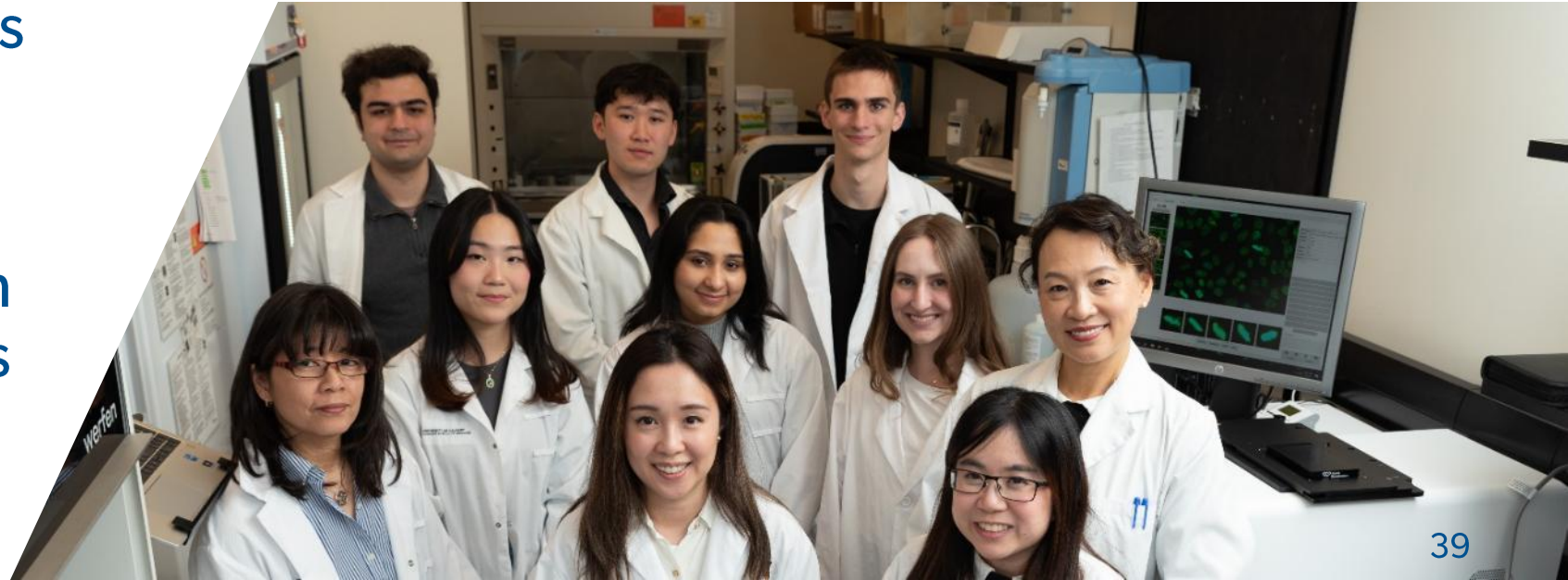
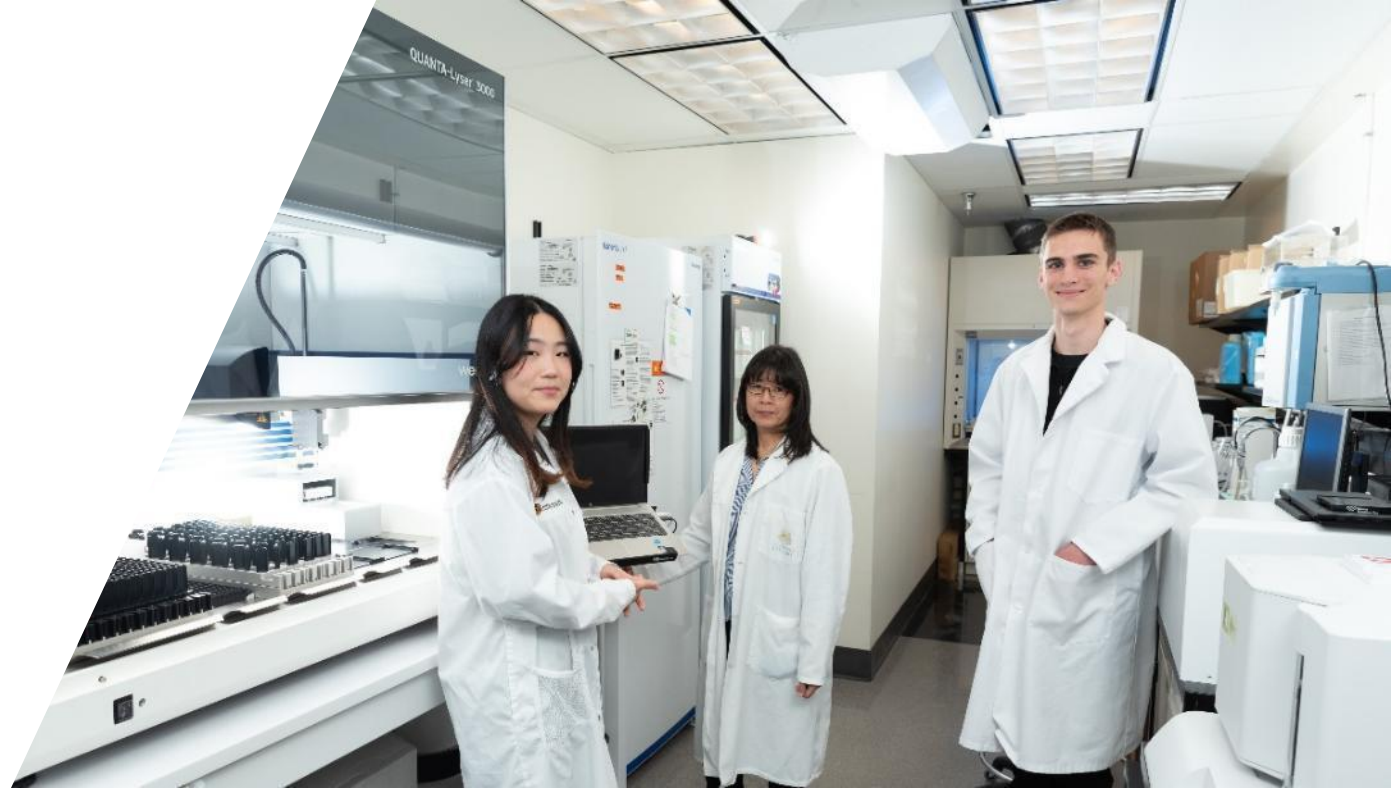
Artificial intelligence
combined with
advanced cellular and
molecular technologies
to study the immune
system to improve
diagnosis of systemic
autoimmune rheumatic
diseases

