Backed by Science: Complementary Therapies for Arthritis

April 26, 2017

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UPCOMING EVENTS



How to show you are #STRONGERthanarthritis

- Get involved in your local market
- Walk to Cure Arthritis & Jingle Bell Run
 - Join the planning committee
 - Form a team & recruit others
 - Share your story & fundraise



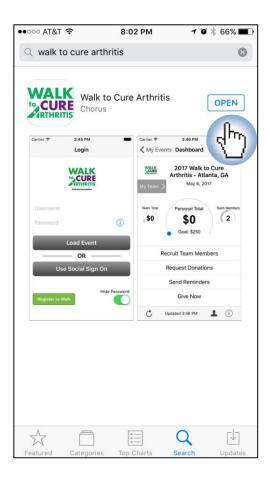
Register for Walk to Cure Arthritis!

WalkToCureArthritis.org





NEW Mobile App!



Available in the AppStore and Google Play





4 Easy Steps to get people involved

- Share the need
- Explain why it's important to you
- Show what you're doing about it
- Ask your donor to take a specific action







Join us for Jingle Bell Run this holiday season!
Get in the spirit on race day by wearing holiday themed costumes and tying jingle bells to your shoes.

Registration opens in May!



JA Family Events





- Events provide
 encouragement and
 support to families of
 children with JA and other
 childhood rheumatic
 diseases
- Opportunities to connect with others
- Educational opportunities



JA Camps



- Nearly 50 resident camps and family camping experiences
- Resident camps provide a safe and secure camping experience for children and teens

arthritis.org/JACamps



2017 JA Conferences

July 13 – 16 Houston, TX

August 10-13 Indianapolis, IN









Registration is still open – visit

arthritis.org/JAConference

to learn more!



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- Principal Investigator; National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health
- Education:
 - Biomedical engineering, B.S. Columbia University
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- Education:
 - Medical school: Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences College of Osteopathic Medicine.
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- Research Interests
 - Evaluation of new biomarkers in Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis

Commonly Used CAM Therapies for JIA



Conventional Treatment for Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA)

- Multidisciplinary care combining pharmacology, physical and psychosocial approaches
- Disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs and biologic therapy
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and intra-articular corticosteroid injections



Questions

 Are there nondrug ways to manage symptoms such as painful and tender joints, morning stiffness, fatigue, stress or anxiety?

 Can some therapies possibly lead to reduced need for over-thecounter pain medications?



Presentation Outline

- Overview of studies of common complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) therapies – exercise, massage, yoga, cognitive behavior therapy, acupuncture, supplements
- Discover which ones have the strongest backing by science and how the research is done
- Learn how to search the scientific literature for more information
- Get tips from Dr. Austin Dalrymple, pediatric rheumatologist, on talking about CAM therapies with your child's doctor



Disclaimers

- Before trying any of these CAM therapies, discuss with your child's doctor first.
- CAM are not clinically proven to alter course of rheumatic disease.
 Should be used only as a complement to comprehensive treatment program.
- Clinical studies of efficacy of CAM in JIA are limited. Most studies have evaluated CAM in adult osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis patients.



Commonly Used CAM Related to Joint Function

Body/mind manipulation

- Exercise
- Massage
- Yoga
- Acupuncture
- Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)

Oral supplements

- Blueberries
- Fish oil/omega 3
- Turmeric/Curcumin
- Glucosamine/Chondroitin sulfate



Body/Mind Manipulation Therapies for JIA



Effects of Exercise in JIA

Sandstedt et al. Pediatric Rheumatology 2013, 11:7 http://www.ped-rheum.com/content/11/1/7



RESEARCH

Open Access

Muscle strength, physical fitness and well-being in children and adolescents with juvenile idiopathic arthritis and the effect of an exercise programme: a randomized controlled trial

Eva Sandstedt^{1*†}, Anders Fasth^{1†}, Meta Nyström Eek^{1†} and Eva Beckung^{2†}

Aim of the study

Evaluate muscle strength, grip strength, physical fitness and well-being in children and adolescents with JIA participating in a home-based exercise program



Results of Exercise Program

Study findings:

- Muscle strength in lower limbs increased after the 12-week exercise program
- The exercise program was well tolerated, there was a compliance of 70% to the program and pain did not increase during the study

Key takeaways

- Increase in muscle strength can improve joint function
- Talk to your child's doctor before beginning an exercise program
- Standardized exercise programs should be designed by pediatric rheumatology specialists (physiotherapist, kinesiologist, and pediatric rheumatologist) in collaboration with fitness instructors

