



Unterlagen

**pDL-Akademie: Best Practice\***

# **Medikationsanalyse und Update Schmerz Teil 1 : Arthrose**

**Vortrag von Dr. med. Michael Überall**

**pDL-Akademie →**



\*Alle Inhalte dieser Unterlagen insbesondere Texte, Fotografien und Grafiken, sind urheberrechtlich geschützt. Weitergabe, Vervielfältigung nur mit Einwilligung der Verfasser\*innen.



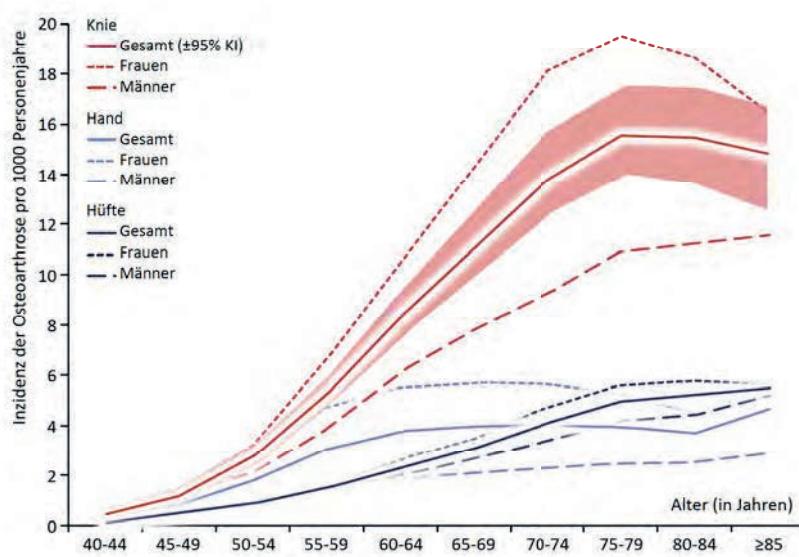
# OSTEO-ARTHROSE

**WAS SOLL / WAS KANN EINE THERAPIE MIT NSAR LEISTEN ?  
(UND WAS BESSER NICHT) ?**

Michael A. Überall



## OSTEOARTHROSE - INZIDENZ



Hunter DJ, Bierma-Zeinstra S. Osteoarthritis. Lancet 2019; 393 (10182): 1745-1759.

Cui A, Li H, Wang D, Zhong J, Chen Y, Lu H. Global, regional prevalence, incidence and risk factors of knee osteoarthritis in population-based studies. EClinicalMedicine 2020; 29-30: 100587.

Steinmetz JD, Global Burden of Disease 2021 Osteoarthritis Collaborators. Global, regional, and national burden of osteoarthritis, 1990–2020 and projections to 2050: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021. Lancet Rheumatol 2023; 5: e508-522.

## OSTEOARTHROSE - THERAPIEZIELE

### ▪ Was soll eine Schmerztherapie mit NSAR leisten?

Durch die Anwendung von NSAR sollen die Entzündungsreaktionen unterdrückt und die mit ihnen einhergehenden Beschwerden (Schmerzen, Funktionseinschränkungen, etc.) weitestgehend reduziert werden. Die Anwendung der Arzneimittel sollte einfach und nebenwirkungsfrei sein und ihr Einsatz nicht von Kontraindikationen eingeschränkt werden.

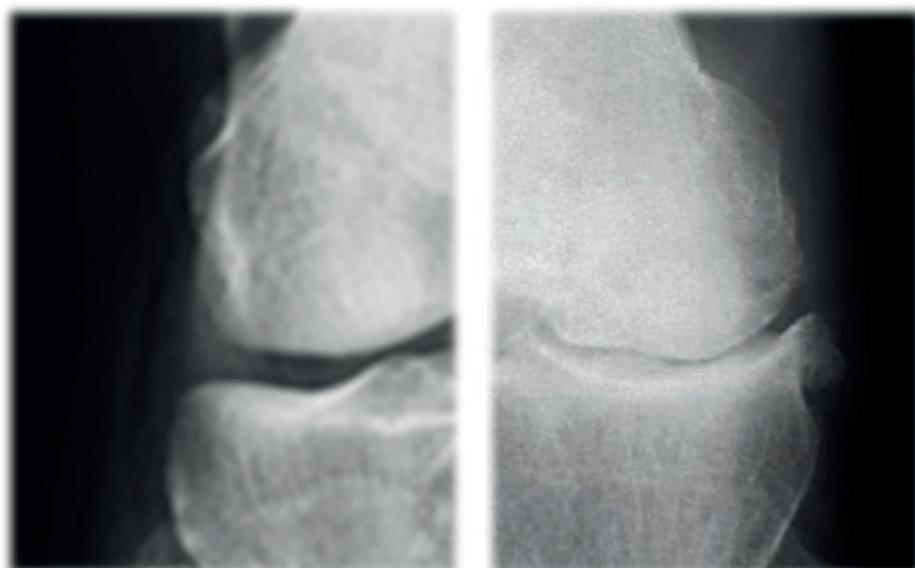
### ▪ Was kann eine Schmerztherapie mit NSAR (u.U.) leisten?

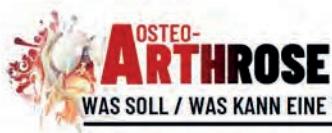
Durch die entzündungshemmende Wirkung sollen Betroffene ein weitestgehend normales Leben führen können und ggf. auch das Fortschreiten der destruktiven Umbauprozesse verzögert bzw. aufgehalten werden.

### ▪ Was sollte eine Schmerztherapie mit NSAR nicht leisten?

Der Einsatz der NSAR sollte keine schwerwiegenden bzw. die Wirkung der Behandlung infrage stellenden unerwünschten Arzneimittelwirkungen verursachen, nicht (bei häufig zu beobachtenden Ko-Morbiditäten und/oder Ko-Medikationen) kontraindiziert sein und nicht den Krankheitsverlauf beschleunigen.

## OSTEOARTHROSE - PATHOPHYSIOLOGIE

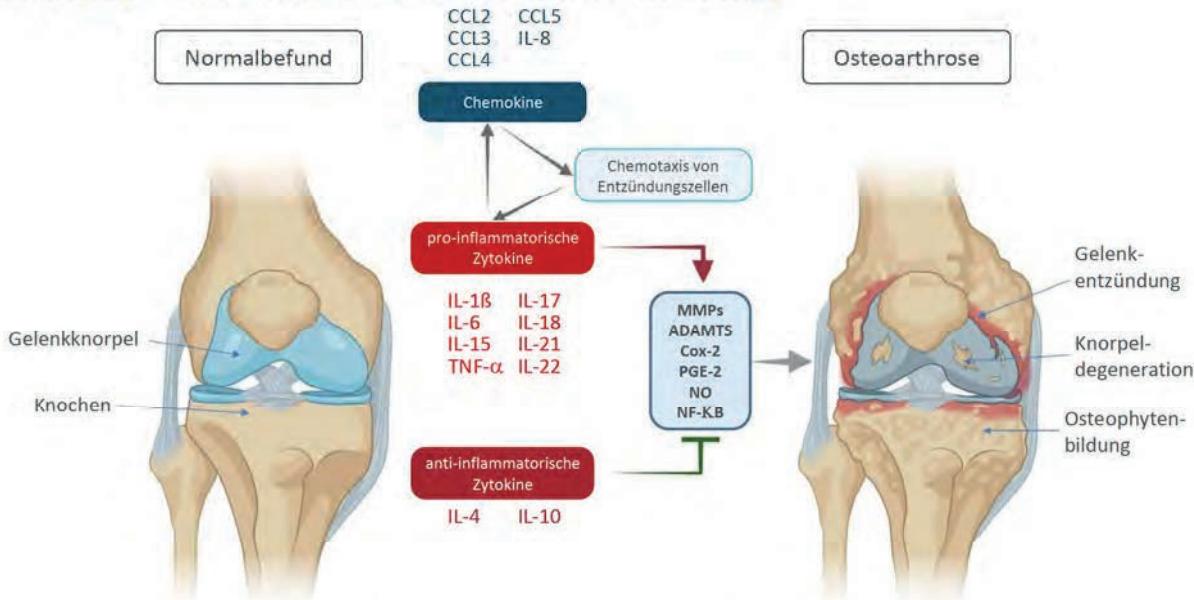




(UND WAS BESSER NICHT)?

**IFNAP**  
Privates Institut für Neurewissenschaften, Algesiologie & Pädiatrie  
Exzellenzzentrum für Versorgungsforschung  
Nürnberg

**OSTEOARTHROSE - PATHOPHYSIOLOGIE → OSTEOARTHRITIS**



Molnar V, Matišić V, Kodvanj I, Bjelica R, Jelječ Ž, Hudetz D, Rod E, Čukelj F, Vrdoljak T, Vidović D, Starčević M, Sabalić S, Dobričić B, Petrović T, Anticević D, Boric I, Košir R, Zmrzljak UP, Primorac D. Cytokines and chemokines involved in osteoarthritis pathogenesis. *Int J Mol Sci* 2021; 22: 9208. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms22179208>



(UND WAS BESSER NICHT)

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Zentrum für Menschenforschung

OSTEOARTHROSE - LEITLINIENEMPFEHLUNGEN ZUR BEHANDLUNG

<p><b>American College of Rheumatology</b> www.rheumatology.org</p> <p><b>2019 American College of Rheumatology/Arthritis Foundation Guideline for the Management of Osteoarthritis of the Hand, Hip, and Knee</b></p> <p><i>Sharon L. Eklund,<sup>1</sup> Michael Tufarelli Hengg,<sup>2</sup> Marc C. Horwitz,<sup>3</sup> Daniel Gifford,<sup>4</sup> Christian Guillemin,<sup>5</sup> John Bannister,<sup>6</sup> Mark A. Felson,<sup>7</sup> Michael J. Finsen,<sup>8</sup> Michael F. Goldsmith,<sup>9</sup> Michael H. Hochberg,<sup>10</sup> Daniel H. Johnson,<sup>11</sup> Edward Hwang,<sup>12</sup> C. Karen Kelsay,<sup>13</sup> Amarda K. Klimstra,<sup>14</sup> Jennifer Sampalis,<sup>15</sup> Carla Scutellari,<sup>16</sup> Daniel White,<sup>17</sup> Barton Wilk,<sup>18</sup> Roy D. Altman,<sup>19</sup> Diana Doherty,<sup>20</sup> Lynne Fontaine,<sup>21</sup> Sean Griswold,<sup>22</sup> Michael H. Hochberg,<sup>23</sup> Daniel H. Johnson,<sup>24</sup> Steven E. Mangan,<sup>25</sup> Louise M. Thomas,<sup>26</sup> Maral Turhanoglu,<sup>27</sup> Alan J. Turner,<sup>28</sup> and James A. Felson<sup>29</sup></i></p> <p><b>Guidelines and recommendations developed under contract by the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) are used to help providers manage patients. It is important to remember that the care of individual patients may require deviation from these guidelines. The ACR does not recommend specific treatments regarding their application to be made by the clinician in light of each patient's individual circumstances. Guidelines and recommendations are intended to serve as a resource for healthcare professionals. Guidelines and recommendations are not intended to serve as a substitute for clinical judgment. The ACR does not claim ownership of medical knowledge, techniques, and practice. ACR recommendations are not intended to dictate payment or insurance decisions. These recommendations, unless explicitly called for, do not represent a endorsement or opinion of patient care.</b></p> <p><b>The American College of Rheumatology is a nonprofit, professional medical and scientific society that does not guarantee, warrant, or endorse any commercial product or service.</b></p>	<p><b>NATIONAL COLLEGE OF RHEUMATOLOGY</b> Promoting Health Through Research</p>
<p><b>Objective:</b> To develop an evidence-based strategy for the nonoperative management of osteoarthritis (OA) as it relates to the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) and the Arthritis Foundation, updating the 2012 ACR recommendations for the treatment of OA of the hand, hip, and knee.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> We identified clinically relevant published, interventions, compounded, nutraceuticals, and over-the-counter substances in English-language databases and bibliographies. We used a systematic approach to evaluate the evidence for these interventions. We performed a critical appraisal of the evidence and determined its quality using the GRADE system (Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development, and Evaluation methodology) was used to rate the quality of the evidence. An Rating Panel, including experts in the field of OA, developed the recommendations and, following a consensus process, voted on the strength of the recommendations.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Evidence was found for the physical and pharmacological interventions for OA of the hand, hip, and knee. Evidence was found for the use of corticosteroids, hyaluronic acid, and platelet-rich plasma for the hand and for the hip and knee. Evidence was found for the use of corticosteroids, hyaluronic acid, and platelet-rich plasma for the hand and for the hip and knee.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> This guideline provides direction for clinicians and patients making treatment decisions for the management of OA. Clinicians and patients should engage in shared decision-making that accounts for patients' values, preferences, and clinical history. These recommendations should not be used to limit or deny access to therapies.</p>	

Arthrose im Bereich von			Nichtmedikamentöse Maßnahmen
Hand	Knie	Hüfte	
++	++	++	Übungen
Ø	+	+	Balancetraining
Ø	++	++	Gewichtsreduktion
++	++	++	Selbstwirksamkeits- und Selbstmanagementprogramme
Ø	++	++	Tai Chi
Ø	+	Ø	Yoga
+	+	+	kognitive Verhaltenstherapie
Ø	++	++	Gehhilfen
Ø	++	Ø	tibiofemorale Knieorthese
Ø	+	Ø	patellofemorale Knieorthese
+	+	Ø	Kinesiotaping
++	Ø	Ø	Karpometacarpalorthese I
+	Ø	Ø	andere Handorthesen
Ø	Ø	Ø	orthopädisches Schuhwerk
Ø	Ø	Ø	keilförmige Schuheinlagen
+	+	+	Akupunktur
+	+	+	Wärmeanwendung
+	Ø	Ø	Paraffin
Ø	+	Ø	Radiofrequenzablation
Ø	Ø	Ø	Massage
Ø	Ø	Ø	Manualtherapie
Ø	Ø	Ø	Iontophorese
Ø	Ø	Ø	Schallwellentherapie
Ø	Ø	Ø	TENS