Adapted from Xiao Y, et al. EBioMedicine. 2022
May;79:104001



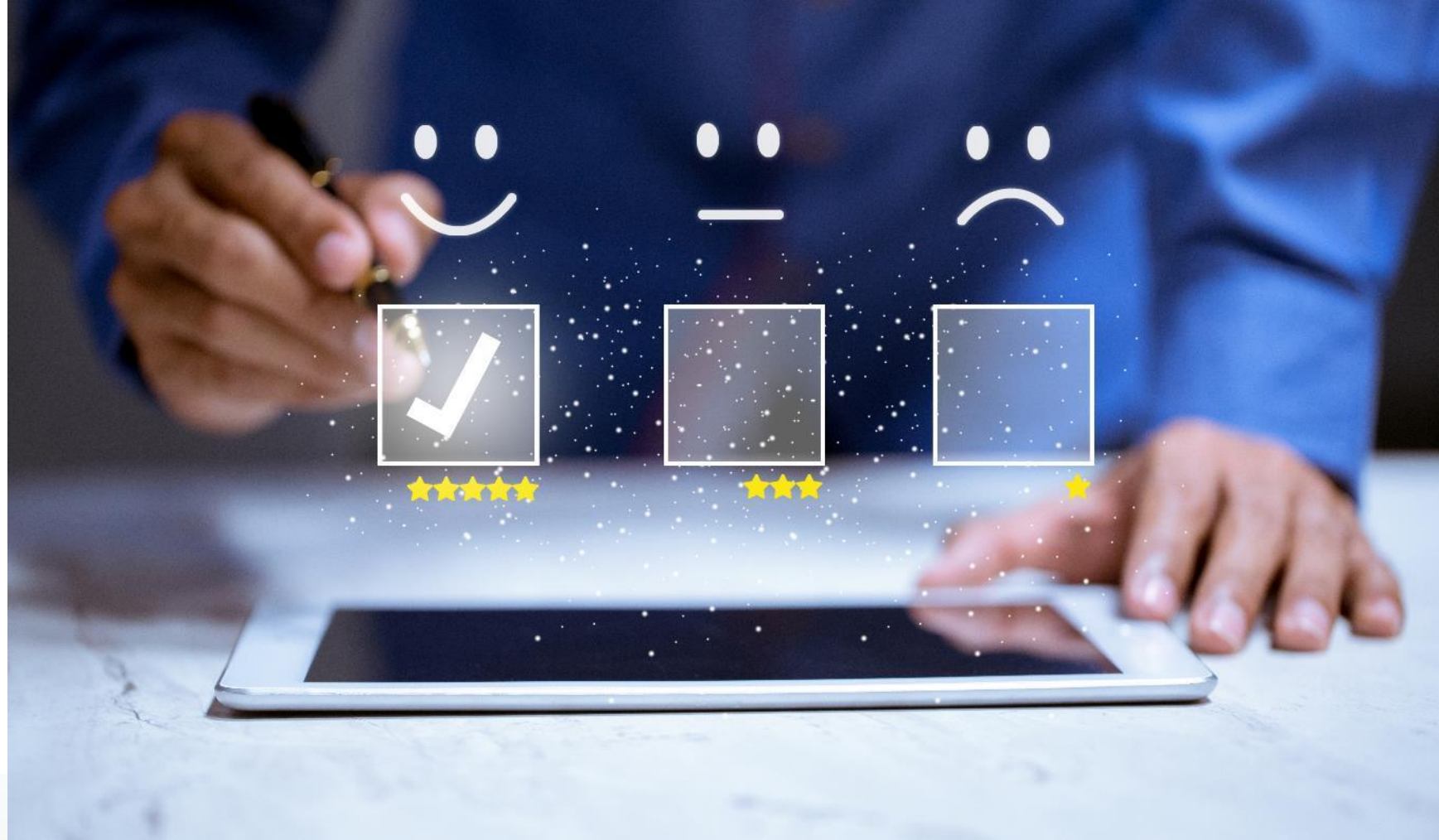


1. Enhancing precision autoimmunity through biomarker discoveries
2. Leveraging artificial intelligence in big biomarker data analytics
3. Translating biomarker discoveries to transform patient care paradigms





Questions



Tell us what you think...

A photograph of several hands clasped together in a supportive grip, overlaid with a blue tint. The text "Arthritis Connections" is centered over this image.

Arthritis Connections

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