Hutzal et al. Physical & Occupational Therapy in Pediatrics, 2009



Effects of Massage in JIA

Journal of Pediatric Psychology, Vol. 22, No. 5, 1997, pp. 607-617

Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis: Benefits from Massage Therapy¹

Tiffany Field,² Maria Hernandez-Reif, Susan Seligman, Josh Krasnegor, and William Sunshine University of Miami School of Medicine

Rafael Rivas-Chacon Miami Children's Hospital

Saul Schanberg and Cynthia Kuhn
Duke University Medical School

Received October 2, 1996; accepted February 25, 1997

Aim of the study

Determine the efficacy of massage therapy in children with mild to moderate JIA

Massage therapy

- Daily 15-minute massage by one of their parents for 30 days before bedtime (smooth continuous movements applied to face, stomach, legs, arms, and back)
- Parent was trained by massage therapist



Results of Massage Therapy

Table IV. First Day/Last Day Massage and Relaxation Groups
Physician Assessment

	First day		Last day	
	M	SD	М	SD
Degree of pain				
Massage	30.0	19.2	14.14	10.8
Relaxation	29.2	16.4	20.8	12.3
Morning stiffness (min)				
Massage	5.7	2.7	1.24	0.8
Relaxation	1.7	0.9	4.2	2.1
No. of joints				
Massage	2.2	1.6	1.7	0.9
Relaxation	2.6	1.2	2.5	1.3

 $^{^{}o}p < .05.$

Field et al. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 1997

- \$\square\$ Anxiety and stress hormone (cortisol)
- Pain based on patient and parent reports, and physician's assessment of pain

Effects of Yoga in Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Impact of Iyengar Yoga on Quality of Life in Young Women With Rheumatoid Arthritis

Subhadra Evans, PhD,* Mona Moieni, BA,* Kirsten Lung, BS,* Jennie Tsao, PhD,* Beth Sternlieb, BFa,* Mihaela Taylor, MD,† and Lonnie Zeltzer, MD*

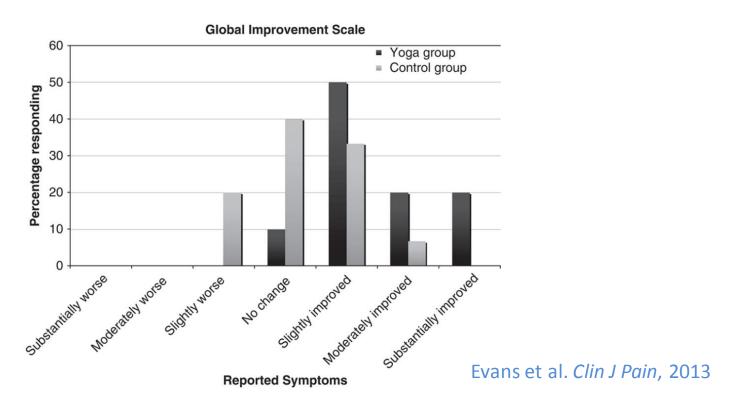
988 | www.clinicalpain.com

Clin J Pain • Volume 29, Number 11, November 2013

- Yoga consists of several components such as stretching, strengthening, deep breathing and meditation, and has been shown to improve physical and psychosocial symptoms
- Greysen et al. J Altern Complement Med, 2017



Results of Yoga Program in RA



 Yoga did not reduce measures of disease activity or pain, but participants receiving yoga did report feeling better (e.g. psychological outcomes including mood and fatigue)



Acupuncture and Osteoarthritis (OA)

Comparing the Effectiveness of Electroacupuncture with Different Grades of Knee Osteoarthritis: A Prospective Study

Li Qi Yonggang Tang Yong You Fengling Qin Lijuan Zhai Hongxia Peng Rongrong Nie

Department of Neurological Rehabilitation, 181st Central Hospital of The Chinese People's Liberation Army, Guilin, Guangxi, China

http://www.dula.edu/

Electroacupuncture (EA) for 30min/day, 2days/week, 5 weeks at 6, 4, or 2 points

Six points	Four points	Two points	
ST34, SP10, SP9, ST36, ST35, EX-LE4	ST34, SP10, ST35, EX-LE5	ST35, EX-LE4	



Efficacy of Acupuncture in OA

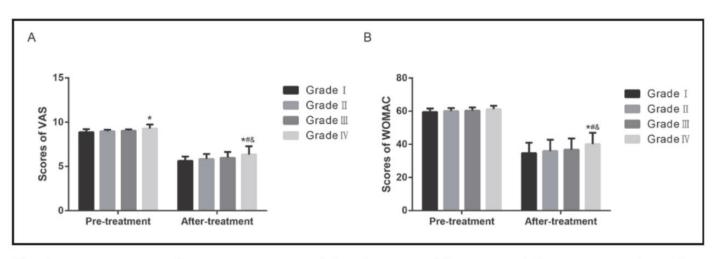


Fig. 4. Pre-treatment and post-treatment VAS (A) and WOMAC (B) scores in different KOA grades. Values were shown as mean ± SD. * denotes significant differences.