## OSTEOARTHROSE - LEITLINIENEMPFEHLUNGEN ZUR BEHANDLUNG

Medikamentöse Maßnahmen	Arthrose im Bereich von			Arthrose im Bereich von			Nichtmedikamentöse Maßnahmen
	Hand	Knie	Hüfte	Hand	Knie	Hüfte	
topische NSAR Therapie	+	++	∅	++	++	++	Übungen
Capsaicin	∅	+	∅	∅	+	+	Balancetraining
orale NSAR/COX-2 Therapie	++	++	++	∅	++	++	Gewichtsreduktion
intraartikuläre Kortisoninjektion	+	++	++	++	++	++	Selbstwirksamkeits- und Selbstmanagementprogramme
ultraschallgestützte intraartikuläre Kortisoninjektion	∅	∅	++	∅	++	++	Tai Chi
intraartikuläre Kortisoninjektion vs. andere Injektionen	∅	∅	∅	∅	+	∅	Yoga
Paracetamol	+	+	+	+	+	+	kognitive Verhaltenstherapie
Duloxetin	+	+	+	∅	++	++	Gehhilfen
Tramadol	+	+	+	∅	++	∅	tibiofemorale Knieorthese
Andere Opioidanalgetika	∅	∅	∅	∅	+	∅	patellofemorale Knieorthese
Colchizin	∅	∅	∅	+	+	∅	Kinesiotaping
Fischöl	∅	∅	∅	++	∅	∅	Karpometacarpalorthese I
Vitamin D	∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	andere Handorthesen
Bisphosphonate	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	orthopädisches Schuhwerk
Glukosamin	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	keilförmige Schuheinlagen
Chondroitinsulfat	+	∅	∅	+	+	+	Akupunktur
Hydroxychloroquin	∅	∅	∅	+	+	+	Wärmeanwendung
Methotrexat	∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	Paraffin
intraartikuläre Hyaluronsäureinjektion	∅	∅	∅	∅	+	∅	Radiofrequenzablation
intraartikuläre Botulinumtoxininjektion	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	Massage
Proliferationstherapie	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	Manualtherapie
thrombozytenreiches Plasma	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	Iontophorese
Stammzellinjektionen	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	Schallwellentherapie
Biologica (TNF-Antagonisten, IL-1 Rezeptorantagonisten)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	TENS

++ dringend empfohlen  
+ bedingt empfohlen  
∅ keine Empfehlung  
- bedingt nicht empfohlen  
∅ absolut nicht empfohlen

Kolasinski SL, Neogi T, Hochberg MC, Oatis C, Guyatt G, Block J, Callahan L, Copenhaver C, Dodge C, Felson D, Gellar K, Harvey WF, Hawker G, Herzig E, Kwoh CK, Nelson AE, Samukles J, Scanzello C, White D, Wise B, Altman RD, DiRenzo D, Fontanarosa J, Giradi G, Ishimori M, Misra D, Shah AA, Shmagel AK, Thoma LM, Turgunbaev M, Turner AS, Reston J. 2019 American College of Rheumatology/Arthritis Foundation Guideline for the Management of Osteoarthritis of the Hand, Hip, and Knee. Arthritis Care & Research 2020; 72: 149-162.

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Capsaicin	∅	+	∅	∅	+	+	Balancetraining
orale NSAR/COX-2 Therapie	++	++	++	∅	++	++	Gewichtsreduktion
intraartikuläre Kortisoninjektion	∅	∅	++	++	++	++	Selbstwirksamkeits- und Selbstmanagementprogramme
ultraschallgestützte intraartikuläre Kortisoninjektion	∅	∅	++	∅	+	∅	Tai Chi
intraartikuläre Kortisoninjektion vs. andere Injektionen	+	+	+	∅	+	∅	Yoga
Paracetamol	+	+	+	+	+	+	kognitive Verhaltenstherapie
Duloxetin	+	+	+	∅	++	++	Gehhilfen
Tramadol	+	+	+	∅	+	∅	tibiofemorale Knieorthese
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Colchizin	∅	∅	∅	+	+	∅	Kinesiotaping
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Vitamin D	∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	andere Handorthesen
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Chondroitinsulfat	+	∅	∅	+	+	+	Akupunktur
Hydroxychloroquin	∅	∅	∅	+	+	+	Wärmeanwendung
Methotrexat	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	Paraffin
intraartikuläre Hyaluronsäureinjektion	∅	∅	∅	∅	+	∅	Radiofrequenzablation
intraartikuläre Botulinumtoxininjektion	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	Massage
Proliferationstherapie	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	Manualtherapie
thrombozytenreiches Plasma	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	Iontophorese
Stammzellinjektionen	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	Schallwellentherapie
Biologica (TNF-Antagonisten, IL-1 Rezeptorantagonisten)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	TENS

++ dringend empfohlen  
+ bedingt empfohlen  
∅ keine Empfehlung  
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∅ absolut nicht empfohlen

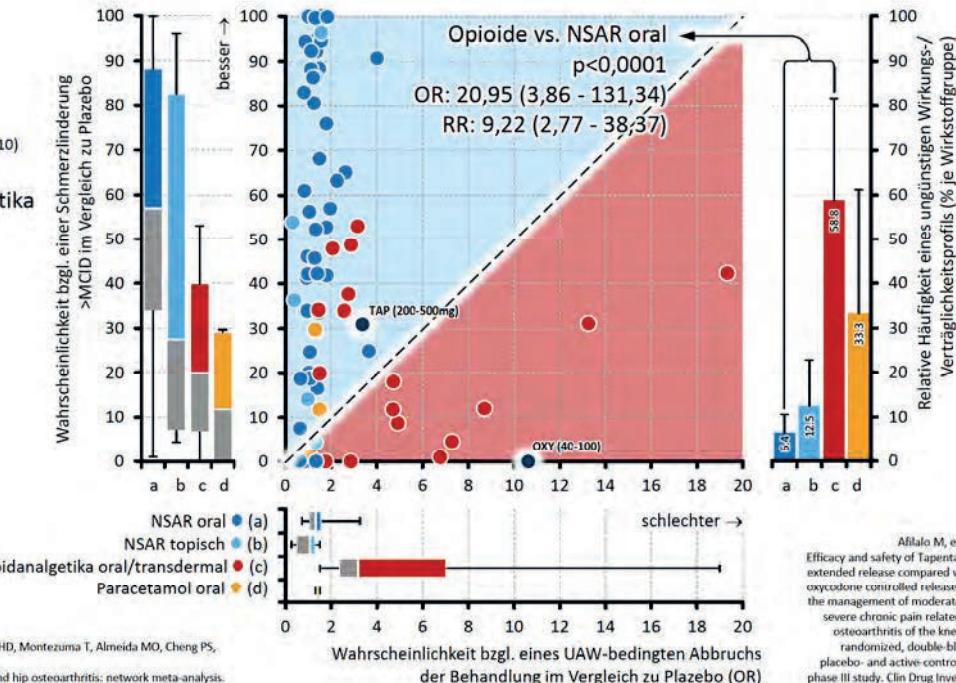
Kolasinski SL, Neogi T, Hochberg MC, Oatis C, Guyatt G, Block J, Callahan L, Copenhaver C, Dodge C, Felson D, Gellar K, Harvey WF, Hawker G, Herzig E, Kwoh CK, Nelson AE, Samukles J, Scanzello C, White D, Wise B, Altman RD, DiRenzo D, Fontanarosa J, Giradi G, Ishimori M, Misra D, Shah AA, Shmagel AK, Thoma LM, Turgunbaev M, Turner AS, Reston J. 2019 American College of Rheumatology/Arthritis Foundation Guideline for the Management of Osteoarthritis of the Hand, Hip, and Knee. Arthritis Care & Research 2020; 72: 149-162.

## OSTEOARTHROSE THERAPIEN IM VERGLEICH

192 dbRC Studien  
102.829 Patienten  
90 verschiedene Wirkstoffe: 68 NSAR  
(oral: 58; topisch: 10)  
19 Opioidanalgetika  
3 Paracetamol

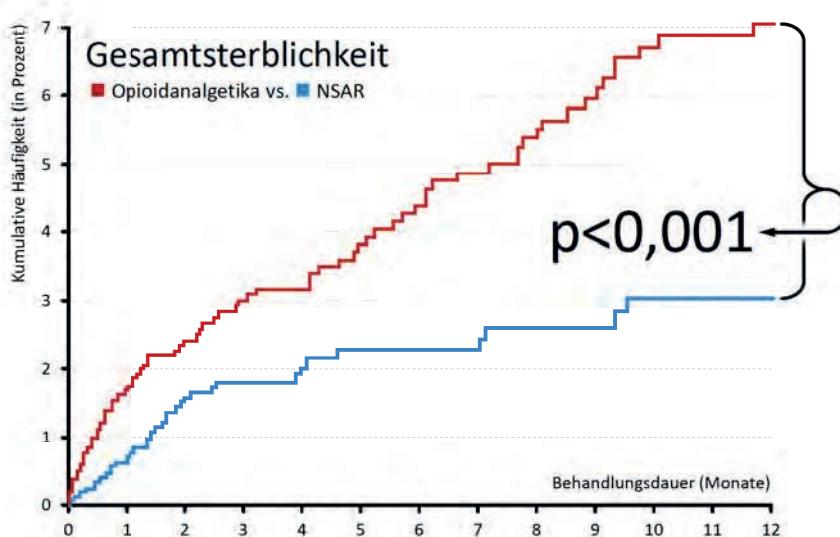


da Costa BR, Pereira TV, Saadat P, Rudnicki M, Iskander SM, Bodmer NS, Bobos P, Gao L, Kiyomoto HD, Montezuma T, Almeida MO, Cheng PS, Hincapie CA, Han R, Sutton AJ, Tugwell P, Hawker GA, Jüni P.  
Effectiveness and safety of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and opioid treatment for knee and hip osteoarthritis: network meta-analysis.  
BMJ 2021;375:n2321; http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n2321



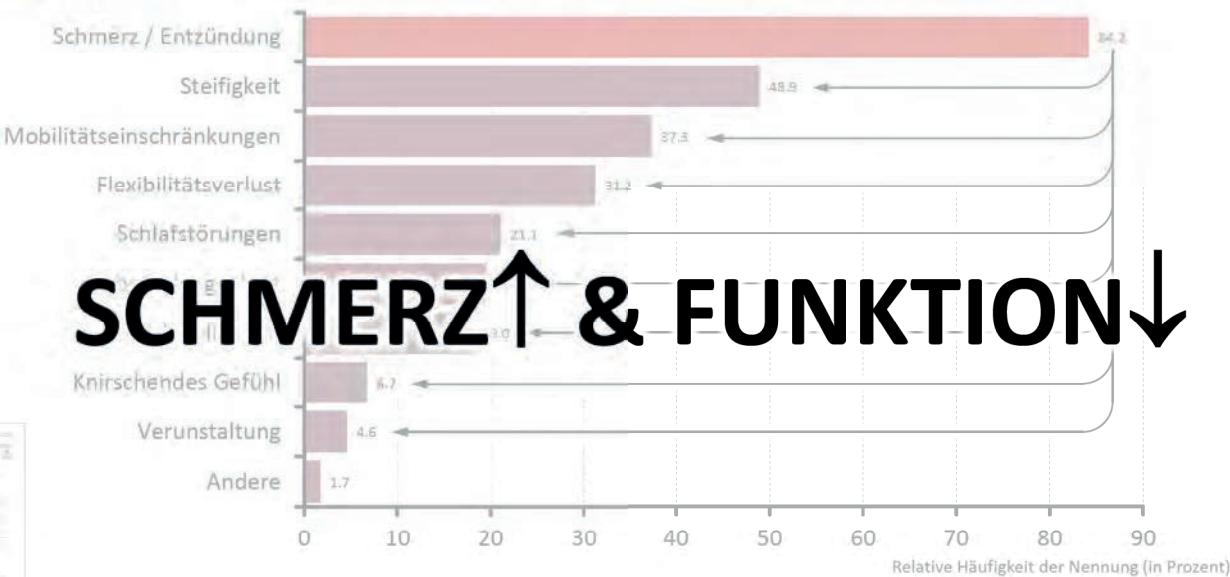
Afifalo M, et al.  
Efficacy and safety of Tapentadol extended release compared with oxycodone controlled release for the management of moderate to severe chronic pain related to osteoarthritis of the knee: a randomized, double-blind, placebo- and active-controlled phase III study. Clin Drug Investig. 2010; 30(8): 489-505.

## OSTEOARTHROSE - SICHERHEIT VON OPIOIDEN VS. NSAR BEI ÄLTEREN



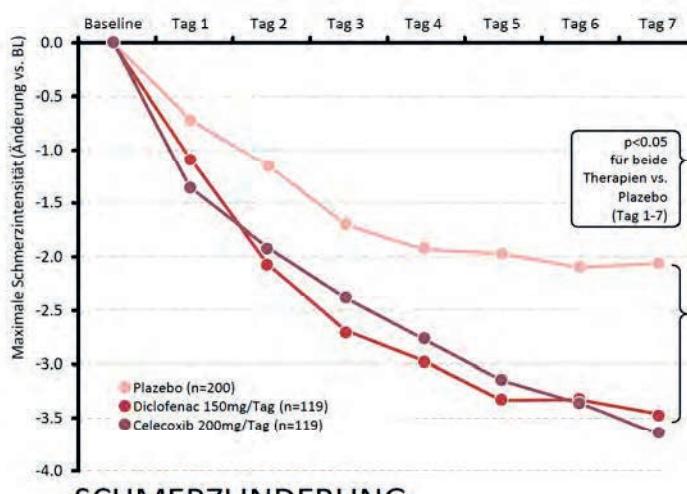
## OSTEOARTHROSE - AM STÄRKSTEN BEEINTRÄCHТИGENDE BESCHWERDEN

Patientensicht (n=1512)

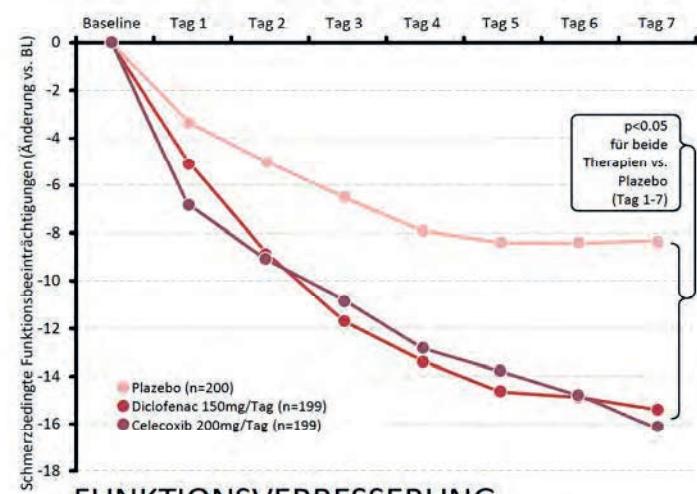


Vitaloni M, Botto-van Beurden A, Sciotino R, Carné X, Quintero M, Santos-Moreno P, Espinosa R, Billo O, Monfort J, de Abajo F, Oswald E, Maticci M, du Souich P, Möllerl, Romera Baures M, Vinci A, Scotton D, Bilbas M, Eakin G, Verges I. A patients' view of OA: the Global Osteoarthritis Patient Perception Survey (GOAPPS), a pilot study. BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders 2020; 21: 727.

