

# Groninger Symposium Systemziekten

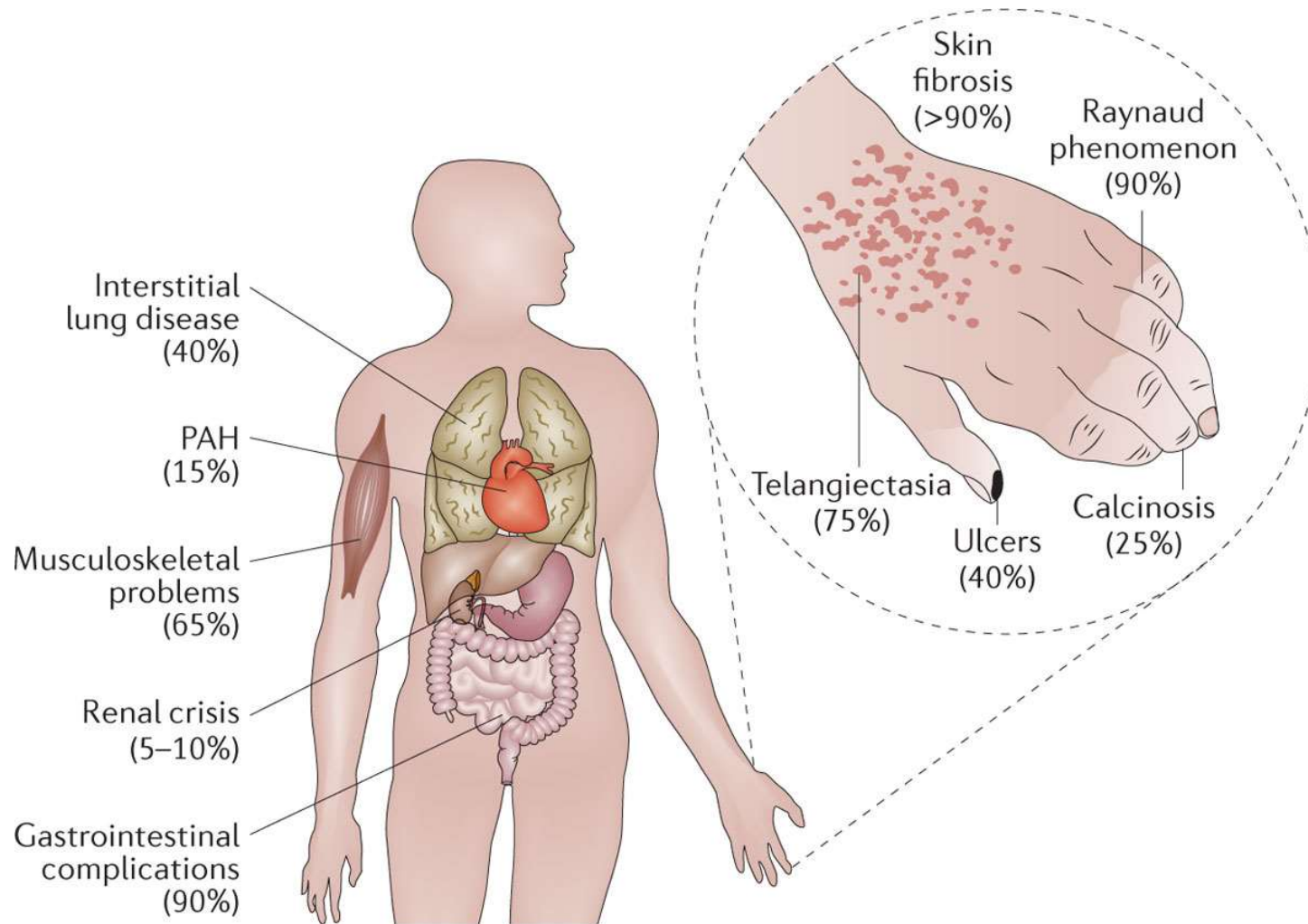
## Nieuwe behandelingen Systemische Sclerose



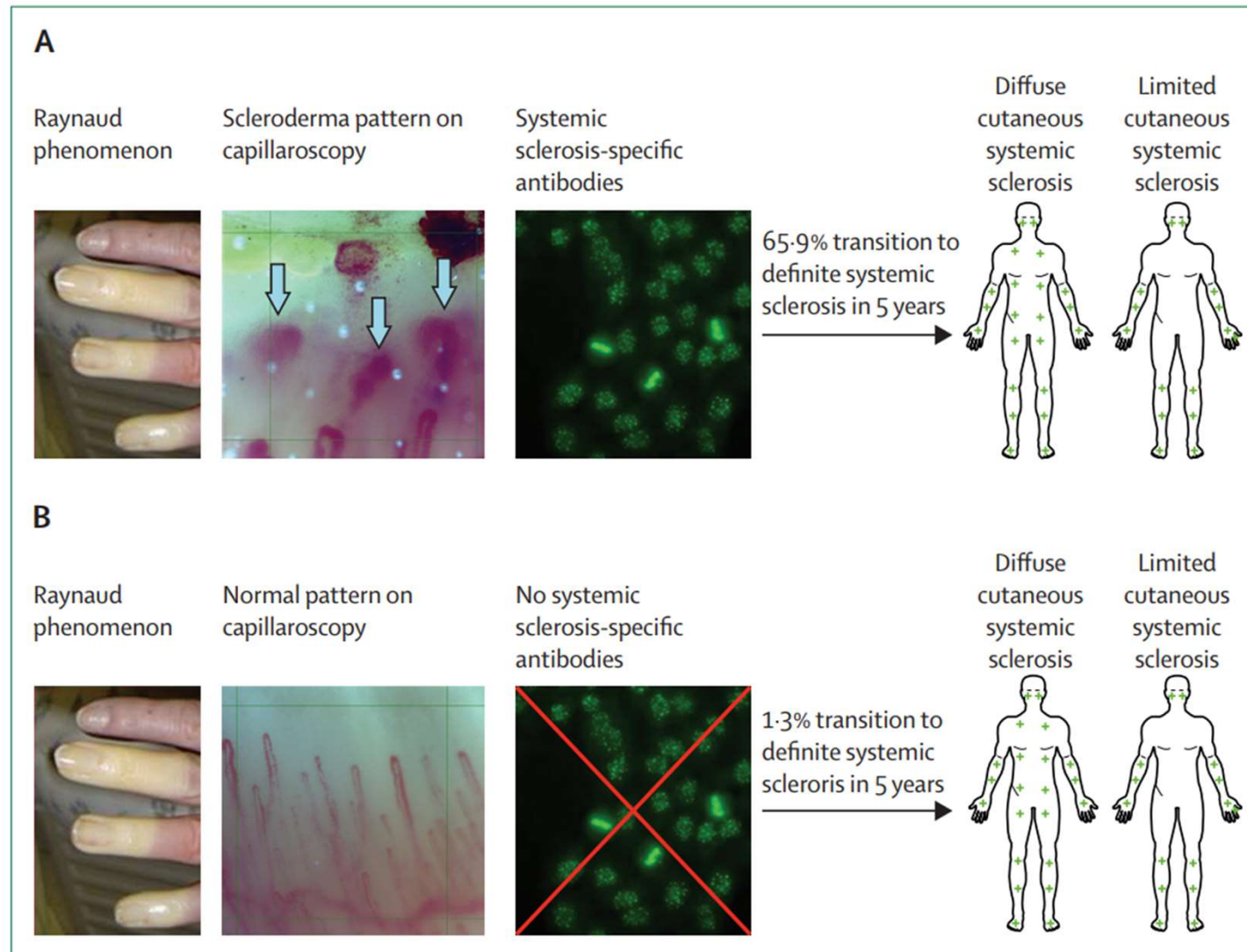
## Disclosure slide

(potentiële) belangenverstremgeling	Geen of zie hieronder
Voor bijeenkomst mogelijk relevante relaties met bedrijven	Bedrijven:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sponsoring of onderzoeksgeld</li><li>• Honorarium of andere (financiële) vergoeding</li><li>• Aandeelhouder</li><li>• Andere relatie, namelijk ...</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• -</li><li>• -</li><li>• -</li><li>• -</li></ul>

# Systemische Sclerose




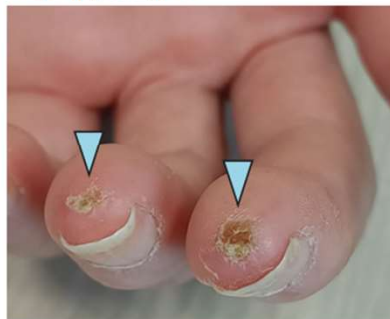


# Kenmerken van (vroeg) Systemische Sclerose





# ACR/EULAR criteria Systemische Sclerose


	Items	Sub-items	Score	
Skin thickening proximal to MCPs 	Skin thickening of the fingers of both hands extending proximal to the metacarpophalangeal joints  (Sufficient criterion) Skin thickening of the fingers (Only count the highest score)  Fingertip lesions (Only count the highest score)  Telangiectasia  Abnormal nailfold capillaries		9	Digital ulcers 
Sclerodactyly of the fingers (distal to the MCPs but proximal to the PIPs) 	Pulmonary arterial hypertension, interstitial lung disease*, or both  Raynaud's phenomenon  Scleroderma-related antibodies† (Any anti-centromere or anti-topoisomerase 1)  Anti-Scl70 or anti-RNA polymerase 3	Puffy fingers Sclerodactyly of the fingers (distal to MCP but proximal to the PIPs) Digital tip ulcers Fingertip pitting scars   Pulmonary arterial hypertension Interstitial lung disease   Anti-centromere Anti-topoisomerase 1  Anti-RNA polymerase 3	2 ▲ 4 2 3   2  2 ▲◆  2  3 ▲◆ 3 ▲◆  3 ▲◆	Fingertip pitting scars 

▲ VEDOSS criteria<sup>10</sup> for very early diagnosis of systemic sclerosis  
 ◆ 2001 LeRoy and Medsger criteria<sup>14</sup> for very early systemic sclerosis

**Figure 2: The 2013 American College of Rheumatology and European Alliance of Associations for Rheumatology Classification Criteria for systemic sclerosis**


A total score of 9 or higher is sufficient to classify a patient as having definite systemic sclerosis, in the absence of other causes for the individual criterion.<sup>18</sup> These criteria were developed for research purposes and do not represent diagnostic criteria. \*Maximum score of 2. †Maximum score of 3. MCP=metacarpophalangeal joint. PIP=proximal interphalangeal joint. VEDOSS=very early diagnosis of systemic sclerosis.

**a DISEASE SUBSET**



Diffuse      Limited      Sine

**b ORGAN INVOLVEMENT**



History and Exam, including mRSS  
Serum BNP, Cr, CPK; urine microscopy  
PFTs, HRCT, TTE

**c PRECLINICAL ASSESSMENT OF SSc**

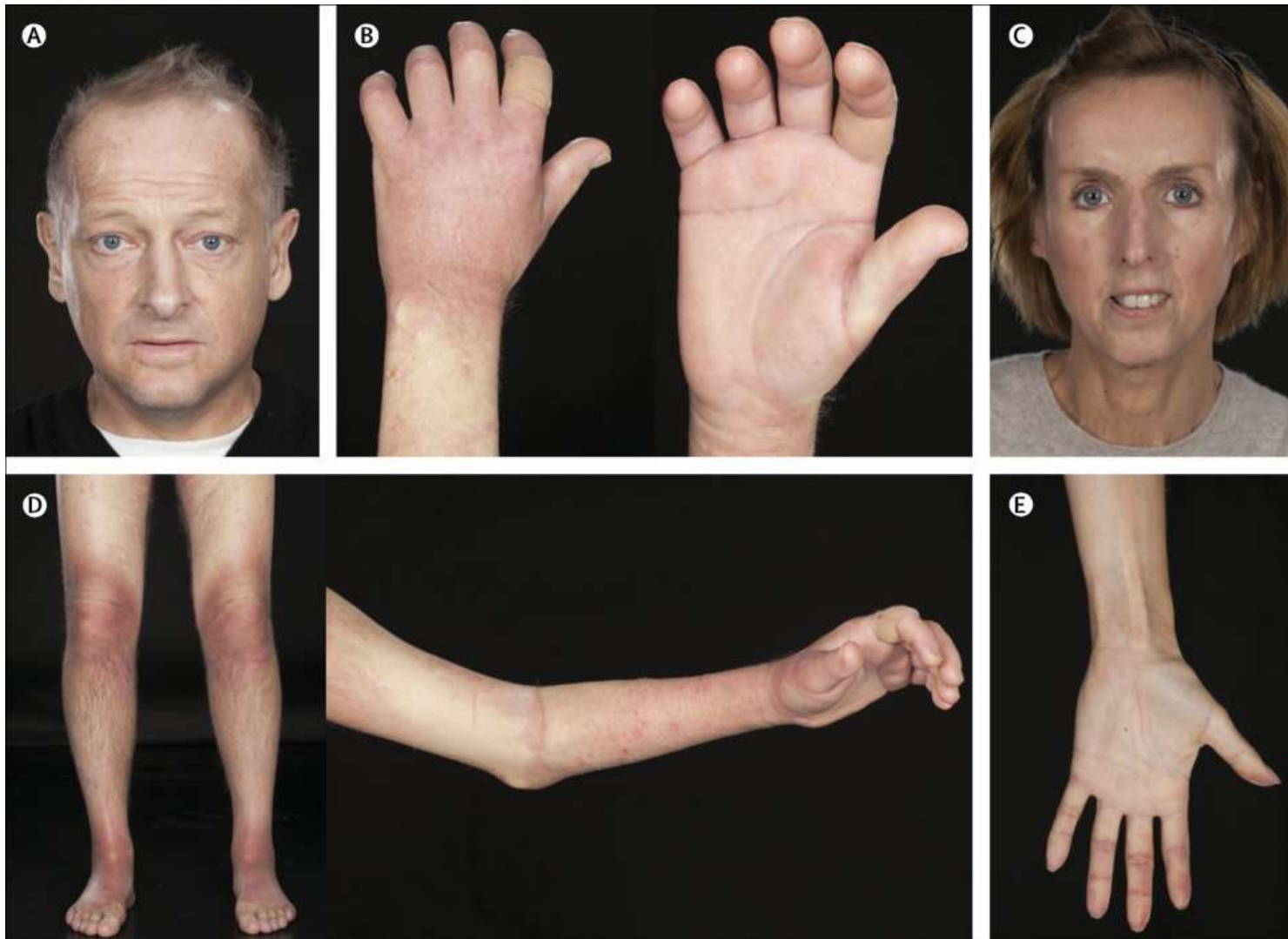
**AUTOANTIBODY PROFILE**

Autoantibody	Subset	Disease specific associations
Centromere	lcSSc	Esophageal disease; PAH; protection for ILD, SRC
Scl-70	dcSSc	ILD, SRC, internal organ involvement
RNA polymerase III	dcSSc	dcSSc; increased risk of SRC
U3-RNP (fibrillarin)	lcSSc, dcSSc	Inflammatory myositis, PAH, GIT disease
Th/To	lcSSc	ILD, PAH
U11/U12 RNP	dcSSc/lcSSc	ILD
Ku	SSc/overlap	Inflammatory myositis, arthritis; protection for DU
Pm/Scl	SSc/overlap	Inflammatory myositis and arthritis, ILD, DU
U1RNP	SSc/overlap	Overlap syndromes (MCTD)

Current Opinion in Pharmacology



# Huid betrokkenheid

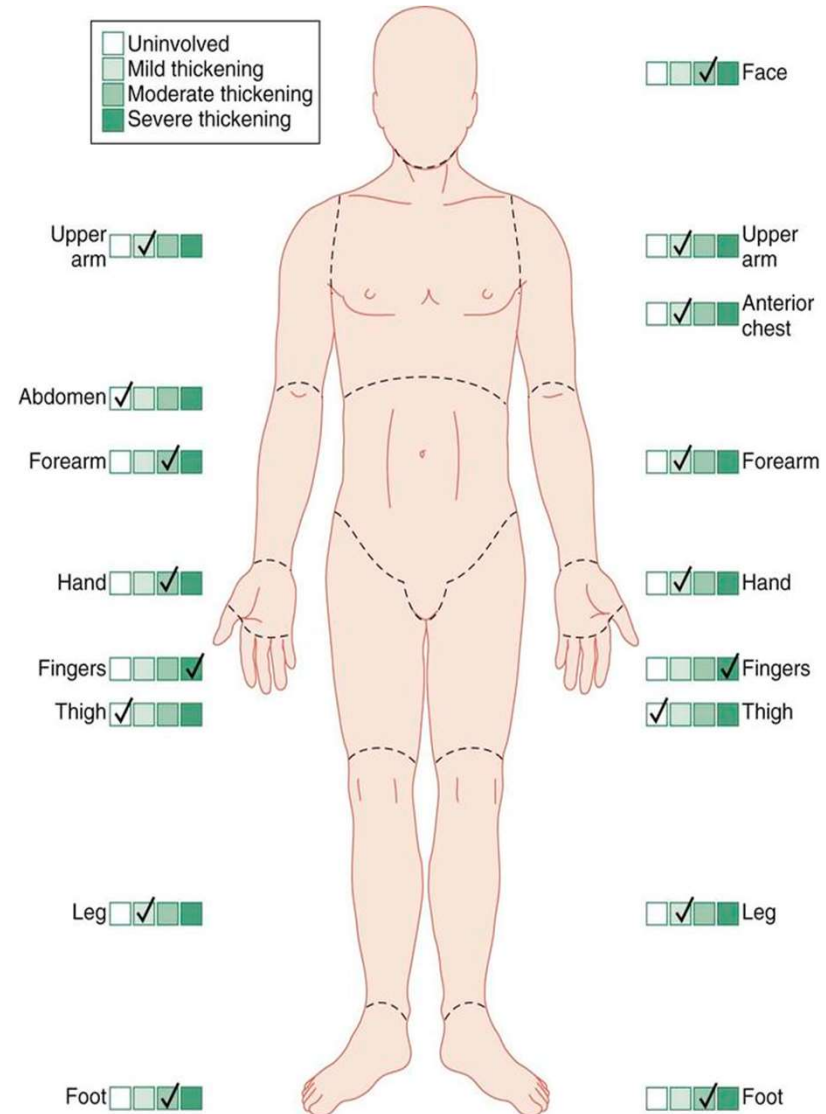




# Huid betrokkenheid

## Modified Rodnan Skin Score mRSS

- 17 locaties (0-3)
- maximale score 51
- significante progressie > 10 in 12 maand



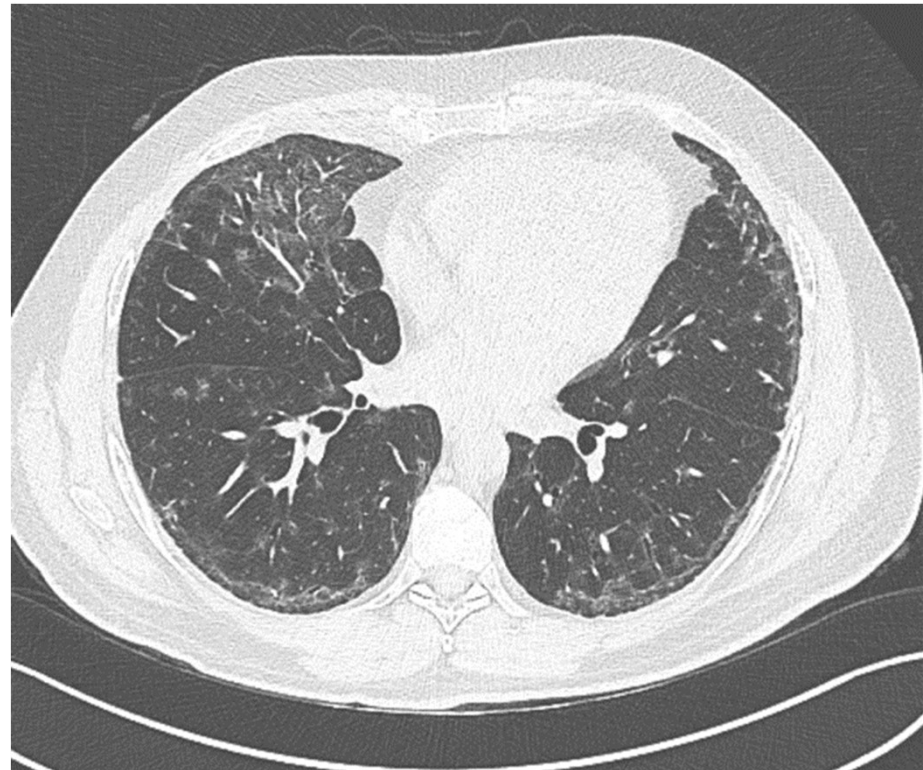


# Pulmonale betrokkenheid

ILD in SSc:  
prevalentie tot 30%  
10-jaars mortaliteit tot 40%.

