

Long-term safety of methotrexate monotherapy in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: a systematic literature research

C Salliot,¹ D van der Heijde²

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¹ Paris Descartes University, Medicine Faculty, Rheumatology B Department, Cochin Hospital, Paris, France; ² Rheumatology Department, Leiden University Medical Centre, Leiden, The Netherlands

Correspondence to: Dr C Salliot, Hôpital Cochin, service de Rhumatologie B, rue du faubourg Saint-Jacques, 75014 Paris, France; carinesalliot@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To perform a systematic literature review of the long-term safety of methotrexate (MTX) monotherapy in rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

Methods: A search was performed in Medline, Cochrane and EMBASE. Adults with RA who had received MTX monotherapy for more than 2 years were studied.

Results: 88 published studies were included. Over 12 years of treatment, the termination rate of MTX due to toxicity was less than for sulfasalazine, gold, D-penicillamine and higher than for hydroxychloroquine (level of evidence 2a–2b). Long-term use of MTX does not appear to be a risk factor for serious infections, including herpes zoster (2b–4), and could provide a survival benefit by reducing cardiovascular mortality (2b). The prevalence of raised liver enzymes (more than twice the upper limit of normal) is close to 13% of patients; 3.7% of patients stopped MTX permanently owing to liver toxicity (2b). Data on the risk for liver fibrosis/cirrhosis are conflicting: a meta-analysis showed an incidence of fibrosis of 2.7% after 4 years of MTX (2a). However, two other studies on sequential liver biopsies did not show evidence for developing severe damage (2b). Insufficient data are available to fully assess the risk of lymphoma and malignancies, although there is no strong evidence of increased risk (2b–4).

Conclusion: This systematic literature search on MTX monotherapy with relatively low-dose use during at least 2 years shows favourable long-term safety.

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a systemic autoimmune disorder characterised by a chronic polyarticular synovial inflammation that may lead to irreversible joint damage with disability and deformity. The conventional treatment of RA combines corticosteroids and disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs), in particular, methotrexate (MTX). In the management of early and established RA, MTX is recommended as a first-line drug by the European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) and the American College of Rheumatology (ACR).^{1,2} This drug inhibits the metabolism of folic acid, has a hepatic metabolism and a renal excretion. As an antimetabolic agent, MTX may cause adverse events such as cytopenia, serious infections, liver damage and mucocutaneous problems. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis may also occur during MTX therapy. If MTX is effective, patients usually receive several years of treatment and therefore knowledge about long-term safety is of major importance.

This manuscript is part of the multinational 3E Initiative (Evidence, Expertise, Exchange) to

develop recommendations for the management of rheumatic diseases. More background information on this 3E Initiative and the resulting evidence-based recommendations on the use of MTX are published in this issue of the journal.³ This paper describes the literature review to answer the question: “What is the long-term safety of methotrexate, including cardiovascular diseases, malignancies, infections and liver toxicity?”.

METHODS

Systematic literature search

To summarise the published evidence for the long-term safety of MTX in patients with RA a systematic literature search was performed. The process of the search, described step by step is provided as supplemental material on the website ([http://www.annrheumdis.com/supplemental, table 1w](http://www.annrheumdis.com/supplemental_table_1w)). The most important decisions were to define long term as more than 2 years, to focus on patients with RA, treated with MTX as monotherapy.

Thereafter, we selected the relevant key words in Medline with the help of a librarian, defining the exact population, intervention and control groups as well as the outcomes. Several combinations of key-words (supplemental table 2w, online only) were used to search in Medline, EMBASE and Cochrane Central (without limitation in time, journal or languages). We completed this search with the ACR and EULAR abstracts of the past 3 years (2005–7). The search was performed on studies published until October 2007. Using predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria, we screened all the references obtained in the three databases. The selection was initially made using the titles and the abstracts, then for the remaining studies by reading the complete paper. This search in each database and the screening was performed twice by the same person (CS).

The next step was the assessment of the level of evidence of each of the included studies, using the evidence-based medicine levels of evidence (Oxford, May 2001, <http://www.cebm.net> (accessed 21 April 2008)). This five-level scale classifies the level of evidence according to the study design with 1 as the highest level of evidence (supplemental table 1w, online only).

