The Journal of Rheumatology

The Journal of Rheumatology Volume 41, no. 3

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J Rheumatol 2014;41;558-568
http://www.jrheum.org/content/41/3/558

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Outcome Measures in Acute Gout: A Systematic Literature Review

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ABSTRACT. ***Objective.*** Five core domains have been endorsed by Outcome Measures in Rheumatology (OMERACT) for acute gout: pain, joint swelling, joint tenderness, patient global assessment, and activity limitation. We evaluated instruments for these domains according to the OMERACT filter: truth, feasibility, and discrimination.

Methods. A systematic search strategy for instruments used to measure the acute gout core domains was formulated. For each method, articles were assessed by 2 reviewers to summarize information according to the specific components of the OMERACT filter.

Results. Seventy-seven articles and abstracts met the inclusion criteria. Pain was most frequently reported (76 studies, 20 instruments). The pain instruments used most often were 100 mm visual analog scale (VAS) and 5-point Likert scale. Both methods have high feasibility, face and content validity, and within- and between-group discrimination. Four-point Likert scales assessing index joint swelling and tenderness have been used in numerous acute gout studies; these instruments are feasible, with high face and content validity, and show within- and between-group discrimination. Five-point Patient Global Assessment of Response to Treatment (PGART) scales are feasible and valid, and show within- and between-group discrimination. Measures of activity limitations were infrequently reported, and insufficient data were available to make definite assessments of the instruments for this domain.

Conclusion. Many different instruments have been used to assess the acute gout core domains. Pain VAS and 5-point Likert scales, 4-point Likert scales of index joint swelling and tenderness and 5-point PGART instruments meet the criteria for the OMERACT filter. (First Release Dec 15 2013; J Rheumatol 2014;41:558–68; doi:10.3899/jrheum.131244)

Key Indexing Terms:
GOUT PAIN MEASUREMENT OUTCOME

Acute gout is characterized by the sudden onset of intense pain and swelling of 1 or more joints, reaching a maximal level of severity within hours and usually resolving over 10–14 days. The aim of therapy for acute gout is rapid resolution of the attack. Typically, acute gout is treated with nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAID), corticosteroids, or colchicine. There has been renewed interest in the treatment of acute gout since the identification of the central role of the NLRP3 inflammasome and interleukin 1β (IL-1β) in initiation of the inflammatory response to monosodium urate crystals[1]. This has led to recent clinical trials of IL-1β inhibitors for management of acute gout.

Since 2002, the Outcome Measures in Rheumatology (OMERACT) Gout Special Interest Group has worked toward defining outcome measures for studies in gout[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]. Five core domains have been endorsed by OMERACT for studies of acute gout: pain, joint tenderness, joint swelling, patient global assessment, and activity limitation[5]. Although these domains have been endorsed for acute gout trials, the instruments for each of

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Supported by a University of Auckland summer studentship (CSZ). Dr. Dalbeth has received consultant fees from Ardea Biosciences, Metabolex, Novartis, and Takeda; her institution has received funding from Fonterra; and she is inventor on a patent related to milk products and gout. Dr. D. Khanna has received consultant fees from Ardea, Takeda, Novartis, and Savient, and has served on a speakers bureau for Savient. Dr. P. Khanna serves on the speakers bureau for Takeda. J.A. Singh has received research grants from Takeda and Savient and consultant fees from Savient, Takeda, Ardea, Regeneron, Allergan, URL pharmaceuticals, and Novartis. J.A. Singh is a member of the executive of OMERACT, an organization that develops outcome measures in rheumatology and receives arms-length funding from 36 companies; a member of the American College of Rheumatology's Guidelines Subcommittee of the Quality of Care Committee; and a member of the Veterans Affairs Rheumatology Field Advisory Committee.

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these domains have not been fully developed nor endorsed by the OMERACT process for this context. The aim of this systematic literature review was to evaluate instruments for the acute gout core domains according to the OMERACT filter: truth, feasibility, and discrimination[11].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A systematic search strategy was formulated to provide a written summary of the evidence for instruments in the acute gout core domains endorsed by OMERACT. The research question was which instruments assessing the core domains in acute gout met the OMERACT filter. The following search keywords were used: "acute gout," "gout flare," "gouty arthritis," "gout pain," "gout randomized control trial," "gout attack," "gout tenderness," "gout swelling," "gout patient global," "gout outcome," and "gout activity." Searches were performed in the following electronic databases: PubMed, Medline, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (The Cochrane Library), Excerpta Medica Database (EMBASE), European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) meeting abstract archive, and American College of Rheumatology (ACR) Annual Scientific Meeting abstract archive.

Bibliographical references of individual publications were also checked. Data sources were English publications from these databases, and hand searches. No date restrictions were used (earliest database search date was 1946). The search was completed in December 2011. An example of the search strategy is shown in Figure 1A. Articles and abstracts were included if the participants had acute gout, and at least 1 core domain was assessed in the study. The search results were further cross-checked with the results of an independent systemic literature review of randomized controlled trials (RCT) for treatments of acute gout to ensure that all relevant RCT studies were identified[12].

A total of 6942 articles were generated by the search, with 4680 excluded whose titles did not relate to acute gout. Case reports, prevalence studies, studies of conditions other than acute gout, or those that did not address any aspect of the OMERACT filter were further excluded based on abstract or full text review. A total of 77 abstracts and full-text articles met inclusion criteria and were included in the analysis (Figure 1).