Risico op ontwikkeling ILD is  
het hoogst in de eerste 5 jaar

NSIP meest voorkomend



# Pulmonale betrokkenheid



## Diagnostiek:

### Longfunctie met spirometrie en diffusie + op indicatie HR-CT

1. FVC < 70%
2. DLCO < 80%
3. Daling van DLCO > 15% in periode 6-12 maand
4. Daling FVC > 10% in periode 6-12 maand
5. Bij verdenking PAH echo cor



# Prognose

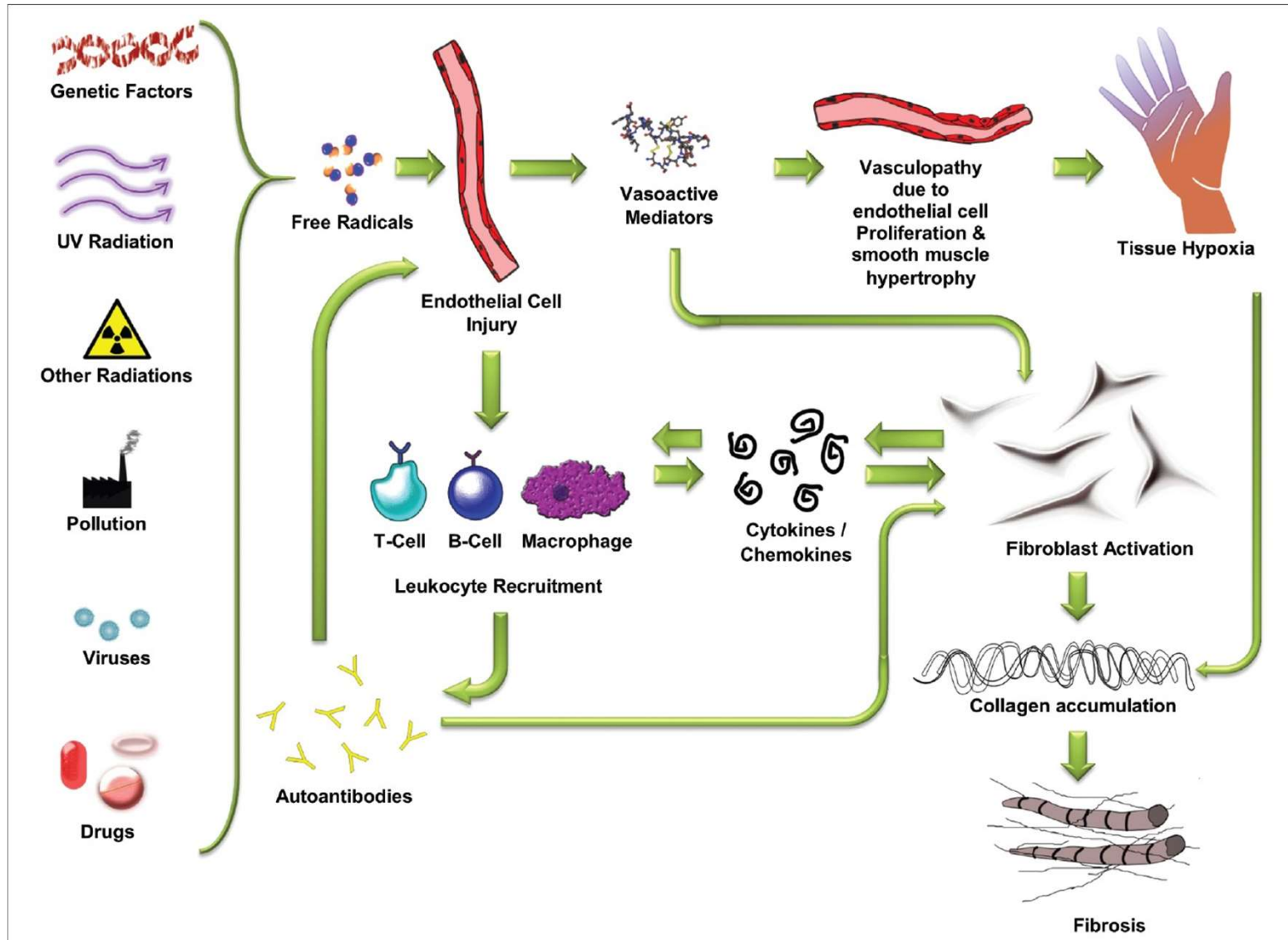
**Van belang om snel progressieve SSc met verhoogd risico op ernstige orgaancomplicaties vroeg te identificeren.**

**Patiënten worden gedefinieerd als hoog risico patiënten wanneer één of meer van de volgende factoren aanwezig zijn:**

- dcSSc de eerste 4 jaar
- mRSS >15
- anti topoisomerase 1 positiviteit (anti Scl70) / RNA polymerase III
- patiënten met snelle huidprogressie (>10 punten ten opzichte van baseline binnen een periode van 1 jaar of eerder)
- de aanwezigheid van tendon friction rubs
- >10% gewichtsdeling in 1 jaar



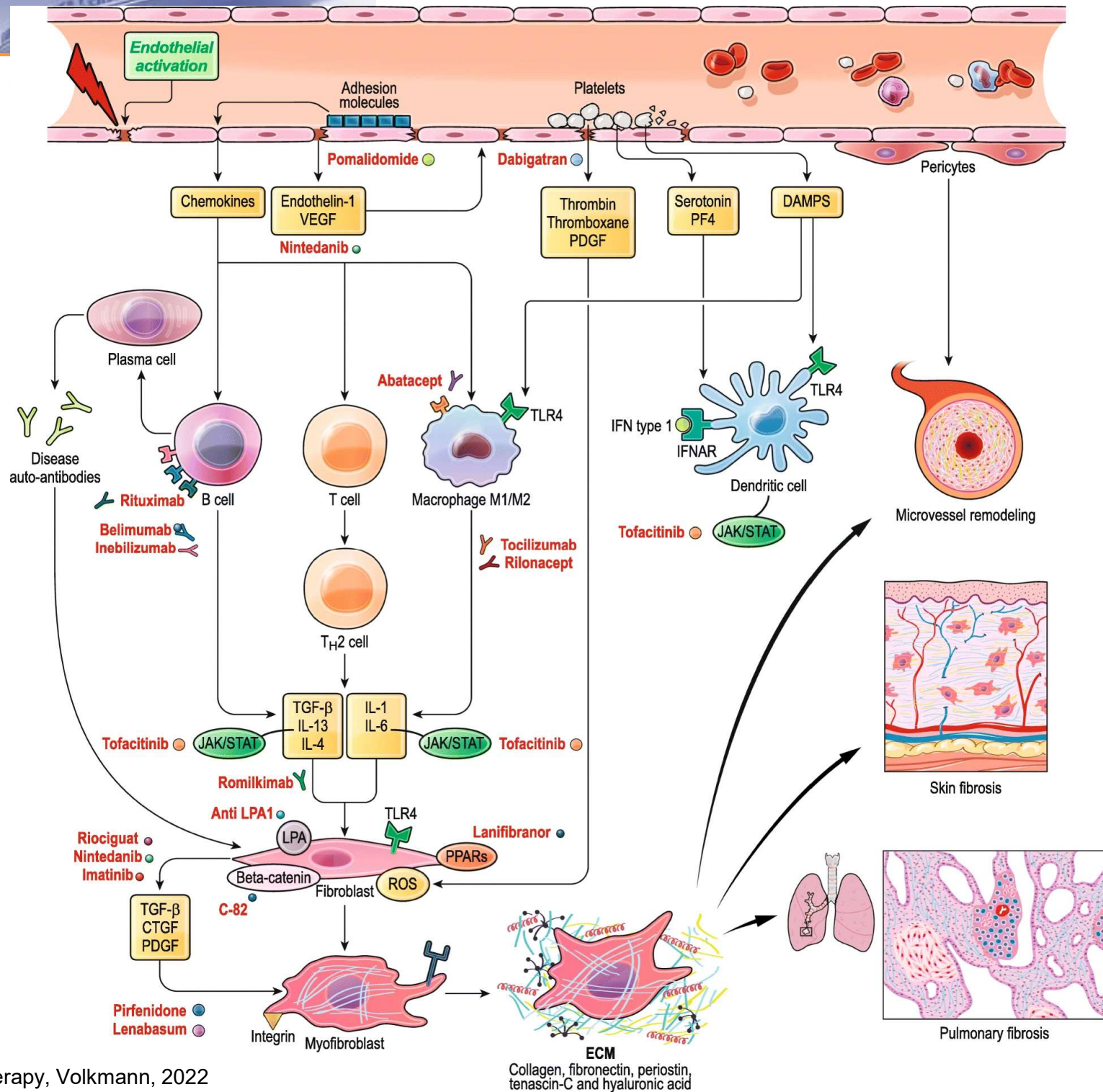
# Pathofysiologie Systemische Sclerose

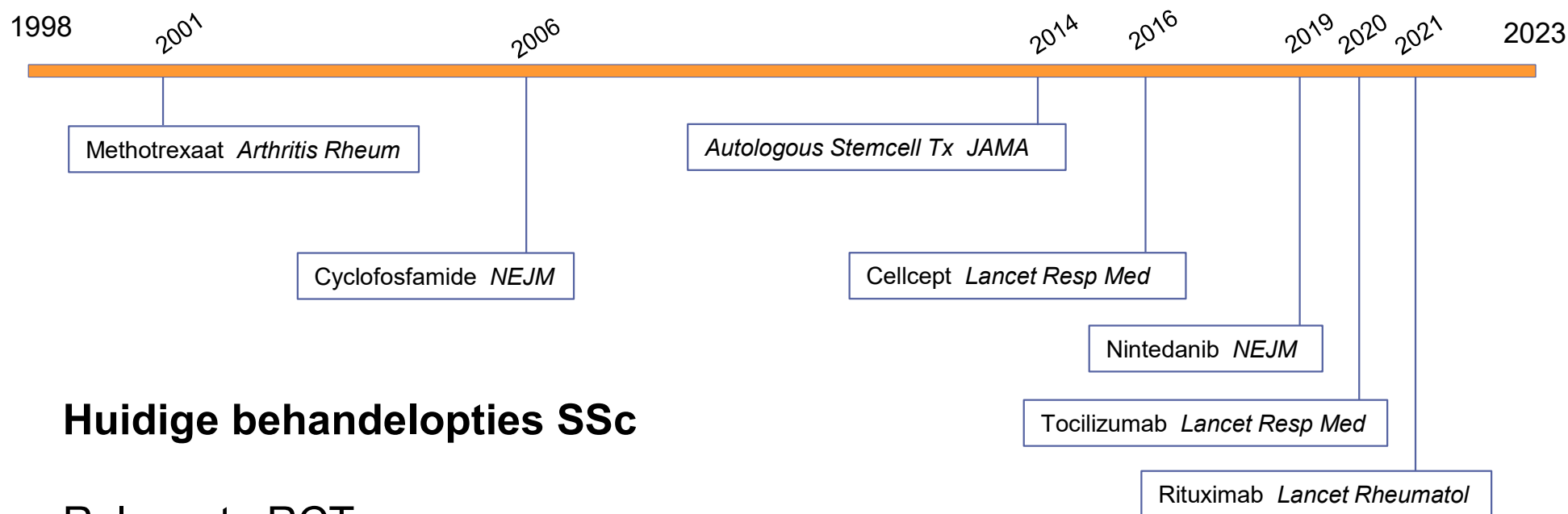




## Pathogenese Systemische Sclerose

Meest relevante cellypes, cytokines en pathways gecombineerd met potentiële targets in klinische trials.





## Huidige behandelopties SSc

### Relevante RCTs

Significante verbetering huid score (mRSS) en longfunctie

Cyclophosphamide (NEJM 2006)

Mycophenolaat Mofetil (Cellcept) (Lancet Resp Med 2016)

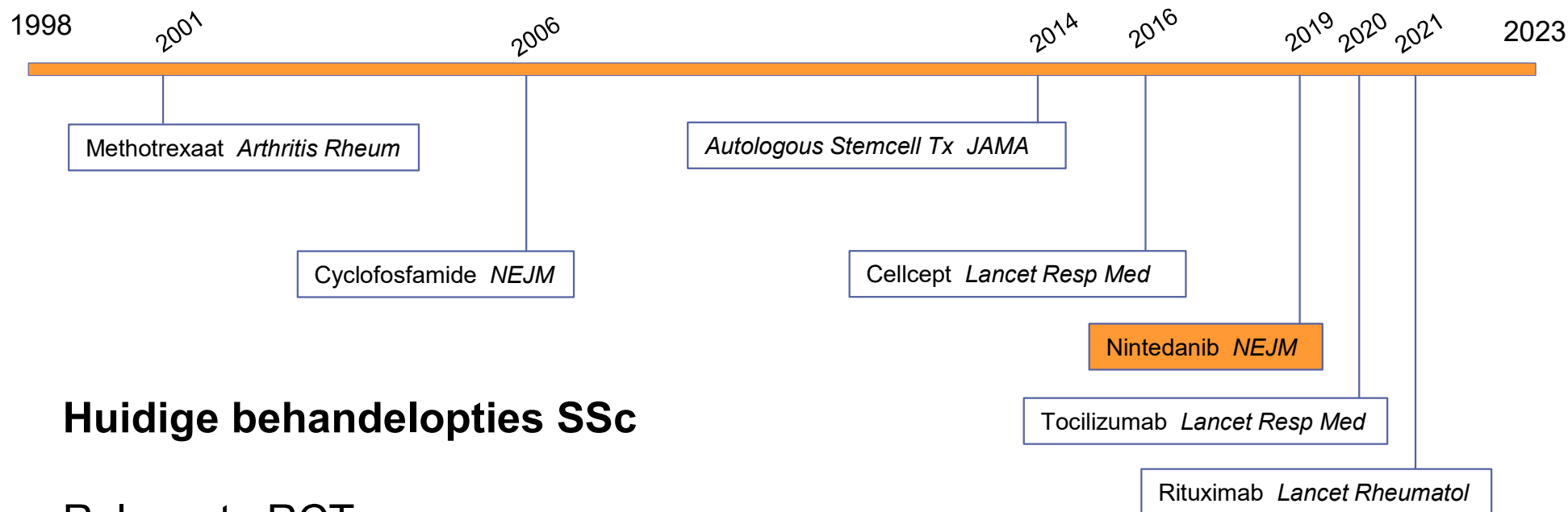
Autologous stem cell transplantation (ASCT) (JAMA 2014)

Geen significant effect op huid (mRSS) maar wel minder achteruitgang in longfunctie (FVC)

Tocilizumab (IL6 inhibitor)

Nintedanib (tyrosine kinase and fibroblast growth factor inhibitor)





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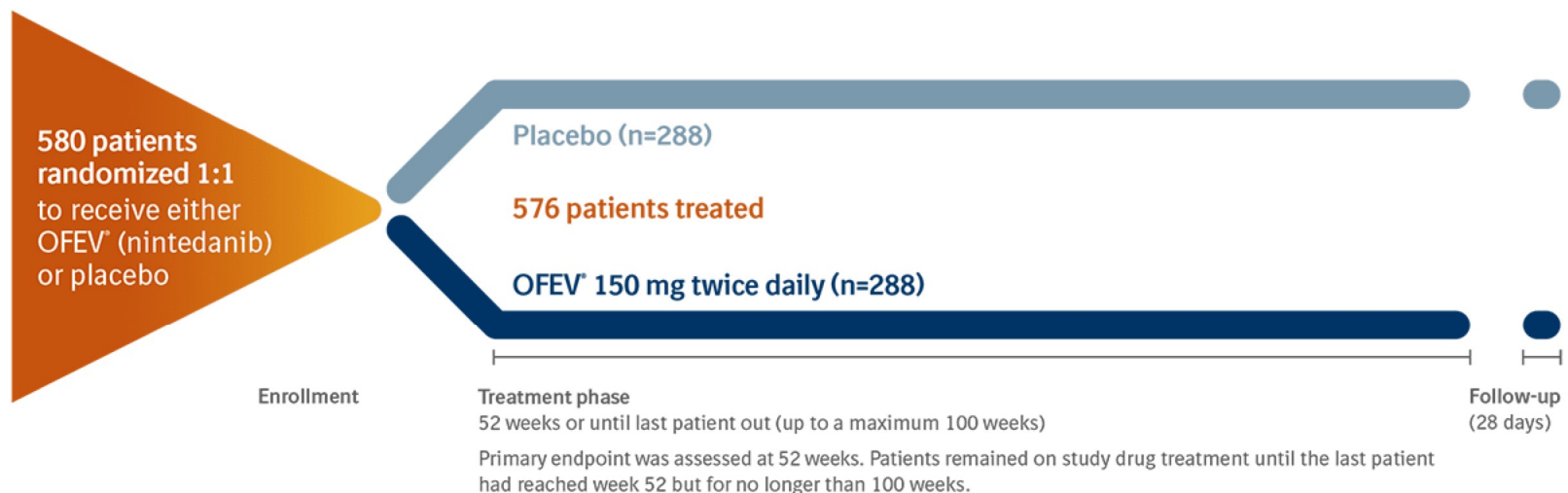
Nintedanib (tyrosine kinase and fibroblast growth factor inhibitor)



