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Brief Report

Radioisotope synoviorthesis in the control of refractory synovitis in Castilla-La Mancha. A 10-year experience[☆]

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ABSTRACT

Our hospital is the nuclear medicine referral hospital for radioisotopic synoviorthesis for all of Castilla-La Mancha.

Objective: To describe the experience in the performance of radioisotopic synoviorthesis for arthritis refractory to other treatments in our hospital.

Methodology: Observational, descriptive and cross-sectional study protocolised through the review of the database of radioisotopic synoviorthesis performed between 2007 and 2017. Previous clinical data were collected (age, sex, pathology, previous treatments, previous infiltration and affected joint), and progress at 6 months after administering the isotope. An Excel database was created for a frequency analysis with SPSS 21.

Results: 30 radiosynovitis interventions were performed. The most frequent pathologies in this order were: pigmented villonodular synovitis (40%), rheumatoid arthritis (23.3%), spondyloarthritis (13.3%), osteoarthritis (10%) and nonspecific arthritis (6.7%), followed by systemic lupus erythematosus and gout. After 6 months, 56.7% of the patients improved compared to 36.7% who remained the same. Likewise, none of them presented complications related to the procedure. Six point six percent of the patients were lost to follow-up.

Discussion and conclusions: In patients with episodes of recurrent arthritis with associated joint effusion in one or two joints, refractory to systemic treatments, to local infiltrations with corticosteroids and for patients for whom other treatments may be contraindicated, we must consider the possibility of performing an isotope radiosynoviorthesis, as it is a simple, safe technique with a success rate of more than 50%.

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La sinoviortesis radioisotópica en el control de la sinovitis refractaria en Castilla La-Mancha. Una experiencia de 10 años

RESUMEN

Nuestro hospital es el hospital de referencia en medicina nuclear para la realización de la sinoviortesis radioisotópica para toda Castilla La-Mancha.

Objetivo: Describir la experiencia en la realización de la sinoviortesis radioisotópica en las artritis refractarias a otros tratamientos en nuestro hospital.

Palabras clave:

Sinoviortesis radioisotópica

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Técnica segura

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Metodología: Estudio observacional, descriptivo y transversal protocolizado a través de la revisión de la base de datos de las sinoviortesis radioisotópicas realizadas entre 2007 y 2017. Se recopilieron datos clínicos previos (edad, sexo, proceso patológico, tratamientos previos, infiltración previa y articulación afectada) y evolutivos a los 6 meses tras administrar el isótopo. Se creó una base de datos Excel para un análisis de frecuencias con SPSS 21.

Resultados: Se realizaron 30 radiosinoviortesis, siendo las enfermedades más frecuentes, por este orden: sinovitis villonodular pigmentada (40%), artritis reumatoide (23,3%), espondiloartritis (13,3%), osteoartritis (10%) y artritis inespecíficas (6,7%), seguido de lupus eritematoso sistémico y gota. Tras 6 meses un 56,7% de los pacientes mejoraron frente a un 36,7% que seguían igual. Así mismo, ninguno de ellos presentó complicaciones relacionadas con el procedimiento. A un 6,6% de los pacientes se les perdió el seguimiento.

Discusión y conclusiones: En los pacientes con episodios de artritis de repetición con derrame articular asociado en una o 2 articulaciones, refractarias a tratamientos sistémicos, a las infiltraciones locales con corticoides y en aquellos pacientes en los que otros tratamientos puedan estar contraindicados, debemos considerar la posibilidad de realizar una radiosinoviortesis isotópica, pues es una técnica sencilla, segura y con una tasa de éxito superior al 50%.