For each outcome domain, articles were assessed by 2 independent reviewers (CZ and RG) to summarize detailed information about each instrument according to the components of the OMERACT filter: feasibility, truth, and discrimination[11]. Aspects of feasibility considered were cost, training required, equipment required, and patient acceptability. Aspects of truth considered were face validity (whether the method looks right), construct validity (whether the method relates to other methods of acute gout assessment in predicted ways, using correlation coefficients of patient level data), content validity (whether the methods cover the relative issues adequately, including any patient assessments), and internal consistency (whether Cronbach alpha was reported). Aspects of discrimination that were considered were within-group change sensitivity (in prospective studies, reported as effect size where available), and between-group sensitivity (differences documented between different allocated treatment groups in prospective studies with relevant statistics reported).

RESULTS

Summary of search results. The literature search identified 77 articles and abstracts that met the criteria for inclusion in the review. The search summary is outlined in Figure 1B. No studies explicitly addressed internal consistency using the specified definitions. Reproducibility data were not available for any instrument in the assessment of acute gout.

Pain. Pain was the most frequently reported domain (in 76 of the 77 studies assessed, Figure 1). Twenty different instruments were used in these studies to assess the pain of acute gout. The 3 most frequently used instruments are shown in Table 1. All 3 methods were considered feasible, with high face and content validity. The 100 mm (10 cm) pain visual analog scale (VAS) has been used in 16 studies of acute gout. Sensitivity to change for the pain VAS has been demonstrated with an effect size of 9.3 after 72 h following canakinumab 150 mg treatment[13]. This instrument has also documented between-group discrimination in 2 separate clinical trials[14,15].

Similarly, the 5-point Likert pain scale has been used in 16 studies of acute gout, including a study of untreated acute gout[16]. Sensitivity to change for the 5-point Likert scale has been demonstrated with effect sizes of 2.17–2.47 following 2 days of NSAID treatment[17]. Between-group discrimination has been demonstrated in 2 separate clinical trials[18,19].

The 4-point Likert pain scale has been reported in 9 studies of acute gout. Sensitivity to change over time has been reported in many studies, although data were not available to allow calculation of effect sizes. Between-group discrimination has not been demonstrated.

Joint swelling. Joint swelling has been reported in 44 studies, using 15 different instruments (Figure 1). The 3 instruments most frequently used are shown in Table 2. All 3 instruments were considered feasible, although some observer training is required. Physician assessment of joint swelling in the index joint using a 4-point Likert scale (range 0–3) has been used in 8 studies of acute gout. This method has high face validity as it captures the degree of swelling in the affected joint, which is particularly relevant to acute gout, which frequently presents as a monoarthritis[17]. Sensitivity to change over time has been reported in many studies, although data were not available to allow calculation of effect sizes. Between-group discrimination has been reported in a clinical trial of canakinumab versus triamcinolone using this instrument[18]. Several RCT comparing 2 NSAID have not shown differences in change in joint swelling using this instrument[17,20].

Physical measurement of the circumference of the affected joint using a tape measure has been reported in 7 acute gout studies. Although this method also allows assessment of the affected joint, there is a large variation in measurement depending on the size of the joint when large joints such as the knee and small joints such as those in the toes are included[21]. Sensitivity to change over time has been demonstrated with an effect size of 0.46 following 3 days of NSAID treatment[22]. Between-group discrimination has not been reported using this method.

Physician assessment of the swollen joint count (SJC) has been reported in 3 studies of acute gout. This instrument has the ability to measure the extent of disease in polyarticular gout, but does not capture the degree of swelling in an affected joint. This may reduce the sensitivity

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A.

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Search Strategy:
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1     gout/ or arthritis, gouty/ (9266)
2     exp Pain/ (288557)
3     1 and 2 (293)
4     "Severity of Illness Index"/ (153354)
5     1 and 4 (83)
6     (gout* and (swelling or pain or acute or flare or arthritis or attack* or
tenderness or patient global or outcome*or activit*)).mp. [mp=title, abstract,
original title, name of substance word, subject heading word, keyword heading
word, protocol supplementary concept, rare disease supplementary concept,
unique identifier] (5646)
7     3 or 5 or 6 (5692)
8     limit 1 to randomized controlled trial (106)
9     7 or 8 (5709)
10     limit 9 to english language (4313)
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B.