N Engl J Med 2019

# Nintedanib for Systemic Sclerosis–Associated Interstitial Lung Disease

Oliver Distler, M.D., Kristin B. Highland, M.D., Martina Gahlemann, M.D., Arata Azuma, M.D., Aryeh Fischer, M.D., Maureen D. Mayes, M.D., Ganesh Raghu, M.D., Wiebke Sauter, Ph.D., Mannaig Girard, M.Sc., Margarida Alves, M.D., Emmanuelle Clerisme-Beaty, M.D., Susanne Stowasser, M.D., Kay Tetzlaff, M.D., Masataka Kuwana, M.D., and Toby M. Maher, M.D., for the SENSICIS Trial Investigators\*

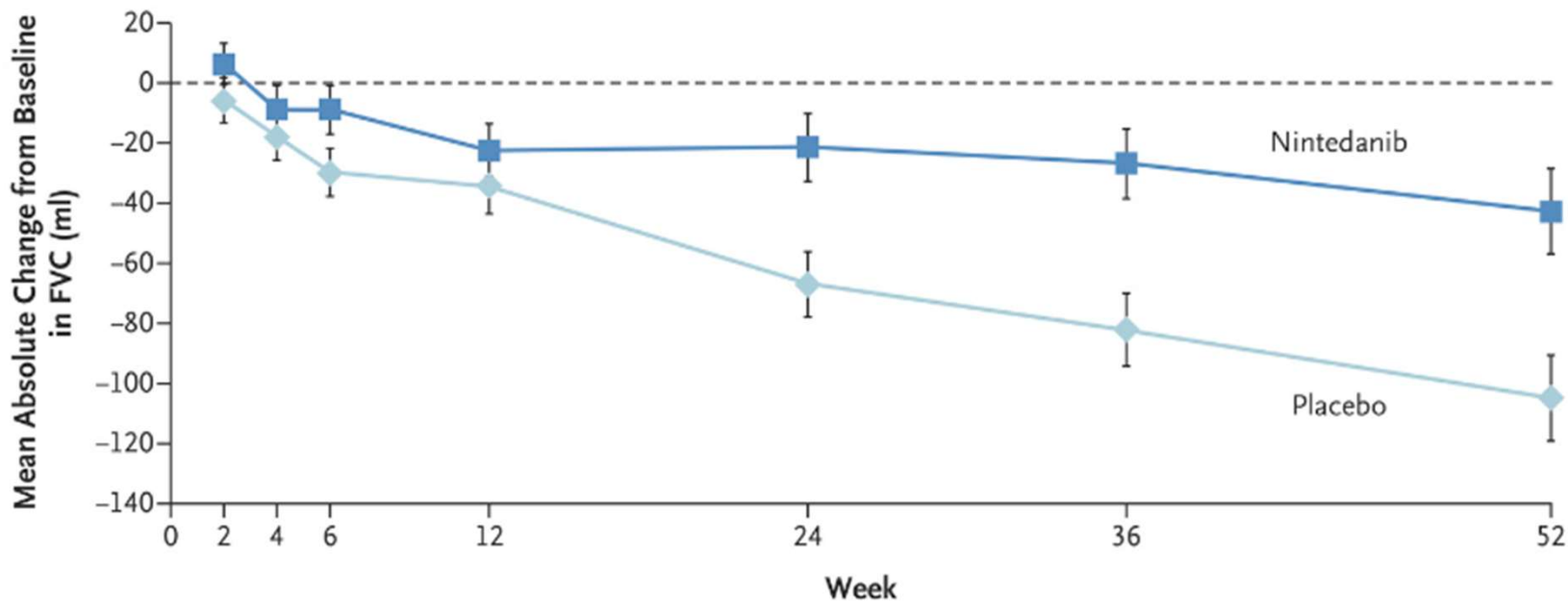




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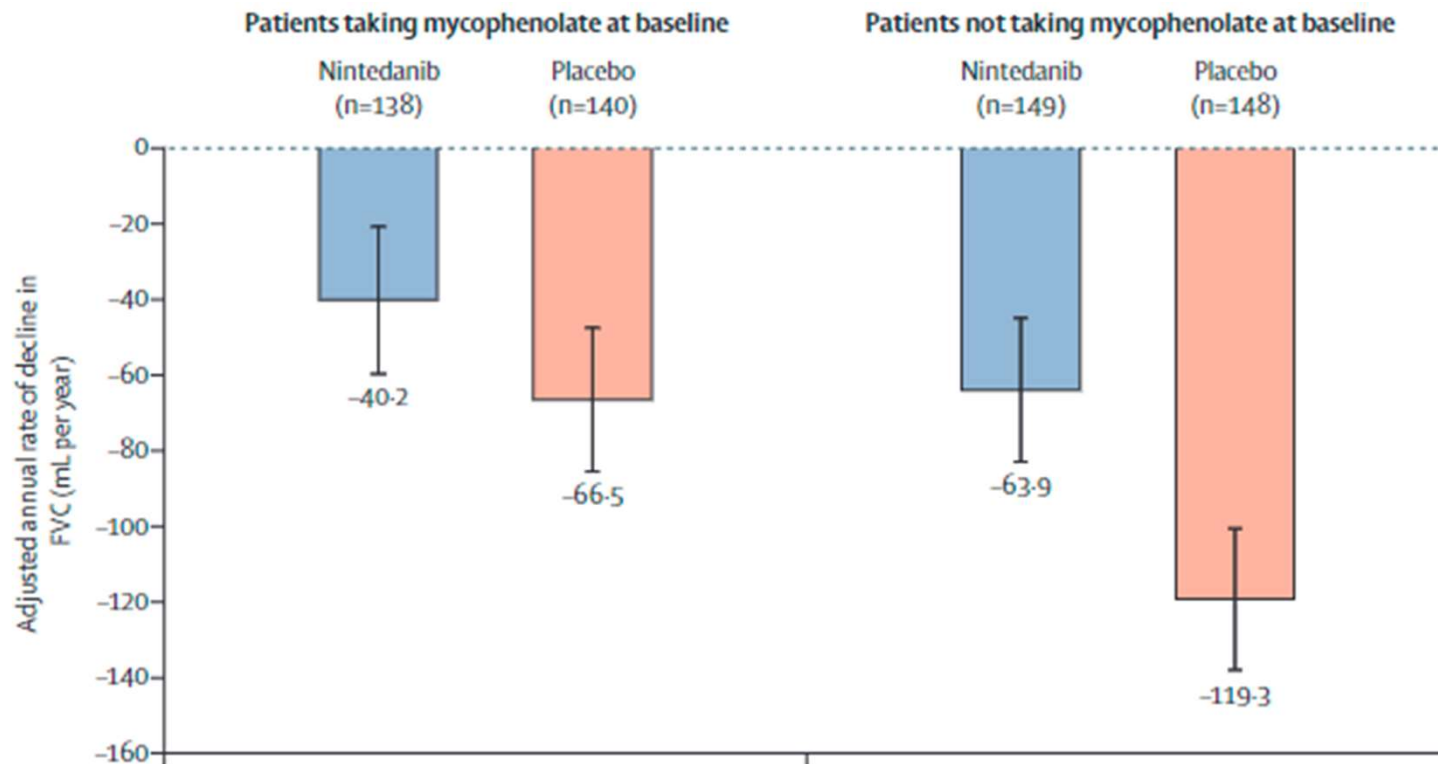


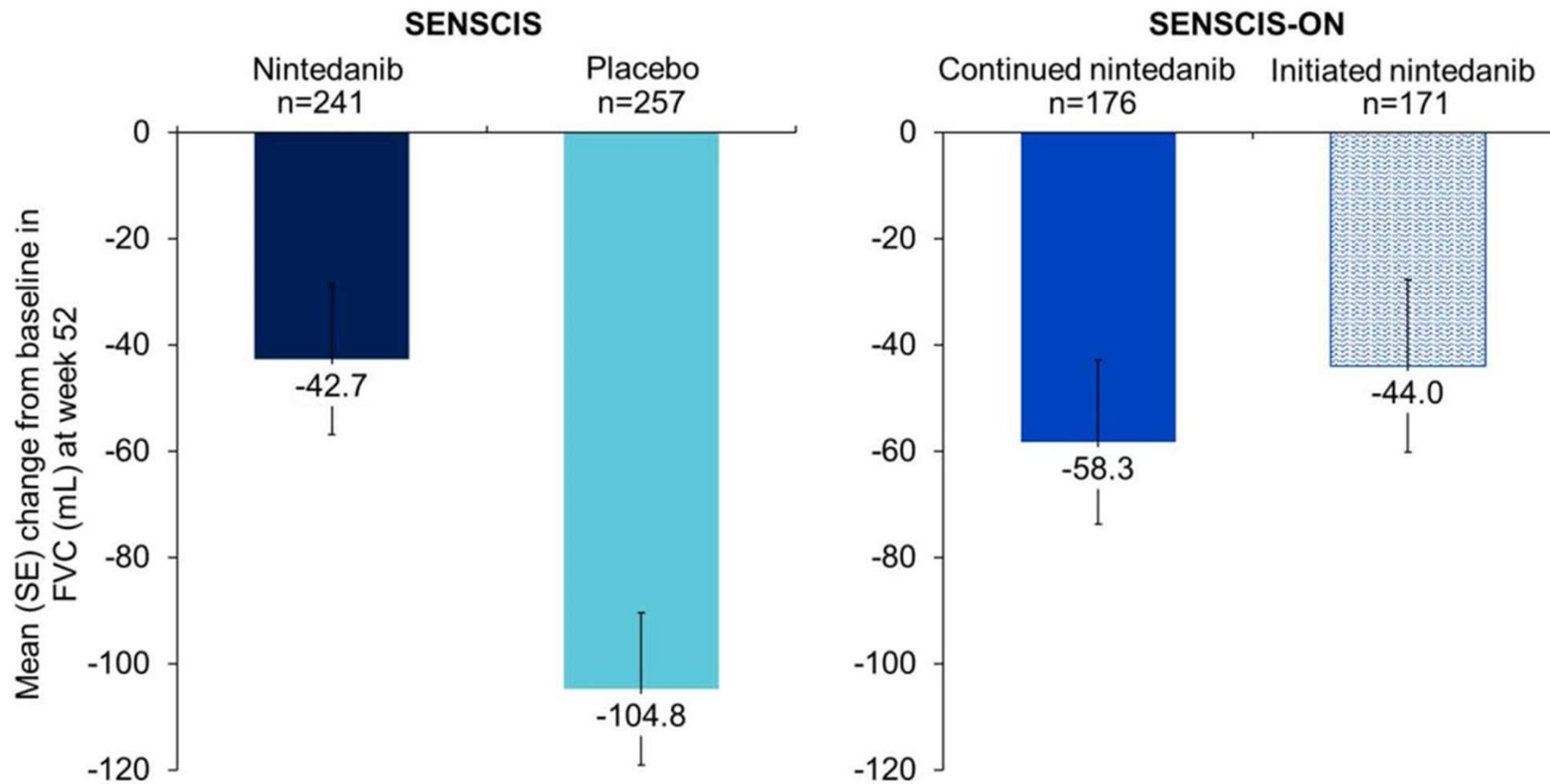
**No. of Patients**

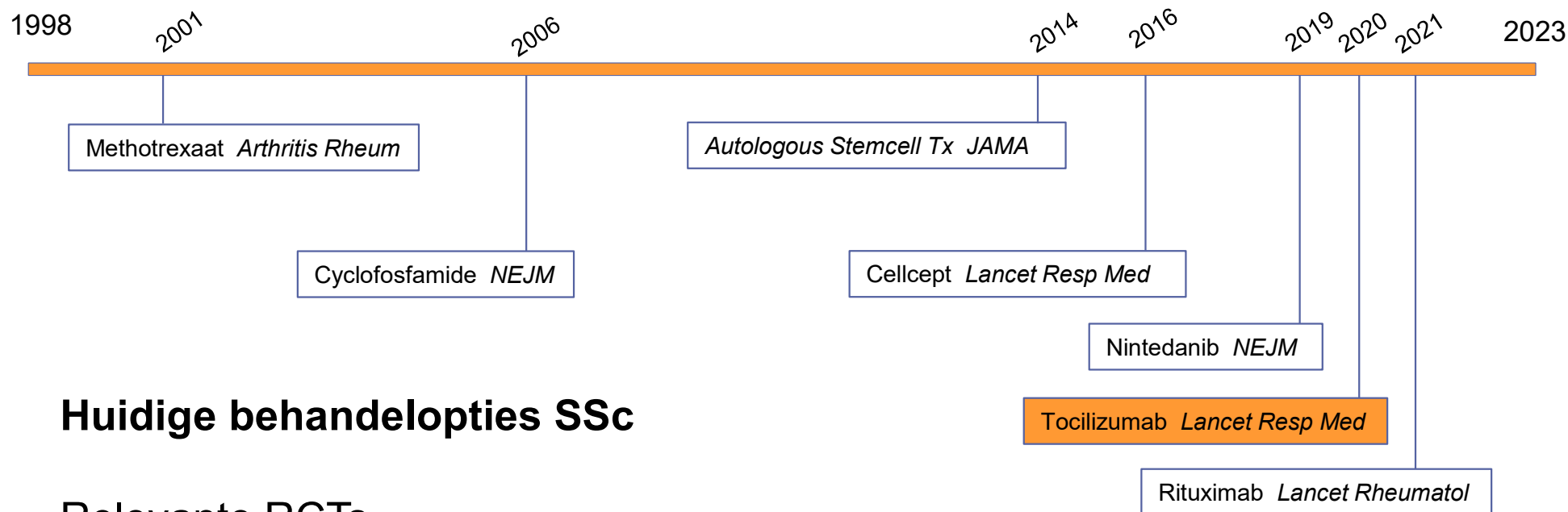
Nintedanib	288	283	281	273	278	265	262	241
Placebo	288	283	281	280	283	280	268	257



# Efficacy and safety of nintedanib in patients with systemic sclerosis-associated interstitial lung disease treated with mycophenolate: a subgroup analysis of the SENSICIS trial



**Change from baseline in FVC (mL) at week 52 in SENSCIS and SENSCIS-ON.**



## Huidige behandelopties SSc

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Geen significant effect op huid (mRSS) maar wel minder achteruitgang in longfunctie (FVC)

Tocilizumab (IL6 inhibitor)

Nintedanib (tyrosine kinase and fibroblast growth factor inhibitor)





# Safety and efficacy of subcutaneous tocilizumab in adults with systemic sclerosis (faSScinate): a phase 2, randomised, controlled trial

Khanna et al

*Lancet* 2016; 387: 2630 - 2640

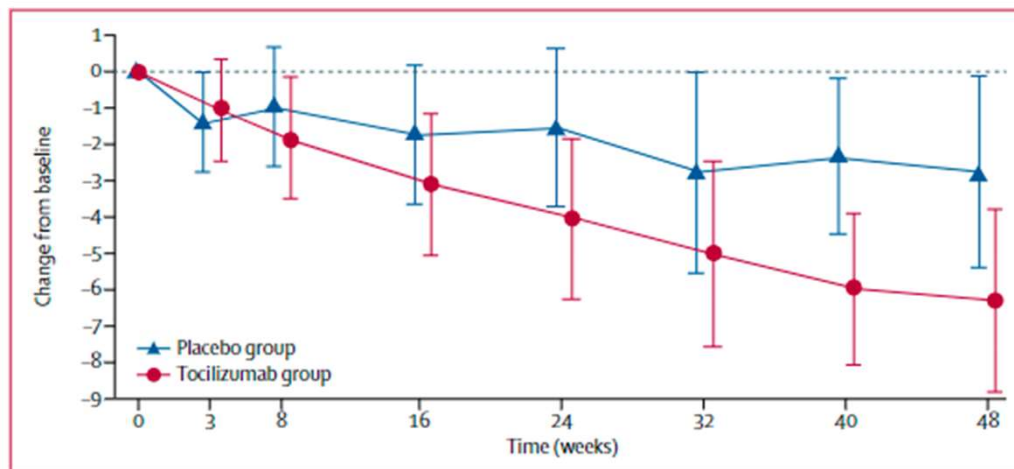


Figure 2: Change (95% CI) from baseline in modified Rodnan skin score

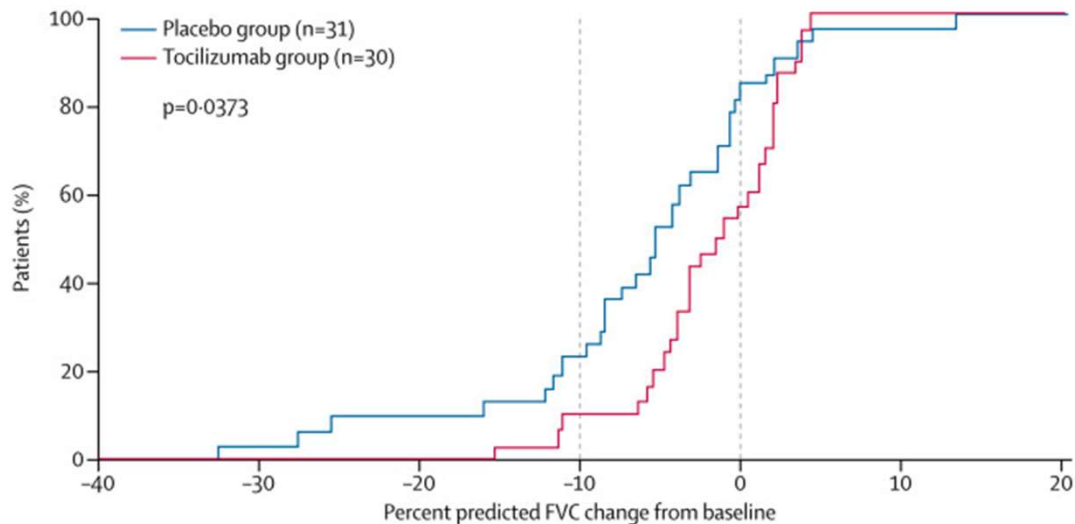
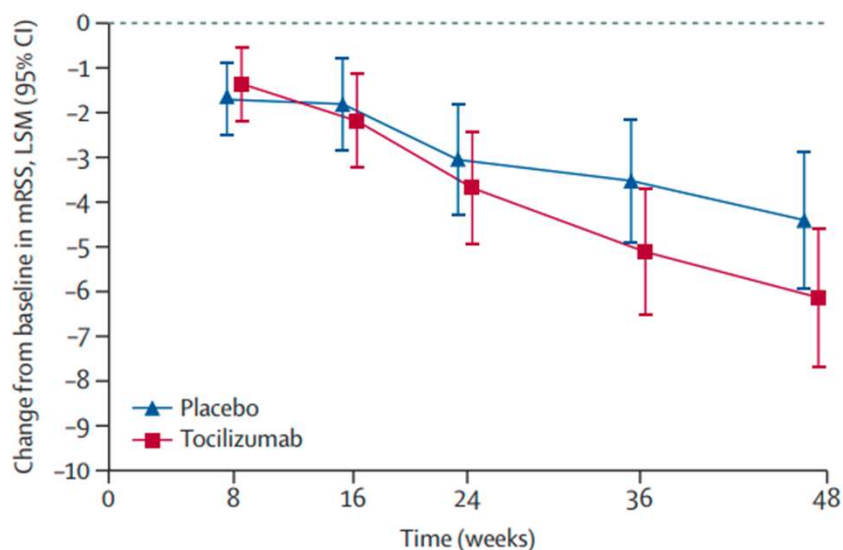