## OSTEOARTHROSE - ZIELERREICHUNG DURCH NSAR (IN KLINISCHEN STUDIEN)

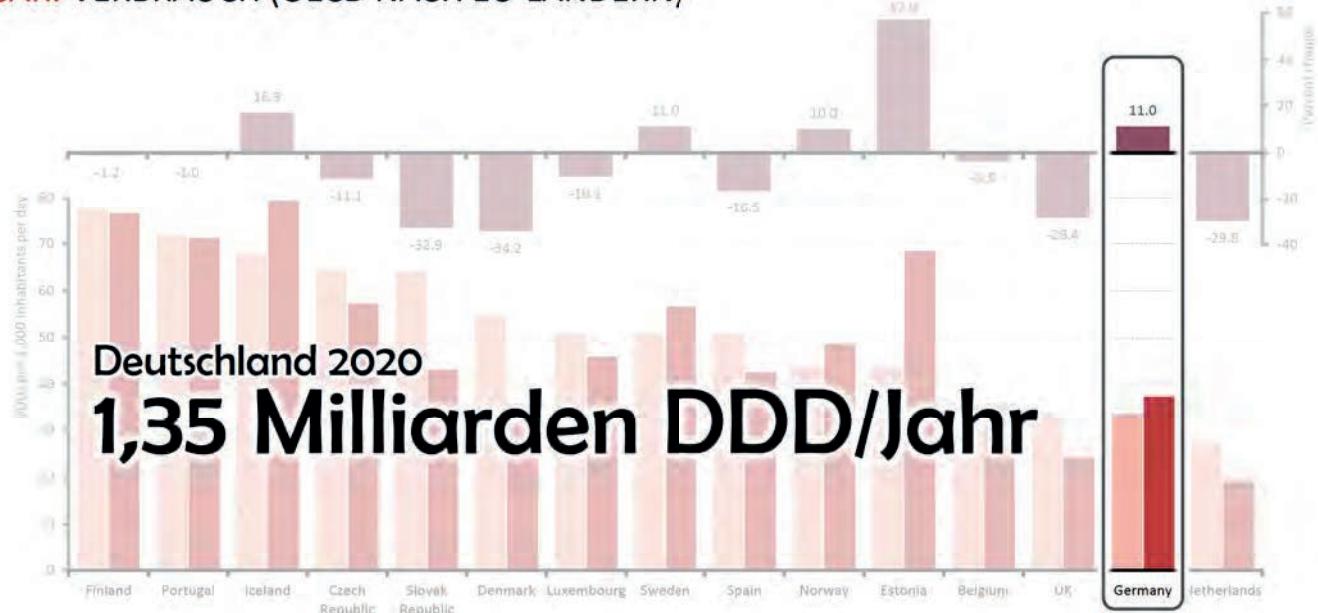


SCHMERZLINDERUNG



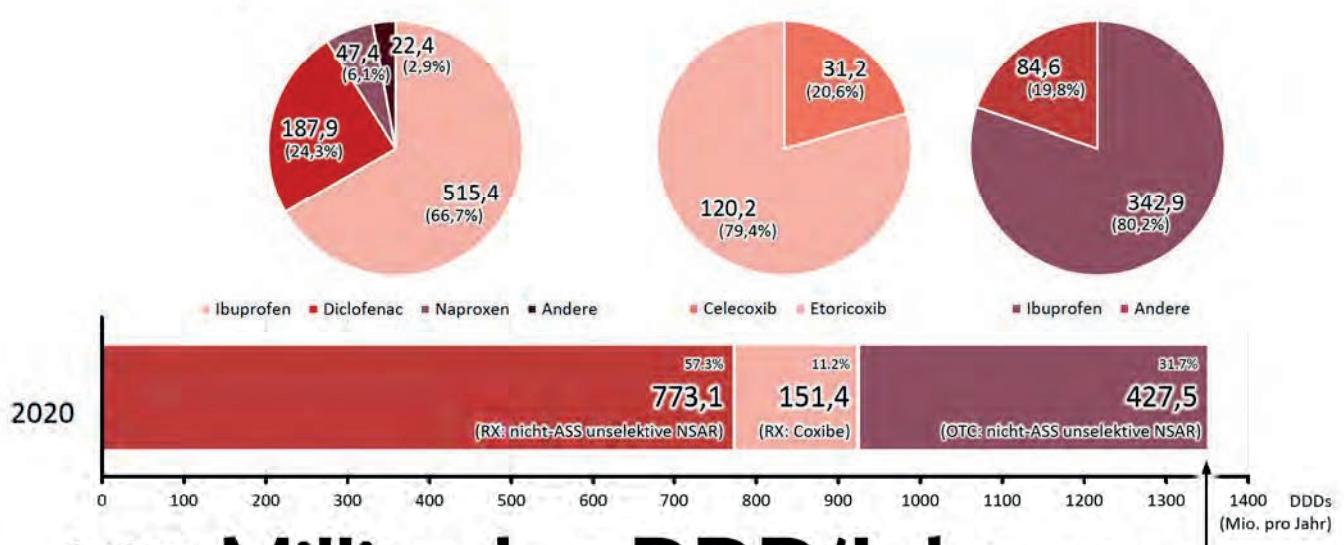
FUNKTIONSVERBESSERUNG

## NSAR: VERBRAUCH (OECD NACH EU-LÄNDERN)



Ludwig W-D, Mühlbauer B, Seifert R. Arzneiverordnungsreport 2021. Springer, Berlin, Germany.  
Schjerning A-M, McGettigan P, Gislason G. Cardiovascular effects and safety of (non- aspirin) NSAIDs. Nat Rev Cardiol 2020; 17(9): 574-584.

## NSAR: VERBRAUCH (DEUTSCHLAND)

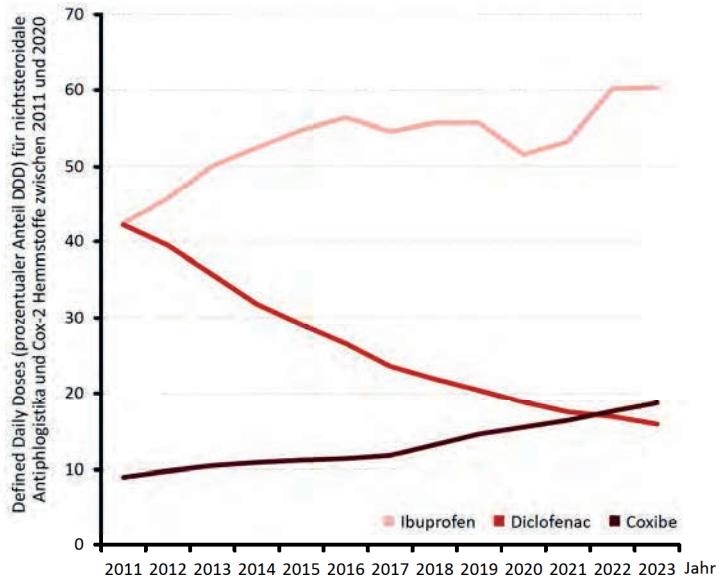
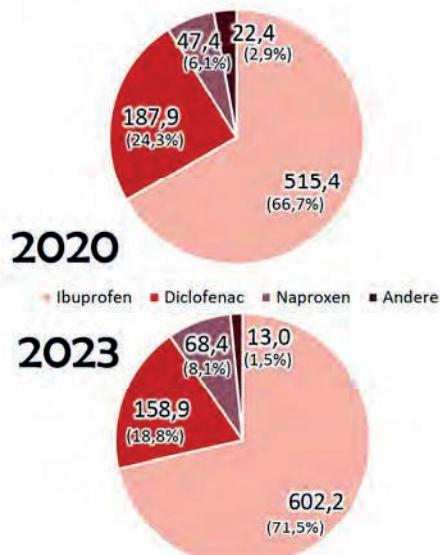


**1,35 Milliarden DDD/Jahr** ( $\sim 19.5$  Mio./Jahr)

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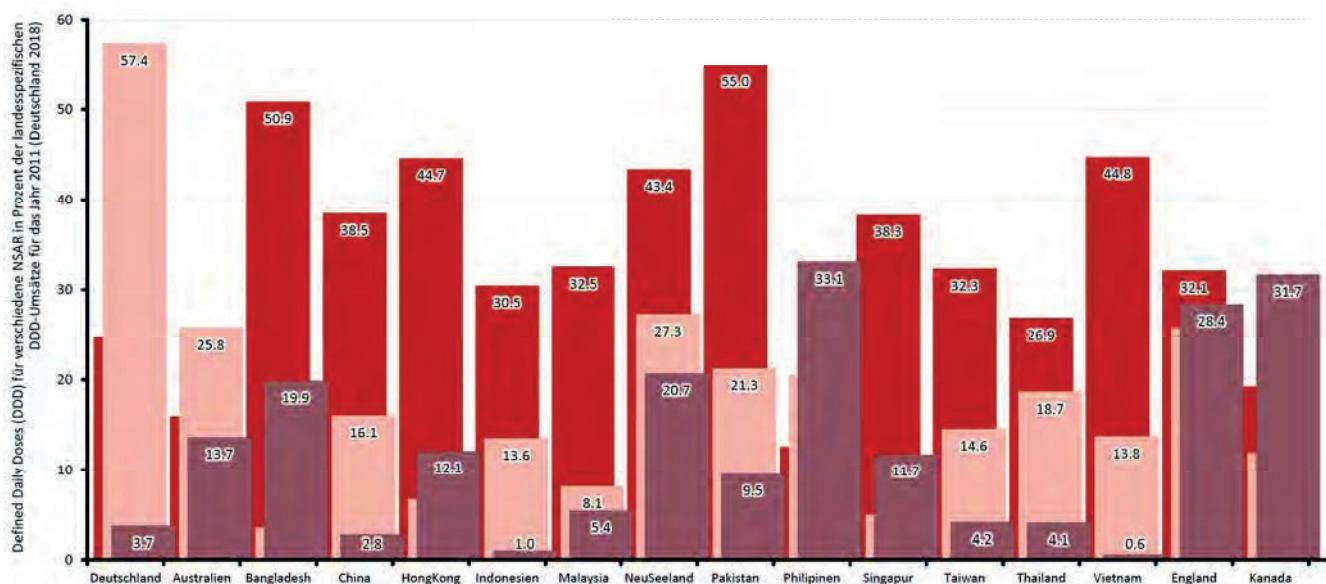
Market share of selected prescription-free analgesics in Germany 2021.  
<https://www.statista.com/statistics/820794/market-share-no-prescription-pain-relief-germany/>

## NSAR: VERBRAUCH (DEUTSCHLAND)



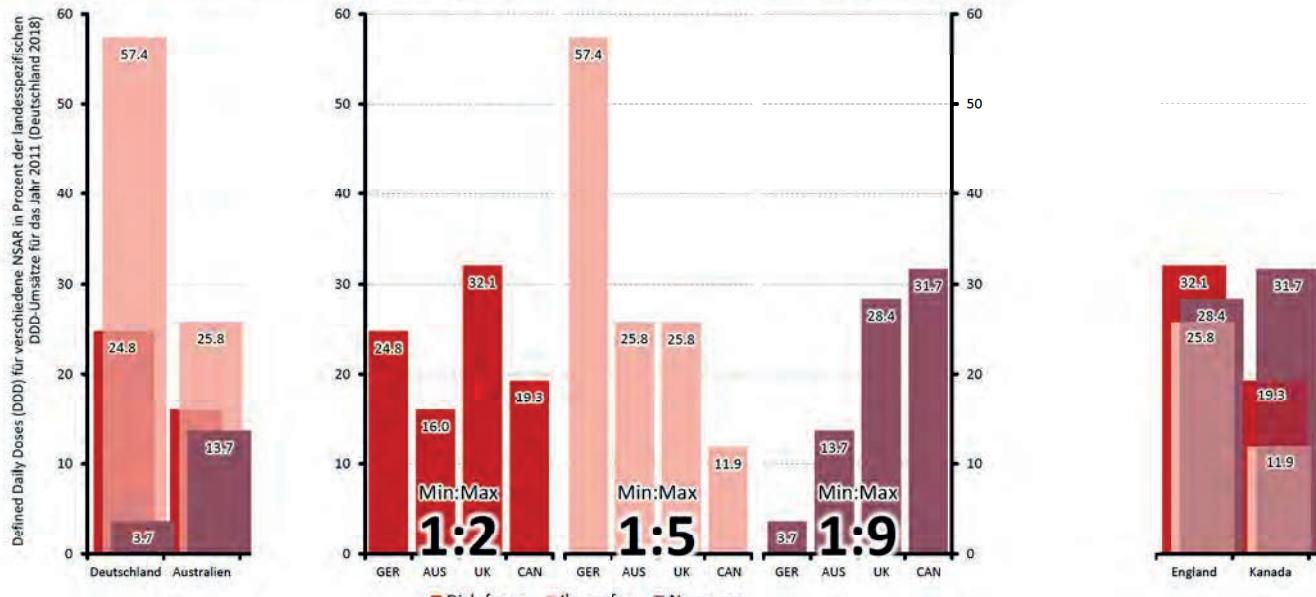
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## NSAR: DIFFERENZIALTHERAPIE? → WELCHES NSAR BEI OSTEOARTHRITIS?