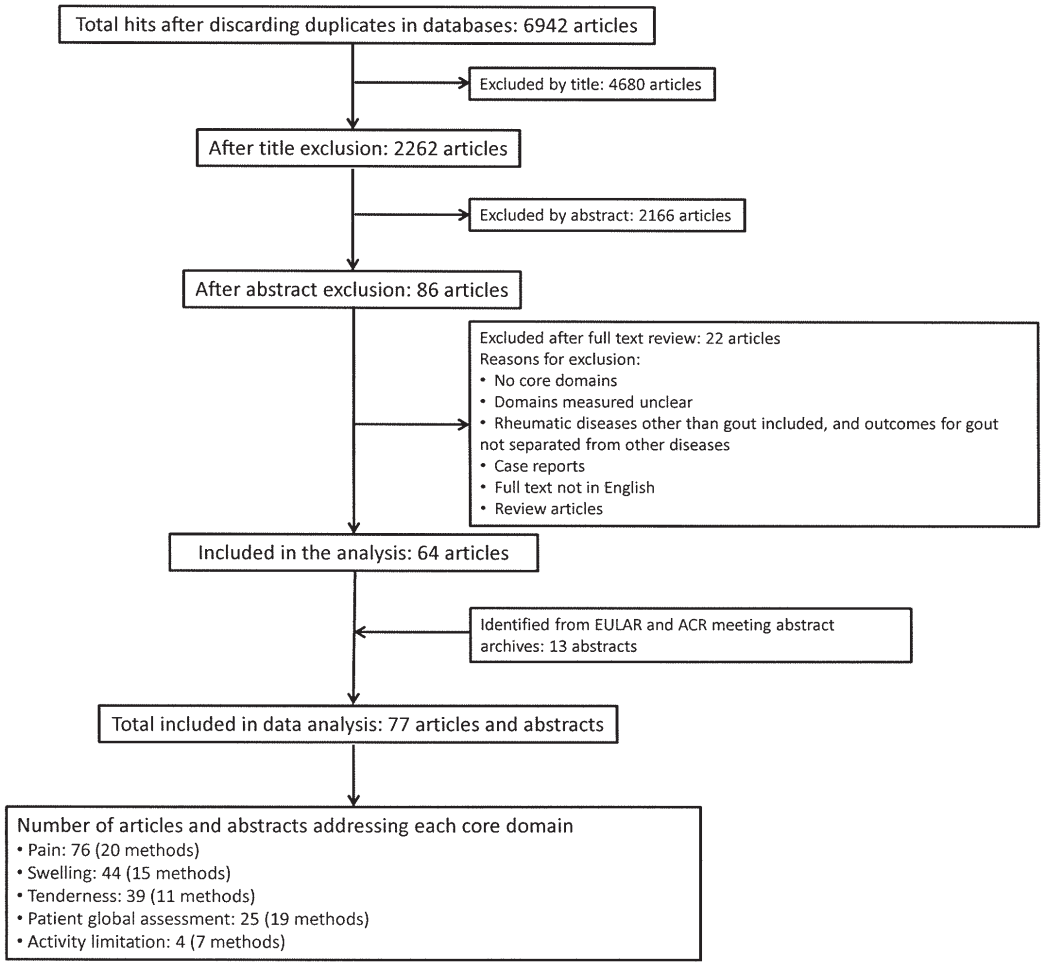

Figure 1. Search strategy and results. A. Example of the search strategy. B. Summary of literature search results. EULAR: European League Against Rheumatism; ACR: American College of Rheumatology.

of the measure in patients with monoarticular gout, and SJC is not appropriate for studies of monoarticular gout. Within-group and between-group discrimination has been reported using this instrument (Table 2).

Joint tenderness. Joint tenderness has been reported in 39 studies, using 11 different instruments (Figure 1). The 3 instruments most frequently used are shown in Table 3. All 3 instruments were considered to be feasible, although some observer training is required. All instruments assessing joint tenderness may cause some patient distress, as joints

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Table 1. Summary of pain instruments used in studies of acute gout. The properties of the 3 methods used most frequently have been shown. All pain scores were patient-reported. No articles reported internal validity, feasibility, or test-retest reproducibility. Effect size (ES) is provided wherever possible. If the ES could not be calculated, the statistic and associated p value are provided. References are represented as numerals in parentheses.

Method	Description	No. and Type of Studies with References	Feasibility	Truth	Within-group Discrimination (ES)	Between-group Discrimination (estimate or statistic with p-value)
Visual analog pain scale (VAS; 10 cm/100 mm)	10 cm/100 mm, horizontal VAS with the far left (0) = no pain and far right end (10 cm/100 mm) = most severe pain patient has ever experienced	Total: 16 controlled: 11 (13–15, 18, 30–36); observational; 5 (26, 37–40)	Inexpensive, no training required, no specialist equipment required, acceptable to patients	High face validity. Reduction of pain scores was accompanied by reduction of joint swelling and tenderness, C-reactive protein value, and patient global assessment (18, 26). Similar reductions reported in pain, tenderness, swelling, erythema (15). Unable to calculate correlation coefficients with available information. Measure endorsed by OMERACT for use in chronic gout studies (7).	All articles reported significant reduction in pain scores over time. In an RCT of prednisolone (PRED) vs naproxen (NAP), decrease of pain from baseline to Day 4 was 44.7 mm for PRED and 46.0 mm for NAP, ES on Day 4 = 2.00 for PRED, and 2.21 for NAP (32). In an RCT of canakinumab (CAN) vs triamcinolone acetonide (TA), the % change from baseline in pain score after 72 h was –84.6%, ES = 9.3 for CAN 150 mg; and –57.8%, ES = 4.5 for TA (13).	In an RCT of CAN vs TA, significantly lower pain scores were reported for CAN 150 mg vs TA 72 h post dose (least square mean difference –9.7 mm, p = 0.0005) (14). In an RCT of high-dose colchicine, 73% of patients in the colchicine group and 36% of patients in the placebo group improved pain score by 50% after 48 h (p < 0.05) (15).
5-point Likert scale (range 0–4)	0 = no pain, 1 = mild pain; 2 = moderate pain, 3 = severe/strong pain and 4 = excruciating pain/very severe/extreme/very strong	Total: 16; controlled*, 12 (17–21, 27, 34, 41–45); observational: 4 (16, 46–48)	Inexpensive, no training required, no specialist equipment required, acceptable to patients	High face validity. Reduction in pain score accompanied by reduction in other secondary endpoints (joint tenderness, joint swelling and joint erythema, and global assessments of response to treatment, C-reactive protein) (17, 18). Unable to calculate correlation coefficients with available information. Patients with both monoarticular and oligoarticular disease had a clinical response, but the response was greater in those with monoarticular disease, p < 0.001 (42). Patients with both moderate pain and severe/extreme pain at baseline had a clinical response, but response was greater in those with severe/extreme pain, p < 0.001 (42). Good construct validity: significant differences in pain scores between patients categorized into None/Fair vs Good/Excellent, based on responses to patient and investigator global assessment of response to therapy (p < 0.0001) (27).	All articles reported significant reduction in pain scores over time. In untreated acute gout, pain decreased from 3.7 at baseline (Day 1) to 2.5 on Day 7. ES Day 2 = 0.05 and Day 7 = 0.87 (16). In an RCT comparing etoricoxib (ETO) and indomethacin (IND), score decreased by nearly 1.0 point from baseline to 4 h after the first dose in both groups ES at Day 2 = 2.17 for ETO and 2.47 for IND; at Day 8, ES = 3.48 for RTO and 3.77 for IND (17).	In an RCT of CAN vs TA, 92% of patients in CAN 150 mg group and 56% in TA group had no or mild pain after 48 h (p < 0.05). The reduction in pain intensity from baseline was also significantly greater for CAN 150 mg, compared with TA from 48 h to 7 days post dose (p < 0.05) (18). High-dose celecoxib led to a greater reduction in pain intensity on Day 2 compared with low-dose celecoxib (least squares mean difference –0.46, p = 0.0014) (19).
4-point Likert scale (range 0–3)	0 = no pain, 1 = mild/slight pain, 2 = moderate pain and 3 = severe pain	Total: 9; controlled: 5 (49–53); observational: 4 (54–57)	Inexpensive, no training required, no specialist equipment required, acceptable to patients	High face validity. Scores for pain, redness, tenderness, restriction of movement and swelling showed similar reductions at timepoints tested (49, 52–55). Unable to calculate correlation coefficients with available information.	All articles reported significant reduction in pain scores over time. Following ketoprofen treatment, pain decreased from 2.7 at baseline (Day 1) to 1.08 on Day 2, to 0.52 on Day 5, and 0.37 on Day 8. Following IND, the pain score on respective days were 2.76, 0.91, 0.50, and 0.30 (p < 0.05 for each timepoint compared with baseline in both treatment groups) (49). ES could not be calculated from available data.	No significant difference in pain scores between ketoprofen and IND groups (49), in percentage improvement in pain scores between meclofenamate sodium and IND treatment groups (51), or % with no/mild pain between tiaprofenic acid and ketoprofen groups (52).