Figure 3. Cumulative distribution of patients by change in percent predicted FVC



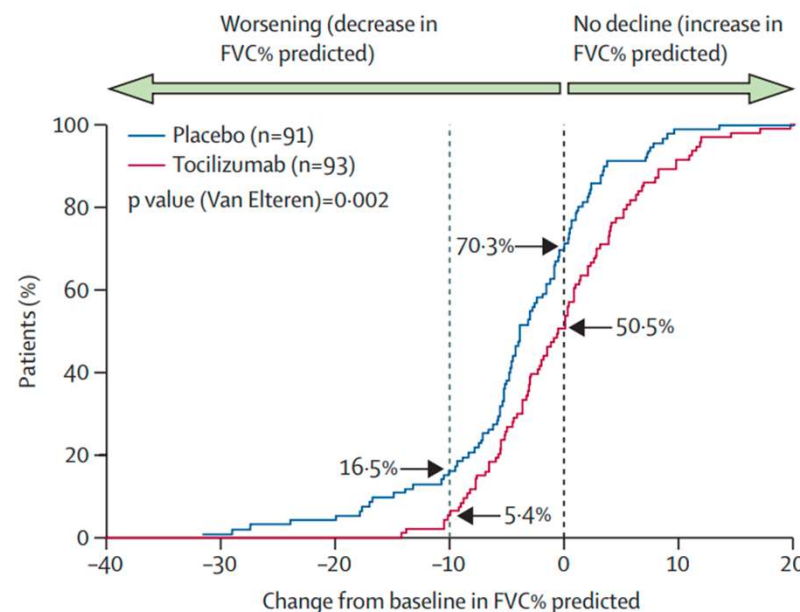
# Tocilizumab in systemic sclerosis: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial

Dinesh Khanna, Celia J F Lin, Daniel E Furst, Jonathan Goldin, Grace Kim, Masataka Kuwana, Yannick Allanore, Marco Matucci-Cerinic, Oliver Distler, Yoshihito Shima, Jacob M van Laar, Helen Spotswood, Bridget Wagner, Jeffrey Siegel, Angelika Jahreis\*, Christopher P Denton\*, for the focuSSced investigators†



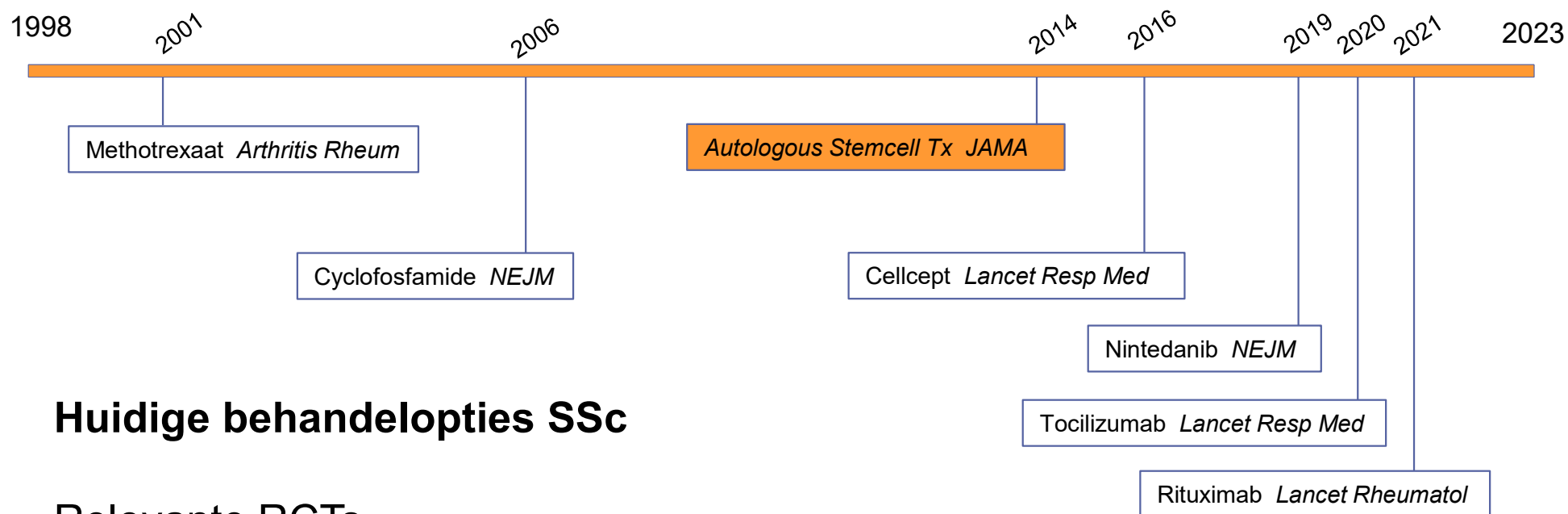
Placebo n=106  
Tocilizumab n=104

**Primaire eindpunt verbetering mRSS: niet gehaald (wel positieve trend)**



**Secundaire eindpunt FVC: wel stabilisatie in longfunctie**





## Huidige behandelopties SSc

### Relevante RCTs

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Nintedanib (tyrosine kinase and fibroblast growth factor inhibitor)



# Autologe stamceltransplantatie

- **Snelle en sterke verbetering mRSS**
- **Verbetering longfunctie**
- **Stabilisatie hart- en nierfunctie**

**ASTIS studie : prospectieve gerandomiseerde fase III studie  
JAMA 2014 van Laar et al.**

- 156 patiënten met een vroege DcSSc met betrokkenheid van hart, longen of nieren
- Randomisatie tussen 12 maal maandelijks cyclofosfamide pulsen en autologe perifere stamceltransplantatie

**Verbeterde event-free en over-all survival na transplantatie,  
echter ten koste van verhoogde mortaliteit eerste jaar.**

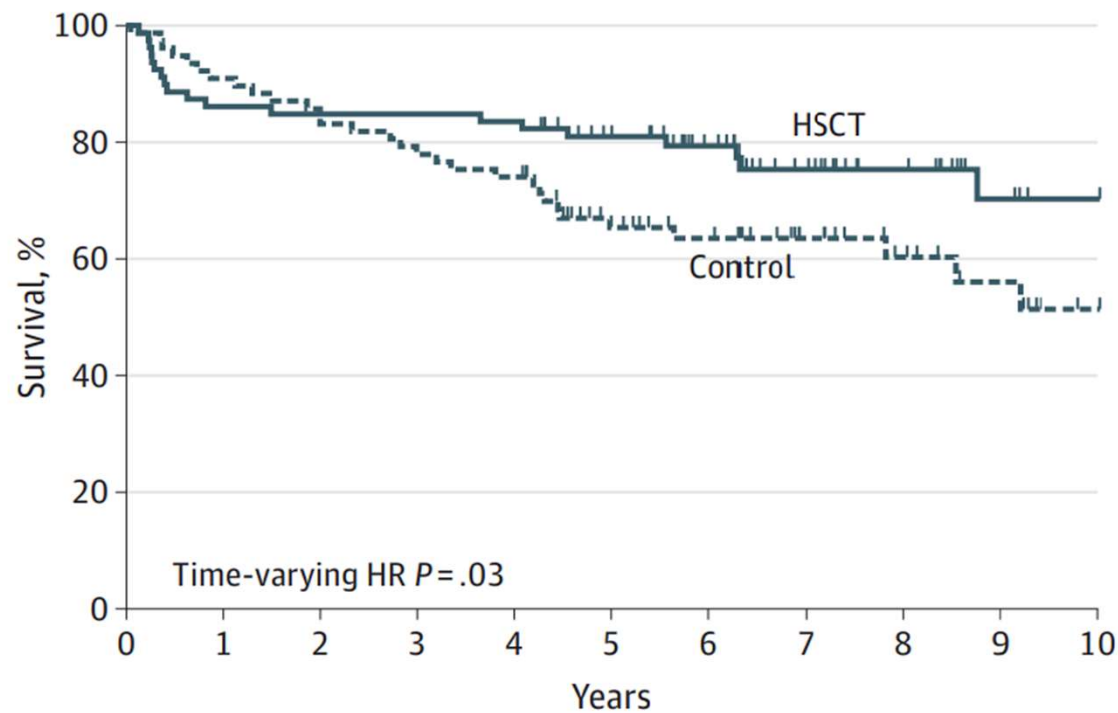




# Autologous Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation vs Intravenous Pulse Cyclophosphamide in Diffuse Cutaneous Systemic Sclerosis

## A Randomized Clinical Trial

Overall survival

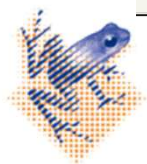


# Autologous Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation vs Intravenous Pulse Cyclophosphamide in Diffuse Cutaneous Systemic Sclerosis

## A Randomized Clinical Trial

Table 2. Treatment Responses in Clinical Outcome Variables, Change in the Area Under the Time Response Curve From Baseline to 2 Years' Follow-up

Variable	AUC, Mean (SD)		Difference (95% CI)	P Value
	HSCT Group (n = 67) <sup>a</sup>	Control Group (n = 64) <sup>a</sup>		
Weight, kg	-0.7 (9.5)	-0.8 (9.6)	-0.2 (-3.5 to 3.1)	.91
Modified Rodnan skin score	-19.9 (10.2)	-8.8 (12.0)	11.1 (7.3 to 15.0)	<.001
Creatinine clearance, mL/min <sup>b</sup>	-12.1 (29.7)	-1.2 (24.1)	10.9 (1.5 to 20.3)	.02
LVEF, % by cardiac echocardiography	-2.2 (14.7)	-1.9 (13.8)	0.3 (-4.7 to 5.2)	.91
Forced vital capacity, % predicted	6.3 (18.3)	-2.8 (17.2)	-9.1 (-14.7 to -2.5)	.004
Total lung capacity, % predicted	5.1 (17.5)	-1.3 (13.9)	-6.4 (-11.9 to -0.9)	.02
Residual volume, % predicted	-4.8 (33.7)	-2.1 (26.9)	2.7 (-7.9 to 13.2)	.62
DLCO, % predicted	-4.7 (13.7)	-4.1 (17.6)	0.6 (-4.9 to 6.0)	.84
HAQ-DI	-0.58 (1.14)	-0.19 (0.79)	0.39 (0.51 to 0.73)	.02
SF-36 score				
Physical component	10.1 (15.8)	4.0 (11.2)	-6.1 (-10.9 to -1.4)	.01
Mental component	3.1 (16.0)	3.4 (17.1)	0.3 (-5.41 to 6.07)	.91
EQ-5D				
Index-based utility score	0.31 (0.50)	0.03 (0.44)	-0.29 (-0.45 to -0.12)	<.001
VAS score	16.9 (44.5)	10.2 (39.7)	-6.7 (-21.33 to 7.87)	.36

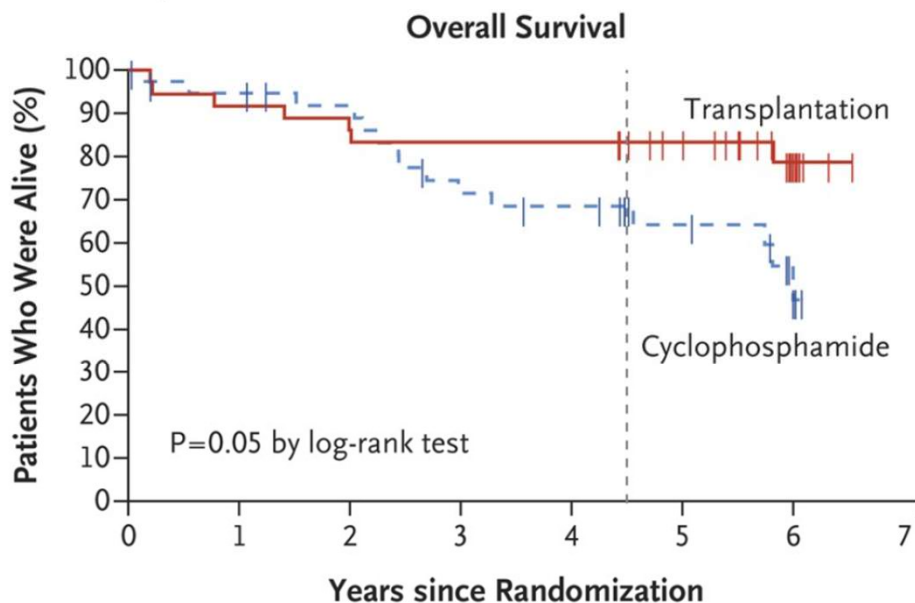


# Myeloablative Autologous Stem-Cell Transplantation for Severe Scleroderma

Keith M. Sullivan, M.D., Ellen A. Goldmuntz, M.D., Ph.D., Lynette Keyes-Elstein, Dr.P.H., Peter A. McSweeney, M.B., Ch.B., Ashley Pinckney, M.S., Beverly Welch, R.N., M.S.N., Maureen D. Mayes, M.D., M.P.H., Richard A. Nash, M.D., Leslie J. Crofford, M.D., Barry Eggleston, M.S., Sharon Castina, R.N., M.S.N., Linda M. Griffith, M.D., M.H.S., Ph.D., et al., for the SCOT Study Investigators\*

N Engl J Med 2018; 378:35-47

## C Intention-to-Treat Population



### No. at Risk

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Transplantation	36	33	31	30	30	25	9
Cyclophosphamide	39	35	32	24	22	15	7





## UPSIDE TRIAL

### Vroege stamceltransplantatie versus rescue stamceltransplantatie bij **vroege diffuse cutane systemische sclerose**

Het doel van deze internationale gerandomiseerde studie is het bepalen van de optimale behandelstrategie bij mensen met vroege diffuse cutane systemische sclerose (dcSSc). Het effect van autologe stamceltransplantatie (SCT) wordt vergeleken met immunosuppressieve medicatie (cyclofosfamide en MMF).

### Wie kan deelnemen?

Voor dit onderzoek zoeken we volwassen patiënten met vroege dcSSc met:

- ✓ Leeftijd tussen 18 en 65 jaar
- ✓ Ziekte duur niet langer dan twee jaar sinds ontstaan van klachten (anders dan het Raynaud fenomeen)
- ✓ Een huidscore (mRSS) groter dan 15 of betrokkenheid van organen (nieren, longen of hart)