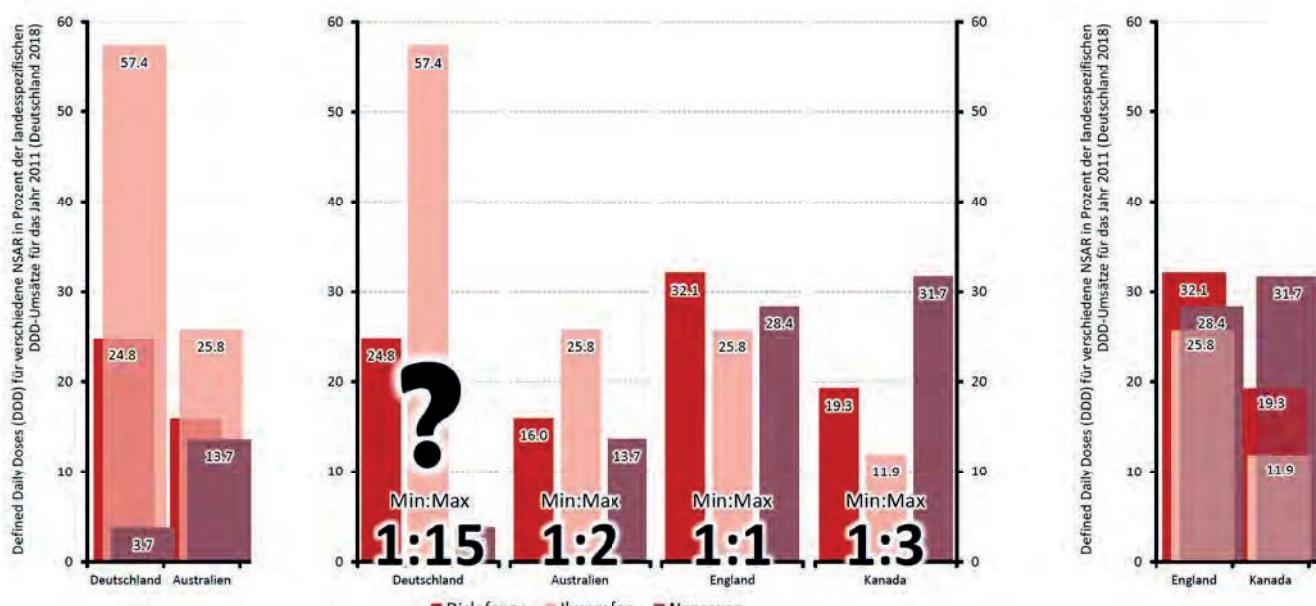
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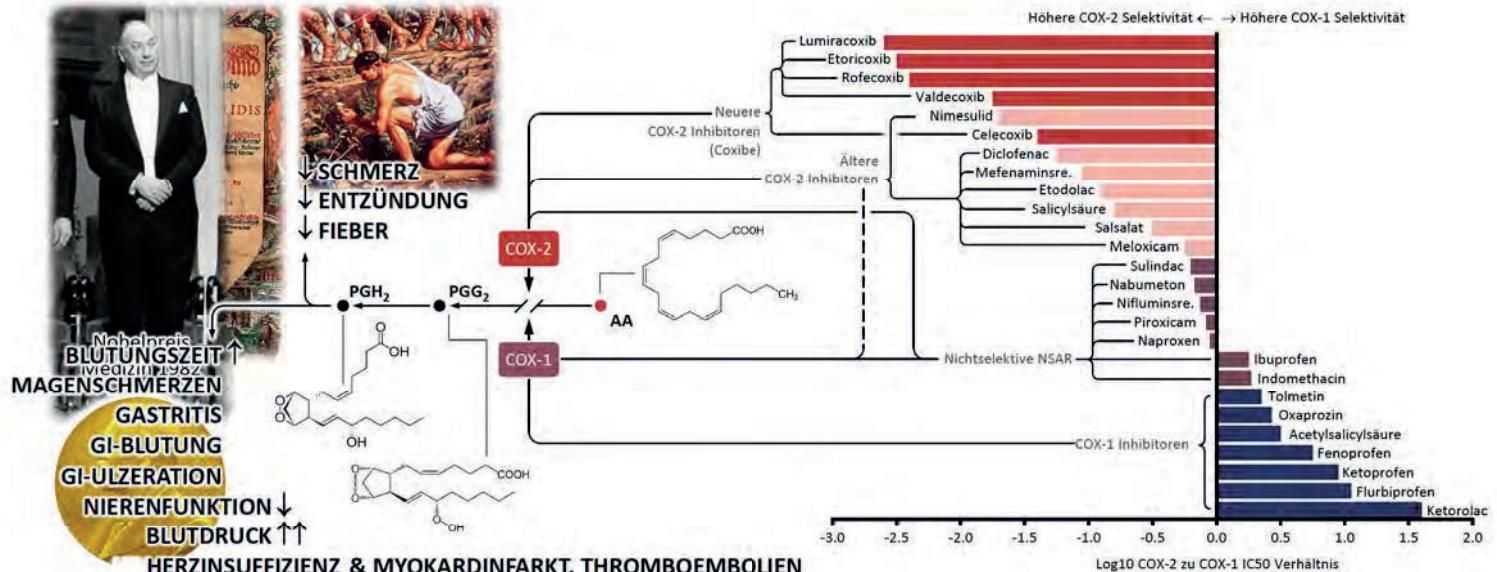
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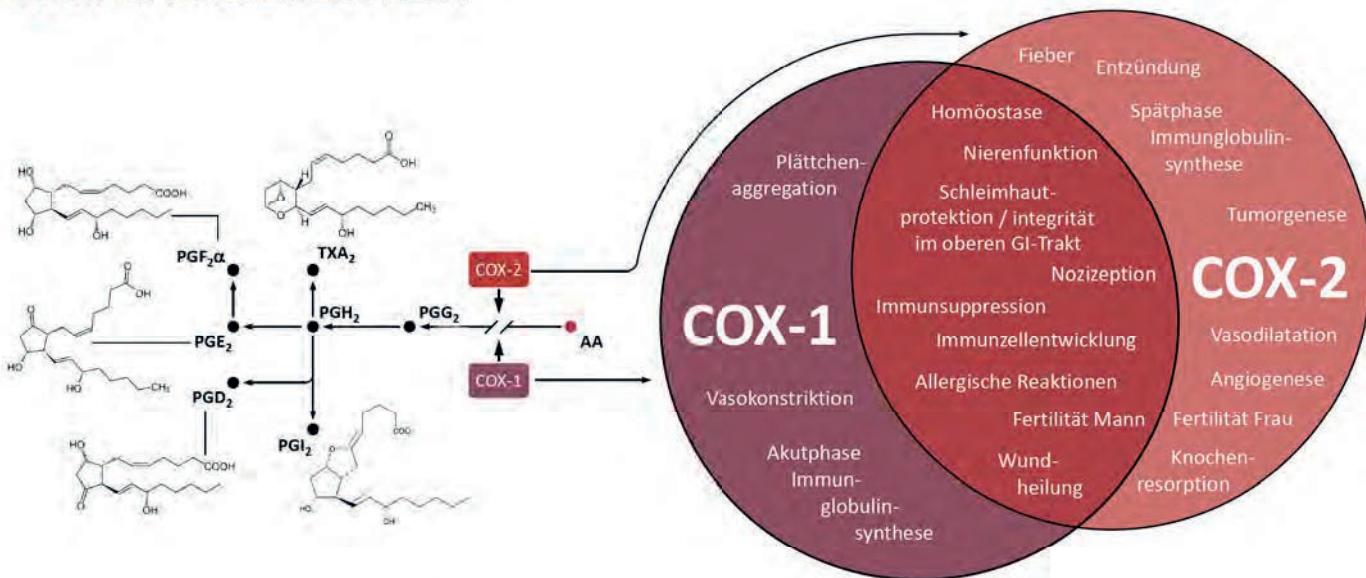
## NSAR: DIFFERENZIALEFFEKTE?



Vane JR. Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis as a mechanism of action for aspirin-like drugs. *Nature New Biology* 1971; 231: 232–235.

Fitzpatrick FA. Cyclooxygenase enzymes: regulation and function. *Curr Pharm Design* 2004; 10(6): 577-588.

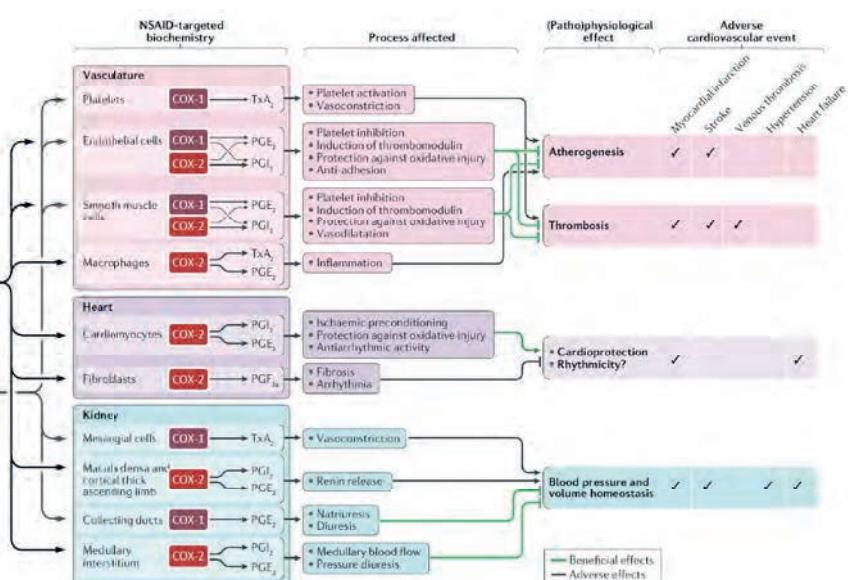
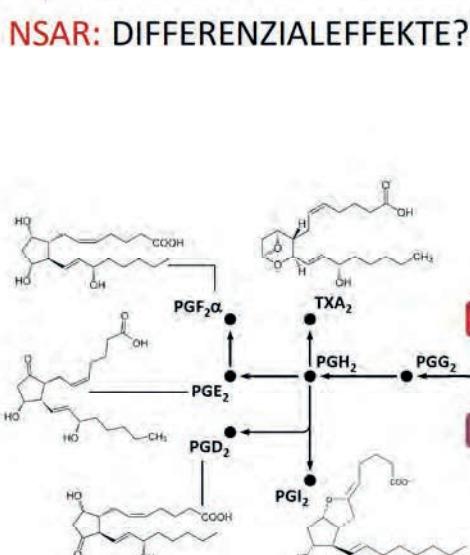
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Bonnesen K, Schmidt M. Recategorization of non-aspirin nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs according to clinical relevance: abandoning the traditional NSAID terminology. *Canadian Journal of Cardiology* 2021; 37: 1705-1707.



Park K, Ravay AA. Risk of stroke associated with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. *Vascular Health and Risk Management* 2014; 10: 25-32.

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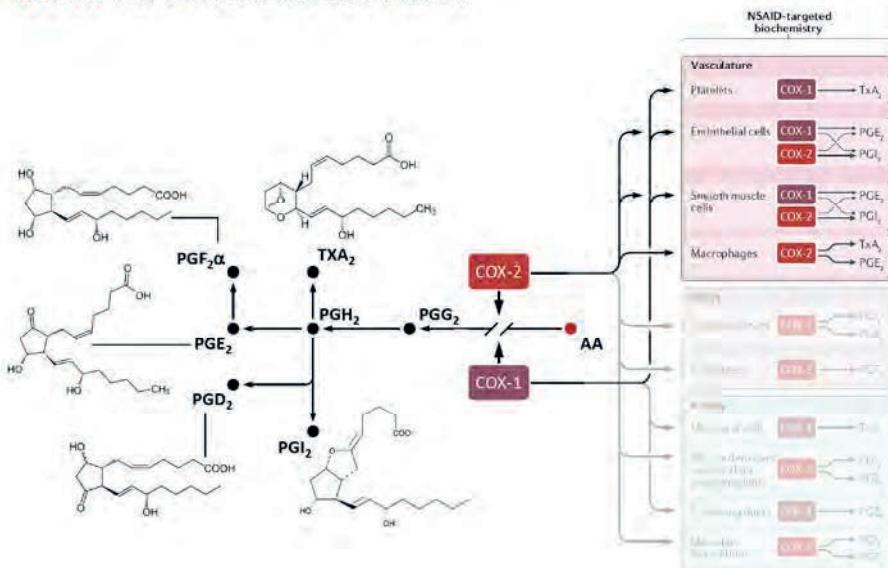
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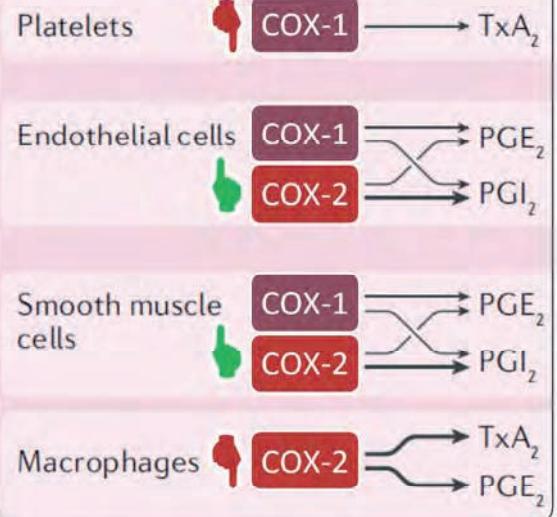
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Pharmacology & Therapeutics 2011; 129: 195-205.