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Introduction

Radioisotopic synoviorthesis (SR), or radiosynoviorthesis, is a non-encapsulated radionuclide therapy consisting of intra-articular injection of particles from a colloidal radioisotopic suspension (citrate, chromate or sulphate). The therapeutic objective is to achieve selective destruction of the synovial membrane, using short-range beta emitting radiotopes that allow the synovial membrane to be irradiated, respecting cartilage and bone. This technique is very useful for the local treatment of chronic joint diseases when they do not respond to conventional systemic or local therapy.¹

SR was first described in 1952 by Fellingner and Schmid as a treatment technique for chronic synovitis. In 1968 Delbarre introduced the term radiosynoviorthesis.² With regard to the choice of isotopes, it is recommended that high energy isotopes are used for large joints, while low energy isotopes should be used for small joints. Thus, Yttrium-90 is used to treat the knee due to its penetration depth (mean of 3.6 mm), while Rhenium-186 is used in intermediate joints (mean penetration of 1.2 mm) and Erbium-169 for small joints (mean penetration of 0.3 mm).^{3,4}

The main indications for this technique are arthritides with few radiographic alterations, which have not improved with conservative therapy and with a bone scan negative for synovitis in the late stage (relative indication). These arthritides are: pigmented villonodular synovitis, rheumatoid arthritis, spondyloarthritis, osteoarthritis with persistent synovial inflammation, microcrystalline arthritis and synovitis over a prosthetic joint.

There are 2 types of contraindication to this technique: absolute (unstable joint, intra-articular fracture and sepsis) and relative (pregnancy, moderately positive bone scintigraphy in late stage and Steinbrocker radiographic stages III and IV).⁵

In addition, two types of complications may occur: short-term complications such as septic arthritis, radiodermatitis, Baker's cyst rupture, lymphoedema, acute synovitis or flu-like syndrome, and long term complications such as chromosomal alterations due to the migration of radioactive particles through the lymphatic system.⁶

The referral department for all SR in Castilla La-Mancha is the Nuclear Medicine Department of the General University Hospital of Ciudad Real. Therefore the aim of our study is to describe the experience in the performance of SR in arthritis refractory to other treatments in our hospital.

Material and methods

We included 30 patients from the Castilla La-Mancha health area, with arthritis refractory to the usual treatments. The usual treatments are corticoids, disease-modifying anti-rheumatic and biological drugs in cases of rheumatoid arthritis, spondyloarthritis and microcrystal diseases, and non-steroidal analgesics and anti-inflammatory drugs in cases of pigmented villonodular synovitis, osteoarthritis and non-specific arthritis. All the patients underwent SR from January 2007 to October 2017.

A review of the SR database of the Nuclear Medicine Department of the General University Hospital of Ciudad Real was conducted during the period 2007–2017. A database was created in Excel where the following information on the cases gathered was recorded:

- Age and sex.
- Disease suffered by the patient.
- Type of treatment prescribed.
- Previous injection with an intra-articular corticoid.
- Affected joint on which the SR is performed.
- Immediate complication after isotope administration.
- Progress 6 months following isotope administration.

Or the clinical history was reviewed and clinical improvement was defined if there were any of the following changes:

1. Decrease greater than 25% on the visual analogue scale.
2. No further episode of swelling in the affected joint.
3. Greater than 25% improved mobility.
4. Subjective manifestation of global improvement on the part of each patient.

The SR procedure was performed in nuclear medicine settings, where the radioisotopes were prepared and conditioned for intra-articular administration. The joint punctures were undertaken under local asepsis conditions and according to routine techniques. Intra-articular puncture was ensured by obtaining synovial fluid when possible and then the radiopharmaceutical was injected followed by 1 ml of triamcinolone acetonide (40 mg).

The information obtained was entered into a database and a description of frequencies was made.