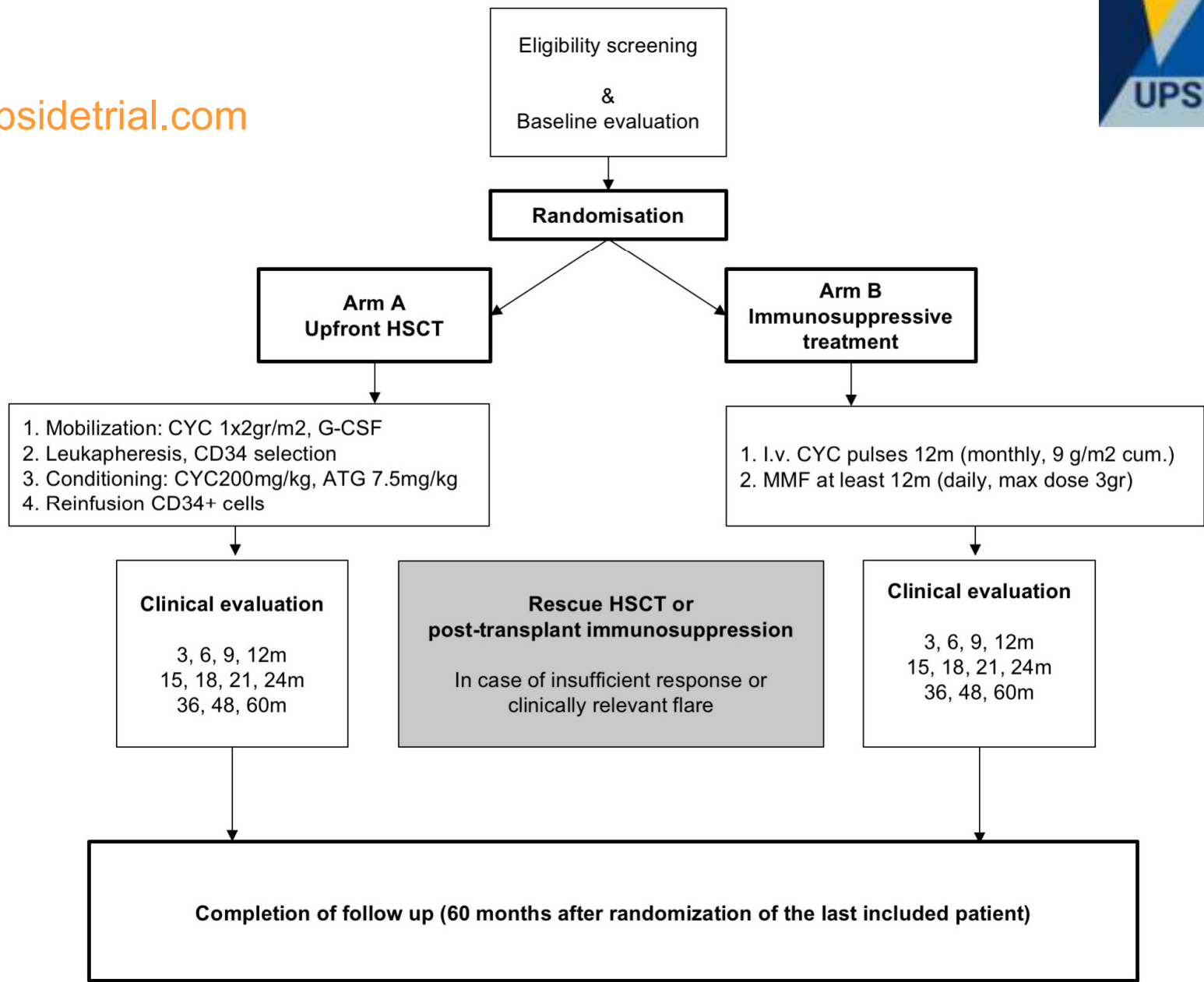
<https://upsidetrial.com>

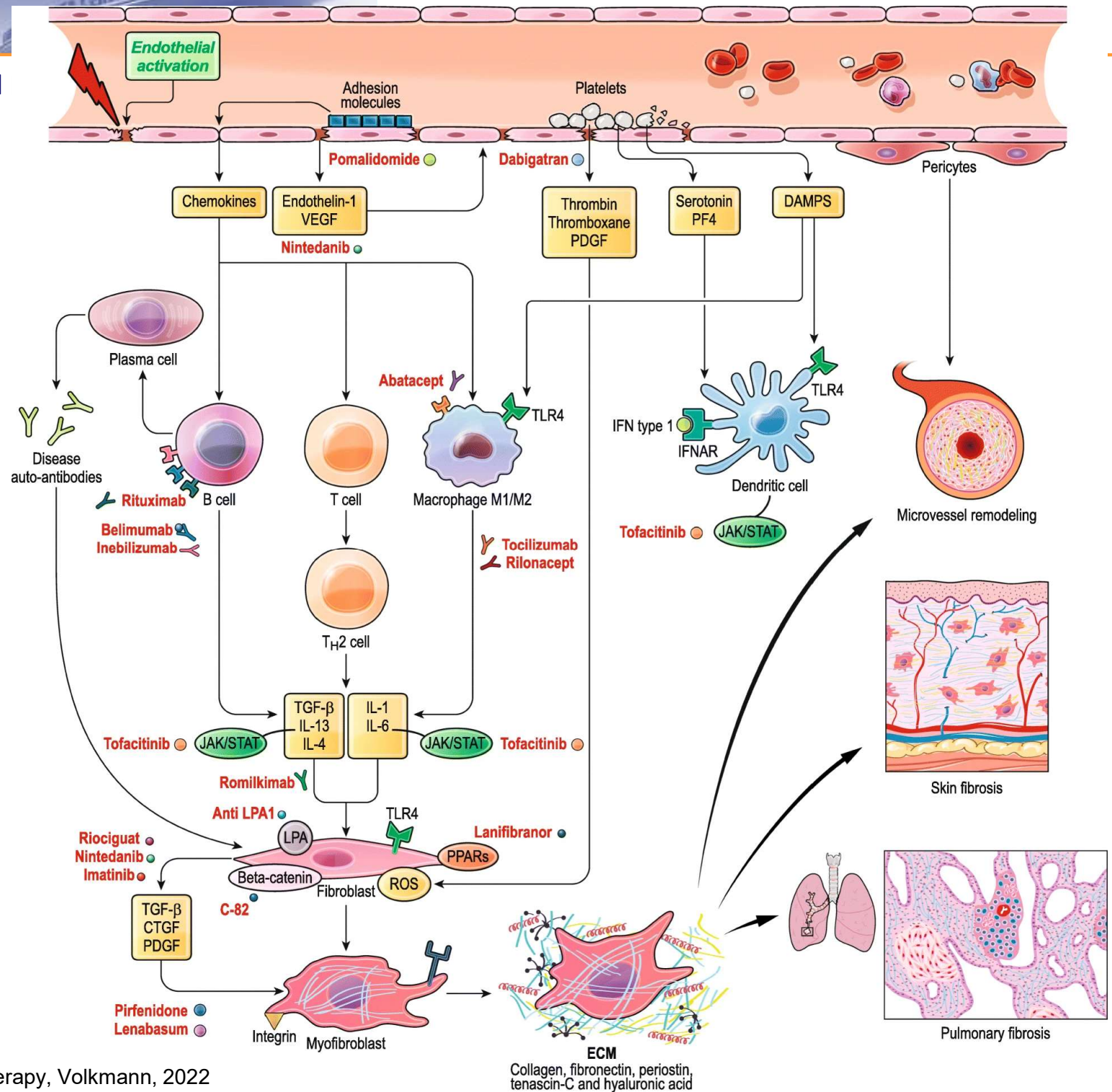






<https://upsidetrial.com>





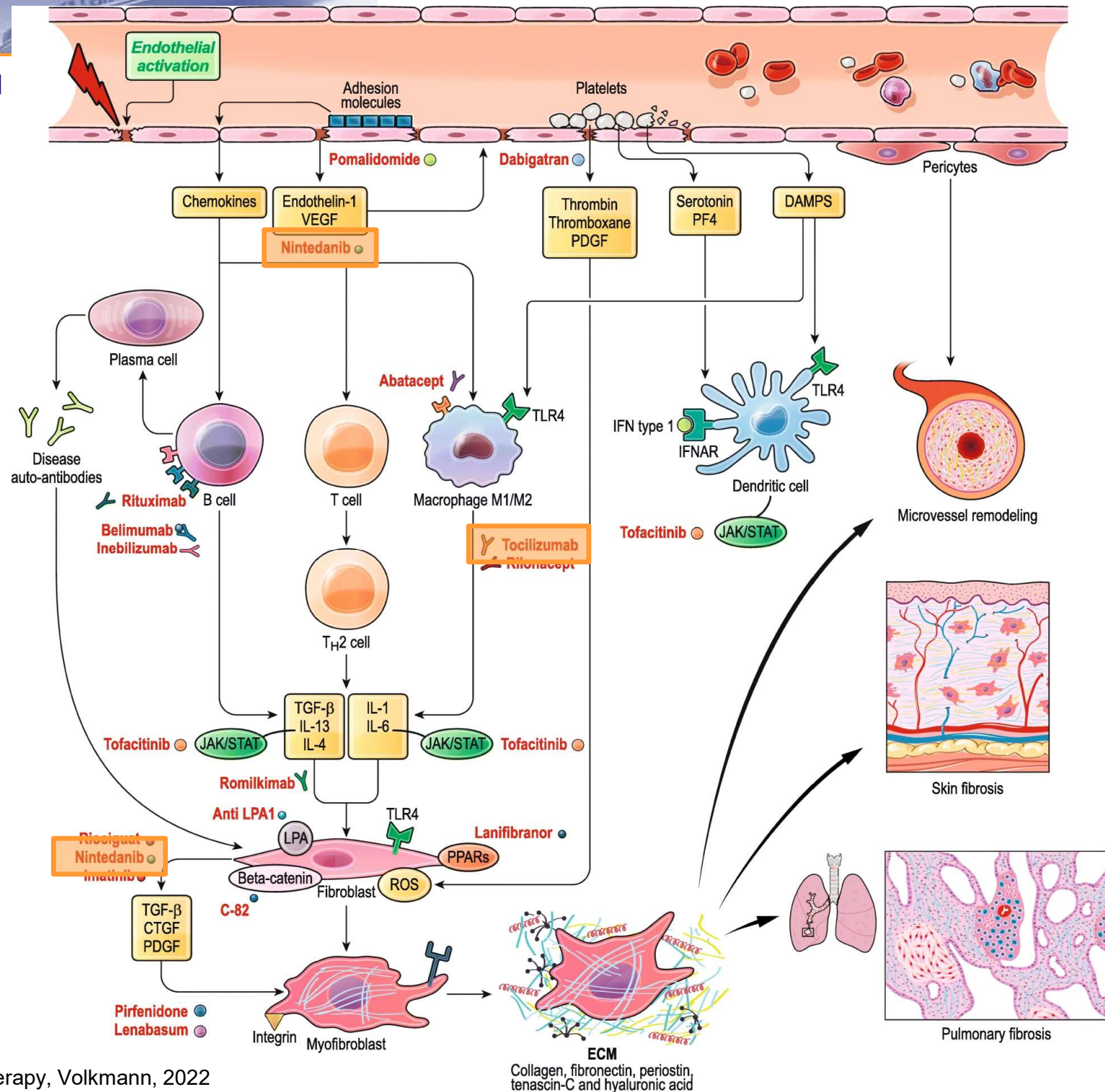
## Pathogenese systemische sclerosis.

Meest relevante celtypes, cytokines en pathways gecombineerd met potentiële targets in recente klinische trials.



# Pathogenese systemische sclerosis.

Meest relevante celtypes, cytokines en pathways gecombineerd met potentiële targets in recente klinische trials.





## Nieuwe ontwikkelingen in behandeling SSc

### ***RCTs zonder positief resultaat:***

Lenabasum (synthetic cannaboid CB2 agonist)

Abatacept (costimulation inhibitor)

Riociguat (soluble guanylate cyclase sGC stimulator)

### ***RCTs met (potentiteel) positief resultaat:***

Rituximab Fase III (anti-CD20 Ab - Lancet Rheumatology 2021)

Romilkimab Fase II (IL4/IL13 neutralizing Ab - Ann Rheum Disease 2020)

### ***Andere potentiële opties:***

Rilonacept (IL-1R1)

Pirfenidone (anti-fibrotic)

SAR100842 (LPA1 receptor agonist)

Anifrolumab

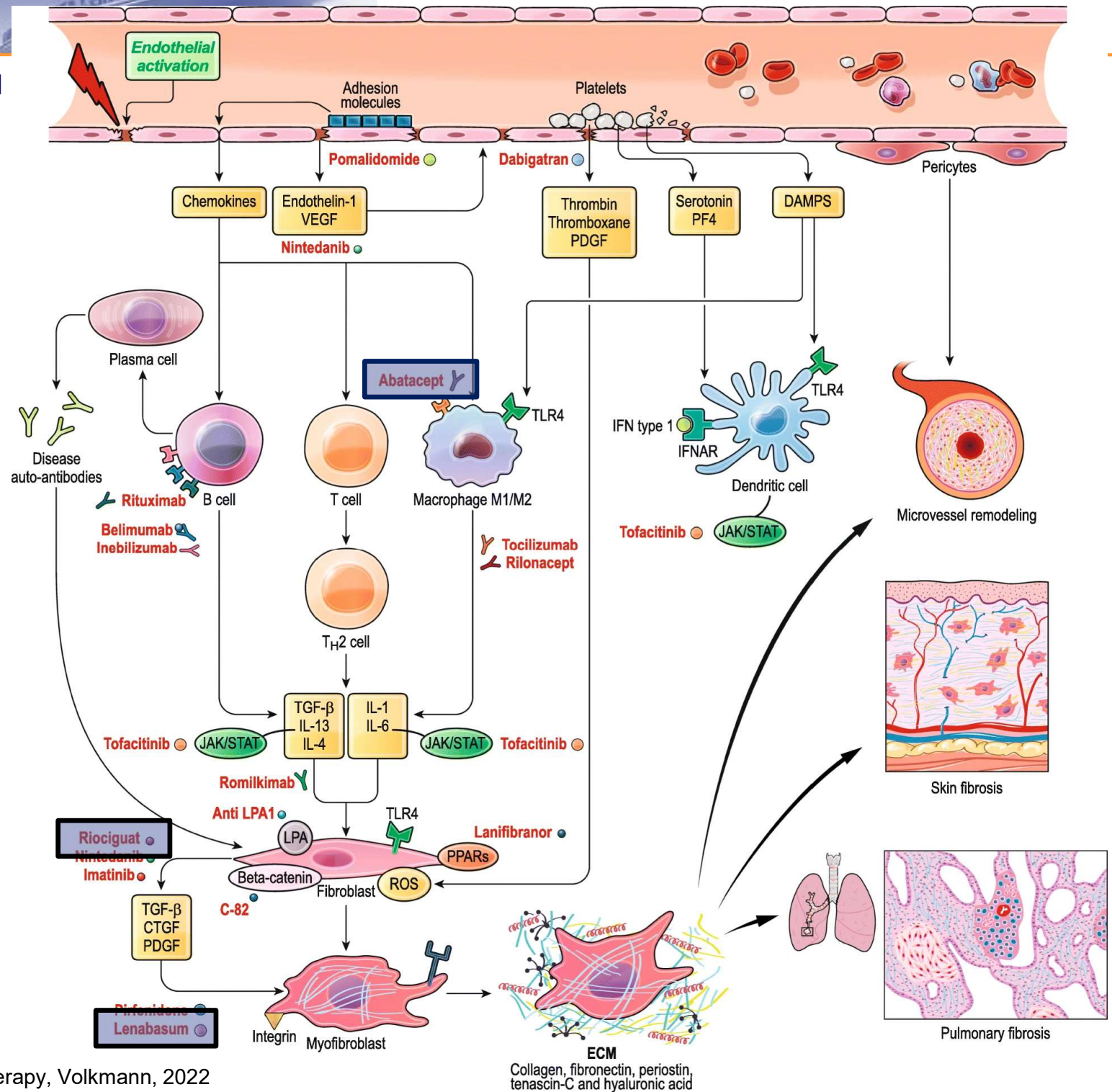
JAK-inhibitors (Tofacitinib, Baracitinib, Ruxolitinib etc)

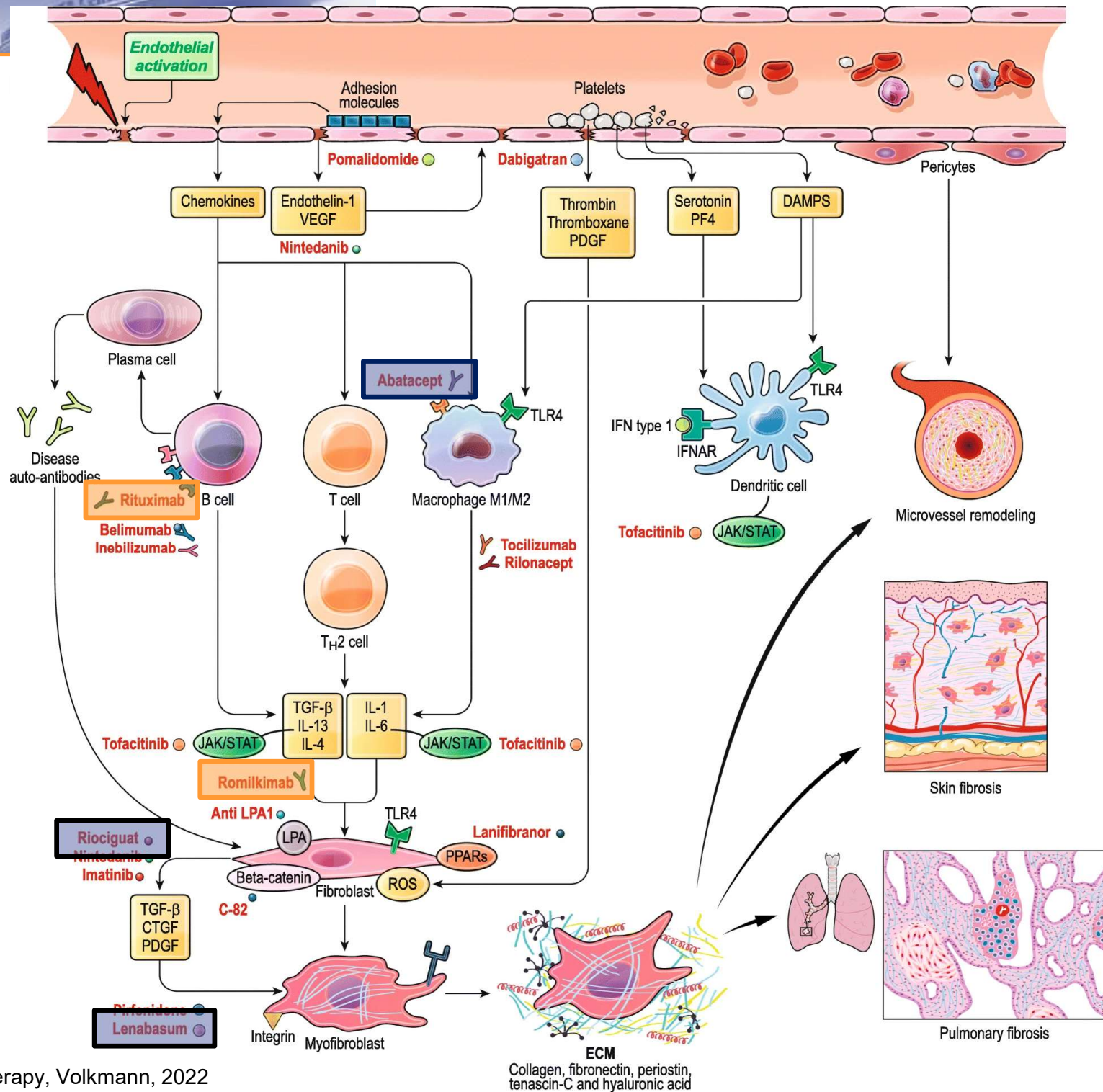




# Pathogenese systemische sclerosis.

Meest relevante celtypes, cytokines en pathways gecombineerd met potentiële targets in recente klinische trials.





### Pathogenese systemische sclerosis.

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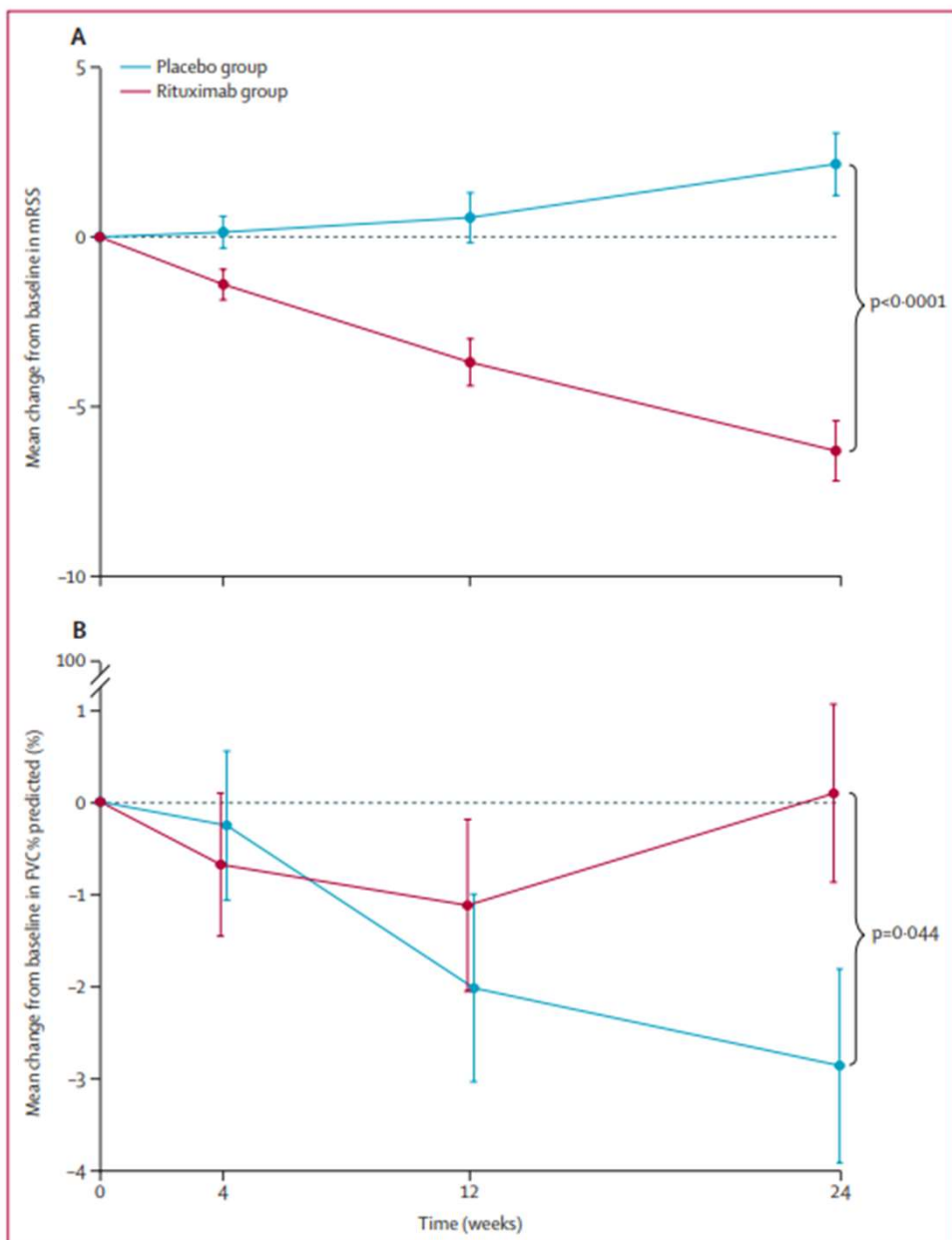


# Safety and efficacy of rituximab in systemic sclerosis (DESIREs): a double-blind, investigator-initiated, randomised, placebo-controlled trial

Satoshi Ebata MD<sup>a,†</sup>, Ayumi Yoshizaki MD<sup>a,†</sup>, Koji Oba PhD<sup>b, d</sup>, Kosuke Kashiwabara PhD<sup>e</sup>, Keiko Ueda MD<sup>e</sup>, Yukari Uemura PhD<sup>a, f</sup>, Takeyuki Watadani MD<sup>c</sup>, Takemichi Fukasawa MD<sup>a</sup>, Shunsuke Miura MD<sup>a</sup>, Asako Yoshizaki-Ogawa MD<sup>a</sup>, Yoshihide Asano MD<sup>a</sup>, Naoko Okiyama MD<sup>g</sup>, Masanari Kodera MD<sup>h</sup>, Prof Minoru Hasegawa MD<sup>i</sup>, Prof Shinichi Sato MD<sup>a,†</sup>

The Lancet Rheumatology

Volume 3, Issue 7, July 2021, Pages e489-e497



## Interpretation

Rituximab appears to be an effective and safe treatment for systemic sclerosis. The first clinical trial to show efficacy of rituximab with skin sclerosis as the primary endpoint.