- All EA treatments all had significant clinical effects on reducing pain-related scores.
- Treatment was less effective for patients with severe OA.



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Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) and JIA

Lomholt et al. Pediatric Rheumatology (2015) 13:35 DOI 10.1186/s12969-015-0032-x



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Cognitive behavioral group intervention for pain and well-being in children with juvenile idiopathic arthritis: a study of feasibility and preliminary efficacy

Johanne Jeppesen Lomholt^{1*}, Mikael Thastum¹, Anne Estmann Christensen², Anne Leegaard³ and Troels Herlin³

Aim of study

CBT program focusing on psychoeducating children and parents on pain mechanisms, teaching children to restructure pain related negative automatic thinking and gradually confront pain related avoided situations.

Results of CBT on JIA

- A reduction in pain after the intervention was not found.
- Increase in quality of life and improvements in adaptive pain cognitions (the beliefs in controlling pain and selfefficacy) were reported after treatment.



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Oral Supplements for JIA



Blueberries and JIA

Tohoku J. Exp. Med., 2015, 237, 183-191

Blueberry Improves the Therapeutic Effect of Etanercept on Patients with Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: Phase III Study

Yingjie Zhong, Ye Wang, Jun Guo, Haifeng Chu, Yong Gao² and Limin Pang¹

Aim of the study:

Determine the efficacy of combination therapy of blueberries and Etanercept.

Effects of blueberry and ETA treatment

- Improved joint-related symptoms
- Reduced side effects of ETA treatment
- Decreased levels of inflammatory factors in the serum, and increased level of an antiinflammatory molecule

*Blueberries have anti-inflammatory effects

SM

¹Department of Pediatrics, China-Japan Union Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun, China

²Department of Emergency Internal, China-Japan Union Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun, China

Fish Oil and OA

Clinical and epidemiological research

EXTENDED REPORT

Fish oil in knee osteoarthritis: a randomised clinical trial of low dose versus high dose

Catherine L Hill, ^{1,2} Lynette M March, ³ Dawn Aitken, ⁴ Susan E Lester, ¹ Ruth Battersby, ¹ Kristen Hynes, ⁴ Tanya Fedorova, ³ Susanna M Proudman, ⁵ Michael James, ⁵ Leslie G Cleland, ⁵ Graeme Jones ⁴

Study design

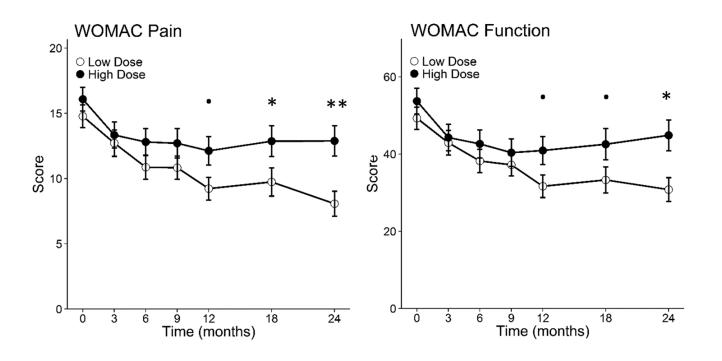
202 patients randomized into two groups:

- Low-dose fish oil (0.45g EPA+DHA/day)
- 2. High-dose fish oil (4.5g EPA+DHA/day)

Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), the main omega-3 fatty acids in fish oil



Effects of Fish Oil in OA



 There was improvement in both groups - the low-dose fish oil group had greater improvement in pain and function scores at 2 years compared with the high-dose group.

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Turmeric and Curcumin in Arthritis

JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL FOOD J Med Food 19 (8) 2016, 717–729 Mary Ann Liebert, Inc., and Korean Society of Food Science and Nutrition DOI: 10.1089/imf.2016.3705 **REVIEW**

Efficacy of Turmeric Extracts and Curcumin for Alleviating the Symptoms of Joint Arthritis: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Clinical Trials

James W. Daily, Mini Yang, and Sunmin Park²

¹Department of R&D Daily Manufacturing, Inc., Rockwell, North Carolina, USA. ²Department of Food and Nutrition, Obesity/Diabetes Research Center, Hoseo University, Asan, South Korea.