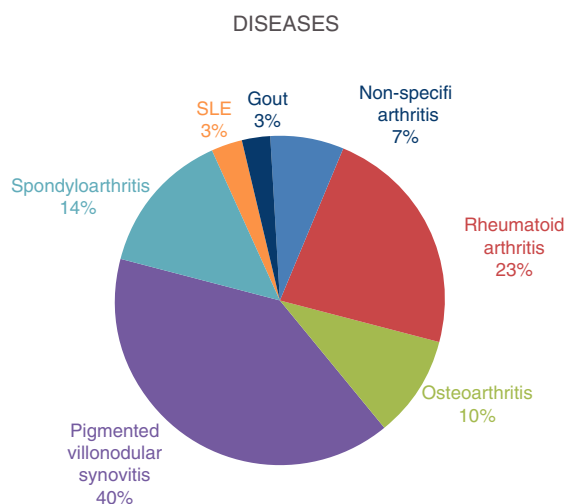


Fig. 1. Diseases treated with radioisotope synoviorthesis.

Results

Thirty radiosynoviorthesis were performed in the past 10 years in patients with refractory arthritis, all on an outpatient basis and with no onset of immediate complications. Of the 30 patients, 20 were female and ten male, aged between 24 and 84 (mean of 46.37).

All of the patients were cases of recurrent arthritis, refractory to conventional treatments with analgesics and/or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, corticoids, disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs and/or biological drugs, intra-articular corticoid injections and arthroscopic “clean-up” surgery, according to each case.

The diseases for which SR was performed in the study period were, in this order: pigmented villonodular synovitis (40%), rheumatoid arthritis (23.3%), spondyloarthritis (13.3%), osteoarthritis (10%), non-specific arthritides (6.7%), followed by systemic lupus erythematosus and gout (Fig. 1).

Based on previous injection of the joint with triamcinolone acetonide, we observed that 9 of the 30 patients (30% of the patients) had previously undergone corticoid injection, 100% in the knee, and 7 of these 9 patients had a diagnosis of arthritis and/or osteoarthritis, and 2 of the 9 patients were diagnosed with villonodular synovitis (who had previously undergone arthroscopy for surgical synovectomy and biopsy).

In our case series, the joints treated with radiopharmaceuticals were: 26 (87%) knee with Yttrium-90 (Figs. 2 and 3), 2 (6.7%) ankle with Rhenium-186 and one (3.3%) shoulder with Erbium-169.

After at least 6 months, 56.7% of the patients had experienced improvement, quantified with a decrease in VAS of more than 25%, reduced swelling, improved mobility of the patient of more than 25% and subjective patient assessment. Thirty-six point seven percent remained the same, whereas we could not determine the progress of the 6.6% of the patients who were lost to follow-up.

Discussion and conclusions

There are different publications on the efficacy of SR in the treatment of arthritis refractory to systemic and/or local treatments. The majority of these publications^{7–11} date back 30 years, in which only the baseline situation of the joint was evaluated and the situation post undertaking the SR,¹¹ and do not meet the criteria of evidence-based medicines in terms of methodology, sample size or comparison with other local therapies or placebo, as in the study carried out by Heuft-Dorenbosch with Yttrium.¹²