**Figure 2: Patterns of change in primary endpoint and key secondary endpoint**

(A) The least square mean change in mRSS from baseline to 24 weeks. (B) The least square mean change in FVC% predicted from baseline to 24 weeks, in patients with interstitial lung disease. Error bars indicate the SE. mRSS=modified Rodnan skin score. FVC=forced vital capacity.

# Safety and efficacy of rituximab in systemic sclerosis (DESIREs): open-label extension of a double-blind, investigators-initiated, randomised, placebo-controlled trial

Satoshi Ebata MD<sup>a</sup>, Ayumi Yoshizaki MD<sup>a,†</sup>, Koji Oba PhD<sup>b,c,d</sup>, Kosuke Kashiwabara PhD<sup>e</sup>, Keiko Ueda MD<sup>e</sup>, Yukari Uemura PhD<sup>a,f</sup>, Takeyuki Watadani MD<sup>g</sup>, Takemichi Fukasawa MD<sup>g</sup>, Shunsuke Miura MD<sup>g</sup>, Asako Yoshizaki-Ogawa MD<sup>a</sup>, Naoko Okiyama MD<sup>g</sup>, Masanari Kodera MD<sup>h</sup>, Prof Minoru Hasegawa MD<sup>i</sup>, Prof Shinichi Sato MD<sup>a,†</sup>

The Lancet Rheumatology  
Volume 4, Issue 8, August 2022, Pages e546-e555

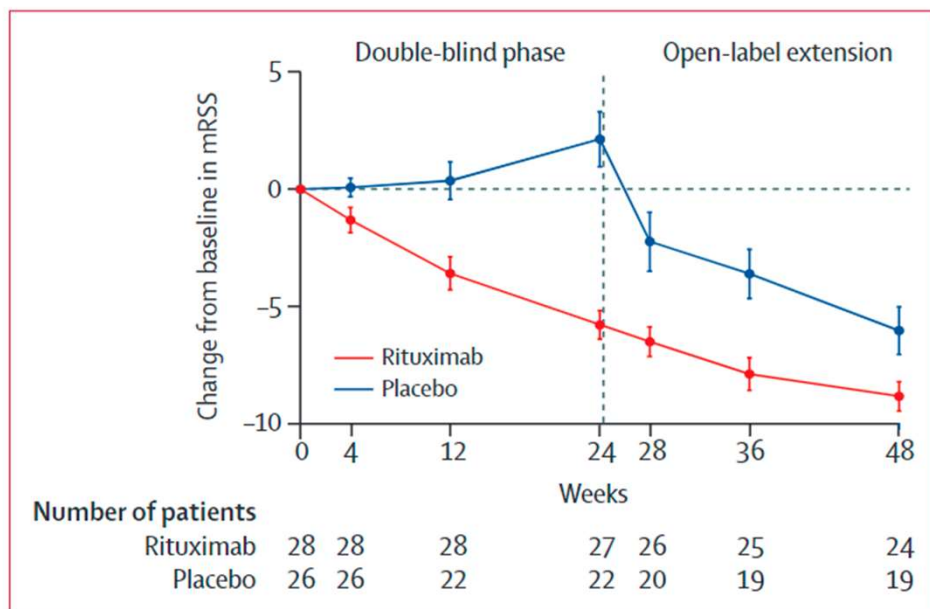
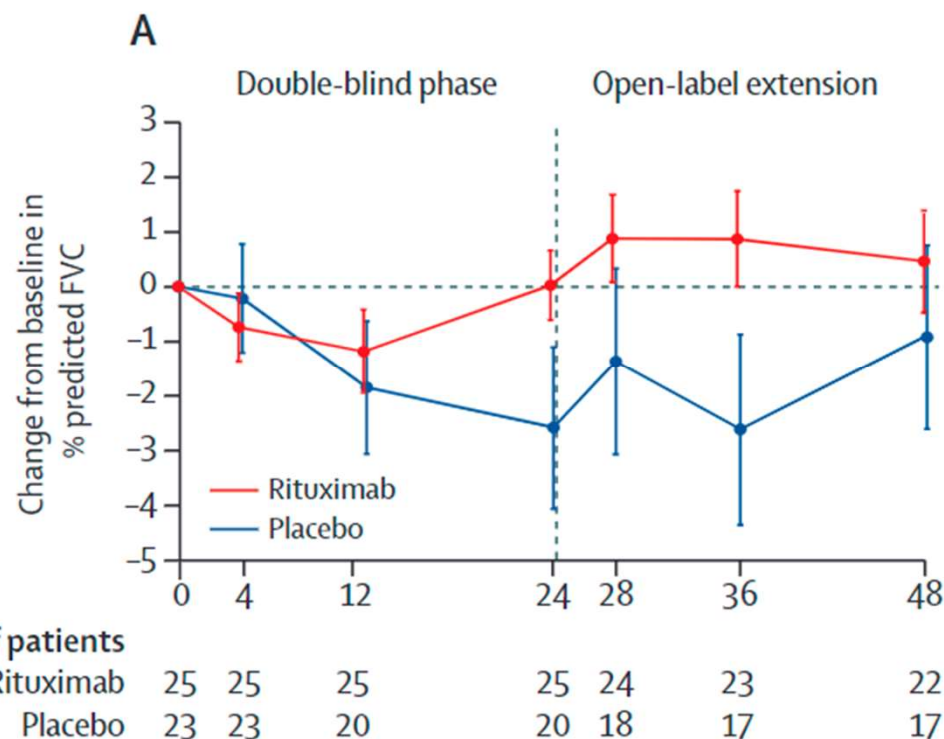


Figure 2: Patterns of change in mRSS

### Interpretation

Two courses of rituximab is a safe treatment that can provide sustained improvement in systemic sclerosis for at least 48 weeks



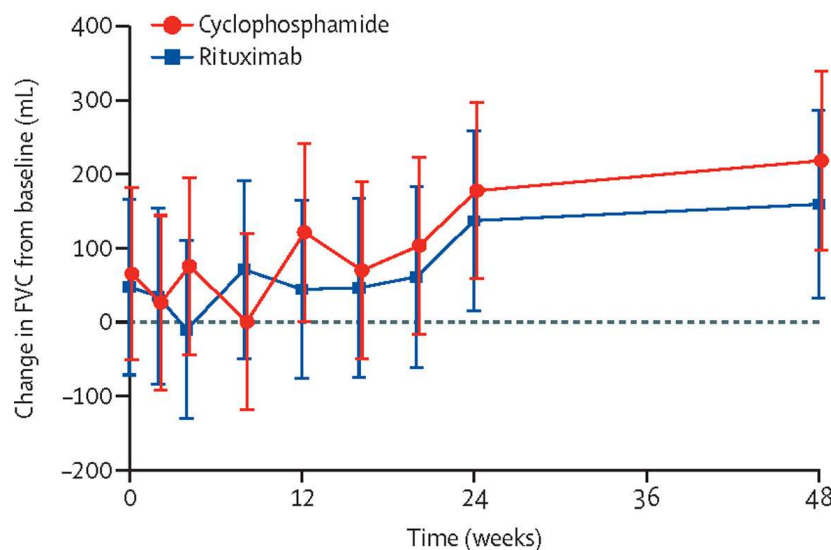
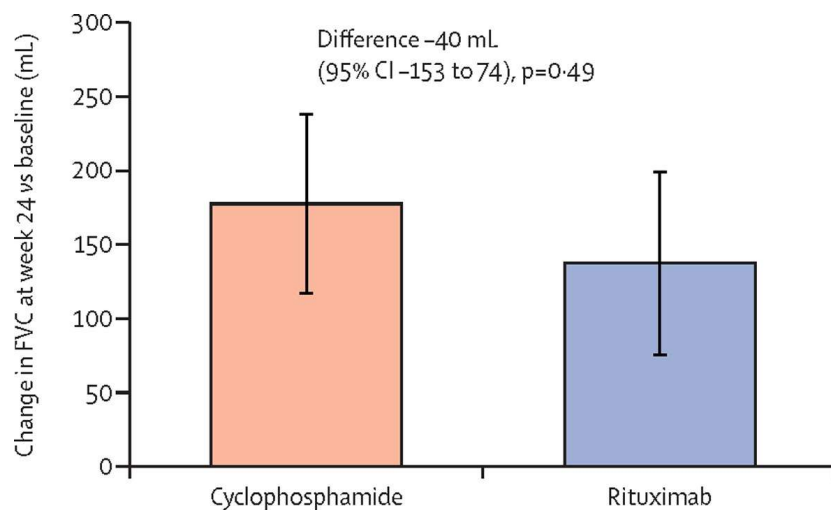


# Rituximab versus intravenous cyclophosphamide in patients with connective tissue disease-associated interstitial lung disease in the UK (RECITAL): a double-blind, double-dummy, randomised, controlled, phase 2b trial

Prof Toby M Maher PhD<sup>a, b, c</sup>, Prof Veronica A Tudor PhD<sup>b</sup>, Peter Saunders PhD<sup>f</sup>, Prof Michael A Gibbons PhD<sup>g, h</sup>, Sophie V Fletcher MD<sup>i</sup>, Prof Christopher P Denton PhD<sup>j</sup>, Rachel K Hoyles PhD<sup>f</sup>, Helen Parfrey PhD<sup>k</sup>, Elisabetta A Renzoni PhD<sup>b, c</sup>, Maria Kokosi MD<sup>b</sup>, Prof Athol U Wells MD<sup>b, c</sup>, Prof Deborah Ashby PhD<sup>d</sup>, Matyas Szigeti<sup>e, l</sup>, Prof Philip L Molyneaux PhD<sup>b, c</sup>  
 RECITAL Investigators<sup>†</sup>

**THE LANCET**  
 Respiratory Medicine




Volume 11, Issue 1, January 2023, Pages 45-54



**Interpretation**  
 Rituximab was not superior to cyclophosphamide to treat patients with CTD-ILD, although participants in both treatment groups had increased FVC at 24 weeks, in addition to clinically important improvements in patient-reported quality of life. Rituximab was associated with fewer adverse events.

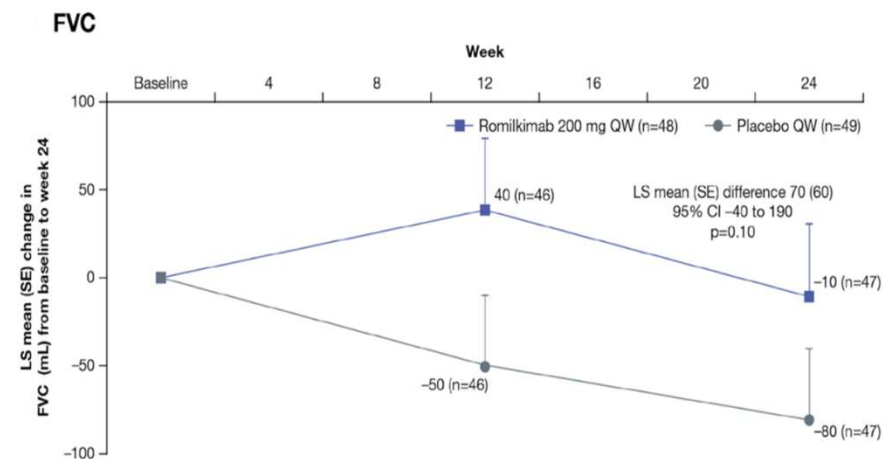
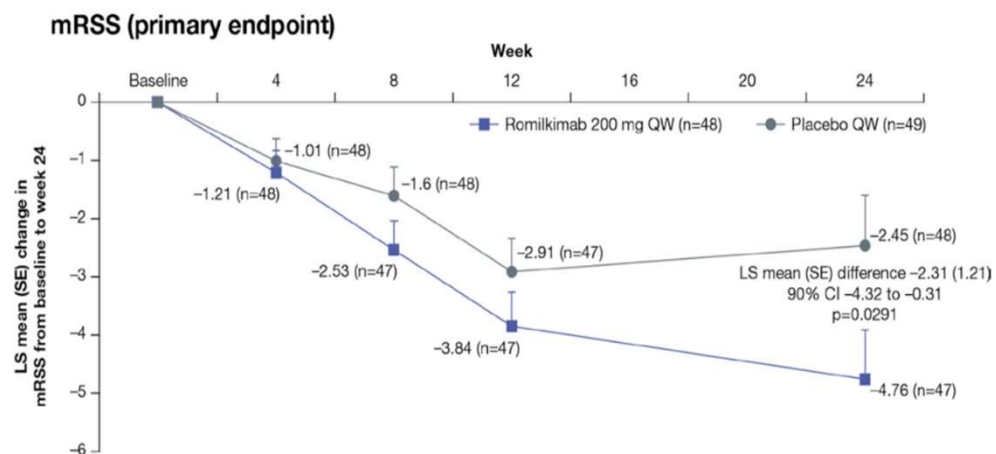


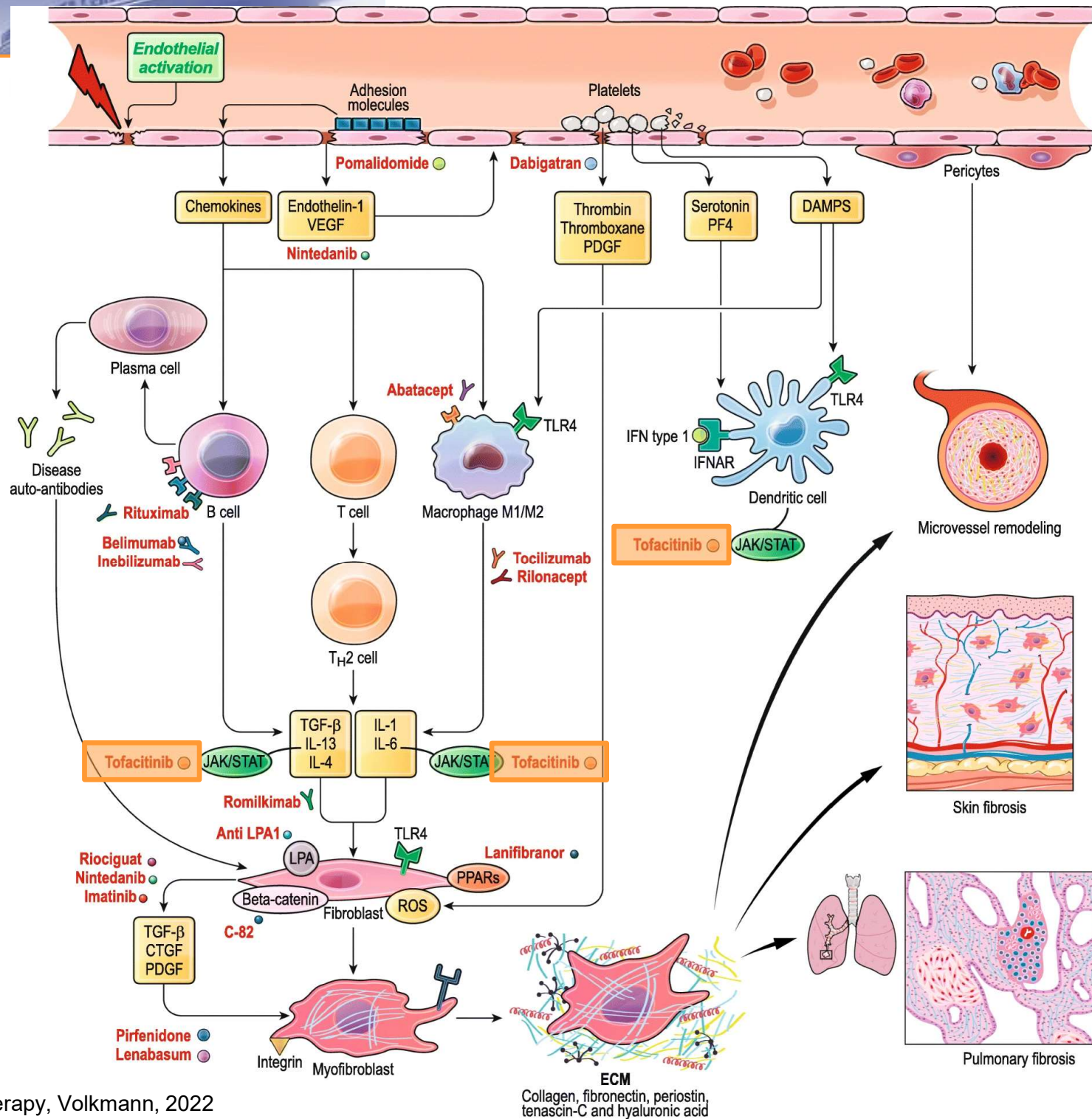
## A randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, 24-week, phase II, proof-of-concept study of romilkimab (SAR156597) in early diffuse cutaneous systemic sclerosis

Yannick Allanore <sup>1</sup>, Peter Wung,<sup>2</sup> Christina Soubrane,<sup>3</sup> Corinne Esperet,<sup>3</sup> Frederic Marrache,<sup>4</sup> Raphael Bejuit,<sup>5</sup> Amel Lahmar,<sup>6</sup> Dinesh Khanna <sup>7</sup>, Christopher P Denton <sup>8</sup>, On behalf of the Investigators

Ann Rheum Dis 2020;79:1600 - 1607

Romilkimab is an engineered humanized IgG4 antibody that binds and neutralises IL-4 and IL-13





## Pathogenese systemische sclerosis.

Meest relevante celtypes, cytokines en pathways gecombineerd met potentiële targets in recente klinische trials.