Data extraction and analysis

For each included study, the study design, quality using the Oxford scale, number of included patients, definition of comparator groups, duration of use and mean dose of MTX, duration of follow-up as



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well as the results expressed in incidence rates, risk (relative risk (RR) or odds ratio), incidence rate (IR) or standardised mortality rate have been described. When appropriate, we also pooled the results of the prospective cohort studies for each type of adverse event. The pooled results provided in this review are expressed as percentages of patients experiencing a particular adverse event and have been calculated as (number of new adverse events/number of patients at risk during the follow-up) × 100. The data were not sufficiently detailed to be able to calculate the events per patient per year of follow-up.

RESULTS

Results of the literature search

We obtained 2574 abstracts. Based on titles and abstracts and, for some of the papers, by reviewing the full paper, we excluded 2490 published studies consistent with our predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria. The details of the selection process and the reasons for exclusion appear for each database in the flow chart (fig 1, online only).

Finally, 88 published studies and three congress abstracts (all references are listed in the online supplemental data available at <http://www.annrheumdis.com/supplemental>) were included for the analysis. They contain data on mortality, general toxicity, infections, cardiovascular diseases, liver toxicity, malignancies, cytopenia and pulmonary involvement. No randomised controlled trial could be included because of the <2 years' duration of MTX treatment in randomised controlled trials. Table 3w (online only) provides the number of studies for each topic in detail, grouped according to the study design. We included two meta-analyses, 54 prospective studies and three case-control studies in our review.

Toxicity in general

Termination rates for toxicity

During up to 12.7 years of treatment, the rates of discontinuation for toxicity in the MTX groups presented as the range of the various studies (10–37%) were less than for sulfasalazine treatment (17–52%), D-penicillamine (24–55%) and gold (22–64%) treatments, but higher than for hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) (10–14%) (table 4w, online only).

Adverse events

To examine the adverse events in patients receiving MTX, we retained and pooled the results from the 21 prospective studies presenting the number of adverse events (table 1).^{4–24} Thus, among 3463 patients with RA who received on average a low dose of MTX (8.8 mg/week) for a mean duration of 36.5 months, 72.9% of patients had at least one adverse event.

The most common adverse events were gastrointestinal and elevation of liver enzymes.

Kremer *et al* performed a long observational study (up to 104 months, mean doses of MTX between 12.4 and 14.6 mg/week) in a small number of patients (level of evidence 2b).^{21–23, 25} At baseline, 29 patients were included and after 79 months, 20 remained in the study. The prevalence of patients who experienced side effects after 2 years of treatment was 79–85% and constant over time (up to 104 months). Gastrointestinal adverse events were the most common side effect (52–65%) and had similar incidence whatever the duration of MTX. Elevations of liver enzymes (above the upper limit of normal) occurred especially during the first 4 years of treatment (69–88%) and then decreased (25% then 15% after 79 months). The number of neurological events (headache, light headedness, fatigue, vertigo, feeling “out of sorts”, 21–38%) and leukopenia (20–25%) also remained constant over time. Four withdrawals occurred before 53 months of treatment.

Using the ARAMIS data bank (Arthritis Rheumatism and Aging Medical Information System), Fries *et al* compared the toxicity of commonly used DMARDs in RA (level 2b).²⁶ They used a toxicity index computed from clinical symptoms, laboratory abnormalities and hospitalisations reported by patients, health professionals and doctors.²⁷ According to this score, HCQ was statistically less toxic than all other DMARDs, while auranofin was the most toxic. HCQ was followed by intramuscular gold and as one group closely together D-penicillamine, MTX and azathioprine. This toxicity score is not usually routinely used probably because of its complexity.

Methotrexate pneumonitis

According to the results from the 21 prospective studies, only 15 cases of MTX pneumonitis occurred among the 3463 patients with RA receiving MTX (0.43%) up to 36.5 months (table 1). MTX pneumonitis, considered as an acute hypersensitivity reaction, occurs early in the course of MTX, thus it does not seem to be a problem of long-term treatment by MTX.