* Navarra and Schlesinger references were posthoc analysis of Rubin and Schumacher studies. RCT: randomized controlled trial.

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Table 2. Summary of joint swelling used in studies of acute gout. The properties of the 3 methods used most frequently have been shown. No articles reported internal validity, feasibility, or test-retest reproducibility. Effect size (ES) is provided wherever possible. If the ES could not be calculated, the statistic and associated p value are provided. References are represented as numerals in parentheses.

Method	Description	No. and Type of Studies with References	Feasibility	Truth	Within-group Discrimination (ES)	Between-group Discrimination (estimate or statistic with p-value)
Physician assessment of swelling in the index joint using a 4-point Likert scale (range 0–3)	0 = no swelling; 1 = mild swelling; 2 = moderate swelling; 3 = severe swelling (or bulging beyond joint margins)	Total: 8, controlled: 6 (17, 18, 20, 41, 44, 58); observational: 2 (54, 57)	Inexpensive, some training required, no specialist equipment required, acceptable to patients	High face validity. The reduction in the number of patients with severe or moderate swelling accompanied by greater proportion of patients reporting no or mild pain on the 5-point Likert scale, the increasing proportion of patients reporting normalization of C-reactive protein, and better responses from patient and investigator global assessment of response to treatment (18). The joint swelling scores showed similar reductions with those for pain and joint tenderness (17) and erythema (44). Unable to calculate correlation coefficients with available information. Measure captures degree of swelling in affected joint.	All articles reported significant reduction in joint swelling scores over time, typically by 72 h. In an RCT comparing etoricoxib (ETO) and indomethacin (IND), the least squares mean change (95% CI) from baseline to Days 2–8 was –1.45 (CI –1.61 to –1.29) for ETO and –1.45 (–1.62 to –1.28) for IND (17). In another RCT comparing ETO and IND, the least square mean change (95% CI) from baseline to the mean of Days 2–5 was –1.65 (–1.80 to –1.50) for ETO, and –1.56 (–1.72 to –1.40) for IND (20). ES could not be calculated from available data.	In an RCT of canakinumab (CAN) vs triamcinolone acetonide (TA), the CAN 150 mg group had a lower swelling score compared with the TA group from 72 h to 7 days post dose. The OR favoring CAN 150 mg was 2.7 (95% CI, 1.09–6.5) (18). In 2 RCT comparing ETO and IND, there was no difference between the least square mean difference in swelling scores between the ETO and IND groups (17, 20).
Physician measurement of index joint circumference/ perimeter	The circumference perimeter of the affected joint measured by tape measure, reported in cm.	Total: 7; controlled: 3 (21, 22, 31); observational: 4 (37, 46, 47, 59)	Inexpensive, some training required, no specialist equipment required (tape measure only), acceptable to patients	Reduction in joint circumference accompanied by reduction in pain, swelling, erythema, and joint impairment (21, 31, 46, 59). Unable to calculate correlation coefficients with available information. Large variation in circumference measured depending on affected joint, eg., 18 cm for big toe and 36.5 cm for knee (21).	All articles reported significant reduction in joint swelling scores over time, typically at 72 h. In an observational study of intravenous indoprofen, the average joint circumference of the affected joint decreased from 31.6 cm at baseline to 27.3 cm on Day 3, ES = 0.46 (46). In a clinical trial of tenoxicam (TEN) dosing, the average circumference of the affected joint decreased from 23.6 cm at baseline to 18.1 cm on Day 6 following treatment with TEN 40 mg, ES = 0.46 on Day 6 (22).	In an RCT of ice therapy, the mean (SD) reduction for the ice group was 5.90 (3.84) cm compared with 3.83 (4.19) cm for controls after 1 week ($p = 0.14$) (31). In a clinical trial of 2 dosage regimens of indoprofen, the mean (SD) reduction for the iv bolus/24 h infusion arm was 2.4 (1.0) and for high dose single iv bolus was 2.5 (0.53; $p = 0.82$) after 48 h of treatment (21). In a clinical trial of TEN dosing, there was no significant difference between 20 mg and 40 mg daily dosing in joint swelling ($p > 0.05$) (22).
Physician assessment of the number of swollen joints (swollen joint count, SJC)		Total: 3; controlled: 2 (23, 28); observational: 1 (26)	Inexpensive, some training required, no specialist equipment required, acceptable to patients	Reduction in the SJC accompanied by improvement in tender joint count, pain score, C-reactive protein value, Leeds Foot Impact Scale and score of lower Limb Task Questionnaire score (26). Unable to calculate correlation coefficients with available information. Monoarticular flares are common in patients; in an RCT comparing etoricoxib (ETO) and indomethacin (IND), 99/150 patients had a single joint affected (17). Risk of floor effect. Degree of swelling not captured within the measure.	All treatments led to significant reduction in SJC over time, with the exception of the herbal formula Danggui-Nian-Tong-Tang (DNTT) (28). Following IND treatment, mean (SD) SJC reduced from 1.3 (0.7) at baseline to 0.6 (0.5) after 72 h ES = 0.22 (28). In an observational study, mean (SD) SJC reduced from 3 (3) at baseline to 0 (1) at the followup visit (> 1 month after treatment). ES = 0.67 (26).	In an RCT comparing DNTT with IND, there was a significant difference between the groups in SJC after 72 h of treatment; mean (SD) SJC for DNTT 1.9 (1.2), and IND 0.6 (0.5), $p < 0.0001$ (28). In an RCT of 2 dosage regimens of proxicam, there was no significant difference in SJC between high-dose and low-dose proxicam (23).