# Jak Inhibitors for Treatment of Autoimmune Diseases: Lessons from Systemic Sclerosis and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

Przemyslaw Kotyla <sup>1,\*</sup>, Olga Gumkowska-Sroka <sup>2</sup>, Bartosz Wnuk <sup>3</sup> and Kacper Kotyla <sup>1</sup>

Pharmaceuticals 2022, 15, 936

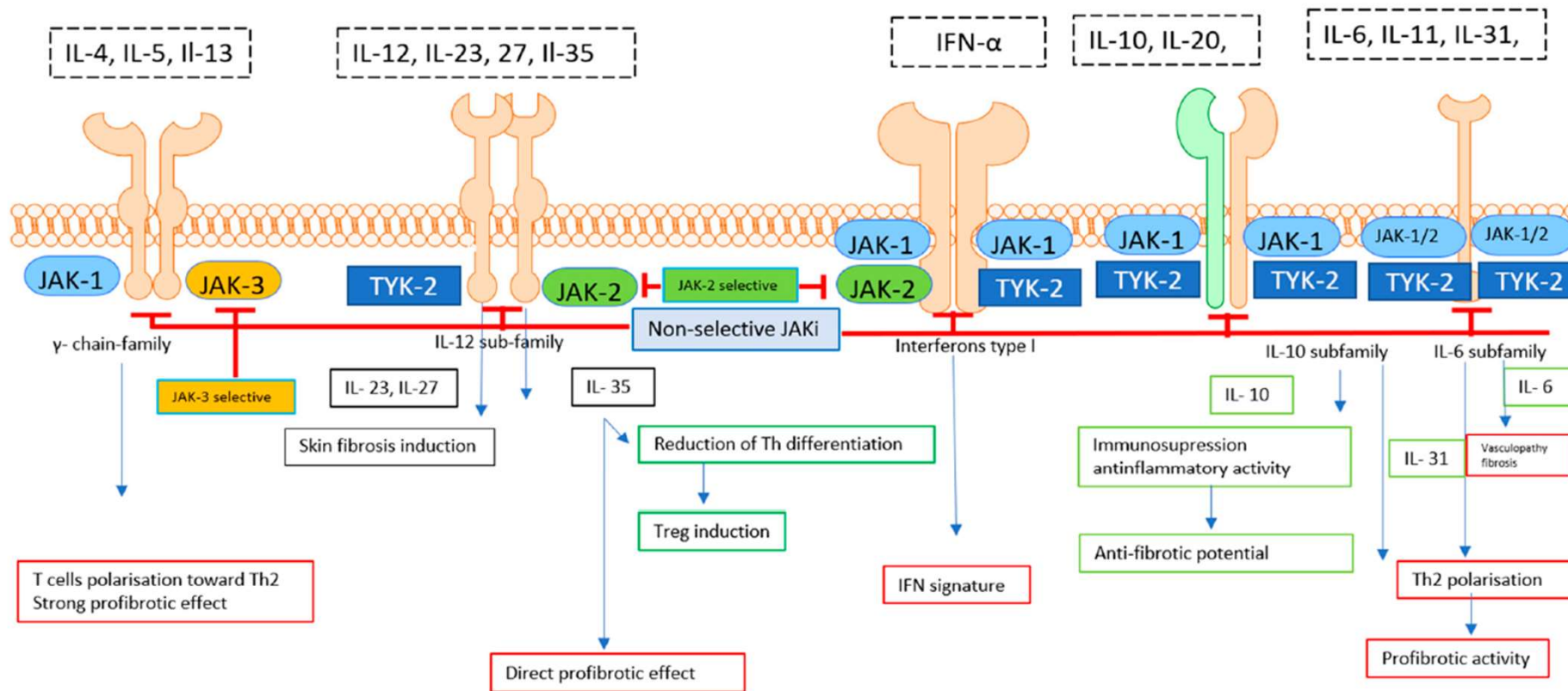
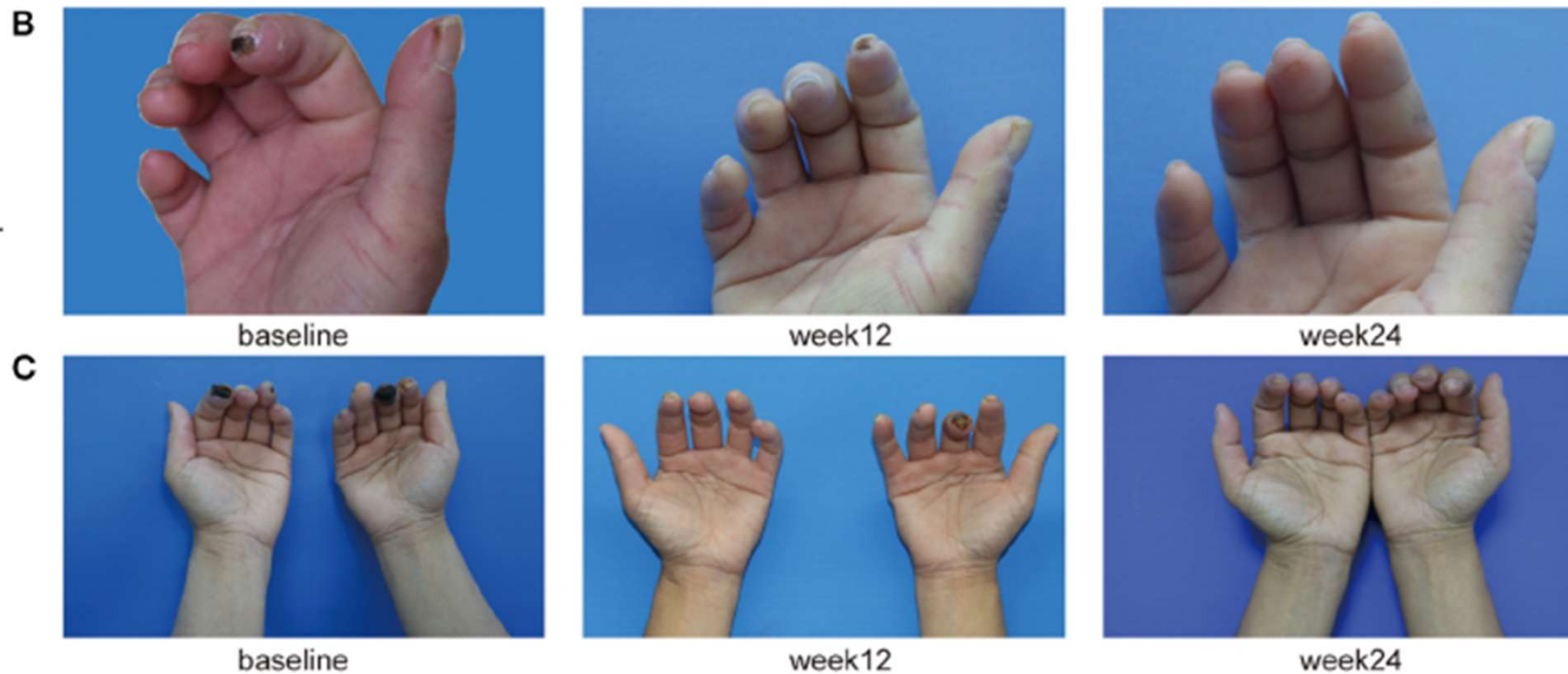


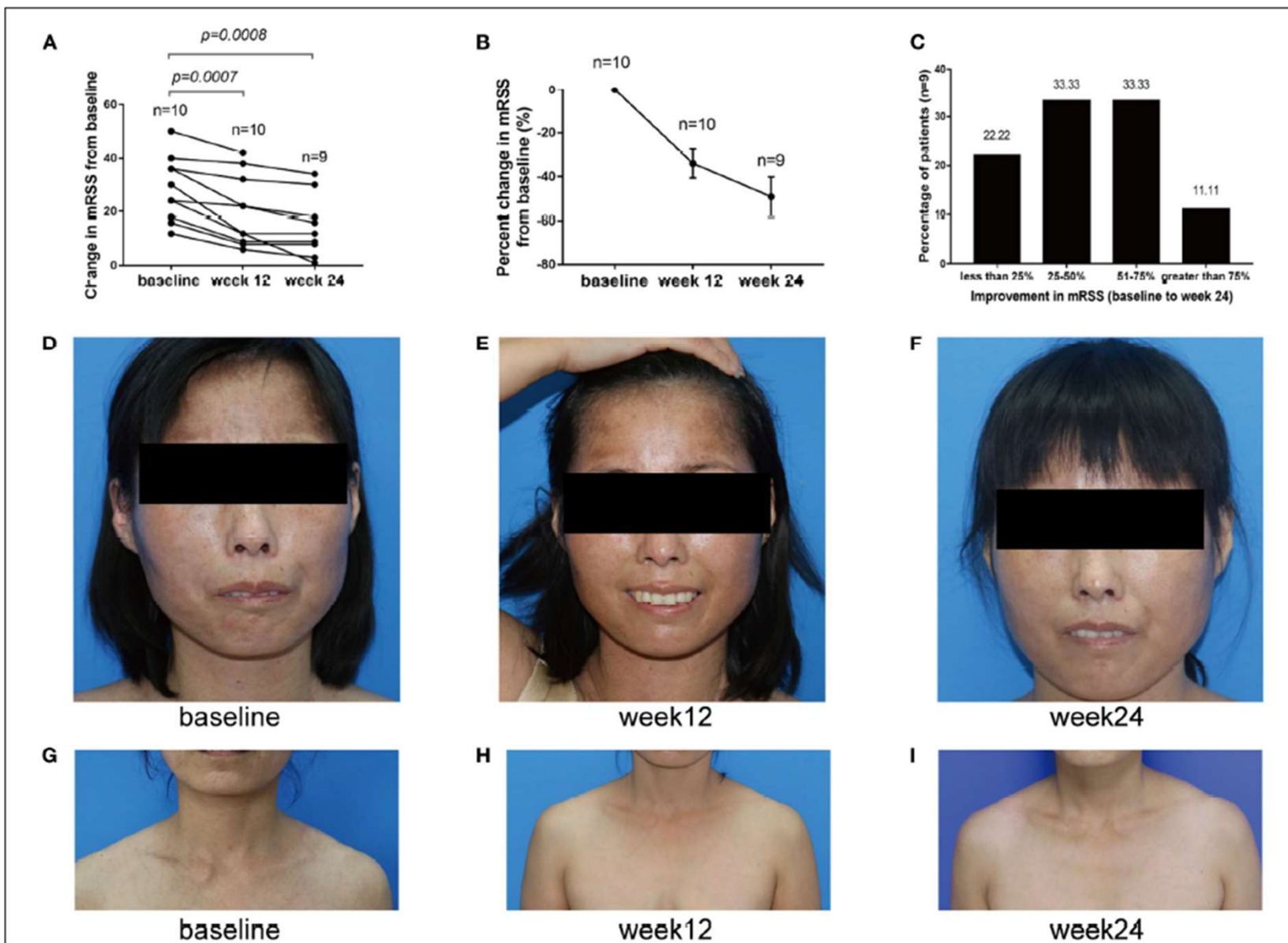
Figure 1. Cytokine network in systemic sclerosis.



10 adult patients with dcSSc treated with baricitinib







**FIGURE 4** | Change of mRSS from baseline to week 24. **(A)** mRSS changes from baseline to week 24. **(B)** Percent change from baseline to week 24 in mRSS. **(C)** mRSS responder rates. They indicated that <25, 25–50, 51–75 and >75% improvements in mRSS from baseline to week 24 were 22.22, 33.33, 33.33, and 11.11%, respectively. **(D–I)** Representative images of patients treated with baricitinib from baseline to week 24, from which we can infer that baricitinib significantly improved the patient's skin clinical symptoms.

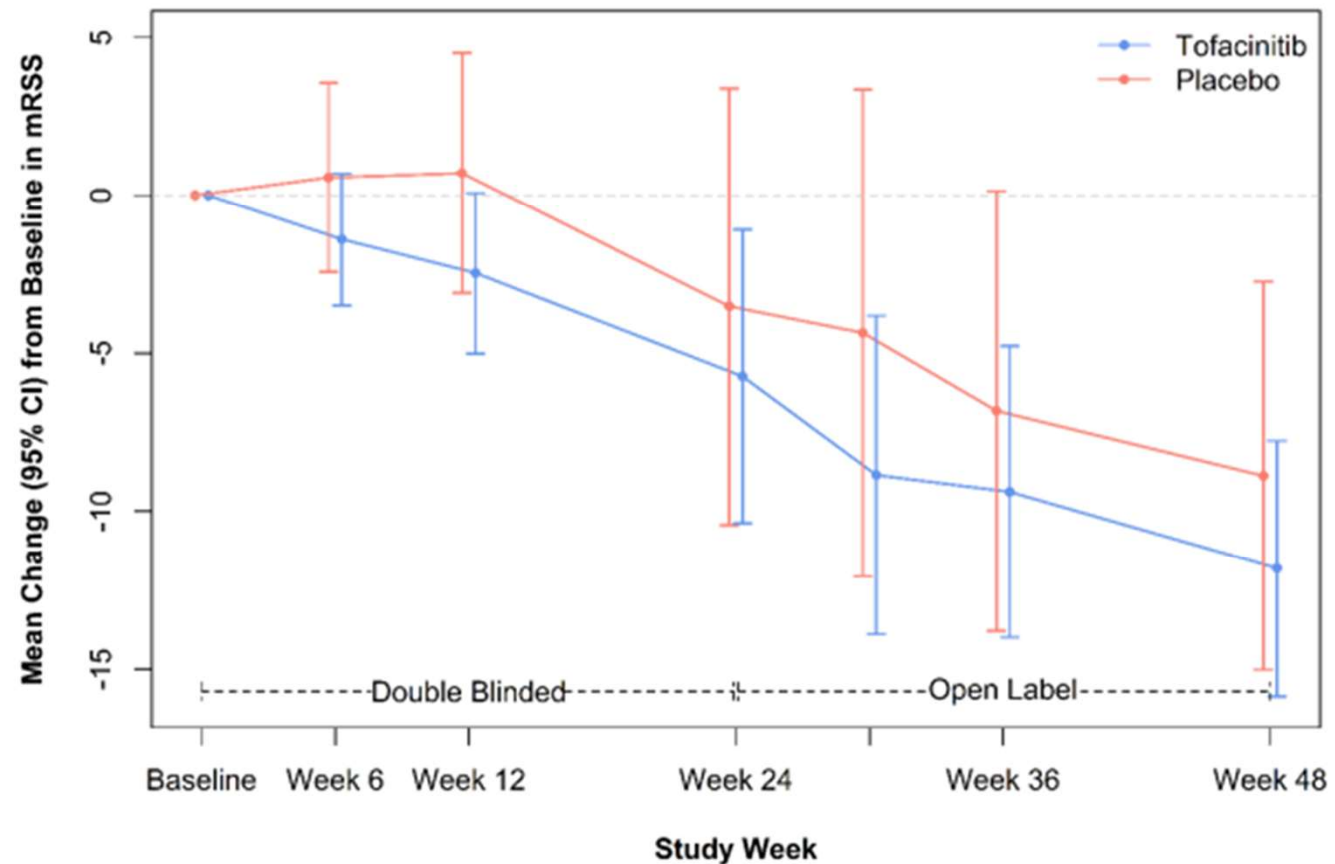


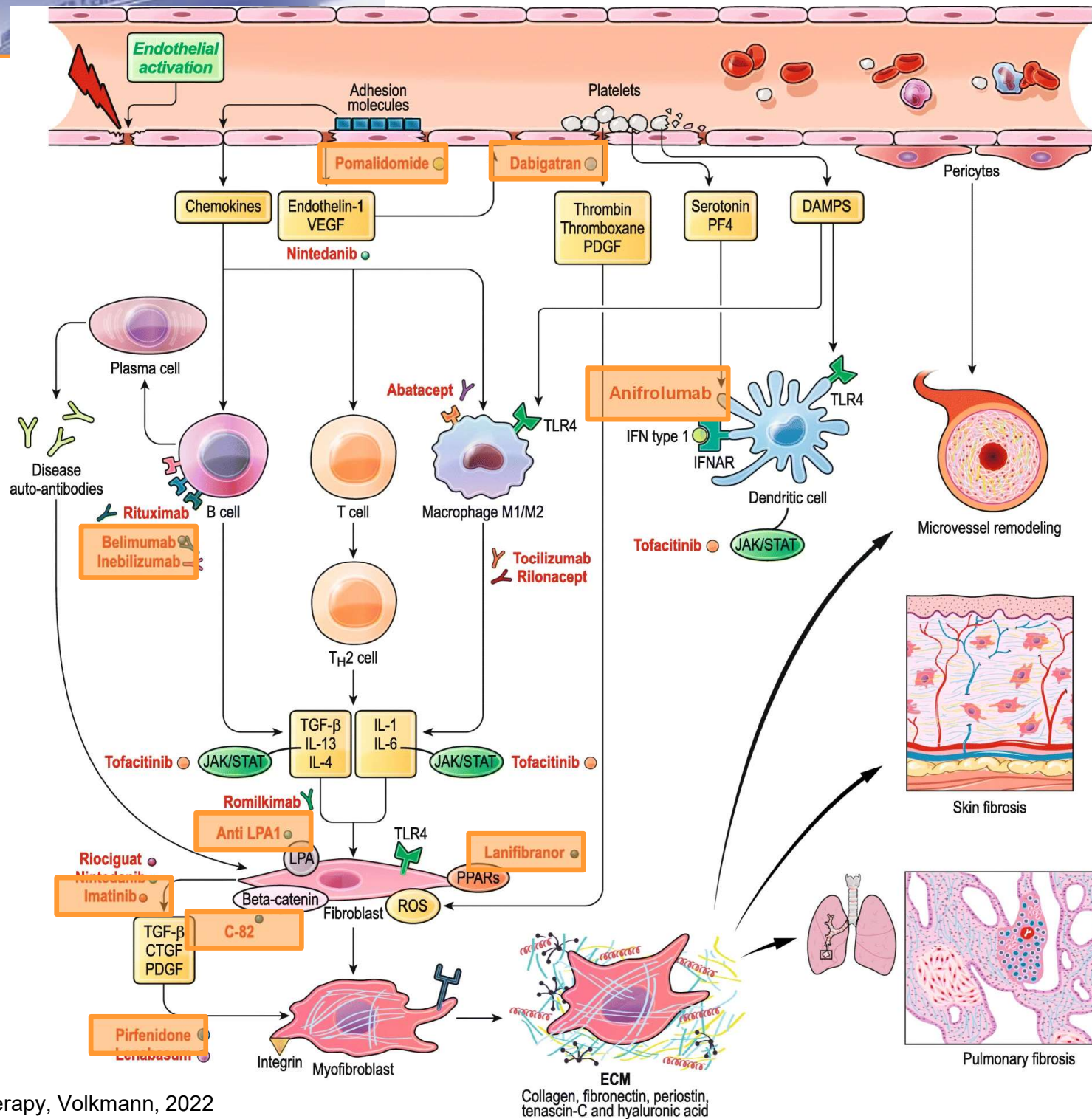
Dept. Rheumatology &amp; Clinical Immunology

# Tofacitinib blocks IFN-regulated biomarker genes in skin fibroblasts and keratinocytes in a systemic sclerosis trial

Dinesh Khanna,<sup>1,2</sup> Cristina Padilla,<sup>3</sup> Lam C. Tsoi,<sup>4</sup> Vivek Nagaraja,<sup>1,2</sup> Puja P. Khanna,<sup>1,5</sup> Tracy Tabib,<sup>3</sup> J. Michelle Kahlenberg,<sup>1</sup> Amber Young,<sup>1</sup> Suiyuan Huang,<sup>2,6</sup> Johann E. Gudjonsson,<sup>4</sup> David A. Fox,<sup>1</sup> and Robert Lafyatis<sup>3</sup> 2022

Mean Trend Over Time: Change in mRSS





### Pathogenese systemische sclerosis.

Meest relevante celtypes, cytokines en pathways gecombineerd met potentiële targets in recente klinische trials.