Cytopenia relative to long-term MTX treatment

Table 1 also shows data on cytopenia: 179 events of cytopenia in one cell line (5.2%) occurred in patients with RA receiving MTX up to 36.5 months. The rate of thrombopenia was 4.1% in a retrospective study.²⁸ Pancytopenia seems to be less common with an incidence of 0.96–1.4% in a few retrospective studies (level 4).²⁹

Mortality in patients with RA who received long-term MTX

Table 5w (online only) gives details of the active cohort. The mortality IR of the MTX group (23 per 1000 person-years) was

Table 1 Most common adverse events (AEs) attributed to methotrexate (MTX) and permanent discontinuation due to toxicity in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA): pooled results from 21 prospective cohorts (level of evidence 2b)^{4–24}

	Patients	Mean dose of MTX (mg/week)	Mean duration of MTX (months)	Number of all AEs	Permanent discontinuation	Gastro-intestinal	Liver	Skin/hair	Central nervous system	Cytopenia	Lung
Number	3463	8.8	36.5	2524	315/3007*	1065	640	309	191	179	84 (15†)
Range	24–1155	4.6–18	27–132	22–475		10–257	0–122	0–111	0–58	0–27	0–28
%				72.9	10.5	30.8	18.5	8.9	5.5	5.2	2.4 (0.43)†

*Total number of patients in studies with data available concerning permanent discontinuation of MTX.

Gastrointestinal (GI): stomatitis, ulcer, abdominal pain, GI bleed, dyspepsia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, weight loss, appetite loss; liver toxicity: increase of aspartate aminotransferase and/or alanine aminotransferase upper limit of normal; skin/hair: ulcer, pruritis, skin rash, alopecia, skin itching, moon face, eczema; central nervous system: headache, depression, blurred vision, transient ischemic attack, stroke, vertigo, lethargy, malaise, fatigue; cytopenia: haemoglobin decreased >2 gm/dl or platelets <150 000/mm³, white blood cells <3500/mm³; lung: MTX pneumonitis (†), pulmonary dysfunction, cough and unspecified pulmonary adverse drug reactions.

Table 2 Elevation of liver enzymes during methotrexate (MTX) treatment: pooled results of 27 prospective studies^{4–24 35–40} (level 2b)

Number of patients	Mean dose of MTX (mg/week)	Mean duration (months)	Abnormally high ALT or AST	ALT or AST >2 ULN	Permanent discontinuation
3808 (16–1155)	10.5 (4.6–18)	55.8 (27–180)	769 (20.2%)	114/883* (12.9%)	66/1799* (3.7%)

Results are shown as number (%) or number (range).

*Total number of patients in studies with data available concerning permanent discontinuation of MTX.

ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ULN, upper limit of normal.

in line with the IR in the group not receiving MTX (26.7 per 1000 person-years). Moreover, MTX may provide a survival benefit by reducing cardiovascular mortality in comparison with patients with RA treated with other DMARDs (adjusted hazard ratio of cardiovascular mortality 0.3 (95% CI 0.2 to 0.7). However, in the retrospective cohort the RR for mortality was 3.4 in patients with RA with a history of cardiovascular diseases (CVD) starting MTX as compared with patients with RA without CVD who started MTX and patients who started other DMARDs and patients with CVD but not receiving MTX.

Risk of CVDs in patients with RA who received long-term MTX

Two case-control studies were included to estimate the risk of CVD during MTX treatment (table 5w, online only). One study concluded that MTX is not a risk factor for CVD in patients with RA and the second study even found a reduced risk compared with patients with RA who never received MTX, sulfasalazine or HCQ.

Infections in patients with RA receiving long-term of MTX

Table 5w (online only) summarises six studies included in the analyses. Over 3 years of treatment, 8.3% of patients had serious infections, and a large majority of infections (79%) occurred during the first 2 years of treatment. According to the studies included, MTX does not seem to be associated with a higher risk for infections, in general, or serious infections, including herpes zoster and infectious complications, after total hip or knee replacements.

Lymphoma and malignancies

Overall, patients with RA have an increased risk of lymphoma in comparison with the general population, which is mainly related to high levels of disease activity.³⁰ A relationship between MTX treatment and the occurrence of lymphoproliferative disorders (LPDs) in RA has been topic of discussion for many years. MTX could be associated with Epstein-Barr virus-related LPD and patients with spontaneous regressions of LPD after MTX withdrawal have been described.³¹

The studies included in this review did not allow us to assess fully the risk of long-term MTX treatment on the occurrence of lymphoma and malignancies in patients with RA, although there does not seem to be an indication of an increased risk (table 5w, online only).