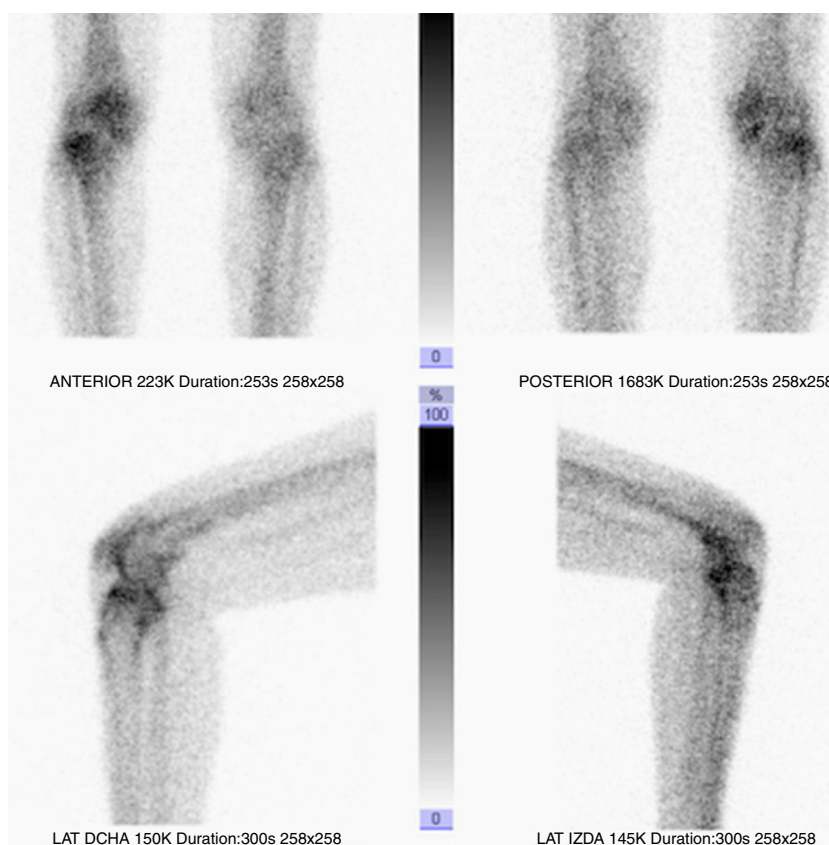


Fig. 2. Scintigraphic imaging of the right knee of a female patient aged 47 with rheumatoid arthritis undergoing radioisotope synoviorthesis with Yttrium-90.

Table 1
List of patients included in the study.

	Sex	Age	Disease	Previous treatment	Previous injection	Joint affected	Isotope used	Immediate complication	Progress at 6 months
1	Female	49	Non-specific arthritides	Corticoids + DMARDs	Yes	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Same symptoms
2	Female	54	Non-specific arthritides	Anti-inflammatories	Yes	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Same symptoms
3	Female	47	Osteoarthritis	Anti-inflammatories	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Same symptoms
4	Male	47	Rheumatoid arthritis	Biologicals	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Same symptoms
5	Female	49	Rheumatoid arthritis	Corticoids + DMARDs	Yes	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Same symptoms
6	Male	50	Rheumatoid arthritis	Biologicals	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Same symptoms
7	Male	57	Rheumatoid arthritis	Anti-inflammatories	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Same symptoms
8	Male	51	Rheumatoid arthritis	Corticoids + DMARDs	Yes	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Same symptoms
9	Female	30	Rheumatoid arthritis	Corticoids + DMARDs	Yes	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Same symptoms
10	Male	33	Osteoarthritis	Anti-inflammatories	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Same symptoms
11	Male	48	Osteoarthritis	Corticoids + DMARDs	Yes	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Same symptoms
12	Female	84	Osteoarthritis	Corticoids + DMARDs	Yes	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Improvement
13	Female	28	Pigmented villonodular synovitis	Routine analgesics	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Improvement
14	Male	53	Pigmented villonodular synovitis	Anti-inflammatories	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Improvement
15	Female	33	Pigmented villonodular synovitis	Corticoids + DMARDs	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Improvement
16	Female	62	Pigmented villonodular synovitis	Corticoids + DMARDs	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Improvement
17	Female	63	Pigmented villonodular synovitis	Biologicals	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Improvement
18	Female	54	Pigmented villonodular synovitis	Corticoids + DMARDs	Yes	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Improvement
19	Male	26	Pigmented villonodular synovitis	Routine analgesics	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Improvement
20	Male	27	Pigmented villonodular synovitis	Routine analgesics	Yes	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Improvement
21	Female	37	Pigmented villonodular synovitis	Corticoids	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Improvement
22	Female	46	Pigmented villonodular synovitis	Routine analgesics	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Improvement
23	Female	24	Pigmented villonodular synovitis	Routine analgesics	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Improvement
24	Female	51	Pigmented villonodular synovitis	Anti-inflammatories	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Improvement
25	Female	52	Spondyloarthritis	Anti-inflammatories	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Improvement
26	Female	46	Spondyloarthritis	Routine analgesics	No	Knee	Ytrium-90	No	Improvement
27	Female	53	Spondyloarthritis	Biologicals	No	Interphalangeal	Erbium-169	No	Improvement
28	Female	60	Spondyloarthritis	Anti-inflammatories	No	Shoulder	Renium-186	No	Improvement
29	Female	60	Systemic lupus erythematosus	Routine analgesics	No	Ankle	Renium-186	No	Lost to follow-up
30	Male	16	Gout	Routine analgesics	No	Ankle	Renium-186	No	Lost to follow-up