RCT: randomized controlled trial.

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affected by acute gout may be extremely tender. Physician assessment of joint tenderness in the index joint using a 4-point Likert scale (range 0–3) has been used in 17 studies of acute gout. This method has high face validity because it captures the degree of tenderness in the affected joint. This is particularly relevant to acute gout, which frequently presents as a monoarthritis[17]. Sensitivity to change over time has been reported in many studies, with effect size calculated as 2.5 following 3 days of high-dose piroxicam[23]. Between-group discrimination has been reported in a clinical trial of canakinumab versus triamcinolone using this instrument[18]. Several RCT comparing 2 NSAID have not shown differences in change in joint tenderness using this instrument[17,20].

Physician assessment of joint tenderness in the index joint using a 5-point Likert scale (range 0–4) has been used in 5 studies of acute gout. As outlined above for the 4-point Likert scale, this method has high face validity because it captures the degree of tenderness in the affected joint. Sensitivity to change over time has been reported in a study of untreated acute gout, with effect size calculated as 0.9 on Day 7[16]. A clinical study of intravenous indoprofen showed effect sizes of 2.1 after 2 h of treatment and 7.2 after 48 h[21]. Between-group discrimination has not been demonstrated.

Physician assessment of the tender joint count (TJC) has been reported in 3 studies of acute gout. As with the SJC, this instrument has the ability to measure the extent of disease in polyarticular gout, but does not measure the degree of tenderness in an affected joint. This may reduce the sensitivity of the measure in patients with monoarticular gout, and TJC is not appropriate for studies of monoarticular gout. Within-group and between-group discrimination has been reported using this instrument (Table 3).

Patient global assessment. Patient global assessment has been reported in 25 studies of acute gout, using 19 different methods (Figure 1). Both patient global assessment of response to therapy (PGART) and patient global assessment of disease activity (PGA) have been reported. Of the 19 instruments, 10 were variations of the 5-point PGART instrument, using different descriptors, ranges, and methods of data collection. The 3 instruments used most frequently are shown in Table 4. All 3 methods were considered feasible, with high face and content validity. In contrast to the PGA, the PGART is a measure of change and does not allow measurement of patient assessment at baseline. A 5-point numerical PGART scale has been reported in 3 articles (see Table 4 for details of this scale). Sensitivity to change over time has been reported, although data were not available to allow calculation of effect sizes. Several RCT comparing 2 NSAID have not shown between-group differences in PGART response using this instrument[17,20].

A 5-point descriptive PGART scale has been reported in 2 clinical trials (see Table 4 for details of scale). Sensitivity to change over time has been reported, although data were not available to allow calculation of effect sizes. Two separate RCT comparing canakinumab with triamcinolone acetonide have shown between-group discrimination using this PGART instrument[13,18].

A 5-point PGA scale has been reported in 3 acute gout studies. Sensitivity to change over time has been reported in these studies, although data were not available to allow calculation of effect sizes. Two randomized controlled trials comparing 2 NSAID have not shown differences in change in PGA using this instrument[24,25].

Activity limitation. Activity limitation has been measured infrequently in studies of acute gout, with only 4 studies reporting this domain, using different instruments (Figure 1). Only 2 instruments, the Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ) and the Medical Outcome Study Short Form-36 Health Survey (SF-36) physical function (PF) domain have been reported in more than 1 study. Properties for these 2 instruments are shown in Table 5. Both instruments were considered to be feasible with high content and face validity. Both instruments have been endorsed by OMERACT for studies of chronic gout[3,7].

The HAQ has been reported in 2 acute gout studies. Sensitivity to change over time has been reported, with effect size in an observational study of acute gout calculated as 1.43 after > 1 month following treatment[26]. An RCT comparing canakinumab with triamcinolone acetonide has not shown between-group discrimination.

The SF-36 has been reported in 2 studies of acute gout. However, data specifically related to the PF score has been reported in only 1 acute gout study, a clinical trial of canakinumab versus triamcinolone[18]. Sensitivity to change over time was observed in this study, although data were not available to allow calculation of effect sizes. Differences between SF-36 PF scores were not reported between groups. However, this study did report that mean SF-36 PF scores in patients with acute gout were much lower than those for the general US population.