## NSAR: DIFFERENZIALEFFEKTE?



## Vasculature



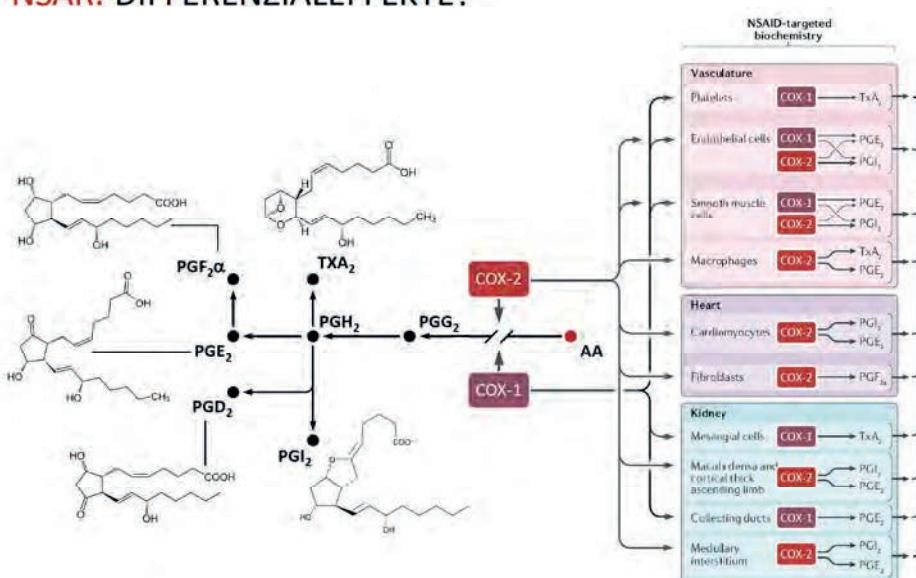
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## NSAR: DIFFERENZIALEFFEKTE?



Risiken und Nutzen von NSAR werden nicht nur durch die verschiedenen Wirkstoffe bestimmt, sondern in erster Linie durch den Patienten mit seinen individuellen Risikofaktoren, Begleiterkrankungen und begleitenden Therapien.

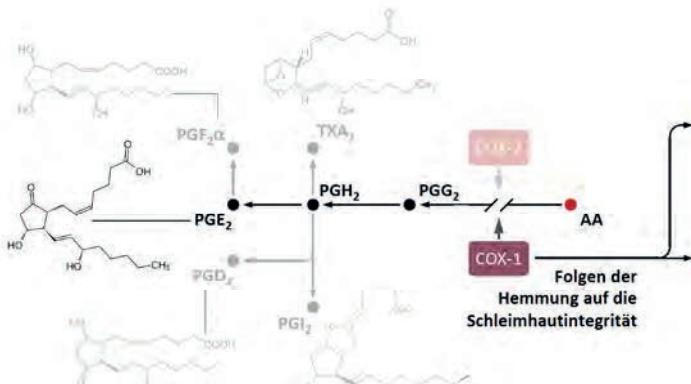
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## NSAR: GI-SCHLEIMHAUTSCHÄDIGUNG



Folge von  
ASS 1000mg (Einздosis)

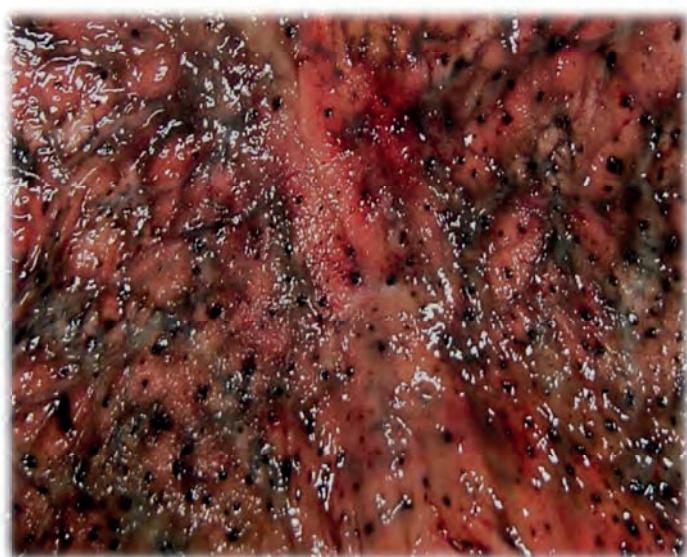
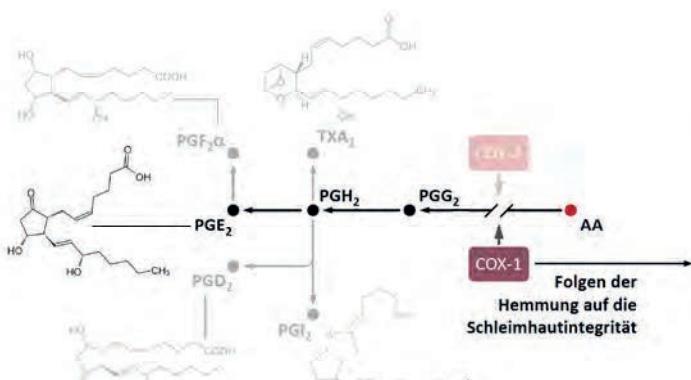


Folge der  
intermittierenden Anwendung von  
Ibuprofen (400-800mg 3x tgl.) für 8  
Wochen

Park K, Barry AA. Risk of stroke associated with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. *Vascular Health and Risk Management* 2014; 10: 25-32.  
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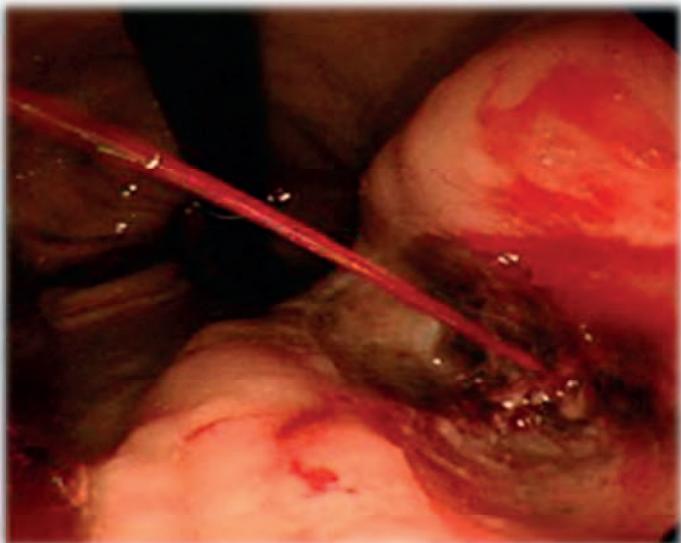
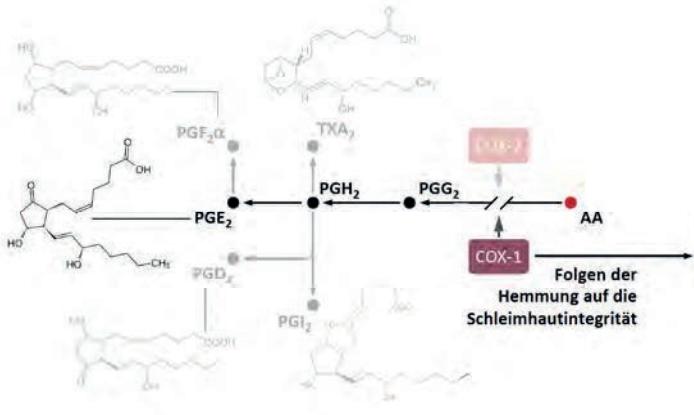
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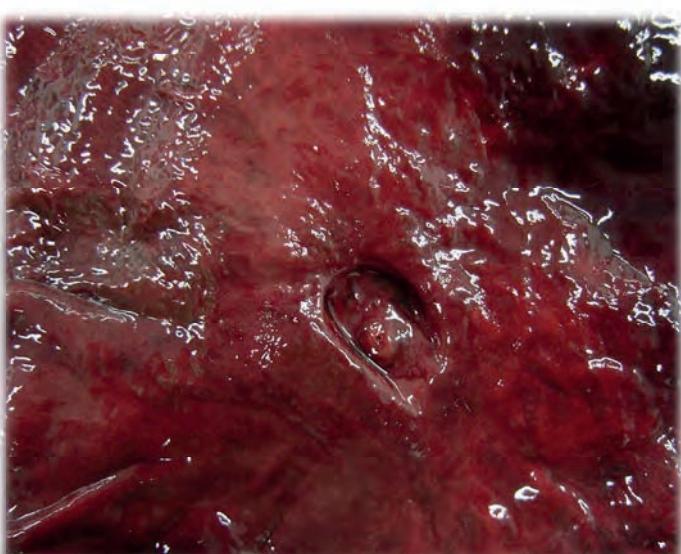
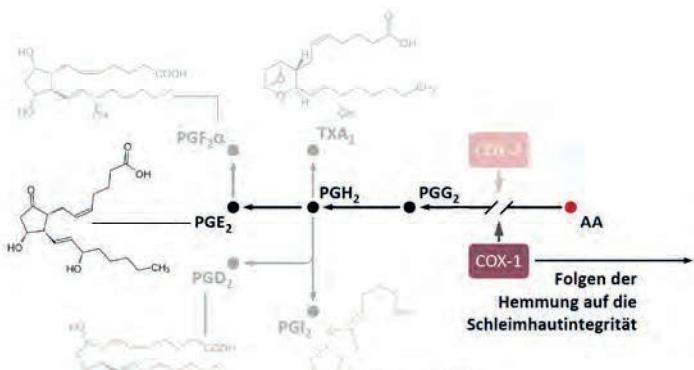
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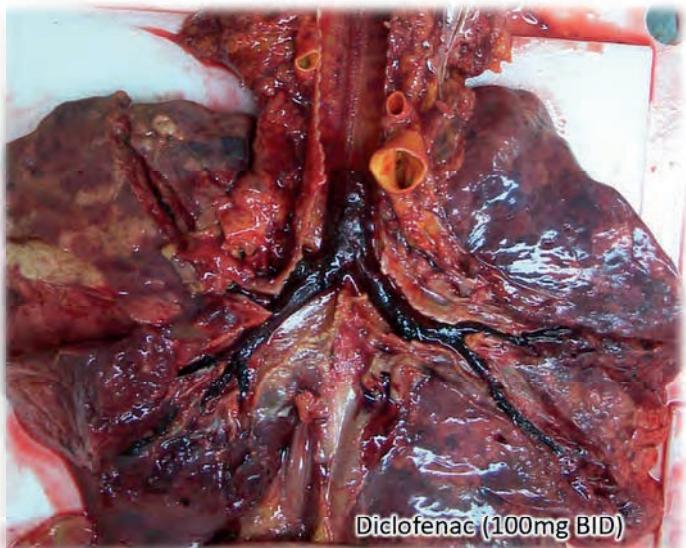
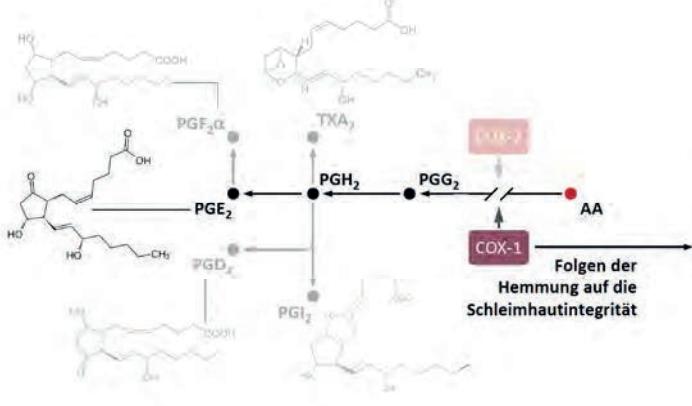
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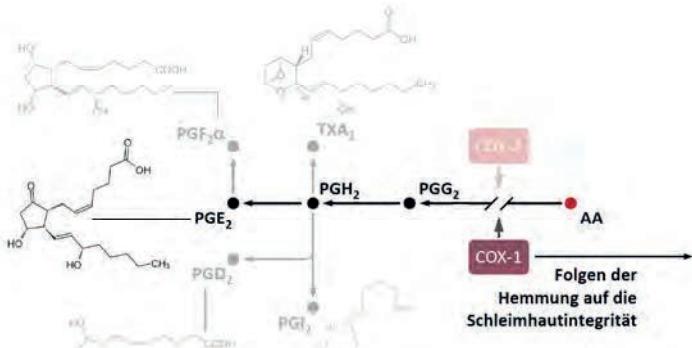
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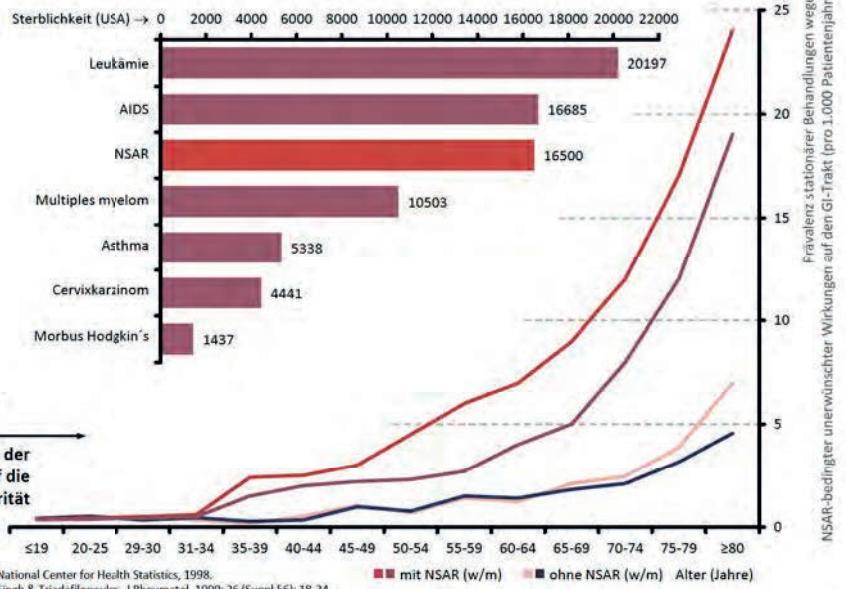
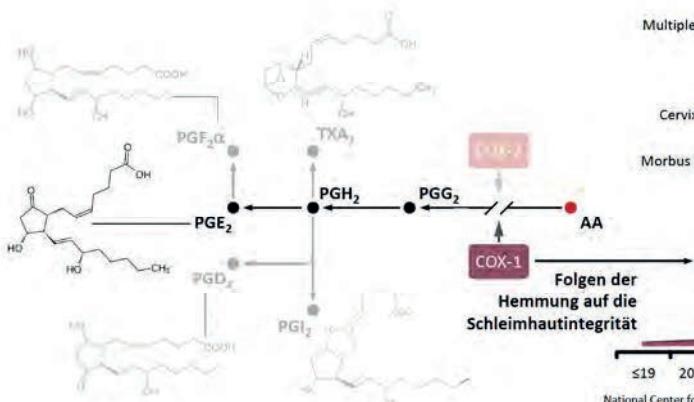
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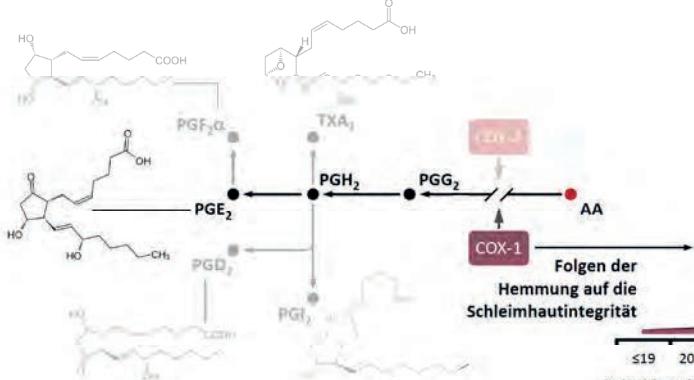
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**OSTEO-ARTHROSE**  
(UND WAS BESSER NICHT)?