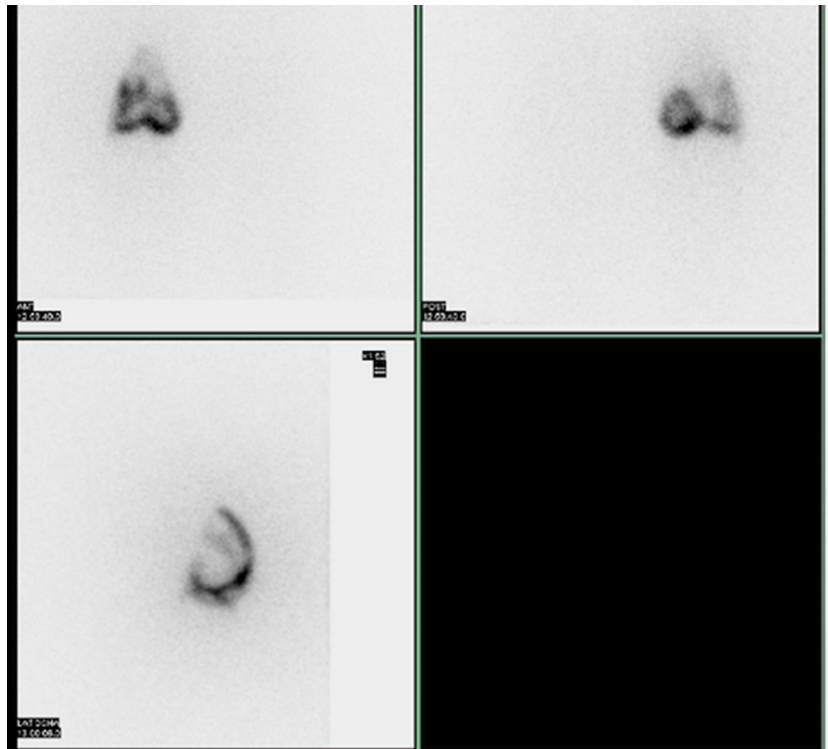


Fig. 3. Scintigraphic imaging post intra-articular joint injection with Yttrium-90 of the knee in a 51-year-old male patient with rheumatoid arthritis.

SR has many advantages in our environment, such as safety, less aggressiveness compared to surgical synovectomy, simplicity, low cost, repetition of the technique if control was not achieved first time, and it does not require hospitalisation. Furthermore, performing SR does not contraindicate a subsequent surgical synovectomy in cases where more than one SR has been performed.

Table 1 is included to observe the causal relationship between the patients included in the study and the procedure they underwent, which shows positive results (i.e. improvement) 6 months following this procedure, especially in the patients with a baseline disease of pigmented villonodular synovitis and spondyloarthritis, there being 100% improvement in the cases with these disease processes (and up to 2 out of 3 patients with osteoarthritis).

We can conclude that in patients with repeated effusions in one or two joints refractory to conventional systemic or local treatments, such as intra-articular corticoid injections, or in patients for whom certain treatments may be contra-indicated, radioisotope synoviorthesis should be considered, given its success rate of 56.7% in our study.

Conflict of interests

The authors have no conflict of interests to declare.

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