DISCUSSION

A key finding of this systematic literature review is that many different instruments have been used to assess the acute gout core domains. The wide variation observed in this review supports the need to standardize measurement of key domains in gout.

All the instruments identified within this review were considered feasible; these are low-cost tools that can be easily and rapidly administered without the need for specialist equipment. Any method that assesses joint tenderness may cause patient discomfort, particularly in the context of acute gout, which can cause exquisite joint tenderness. As in other articular diseases, careful training of observers is required to ensure that assessment of joint swelling and tenderness in patients with acute gout is undertaken in a manner that does not cause undue patient distress.

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Table 3. Summary of joint tenderness instruments used in studies of acute gout. The properties of the 3 methods used most frequently have been shown. No articles reported internal validity, feasibility, or test-retest reproducibility. Effect size (ES) is provided wherever possible. If the ES could not be calculated, the statistic and associated p value are provided. References are represented as numerals in parentheses.

Method	Description	No. and Type of Studies with References	Feasibility	Truth	Within-group Discrimination (ES)	Between-group Discrimination (estimate or statistic with p-value)
Physician assessment of tenderness in the index joint using a 4-point Likert scale (range 0–3)	0 = no pain; 1 = mild/ patient states there is pain when touched, 2 = moderate/ patient states there is pain and winces, 3 = severe/ patient states there is pain, winces and withdraws	Total: 17, controlled*: 12 (15, 17, 18, 20, 23, 41, 42, 44, 49–52); observational: 5 (54–57, 60)	Inexpensive, some training required, no specialist equipment required, may cause patient distress	High face validity. The reduction in the number of patients with severe or moderate tenderness was accompanied by greater proportion of patients reporting no or mild pain on the 5-point Likert scale, the increasing proportion of patients reporting normalization of C-reactive protein, and better responses from PGART and IGART (18). Unable to calculate correlation coefficients with available information. Patients with both monoarticular and oligoarticular disease had a clinical response, but the response was greater in those with monoarticular disease, $p < 0.01$ (42). Patients with both moderate and severe/extreme pain at baseline had a clinical response, but the response was greater in those with severe/extreme pain, $p < 0.05$ (42). Measure captures degree of tenderness in affected joint.	All articles reported significant reduction in joint tenderness scores over time, typically by 72 h. In a clinical trial of 2 doses of piroxicam, mean tenderness score reduced from 2.10 at baseline to 0.54 on Day 3 and 0.15 on Day 7 in the high dose piroxicam group. ES = 2.5 on Day 3 and 2.9 on Day 7 (23).	In an RCT of canakinumab (CAN) vs triamcinolone acetonide (TA), the CAN 150 mg group had a lower tenderness score compared with the TA group 7 days post dose. The odds ratio favoring CAN 150 mg was 3.2 (95% CI, 1.27–7.9) (18). In 2 RCT comparing etoricoxib (ETO) and indomethacin (IND), there is no difference between the least square mean difference in tenderness scores between the ETO and IND groups (17, 20).
Physician assessment of tenderness in the index joint using Likert 0–4 (5-point scale)	0 = no tenderness, 1 = mild tenderness, 2 = moderate tenderness, 3 = severe tenderness and 4 = very severe tenderness	Total: 5; controlled: 2 (21, 43); observational: 3 (16, 46, 47)	Inexpensive, some training required, no specialist equipment required, may cause patient distress	High face validity. Reduction in tenderness was accompanied by similar reduction in pain, swelling and restriction of joint movement (21, 46). Unable to calculate correlation coefficients with available information. Measure captures degree of tenderness in affected joint.	All articles reported significant reduction in joint tenderness scores over time, typically by 72 h following treatment. In untreated acute gout, tenderness scores were 3.9 at baseline, (Day 1), 3.9 on Day 2, and 3.1 on Day 7. ES = 0.0 on Day 2; and 0.9 on Day 7 (16). In clinical study of different dosing regimens of intravenous indoprofen, high dose bolus indoprofen lead to reduction of tenderness scores from 3.54 at baseline to 2.54 after 2 h, 1.46 after 4 h, 1.08 after 24 h, and 0.09 after 48 h. The ES from 2, 4, 24, and 48 h after the start of treatment were 2.1, 4.3, 5.1, and 7.2 respectively (21).	In a clinical trial of 2 dosage regimens of indoprofen, there was no difference in the reduction in tenderness between 2 regimens (21). In a clinical trial comparing 2 antiinflammatory agents (IND and proquazone), there was no difference in the reduction in tenderness between 2 agents (43).
Physician assessment of the number of tender joints (tender joint count, TJC)		Total: 3; controlled: 2 (23, 28); observational: 1 (26)	Inexpensive, some training required, no specialist equipment required, may cause patient distress	The reduction in the TJC was accompanied by reduction in tender joint count, pain VAS score, and C-reactive protein value, Leeds Foot Impact Scale and increase in the mean score of Lower Limb Task Questionnaire (26). Unable to calculate correlation coefficients with available information. Monoarticular flares are common in patients; in an RCT comparing etoricoxib (ETO) and indomethacin (IND), 99/150 patients had a single joint affected (17). Risk of floor effect. Degree of swelling not captured within the measure.	All treatments led to significant reduction in SJC over time, with the exception of the herbal formula Danggui-Nian-Tong-Tang (DNTT) (28). Following IND treatment, mean (SD) SJC reduced from 1.3 (0.7) at baseline to 0.6 (0.5) after 72 h ES = 0.22 (28). In an observational study, mean (SD) SJC reduced from 3 (3) at baseline to 0 (1) at the followup visit (> 1 month after treatment). ES = 0.67 (26).	In an RCT comparing DNTT with IND, there was a significant difference between the groups in TJC after 72 h of treatment; mean (SD) TJC for DNTT 2.6 (2.4), and IND 0.6 (0.7), $p = 0.001$ (28). In an RCT of 2 dosage regimens of piroxicam, there was no significant difference in TJC between high-dose and low-dose piroxicam (23).