WAS SOLL / WAS KANN EINE THERAPIE MIT NSAR LEISTEN ?

## NSAR: GI-SCHLEIMHAUTSCHÄDIGUNG



1992 Patienten mit nachgewiesener GI-Blutung, Perforation und/oder Vereengung des Magenausgangs



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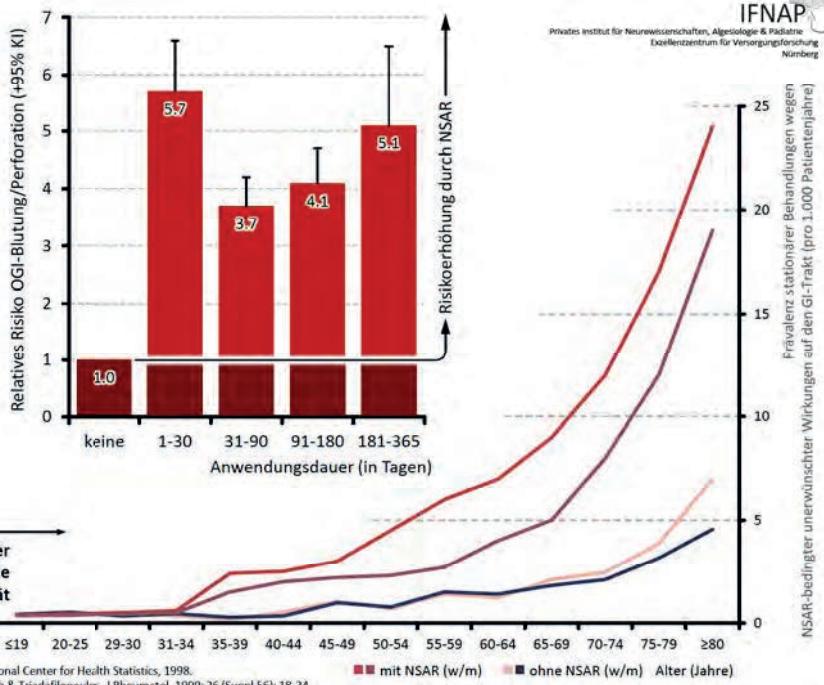
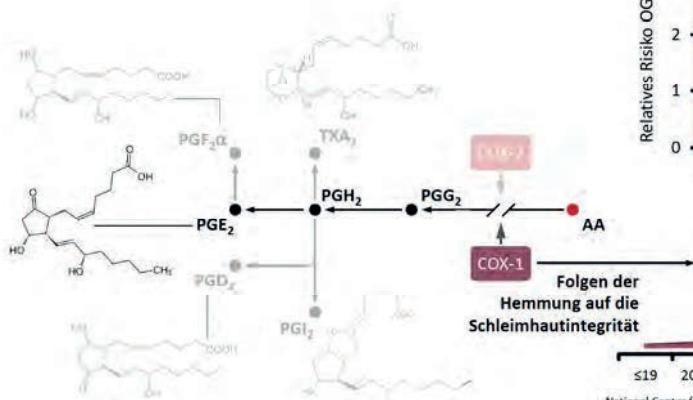
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# OSTEO- ARTHROSE

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## NSAR: GI-SCHLEIMHAUTSCHÄDIGUNG



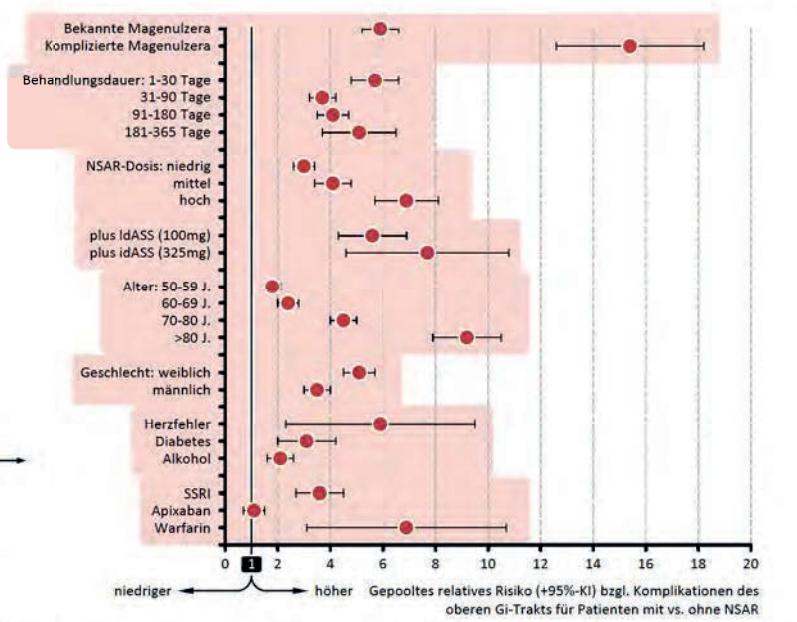
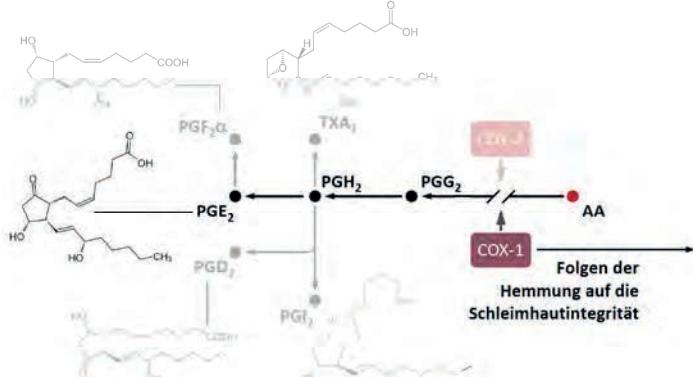
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Singh G, Ramey DR, Morfeld D, Shi H, Hatoum HT, Fries JF. Gastrointestinal tract complications of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug treatment in rheumatoid arthritis. A prospective observational cohort study. Arch Intern Med. 1996 Jul 22; 156(14): 1530-1536.  
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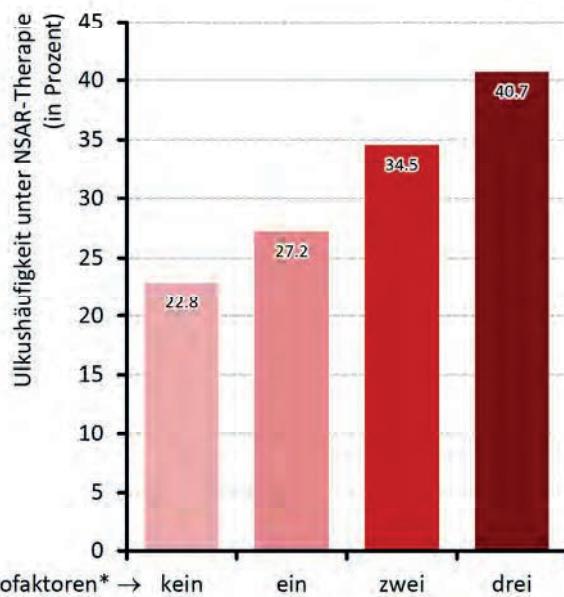
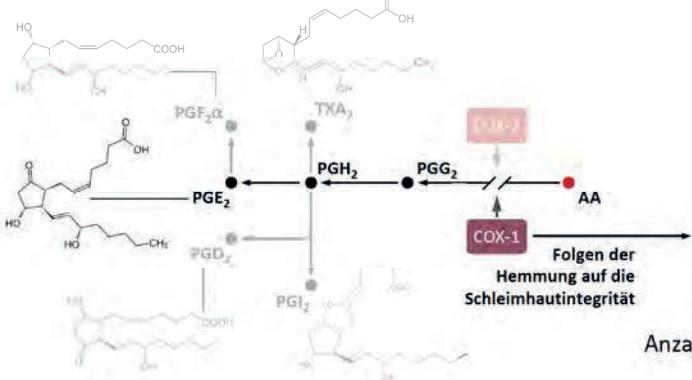
## NSAR: GI-SCHLEIMHAUTSCHÄDIGUNG



Dalgaard F, Mulder H, Wojdylo DM, Lopes RD, Held C, Alexander JH, De Caterina R, Washam JB, Hylek EM, Garcia DA, Gersh BJ, Wallentin L, Granger CB, Al-Khatib SM. Patients with atrial fibrillation taking nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and oral anticoagulants in the ARISTOTEL trial. Circulation 2020; 141(1): 10-20. Park K, Bavy AA. Risk of upper gastrointestinal ulcer bleeding associated with selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors. Gut 2006; 55: 1731-1738. Vane JR. Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis as a mechanism of action for aspirin-like drugs. Nature New Biology 1971; 231: 232-235. Schjorring A M, McGgettigan P, Gladson G. Cardiovascular effects and safety of (non-aspirin) NSAIDs. Nat Rev Cardiol 2020; 17(9): 574-584. Fitzpatrick FA. Cyclooxygenase enzymes: regulation and function. Curr Pharm Design 2004; 10(6): 577-588. Yuhki K, Kojima F, Kashiwagi H, Kawabe J, Fujino T, Narumiya S, Ushikubi F. Roles of prostanoids in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular diseases: Novel insights from knockout mouse studies. Pharmacology & Therapeutics 2011; 129: 195-205. Bonnesen K, Schmidt M. Recategorization of non-aspirin nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs according to clinical relevance: abandoning the traditional NSAID terminology. Canadian Journal of Cardiology 2021; 37: 1705-1707.

WAS SOLL / WAS KANN EINE THERAPIE MIT NSAR LEISTEN ?

## NSAR: GI-SCHLEIMHAUTSCHÄDIGUNG



\*Frühere Schleimhautschädigung, kritische Begleitmedikation, Ulkus in der Anamnese, low-dose ASS-Therapie, Alter >65 Jahre

van de Laar MAJ, Schöll R, Prevoo M, Jastorff J. Predictive value of gastrointestinal symptoms and patient risk factors for NSAID-associated gastrointestinal ulcers defined by endoscopy? Insights from a pooled analysis of two naproxen clinical trials. *PLoS ONE* 2023; 18(4): e0284358.

Dalgard F, Mulder I, Wojdyla DM, Lopes RD, Held C, Alexander JH, De Caterina R, Wadhams JB, Hylek EM, Garcia DA, Gersh BJ, Wallentin L, Granger CB, Al-Khatib SM. Patients with atrial fibrillation taking nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and oral anticoagulants in the ARISTOTEL trial. *Circulation* 2020; 141(1): 10-20.

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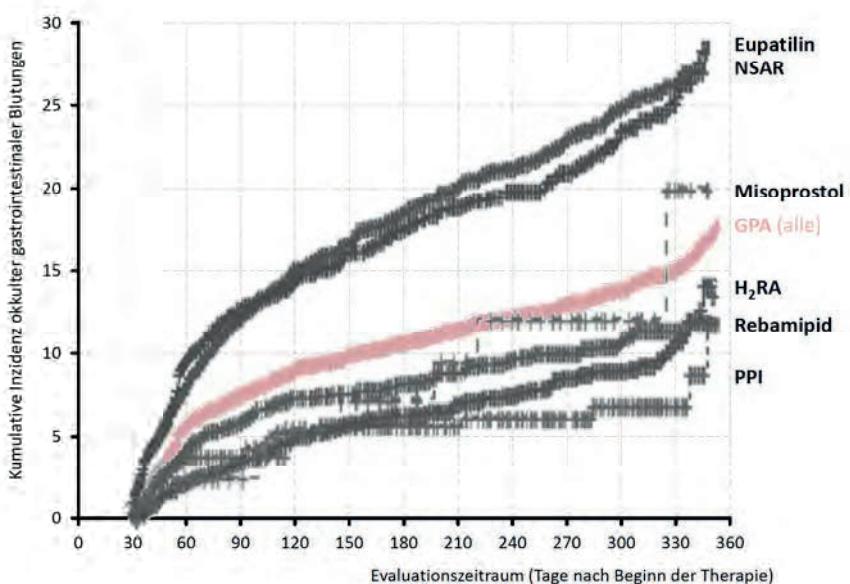
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**OSTEO-  
ARTHROSE**  
(UND WAS BESSER NICHT)?

WAS SOLL / WAS KANN EINE THERAPIE MIT NSAR LEISTEN ?