What is Turmeric?

Turmeric is the main spice in curry and belongs to the ginger family. Curcumin, which has powerful antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties, is the most active constituent of turmeric, making up between two to six percent of this spice.



Effects of Turmeric/Curcumin in Arthritis

 Results suggest that curcumin supplements improved joint function measured by morning stiffness, movements, and other clinical assessments in comparison with the placebo group.



Chondroitin Sulfate and Glucosamine Sulfate in OA

ARTHRITIS & RHEUMATOLOGY Vol. 69, No. 1, January 2017, pp 77–85 DOI 10.1002/art.39819 © 2016, American College of Rheumatology

Combined Treatment With Chondroitin Sulfate and Glucosamine Sulfate Shows No Superiority Over Placebo for Reduction of Joint Pain and Functional Impairment in Patients With Knee Osteoarthritis

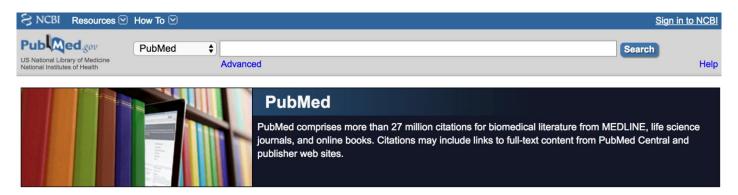
A Six-Month Multicenter, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial

Jorge A. Roman-Blas, Santos Castañeda, Olga Sánchez-Pernaute, Raquel Largo, Gabriel Herrero-Beaumont, and the CS/GS Combined Therapy Study Group

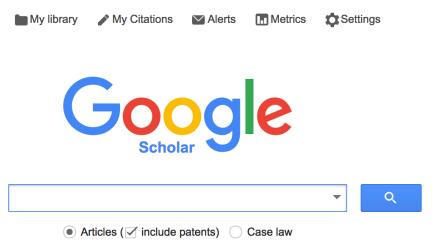


How to Search the Scientific Literature

www.pubmed.com



https://scholar.google.com





How to Search the Scientific Literature



Regular aerobic training combined with range of motion exercises in **juvenile idiopathic arthritis**.

Doğru Apti M, Kasapçopur Ö, Mengi M, Öztürk G, Metin G.

Biomed Res Int. 2014:2014:748972 doi: 10.1155/2014/748972.

PMID: 24579086

Free PMC Article

Similar articles

Safety and feasibility of a home-based six week resistance training program in juvenile idiopathic arthritis.

Van Oort C, Tupper SM, Rosenberg AM, Farthing JP, Baxter-Jones AD. Pediatr Rheumatol Online J. 2013 Dec 20;11(1):46. doi: 10.1186/1546-0096-11-46.

PMID: 24359015 Free PMC Article

Similar articles

Physical activity, physical fitness, and **exercise** therapy in children with **juvenile idiopathic** arthritis.

Houghton K.

Phys Sportsmed. 2012 Sep;40(3):77-82. doi: 10.3810/psm.2012.09.1979. Review.

PMID: 23528624 Similar articles



How to Understand a Scientific Research Article

Abstract

Background: Decreased muscle strength, fitness and well-being are common in children and adolescents with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) compared to healthy peers. Biological drugs have improved health in children with JIA, but despite this pain is still a major symptom and bone health is reported as decreased in the group. The improvement made by the biological drugs makes it possible to more demanding exercises. To jump is an exercise that can improve bone heath, fitness and muscle strength. The aim of the study was to see if an exercise programme with jumps had an effect on muscle strength, physical fitness and well-being and how it was tolerated.

Methods: Muscle strength and well-being were studied before and after a 12-week exercise programme in 54 children and adolescents with JIA, 9–21 years old. The participants were randomized into an exercise and a control group. Muscle strength, fitness and well-being were documented before and after the training period and at follow-up after 6 months. Physical activity in leisure time was documented in diaries. The fitness/exercise programme was performed at home three times a week and included rope skipping and muscle strength training exercises.

Assessment included measurement of muscle strength with a handheld device, and with Grip-it, step-test for fitness with documentation of heart rate and pain perception and two questionnaires (CHAQ, CHQ) on well-being.

Results: There were no differences between exercise and control group regarding muscle strength, grip strength, fitness or well-being at base line. Muscle weakness was present in hip extensors, hip abductors and handgrip. For the exercise group muscle strength in hip and knee extensors increased after the 12-week exercise programme and was maintained in knee extensors at follow-up. There was no change in fitness tested with the individually adapted step-test. The CHQ questionnaire showed that pain was common in the exercise group and in the control group. There were only small changes in the CHAQ and CHQ after the training period. The fitness/exercise programme was well tolerated and pain did not increase during the study.