## Current pharmacological therapies for organ-specific manifestations of SSc

Therapeutic agent	Benefit in SSc
<b>Diffuse cutaneous sclerosis</b>	
MMF	Improvement in mRSS
CYC	Improvement in mRSS
HSCT	Improvement in mRSS
<b>Interstitial lung disease</b>	
CYC	Improvement in FVC, radiographic fibrosis and dyspnea
MMF	Improvement in FVC, radiographic fibrosis and dyspnea
Tocilizumab	Stabilization of FVC in early dcSSc with and without ILD
Nintedanib	Reduction in annual rate of decline of FVC
Rituximab	Improvement in mRSS and FVC (trend)
Romilkimab	Potential improvement mRSS and FVC
JAK-inhibitors?	
Anifrolumab?	
Pirfenidone?	



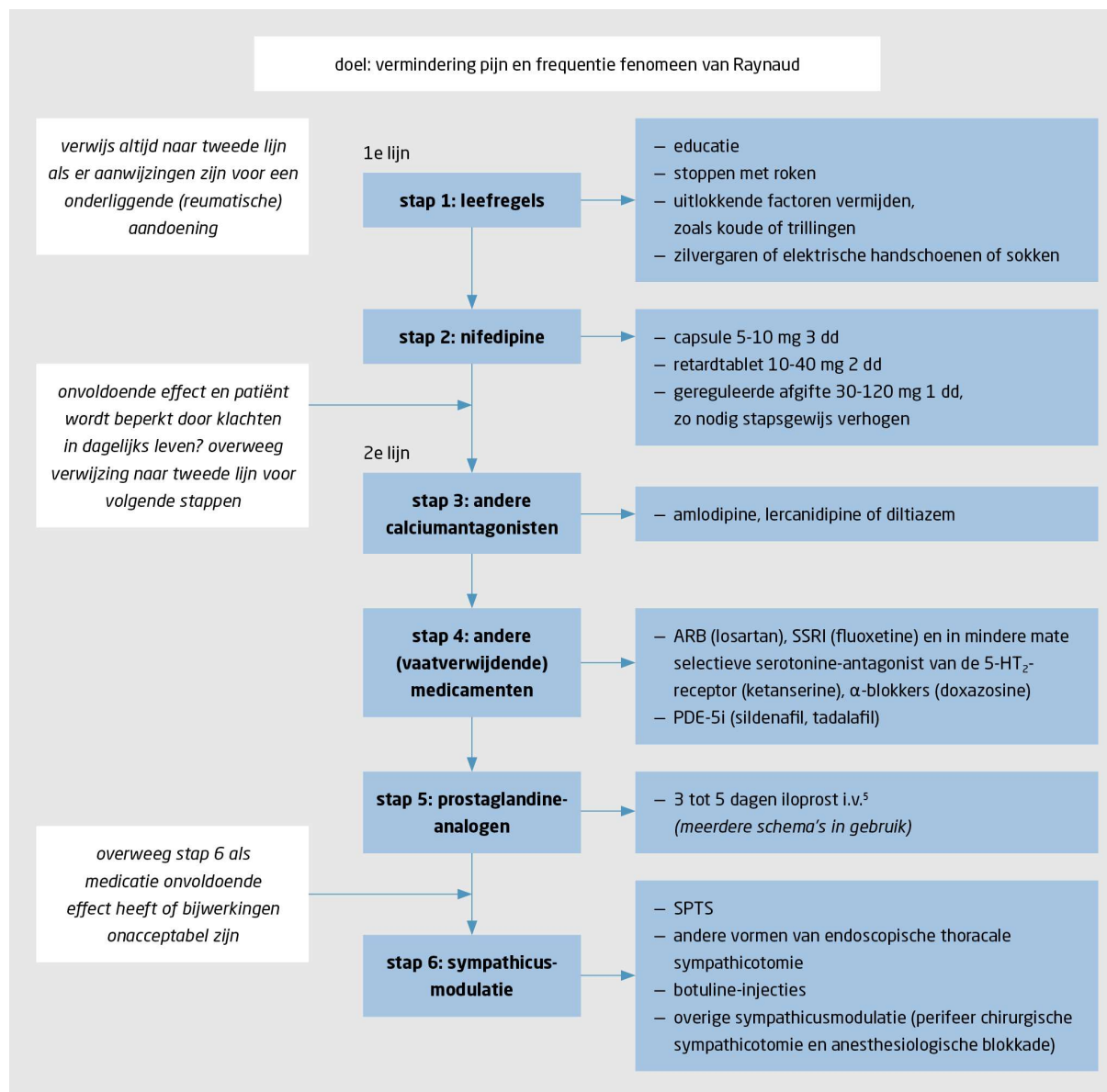


## Symptoomgerichte adjuvante behandelmogelijkheden voor SSc

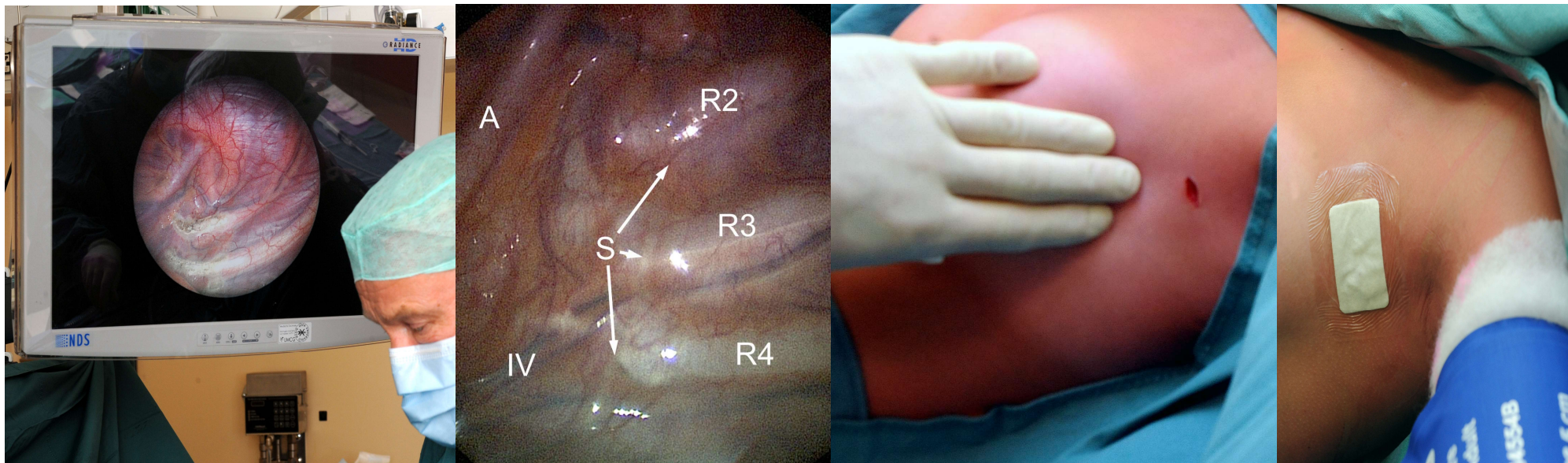
Probleem/klacht	Interventie
Kortademigheid	(Long)revalidatie, O2
Hoest	Hoestmiddel / slijmoplosser
Droge ogen	Oogdruppels
Microstomie	Mond oefeningen, Botox injecties (?)
Jeuk / rash	Beperk blootstelling aan water, zeep, geperfumeerde huidproducten.
Teleangiëctasieën	Camouflage make up, laserbehandeling
Zuurbranden / reflux	PPI, H2-blokker, dieet maatregelen
Opgeblazen gevoel / flatulentie	Aanpassing dieet, kleine maaltijden, prokinetica, evt antibiotica bij bacteriële overgroei
Diarree	Aanpassing dieet, antibiotica bij bacteriële overgroei, aanpassing medicatie, diarree remmers (loperamide)
Obstipatie	Aanpassing dieet, prokinetica, voldoende vochtintake en lichaamsbeweging, laxantia.
Fecale incontinentie	Aanpassing dieet, fysiotherapie, bekkenbodemoefeningen, biofeedbacktherapie, sacrale neuromodulatie
Contracturen	Fysiotherapie, ergotherapie, evt nachtsplak, orthese
Calcinosis cutis	Wondpreventie, diltiazem, colchicine, bisfosfonaten, evt natriumthiosulfaat (topicaal of injectie)



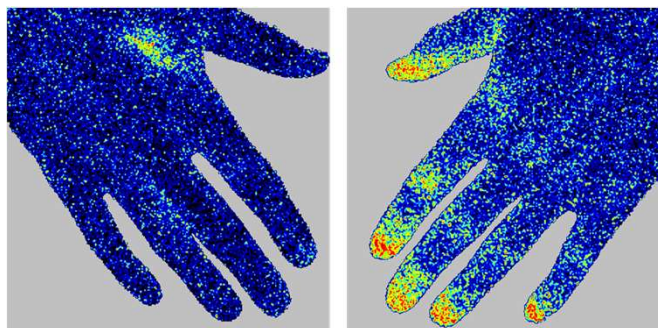
# Fenomeen van Raynaud



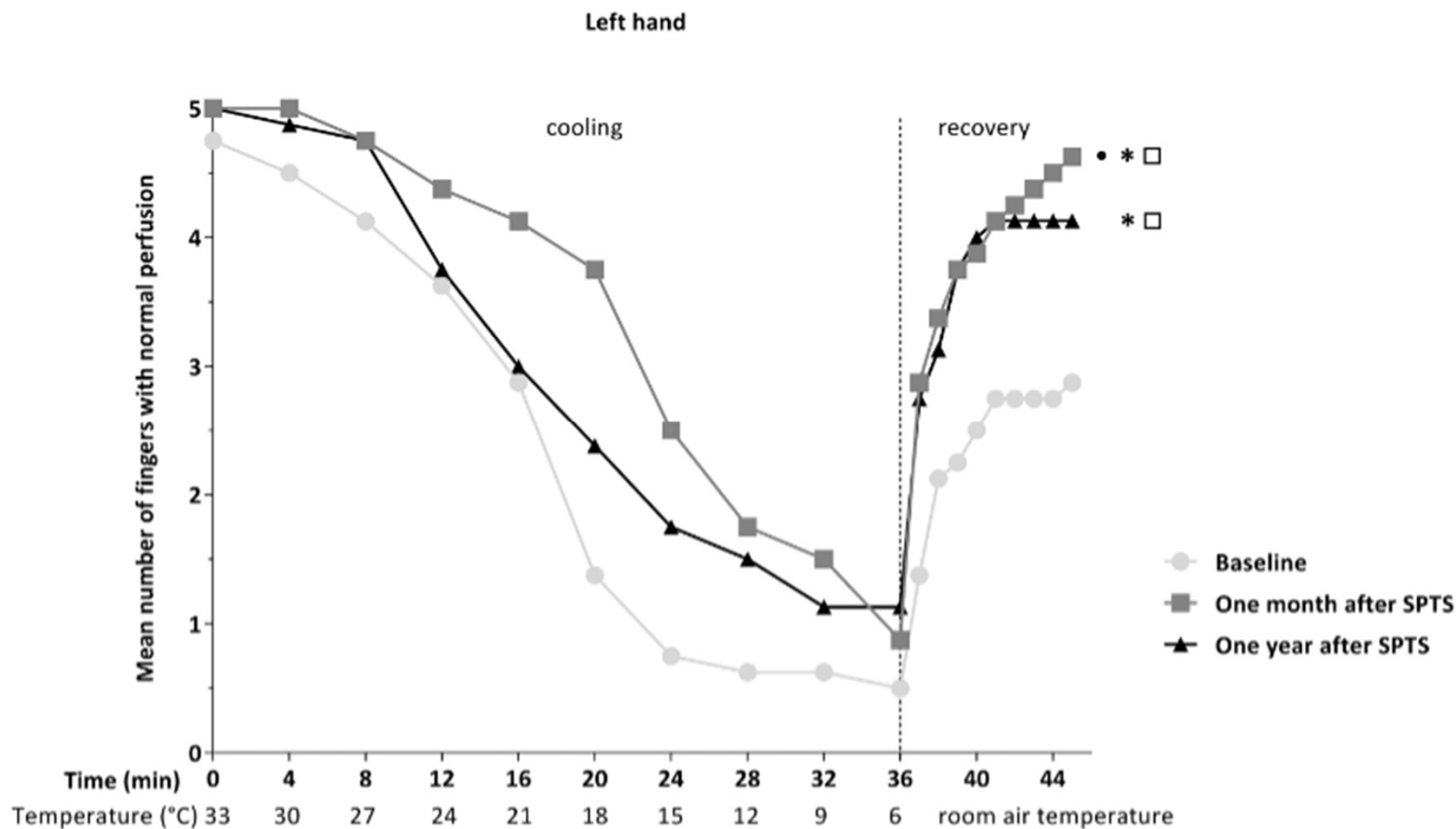
# SPTS (single port thoracale sympatricotomie)



Resultaat vrijwel  
direct zichtbaar







●p<0.05 for cooling period, \*p<0.05 for recovery period, □p<0.05 for total procedure, all compared to baseline.

Treatment of resistant Raynaud’s phenomenon with single-port thoracoscopic sympathectomy: One-year follow-up

Michiel Kuijpers<sup>b,1</sup>, Saskia C. van de Zande<sup>a,1,\*</sup>, Annik M. van Roon<sup>a</sup>, Arie M. van Roon<sup>a</sup>, Alja J. Stel<sup>c</sup>, Andries J. Smit<sup>a</sup>, Wobbe Bouma<sup>b</sup>, Mike J.L. DeJongste<sup>d</sup>, Massimo A. Mariani<sup>b</sup>, Theo J. Klinkenberg<sup>b</sup>, Douwe J. Mulder<sup>a</sup>





# Systemische Sclerose

## Nieuwe behandelopties laatste vijf jaar!

Kleine groep patienten in studies

Meestal diffuse systemische sclerose

Opties voor studies in gelimiteerde systemische sclerose?

## Samenwerking !!!

- Regionaal (MDO systeemziekten UMCG, samenwerking ILD centrum Martiniziekenhuis)
- Nationaal (ARCH, SSc werkgroep, UPSIDE trial)
- Internationaal (ERN Reconnet)

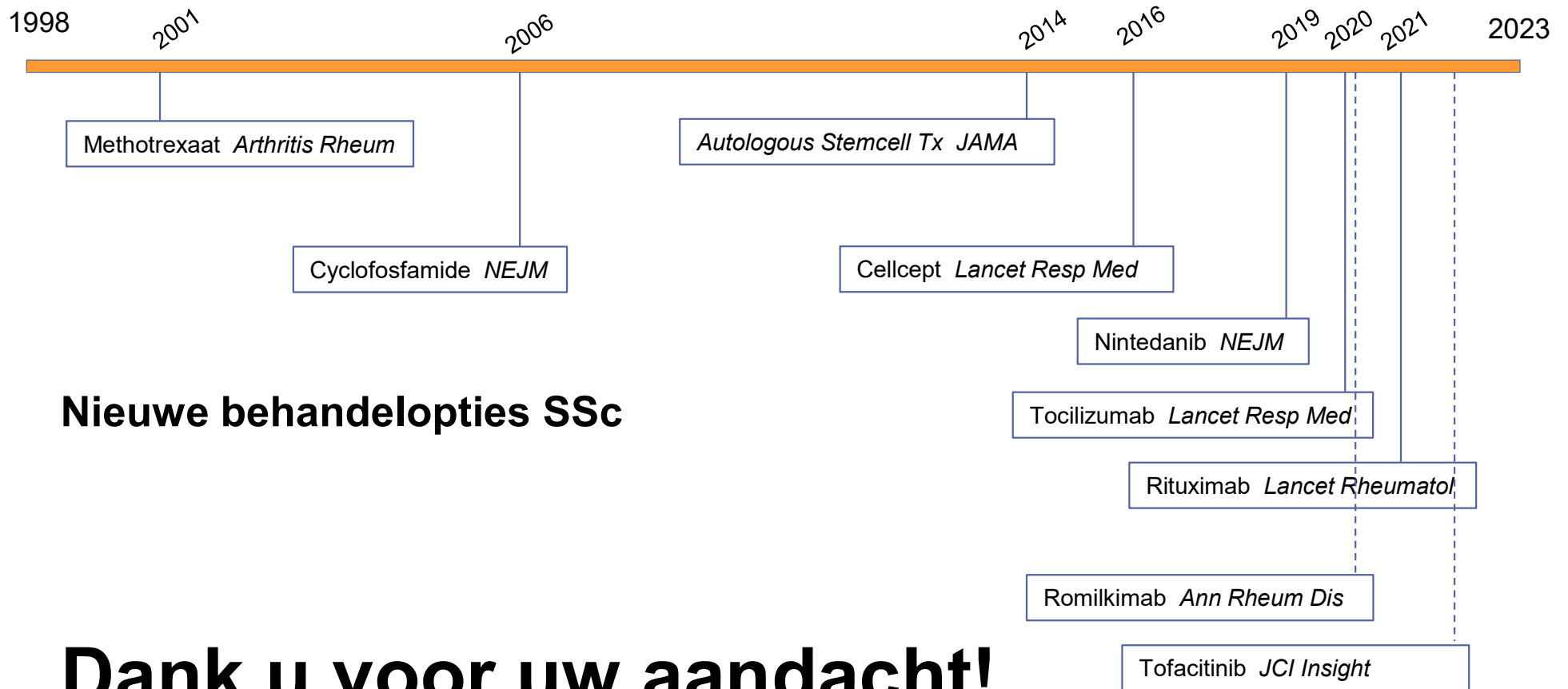
Work in progress: Richtlijn behandeling fenomeen van Raynaud (NIV/NVR)

Work in progress: Update zorgpad Systemische Sclerose (NVR)

2022 Standpunt NVR inzake voorschrijven van fosfodiesterase-5-remmers (PDE-5-remmers) voor behandeling van fenomeen van Raynaud secundair aan systemische auto-immuunziekten.

2021 Standpunt NVR/NVALT inzake doelmatig gebruik van fibroseremmers bij patienten met connective tissue disease related interstitial lung disease (CTD-ILD)





### Nieuwe behandelopties SSc

**Dank u voor uw aandacht!**  
**Goed weekend!**