For the risk of lymphoma, most of the studies compared MTX groups with the general population and not with patients with RA who did not receive MTX. Wolfe's study is the only study providing the incidence rates of lymphoma in patients with RA with and without MTX. In the MTX group, this rate is higher than in the "no MTX, no biological agent" group. Unfortunately, no adjustment on RA severity was performed. Thus this higher incidence might be due to a higher severity of RA in the MTX group and not to the drug effect itself. For other malignancies, there are no data on the risk of MTX use in

comparison with patients with RA who have received other DMARDs as a control group.

Liver toxicity in patients with RA who received long-term MTX

Elevation of liver enzymes is the second most common adverse event during MTX treatment after gastrointestinal side effects (table 2). To evaluate the incidence of elevation of liver enzymes, we pooled the results from 27 prospective studies that evaluated a total of 3808 patients with RA who received a low dose of MTX (10.5 mg/week) during 55.8 months, on average.^{4–24 32–37} A total of 769 patients had at least one episode of elevated liver enzymes (20.2%), 12.9% had an elevation up to two times the upper limit of normal and 3.7% of patients stopped MTX because of liver toxicity.

Liver damage evaluated on liver biopsy

One meta-analysis (table 6w, online only) provides the results of sequential liver biopsies performed systematically in patients receiving MTX. These results have to be judged with caution because these studies were all uncontrolled and some do not report baseline biopsy results. The meta-analysis suggests that 3% of patients would develop severe fibrosis or cirrhosis over 55 months' treatment with MTX, especially if they drink at least 100 g of alcohol a week (corresponding to 10 glasses a week).

In the two studies with baseline biopsies, not a single patient had evidence of severe fibrosis or cirrhosis after 4 years of treatment (cumulative dose of MTX around 2000 mg).^{21 38}

DISCUSSION

To date, this is the first review that specifically deals with the long-term safety of MTX monotherapy in patients with RA. According to the cohort and case-control studies, there is no evidence of an increased risk of CVD, mortality and infections in patients receiving MTX. Overall, although many patients experience adverse events during MTX treatment, they are generally mild and withdrawals of MTX for toxicity are less common than for most other DMARDs. The results remain inconclusive for the risk of cirrhosis and malignancies, including lymphoma.

There are challenges to the interpretation of the data as several weaknesses were apparent in the results of the systematic literature search. First, the studies were heterogeneous in their study design, the level of evidence, the type of adverse events reported, the presentation of the results as prevalence, incidence rate, RR, etc. Moreover, the control groups were not always well defined and described. Also, information on relevant data such as comorbidity, concomitant use of other drugs and folic acid supplementation were often not available. Consequently, we could only pool the results for the adverse events in general and elevation of liver enzymes from uncontrolled prospective studies. But even here, we were unable to present the occurrence of adverse events per patient per year of exposure.

Second, the focus of the systematic literature search is on use of MTX as monotherapy. This is valid but does limit the interpretation on the long-term safety of MTX in combination with other DMARDs and/or biological agents which is often the case in modern treatment of RA.

Third, the average dose of 10.7 mg/week overall in all studies, with a maximum dose of 18 mg/week in one study, is low compared with the currently recommended dose. We tried to evaluate a time trend in the dosage of MTX use but the mean dose in the studies published before 1995 was similar to the dose used in the studies published after 1995. Recent publications do include data on the use of MTX in higher dosages, but there is only information on long-term safety in one of these studies.³⁹ However, this study shows no difference in frequency and type of adverse events from those in the studies with lower dosages. But in general, the data provided in this systematic literature search relate to the long-term safety of relatively low doses of MTX.

Fourth, nowadays concomitant use of folic acid and MTX is standard treatment. Most of the studies did not report or insufficiently reported the use of folic acid. Therefore, we do not know what the role of folic acid is in the long-term safety of MTX. However, within the 3E Initiative there is a specific systematic literature search on the usefulness of adding folic acid to MTX.⁴⁰

Although the data on cirrhosis and malignancies are inconclusive, the findings of this review do not suggest serious problems of toxicity with the long-term use of MTX as monotherapy with an average dose of 10.7 mg/week in patients with RA. Many patients experience adverse events, but these are usually of mild. Whether these conclusions are valid for higher doses and in combination with other DMARDs and biological agents needs to be investigated by future research. The data from this systematic literature search were used as one of the evidence-based pieces of information forming the basis for the recommendations on the use of MTX in rheumatic diseases.³

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