Private Institut für Neurowissenschaften, Altersologie & Pädiatrie  
Exzellenzzentrum für Versorgungsforschung Nürnberg

## NSAR: WIRKSAMKEIT VON MAGENSCHUTZPRÄPARATEN?

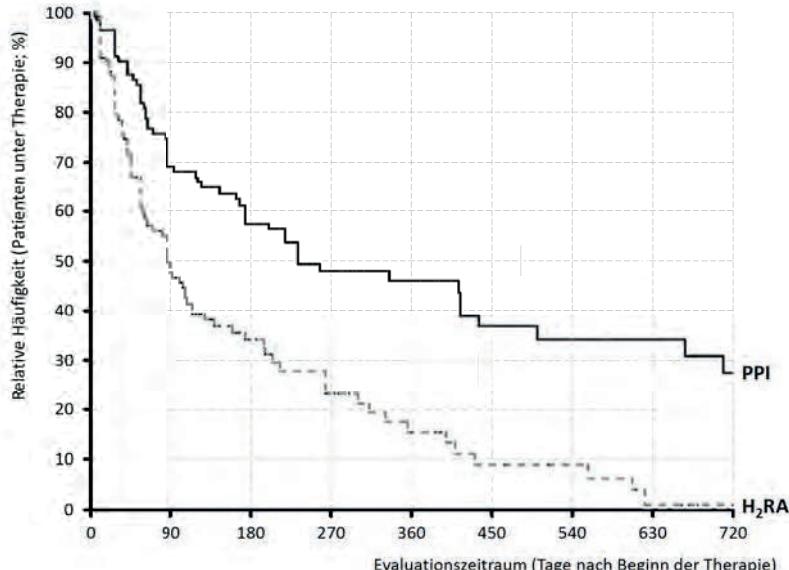




(UND WAS BESSER NICHT)?

WAS SOLL / WAS KANN EINE THERAPIE MIT NSAR LEISTEN ?

## NSAR: KOMBINATION MIT PPI?

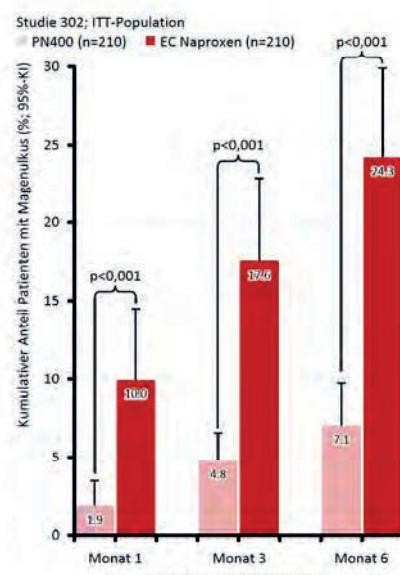
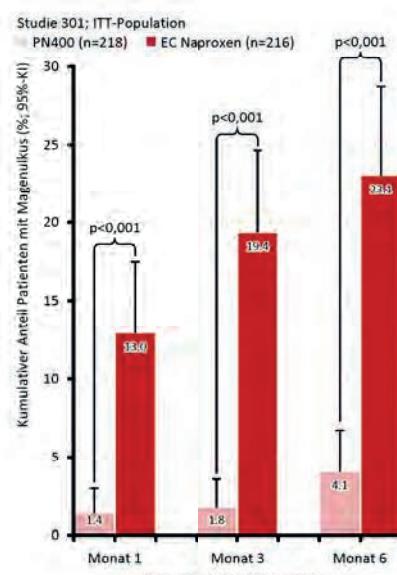
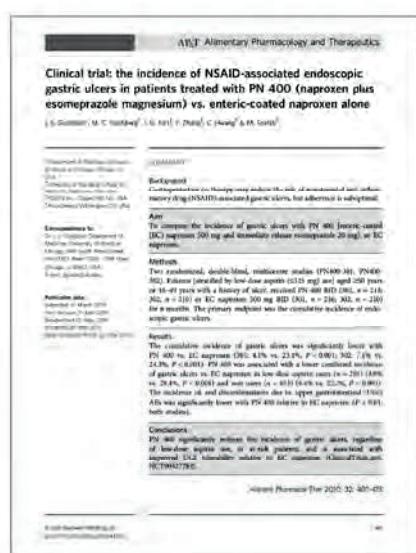


Sturkenboom MC, Burke TA, Tangelder MJ, Dieleman JP, Walton S, Goldstein JL.  
Adherence to proton pump inhibitors or H<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonists during the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2003; 18 (11-12): 1137-1147. doi: 10.1046/j.1365-2036.2003.01795.x.



(UND WAS BESSER NICHT)?

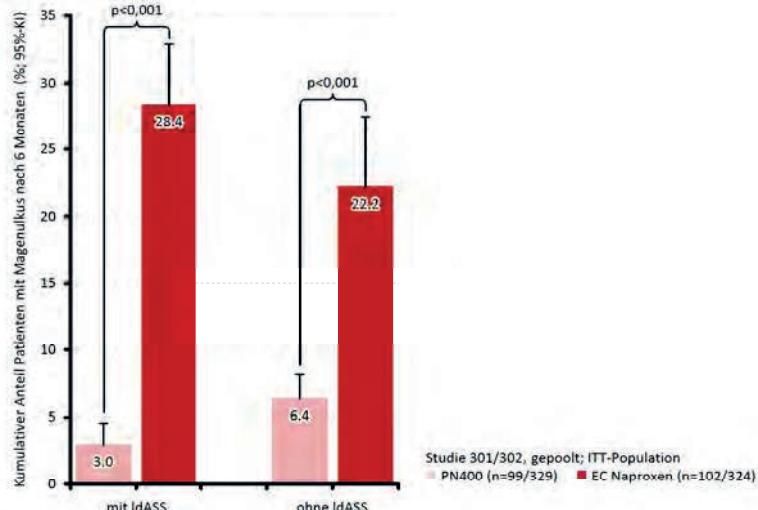
## NSAR: KOMBINATION MIT PPI?



Goldstein JL, Hochberg MC, Fort JG, Zhang Y, Hwang C, Sostek M.

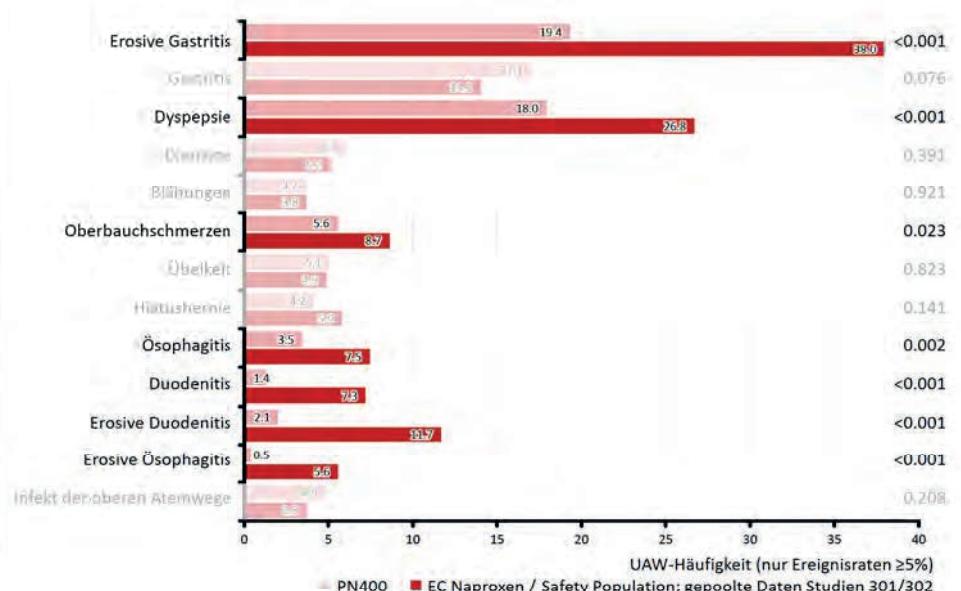
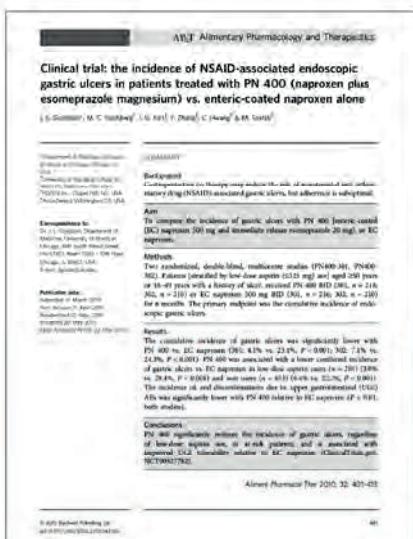
Clinical trial: the incidence of NSAID-associated endoscopic gastric ulcers in patients treated with PN 400 (naproxen plus esomeprazole magnesium) vs. enteric-coated naproxen alone. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2010; 32: 401-413.

## NSAR: KOMBINATION MIT PPI?



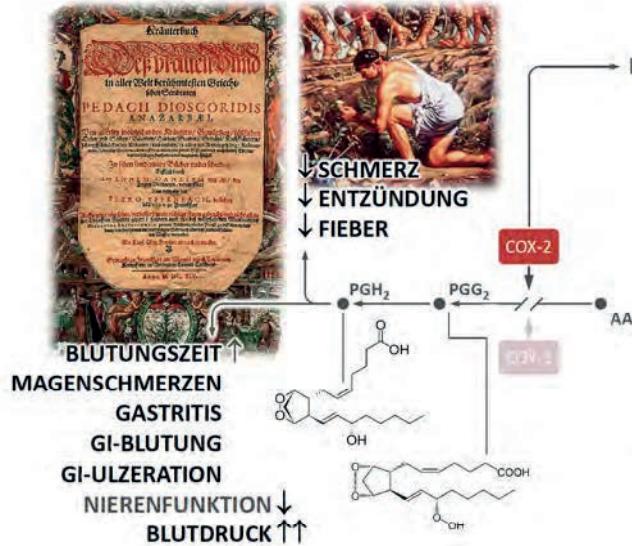
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## NSAR: NEBENWIRKUNGEN JENSEITS DES GI-TRAKTES



Renale COX-2 Hemmung → Renin ↓  
 renaler Blutfluss ↓  
 glomeruläre Filtrationsrate ↓  
 ADH-Sekretion ↑  
 tubuläre NaCl-Absorption ↑  
 Flüssigkeitsretention ↑  
 Gefäßtonus/Blutdruck ↑  
 plus  
 akutes Nierenversagen  
 akute interstitielle Nephritis  
 renale Papillenekrose  
 nephrotisches Syndrom  
 chronisches Nierenversagen



Cheng H-F, Harris RC. Cyclooxygenases, the kidney, and hypertension. *Hypertension* 2004; 43(3): 525–530.  
 Takayuki T, Togo K, Ebata N, Fujii K, Yonemoto N, Abraham L, Kikuchi S. Burden of renal events associated with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in patients with osteoarthritis and chronic low back pain: a retrospective database study. *Pain Ther* 2021; 10: 443–455.

## NSAR: NEBENWIRKUNGEN JENSEITS DES GI-TRAKTES

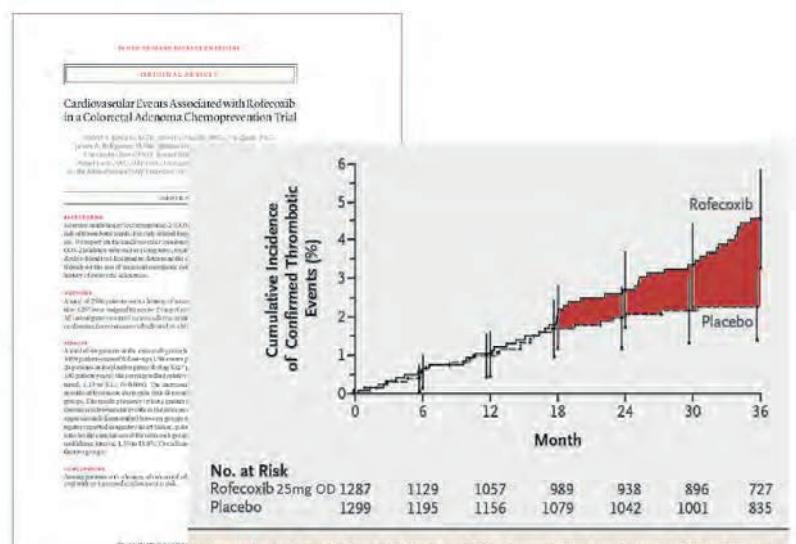
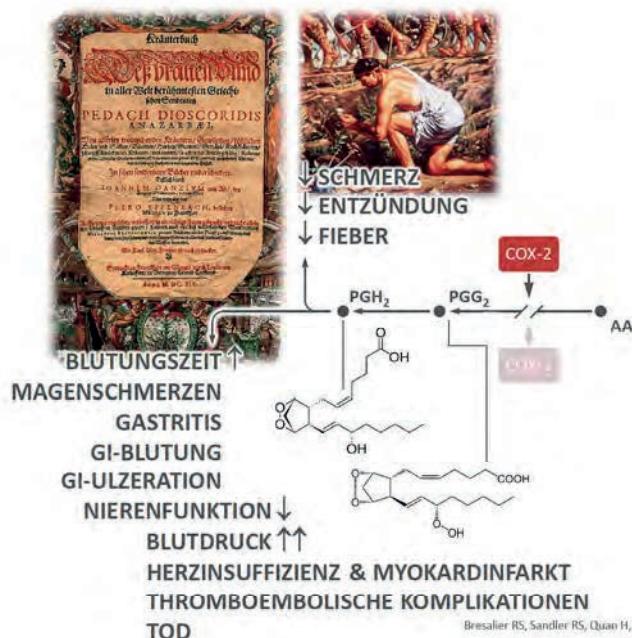
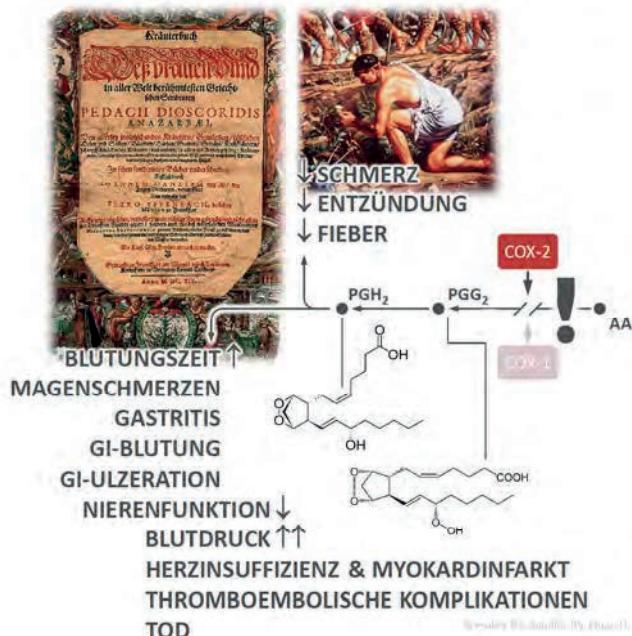
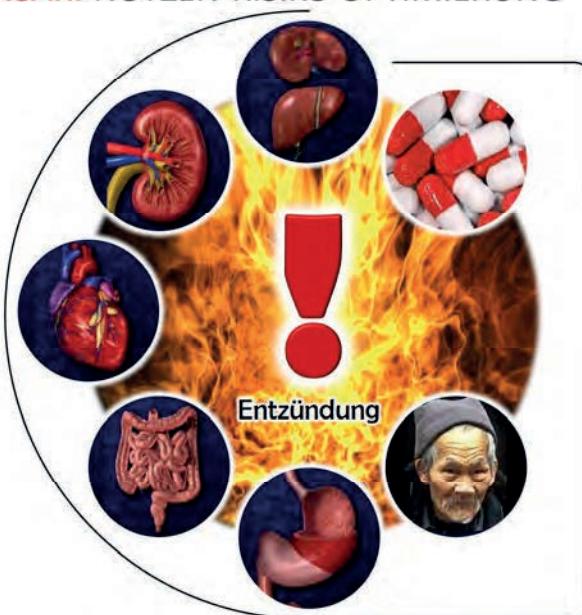


Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of the Cumulative Incidence of Confirmed Serious Thrombotic Events.