* Navarra reference was posthoc analysis of Rubin and Schumacher studies. PGART: patient global assessment of response to treatment; IGART: investigator global assessment of response to treatment; VAS: visual analog scale; RCT: randomized controlled trial.

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Table 4. Summary of patient global assessments used in studies of acute gout. The properties of the 3 methods used most frequently have been shown. No articles reported internal validity, feasibility, or test-retest reproducibility. Effect size (ES) is provided wherever possible. If the ES could not be calculated, the statistic and associated p value are provided. References are represented as numerals in parentheses.

Method	Description	No. and Type of Studies with References	Feasibility	Truth	Within-group Discrimination (ES)	Between-group Discrimination (estimate or statistic with p-value)
Patient global assessment of response to treatment (PGART; 5–point numerical scale)	0 = excellent, 1 = very good, 2 = good, 3 = fair and 4 = poor response to treatment	Total: 4; controlled*: 4 (17, 20, 27, 42); observational: 0 *Navarra and Schlesinger references were posthoc analysis of Rubin and Schumacher studies	Inexpensive, no training required, no specialist equipment required, acceptable to patients	High face validity. Low PGART scores were associated with reductions in tenderness and pain scores over Days 2–5 (17, 20). Unable to calculate correlation coefficients with available information. Patients with both monoarticular and oligoarticular disease had a clinical response, but the response was greater in those with monoarticular disease, $p < 0.001$ (42). Good construct validity: significant differences in pain scores between patients categorized into None/fair vs Good/Excellent based on responses to PGART ($p< 0.0001$) (27). Baseline assessment of disease severity not captured using this measure.	All articles reported significant reduction in PGART scores over time. In an RCT comparing etoricoxib (ETO) and indomethacin (IND), the least squares mean change (95% CI) from baseline to Days 2–8 was 1.42 (1.20 to 1.65) for ETO and 1.33 (1.10 to 1.56) for IND (17). In another RCT comparing ETO and IND, the least square mean change (95% CI) from baseline to the mean of Days 2–5 was 1.58 (1.37–1.79) for ETO, and 1.70 (1.48–1.92) for IND (20). ES could not be calculated from available data.	In 2 RCT comparing ETO and IND, there was no difference between the least square mean difference in PGART scores between the ETO and IND groups (17, 20).
PGART 5–point descriptive scale	Excellent, good, exceptable, slight, poor response to treatment	Total: 2; controlled: 2 (13, 18); observational: 0	Inexpensive, no training required, no specialist equipment required, acceptable to patient	High face validity. Excellent and good PGART responses were accompanied by reductions in pain, tenderness, swelling and erythema (18) and C-reactive protein (13). Unable to calculate correlation coefficients with available information. Baseline assessment of disease severity not captured using this measure.	In an RCT of canakinumab (CAN) vs triamcinolone acetonide (TA), good or excellent response to treatment reported in 88.8% patients receiving CAN 150 mg after 72 h and in 92.6% after 7 days, and in 53.5% patients receiving TA after 72 h and in 55.3% after 7 days (13). ES could not be calculated from available data.	In an RCT of CAN vs TA, good or excellent response to treatment was observed more often in patients receiving any CAN dose compared with TA; at 72 h OR 2.0 ($p = 0.02$) and at 7 days OR 2.3 ($p = 0.01$) (13). In another RCT of CAN vs TA, CAN 150 mg was associated with significantly better responses compared with T, OR favoring CAN 150 mg vs TA = 4.0, $p = 0.002$ (18).
Patient global assessment (PGA) of overall condition	1 = very good; 2 = good; 3 = fair; 4 = poor and 5 = very poor	Total 3; controlled: 2 (24, 25); observational: 1 (61)	Inexpensive, no training required, no specialist equipment required, acceptable to patients	High face validity. Improvements in PGA were accompanied by similar reductions in pain, tenderness and swelling (24, 25, 61). Unable to calculate correlation coefficients with available information.	All articles reported in PGA scores over time. In a clinical trial of etodolac (ETD) and naproxen (NAP), the mean scores at baseline and on Days 2, 4, and 7 were 4.3, 3.2, 2.3, and 1.8, respectively, for ETD, and 4.0, 3.5, 2.7 and 2.1 for NAP, $p < 0.05$ for both groups at each timepoint compared with baseline (24). In another clinical trial of ETD and NAP, no patients described their condition as good or very good at baseline. At the last study visit (Days 3–7), good or very good condition was reported by 76% in the ETD group and 81% NAP group (25). p value not reported. ES could not be calculated from available data.	In the 2 RCT of ETD and NAP, there was no significant difference between the 2 treatment groups in the PGA scores over time (24, 25).

RCT: randomized controlled trial.

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Table 5. Summary of activity instruments used in studies of acute gout. The properties of the 2 methods used most frequently have been shown because no other methods have been used in > 1 study. No articles reported internal validity, feasibility, or test-retest reproducibility. Effect size (ES) is provided wherever possible. If the ES could not be calculated, the statistic and associated p value are provided. References are represented as numerals in parentheses.