Conclusions: A weight bearing exercise programme, with muscle strength training with free weights and rope skipping was well tolerated without negative consequences on pain. It also improved muscle strength in the legs and can be recommended for children and adolescents with JIA.

Keywords: Muscle strength, Grip strength, Physical fitness, Well-being, JIA, Exercise programme

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Markers of a Strong Clinical Study

- Sample size (n) the greater the number of patients, the more reliable the data may be
- *Multicenter research trial* Clinical trial that is conducted at more than one research center; may possibly increase range of population groups
- **Double blind** reduces risk of bias. The tester and subject are both blinded (aren't made aware) of the treatment they are receiving
- Randomization Treatments were assigned by chance rather than choice
- **Control group** characteristics of the control group should be similar to the treated group, but without treatment
- *Placebo* "Fake" treatment which does not contain active ingredients



Champion of Yes

Summary

- Before trying any of these CAM therapies, discuss with your child's doctor on how to best implement them for your child's special needs
- CAM are not clinically proven to alter course of rheumatic disease.
 Should be used as a complement to comprehensive treatment program.
- Exercise, massage, and blueberries demonstrated efficacy in reducing symptoms of JIA.
- Cognitive behavior therapy did not reduce pain but improved wellbeing.
- Acupuncture, fish oil, turmeric and curcumin mitigated pain in OA/RA effects not yet reported in JIA.



Champion of Yes 41

Additional Resources

Arthritis Foundation

http://www.arthritis.org/living-with-arthritis/treatments/natural/

National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health

https://nccih.nih.gov/

Resources for Yoga and Arthritis

- "Yoga Intervention for Adolescent Females With Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis" by Amanda Feinstein, PhD http://scholarworks.gsu.edu/psych_diss/131/
- Yoga benefits for patients with arthritis: http://www.arthritis.org/living-with-arthritis/exercise/workouts/yoga/yoga-benefits.php
- Yoga demonstration videos:
 http://www.arthritis.org/living-with-arthritis/exercise/workouts/yoga/videos/

Champion of Yes 42

Talking to Your Doctor About CAM Therapies



Background

- Pediatric rheumatology
- Patient care > teaching > research
- Most parents ask about adjuncts to standard therapy at some point
- CAM should not be used in place of proven therapies



Points for Discussion

- Current medical therapies for JA are backed by well-designed studies & strong data
- Many complimentary approaches lack such strong data and support (especially in JA)
- Rheumatologists may not be well-versed in CAM or its effectiveness or safety



Common Questions

"Is there something more natural?"

"Is there a diet that can help?"

"Is there anything else I can be doing?"

"Should he/she continue sports?"



Cautions for the Newly Diagnosed

Beware of "miracles" and "cures"

- If it sounds too good to be true...
- Other practitioners may discredit conventional medicine and therapies
- Sites offering views opposing the medical community are often trying to sell something

Additional Cautions

- Commercial testimonials are not evidence
- The FDA does not regulate any over-thecounter supplements, vitamins, herbals, etc
- 0.3% of 54,000 products on the market have documented safety tests*
- "Serious diseases require serious medications"*

*Do You Believe in Magic? by Paul Offit



When CAM Becomes Quackery

- (1) recommending against conventional therapies that are helpful
- (2) promoting potentially harmful therapies without adequate warning
- (3) draining patients' bank accounts
- (4) promoting magical thinking



CAM in Moderation

- Exercise
- Yoga
- Massage
- Acupuncture
- Supplements



My "Rules"

- Does it help?
 - Is it effective?
- Does it harm?
 - Is it safe?
 - Does it interact with prescribed medications?
- How much does it cost?



So, How Do You Bring It Up?

- Bring the information/resources with you to the visit
- Share resources with your doctor ahead of time so he/she has time to review
- Ask how familiar your physician is with the therapy you wish to discuss



Talking to Your Doctor: What NOT to Do

- DO NOT assume hours of internet searches will get you up to speed
- DO NOT assume that everything you read online is true
- DO NOT assume that your doctor is aware of all websites and materials
- DO NOT say "Well, I've done my research..."



Take Home Points

- Parents want the best for their children
- Physicians want the best for their patients
- Even without strong data, common ground can often be found
- Moderation & balance are key



Questions?



Thank you!



Further questions?

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Arthritis Foundation 5M