## NSAR: NEBENWIRKUNGEN JENSEITS DES GI-TRAKTES



## NSAR: NUTZEN-RISIKO OPTIMIERUNG



### → Klinische Risikofaktoren

- Alter ≥ 65 Jahre
- Allgemeinerkrankungen (DM)
- aktuelle/frühere GI-Erkrankung
- Hypertonie
- kardiovaskuläre Erkrankungen
- renale Erkrankungen

### → Pharmakologische Risikofaktoren

(Ko-) Medikation mit...

- Glukokortikoiden
- low dose ASS
- Antikoagulantien
- SSRI
- Antihypertensiva

→ NSAR-spezifische Risikofaktoren (↑Dosis, ↑HWZ, ↑Dauer)

## NSAR: NUTZEN-RISIKO OPTIMIERUNG

### Klinische Risikofaktoren

- Alter ≥ 65 Jahre
- Allgemeinerkrankungen (DM)
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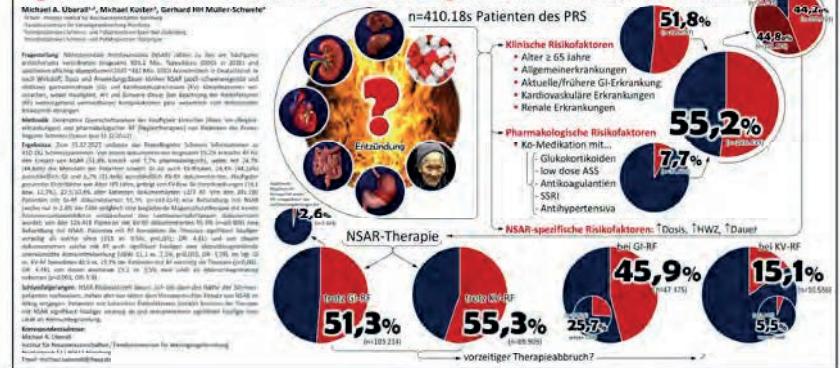
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- (Ko-) Medikation mit...
- Glukokortikoiden
  - low dose ASS
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  - Antihypertensiva

### Einsatz von NSAR bei Schmerzpatienten

### Prävalenz klinischer und pharmakologischer Risikofaktoren

Ergebnisse einer Querschnittevaluation des PraxisRegister Schmerz bei 410.182 Patienten



Überall MA, Küster M, Müller-Schwefe GH. Einsatz von NSAR bei Schmerzpatienten - Prävalenz klinischer und pharmakologischer Risikofaktoren. Ergebnisse einer Querschnittevaluation des PraxisRegister Schmerz bei 410.182 Patienten. Schmerzmedizin 2023; 39 (S2).

## NSAR: NUTZEN-RISIKO OPTIMIERUNG

### Klinische Risikofaktoren

- Alter ≥ 65 Jahre
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### Pharmakologische Risikofaktoren

- (Ko-) Medikation mit...
- Glukokortikoiden
  - low dose ASS
  - Antikoagulantien
  - SSRI
  - Antihypertensiva

## THEORIE & PRAXIS IM VERGLEICH

51,8%  
(n=212.287)

55,2%  
(n=226.439)

44,8%  
(n=101.175)

11,0%  
(n=25.243)

44,2%  
(n=100.021)

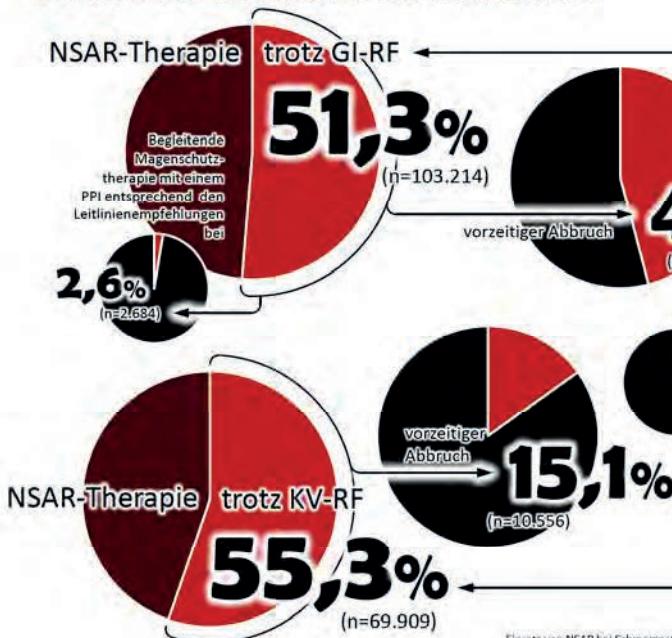
(N=410.182)

Risikofaktoren:

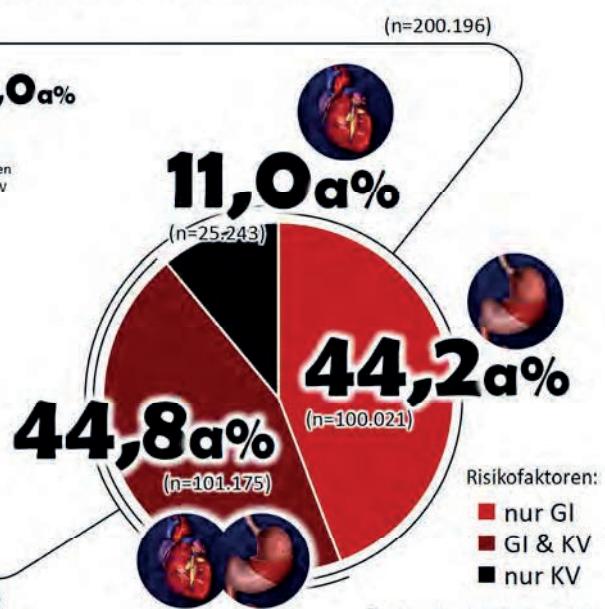
- nur GI
- GI & KV
- nur KV

Überall MA, Küster M, Müller-Schwefe GH. Einsatz von NSAR bei Schmerzpatienten - Prävalenz klinischer und pharmakologischer Risikofaktoren. Ergebnisse einer Querschnittevaluation des PraxisRegister Schmerz bei 410.182 Patienten. Schmerzmedizin 2023; 39 (S2).

## NSAR: NUTZEN-RISIKO OPTIMIERUNG



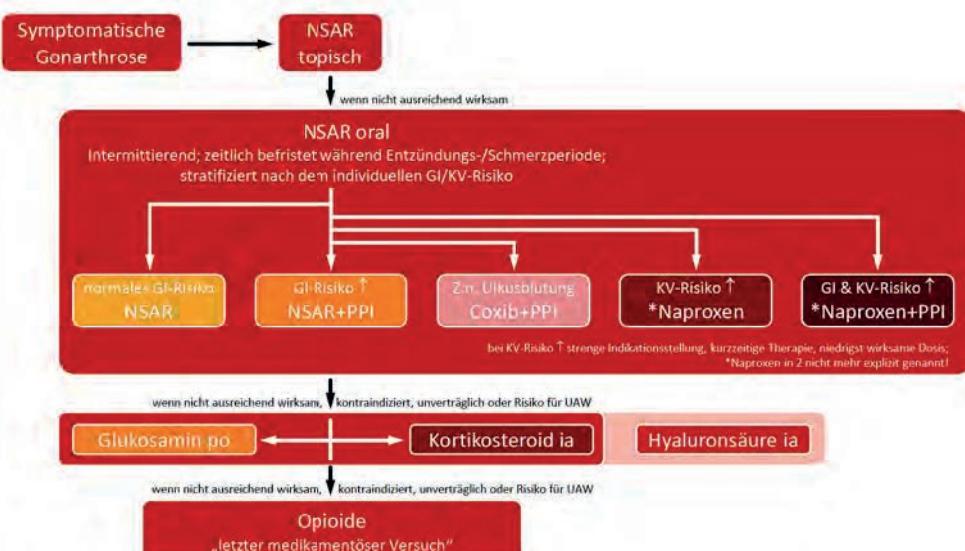
## THEORIE & PRAXIS IM VERGLEICH



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Einsatz von NSAR bei Schmerzpatienten - Prävalenz klinischer und pharmakologischer Risikofaktoren. Ergebnisse einer Querschnittsevaluation des PraxisRegister Schmerz bei 410.182 Patienten.

## NSAR: LEITLINIENEMPFEHLUNGEN ZUR BEHANDLUNG DER OSTEOARTHRITIS



Adaptiert und modifiziert nach:

- 1) Stöve J et al., Gonarthrose, S2k-Leitlinie, Stand 18.01.2018, [https://www.awmf.org/uploads/tx\\_sleitlinien/033-004I\\_S2k\\_Gonarthrose\\_2018-02\\_1.pdf](https://www.awmf.org/uploads/tx_sleitlinien/033-004I_S2k_Gonarthrose_2018-02_1.pdf) (aufgerufen am 22.03.2022).
- 2) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Orthopädie und Unfallchirurgie e.V., Gonarthrose S2k-Leitlinie, Version 4.0 vom 24.01.2024; <https://register.awmf.org/de/leitlinien/detail/033-004> (aufgerufen am 02.11.2024).
- 3) Johns Hopkins University, Osteoarthritis. <https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/conditions-and-diseases/osteoarthritis>, aufgerufen am 22.03.2022.
- 4) Kanno T, Moayyedi P. Who needs gastroprotection in 2020? Curr Treat Options Gastro 2020; 18: 557-573.

## NSAR: RATIONALISIERUNG DER INDIKATIONSSTELLUNG FÜR PPI-KOMBINATION

modifiziert nach Kanno et al. Curr Treat Options Gastro 2020; 18: 557-573.

**Who Needs Gastroprotection in 2020?**

Takashi Kanno<sup>1,2</sup>  
 Paul Moayyedi, BSc MB ChB PhD MPH FRCP FRCPC AGAF, FACP,  
 (AGF) FRS(C)  
<sup>1</sup>Department of Gastroenterology, Schulz University Hospital, D-2-30532 Hanover,  
 Germany, <sup>2</sup>Academic Faculty, MRC GUTS Institute, Imperial College London, United Kingdom

**Abstract**  
 Purpose of review: Gastroprotection (PPIs) is a universal cornerstone of the standard anti-ulcer therapy (PATIENT). Since there are no evidence to recommend low-dose (LD) patients, PPIs is also an issue for patients taking anti-coagulants. Indications for PPIs and use of PPIs for patients taking anti-coagulants, anti-thrombotics, and proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) are a matter of debate. Recent findings: PPIs are effective in reducing the risk of upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB) in the group who is at risk of UGIB in older patients and those on anti-coagulants. The risk to the group who is at risk of UGIB in older patients and those on anti-coagulants is higher than the group who would benefit the most. Decreasing age, and history of PUD, and comorbidity are important factors and that should be referred to older patients taking NSAIDs, while PPIs should be preferred to patients that are at high risk of developing PUD and at risk of dying from GI hemorrhage.

**Introduction**  
 Upper gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding is a major health problem, and mortality from this condition has significantly increased over the last 30 years. The incidence has been reported to range from 1% to 1.5%. The reported incidence of a 5–12% in patients taking anti-coagulants and/or anti-thrombotics, including the evidence of upper gastrointestinal bleeding (including the evidence

### Punkte Risikofaktoren

- +2 Alter 70–79 Jahre
- +4 Alter >79 Jahre
- +6 Frühere peptische Ulkusblutung/-perforation
- +3 Früheres unkompliziertes peptisches Ulkus
- +6 Aktuelle Tumorerkrankung
- +5 Aktuelle Nierenerkrankung
- +4 Aktuelle Lebererkrankung
- +2 Aktuelle Atemwegserkrankung
- +2 Aktuelle Herz-Kreislauferkrankung
- +1 Diabetes mellitus
- +1 Einnahme selektiver Serotonin-Wiederaufnahmehemmer
- +1 Einnahme von Glukokortikoiden
- +4 Kombination von NSAR zu low-dose ASS
- +2 Kombination von low-dose ASS zu NSAR

SUMME ≥6 (für NSAR) bzw. ≥8 (für IdASS) → Kombination mit PPI!

Kanno T, Moayyedi P. Who needs gastroprotection in 2020? Curr Treat Options Gastro 2020; 18: 557-573.