Method	Description	No. and Type of Studies with References	Feasibility	Truth	Within-group Discrimination (ES)	Between-group Discrimination (estimate or statistic with p-value)
Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ)	0–3 composite scale (0 = no disability, 3 = complete disability)	Total: 2; controlled: 1 (18) using 20 item HAQ-DI; observational: 1 (26) using 10 item HAQ-II	Inexpensive, no training required, no specialist equipment required, acceptable to patients	High face validity. Improvement in the HAQ-DI score was accompanied by similar reductions in joint tenderness and swelling, pain score, C-reactive protein, and PGART (18). Improvement in HAQ csores was accompanied by similar improvements in other mesures of disability including the SF-36 PF score (18), Leeds Foot Impact Scale, and the Lower Limb Task Questionnaire (26). Unable to calculate correlation coefficients with available information. Measure has been endorsed by OMERACT for use in chronic gout studies (7).	Both articles reported significant reduction in HAQ scores over time. In an observational study, mean (SD) HAQ-II score reduced from 1.9 (0.6) at baseline to 0.9 (0.6) at the followup visit (> 1 mo after treatment). ES = 1.43 (26). In an RCT of canakinumab (CAN) vs triamcinolone acetonide (TA), reductions in HAQ-DI scores ranged from 0.46–0.67 at Day 7, and 0.52–0.85 at Week 8 across the groups (18).	In an RCT of CAN vs TA, there was no significant difference between the treatment groups in HAQ-DI scores over time (18).
Medical Outcomes Study Short Form-36 (SF-36) physical function (PF) domain	Scores range from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the worst possible physical function and 100 is perfect physical function	Total: 2; controlled: 2 (18): SF-36 PF reported, (44) SF-36 PF not reported separately observational: 0	Licensed, no training required, no specialist equipment required, acceptable to patients	High face validity. Improvement in SF-36 PF score (compared to baseline) was accompanied by reductions in pain, PGART, joint tenderness, swelling, and erythema (18). Unable to calculate correlation coefficients with available information. SF-36 questionnaire has been endorsed by OMERACT for measurement of health-related quality of life in chronic gout studies (3).	In an RCT of CAN vs TA, improvements in SF-36 PF scores were observed in both groups. Mean SF-36 PF scores rapidly improved in the CAN 150 mg group from 41.5 at baseline to 80.0 at 7 days post-dose (a mean increase of 39.0 points), and exceeded the value for the US general population by 8 weeks post-dose (86.1 vs 84.2 for the US general population) (18). ES could not be calculated from available data.	In patients with acute gout, mean SF-36 PF scores were much lower than those for the general US population: 31.1 to 41.5 (US general population, 84.2) (18). In an RCT of CAN vs TA, differences between SF-36 PF scores were not reported between groups over time (18)

DI: Disability Index; PGART: patient global assessment of response to treatment; OMERACT: Outcome Measures in Rheumatology Clinical Trials; RCT: randomized controlled trials.

Most of the instruments commonly used to measure acute gout core domains have high face validity. Gout frequently presents as a monoarthritis[17]. Thus, assessment of swelling and tenderness in an index joint may have higher face validity than enumeration of the number of affected joints. In particular, TJC and SJC are not appropriate instruments for studies of monoarticular gout. Calculation of correlation coefficients to analyze the relationships between various aspects of acute gout was not possible using published data, although 1 study has reported a highly significant relationship between changes in the 5-point Likert pain score and the 5-point descriptive PGART[27]. Ideally, the relationship between a patient global assessment and all other instruments should be reported. Based on previous qualitative work[5], we would expect patient global assessment to correlate highly with pain and activity limitation, moderately with tender joint assessment, and less with swollen joint assessment. A further validity issue was raised when considering assessment of joint swelling by tape measurement of the index joint, noting the wide variation in sizes of joints frequently affected by gout.

Aspects of discrimination within the OMERACT filter include reproducibility and change sensitivity. No published data were available for reproducibility for any of the acute gout instruments assessed in this review. Although test-retest reproducibility may be difficult to measure and unreliable in the context of acute gout where treatment leads to rapid improvement in the clinical features of inflammation, interobserver reproducibility could be assessed for investigator assessment of swollen and tender joints.

With respect to change sensitivity, acute gout is typically self-limiting over 10–14 days. Thus, even in the absence of treatment, measures of acute gout severity improve over time. This was clearly demonstrated in a study of untreated acute gout, which showed significant reduction in measures of pain, tenderness, and swelling over 7 days[16].

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Further, because of the severe nature of pain caused by acute gout, it is now considered unethical to undertake placebo-controlled trials of acute gout. The majority of clinical trials identified in the literature search were equivalence and safety NSAID studies, typically with indomethacin as the active comparator. Thus, assessment of between-group discrimination for the purposes of the OMERACT filter is somewhat limited. However, several studies did allow analysis of between-group discrimination, particularly a placebo-controlled study of colchicine published in 1987[15], an RCT comparing high-dose and low-dose celecoxib[19], several RCT comparing canakinumab with triamcinolone[13,18], and a study comparing a Chinese herbal medication with indomethacin[28]. Although the minimal important difference has not been reported for instruments assessing acute gout, statistical differences could be detected both within and between groups for the following measures: pain VAS, 5-point pain Likert score, 4-point physician assessments of index joint swelling and tenderness, TJC, SJC, and PGART.

With regards to the OMERACT filter cube taxonomy of discrimination[29], all studies report statistical differences because the minimal relevant difference or important differences have not been determined for acute gout, so all change indices are located in the first column of the cube. All studies look at group settings so all change indices are located in the front face of the cube. For the studies that report a within-group change, those data are clearly in the second floor of the cube but for between-group differences, some comparisons concerned change scores (top floor of the cube) and others concerned final scores (bottom floor of the cube).

Many different instruments have been used to assess the acute gout core domains. Pain VAS and 5-point Likert scales, 4-point Likert scales of index joint swelling and tenderness, and 5-point PGART instruments meet the criteria for the OMERACT filter. Further research is required to validate measures of activity limitation for studies of acute gout.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors thank Susan Foggin, Medical and Health Information Services Manager, University of Auckland, for assistance with literature searches.

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