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Influence of A Recombinant Human Soluble Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor FC Fusion Protein on ACR Scale, C-Reactive Protein, Interleukin-6 And Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate in Children with Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis

Hong Wang[a], Xiaolan Ren[b], Honglei Tan[c], Yibing Wang[d]*

Abstract

Objective: To evaluate the impact of a recombinant human soluble tumor necrosis factor receptor FC fusion protein (rhuTNFR:Fc) on American College of Rheumatology (ACR) scale, C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) in children with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA).

Method: 48 patients between 10 -17 years old were recruited in our randomized (1:1) single blinded clinical trial. Among them, 24 received the rhuTNFR:Fc treatment, 24 received the sulfasalazine and methotrexate as control group. Patients' treatment effetc including ACR score and biomarkers including CRP, IL-6 and ESR were measured at the beginning and 1 month after treatment.

Results: rhuTNFR:Fc showed siginifant improvement in the ACR score (P<0.05), decrese in the ESR (22.42 ± 1.2 mm/1h and 26 ± 1.3 mm/1h, P = 0.0455), CRP (62.33 ± 1.1mg/L and 74.54 ± 1.0mg/L, P <0.001) and IL-6 levels (13.46 ± 1.1 ng/mL and 19.88 ± 1.5 ng/mL, P = 0.0012) compared with patients in the control group.

Conclusion: rhuTNFR:Fc improved ACR score and decreased inflammatory levels in JIA patients compared with control group.

Keywords: rhuTNFR:Fc, HRQoL, with juvenile idiopathic arthritis, CRP, IL-6, ESR

Introduction

The most prevalent kind of arthritis even today is juvenil idiopathic arthritis (JIA). It usually causes joint pain and inflammation in palms, feet, armpits, elbows and wrists, as well as other structures throughout the body. It is autoimmune or self-inflammatory. No tests have now specifically identified the origin of JIA. Popular signs involve knee stiffness or rigidity that may get stronger when patients get up or hold a certain posture for long. Red, swollen knees, exhaustion, distorted vision or dry eyes, swelling, reduced appetite, and elevated temperatures in the body. JIA affects cartilage and bones, as well as other organs and structures such as arms, mouth and ears, stomach, knees, limbs, lungs, pulse, anatomy, and shifts in weight. Therefore, maintaining care and treating pain and infection successfully lets patients avoid harmful effects from JIA. Diagnoses include the history of the drugs, clinical and experimental examinations, including C-reactive protéin (CRP) and ERS. Large concentrations of ESR and amounts of CRP suggest extreme body inflammation. While no solution exists, the JIA patients will experience therapeutic remission. Early active therapy is necessary for keeping the disease as well under management. The purpose of JIA is to delay the infection, ease discomfort, regulate pain and enhance life quality (QoL) and avoid harm to joints and organs. JIA therapy differs according to the JIA condition and the seriousness of disease. Medicines

[a]Department of acupuncture and massage rehabilitation, Qingdao hospital of traditional Chinese medicine, Qingdao city, shandong province, 266033, China
[b]Department of pediatrics, Qingdao third people's hospital, licang district, Qingdao city, shandong province, 266000, China
[c]Neurosurgery, ophthalmology, oral care unit, Qingdao central hospital，Qingdao university，Qingdao 266042, China
[d]Department of renal immunity, Qingdao women's and children's hospital, Qingdao city, shandong province, 266000, China
**Corresponding Author: Yibing Wang*
Email：chaolan3024@163.com

that regulate the infectious process are anti-rheumatic medicines (ADM) that lead to the alleviation of symptoms by the modulation of the immune system. Orthodox DMARDs have been used in the pharmacy for a long time and have a broad variety of immune suppressants. Methotrexate is the JIA drug most widely used that can be used for tablets or injection. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIDs) provide treatments that alleviate symptoms. It may ease discomfort without growing joint injury or altering JIA. Both children with JIA are distinct and require care

Personally.

FC receptor fusing (rhuTNFR: Fc) is an outstanding antipersonnel in the operation of TNF-a [1] in human soluble tumor necrosis factor. Tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) is a cytokine mediated macrophagin that may modulate inflammatory and immunoregulatory reactions. JIA patients had a higher level of TNF-α in sera and synovial fluid [2], which indicated that JIA production was important for TNF-α patients. TNF-α is produced by cells from the tissue and may lead to the release of cytokines such as interleukin-1β (IL-1β) [3]. TNF-α levels are linked to JIA disease development and can be of interest to the disease phase. Nearly 90% of synovial membrane cells expressed the TNFR, suggesting that most of the cells in the JIA patient would represent TNFR behaviors. TNFR is a high percentage of synovial membranes. TNF-α is an infectious disorder therapy focus. This dimeric shape of the TNFR, rhuTNFR: Fc, formed by fusion with the human IgGl Fc fragment is a more soluble TNF affinity than its solvent single form and is thus an effective TNF treatment antagonist. In comparison, the serum half-life is greatly improved relative to the monomer for rhuTNFR: Fc [4].

In patients with refractory, multiple myeloma [5], inflammatory bowel condition (IBD),[6] and asthma [7], research with insufficient data have identified rhuTNFR: Fc. In patients with multiple myeloma (MM), the elevated TNF-α amount was associed with weak forecasts [5]. However, the care of the rhuTNFR: Fc was not accepted with anti-myeloma activity [5]. In patients with Crohn's disease, interventions TNF-α is tested. Included among them are IgG1 monoclonal anticorps that can cause full clinical, biochemical and endoscopic remission that can lead to the production of new, enhanced IBD patient efficacy anti-TNFs [6]. TNF-α is a proinflammatory cytokine that is active in asthma disease throughout the airway which contributes to hormone medication resistance. The recombinant TNF receptor 1 and FC fragment of IgG (Ad-STNFR1-IgGFc) extracelular adenovirussoluble area is capable of functionally antagonizing TNF-α as a localized treatment agent for serious asthma [7] in the mouse model of asthma.

Within this substance, our research was carried out in the scale, CRP, interleukin-6 (IL-6) and ESR of rhuTNFR: Fc to assess the effect of rhuTNFR: FC in children with JIA. The scale of ACR is used to track improvements in effects of rheumatoid arthritis. ACR20, ACR50 and ACR70 are named after varying degrees of change. Initially ACR 20 was recommended with the ACR branding, which indicated 20 % increase in tender numbers and swollen articulations and a 20% change in three of the five criteria: global patient review, global doctor appraisal, physical capability estimation, analog sensory analog discomfort, and ESR or CRP. As a consequence, ACR50 and ACR70 have been improved by 50 % to 70%. We used the rhuTNFR: Fc product name Yisaipu in the treatment community. Sulfasalazine and methotrexate have become common therapies in the experimental community. It is our opinion that patients receiving JIA with rhuTNFR: Fc were higher than the patients undergoing Normal Care in the placebo group, lower levels of CRP, IL 6 and ESR.

Patients and methods

Patients

Patients with JIA diagnosis of serious disease was encouraged to employ children identified to our services. Studying participants between 10 and 17 years of age were recruited from 2018 to 2019. Patients that had a sense of discomfort, swelling or impairment of functionalities induced by severe triggers of JIA, intercourse disorders (air injury, infectious ear disorders, skin damages and infections) or incontinence were exempt from the care.

Medication

Yisaipu was administered by subcutaneous injection two days a week in the therapy community for eight weeks along with 7.5-10 mg Methotrexate each week and NSAISs, sulfasalazine and glucocorticoid were withdrawn. We have Yisaipu from our hospital pharmacy section. Yisaipu comprises rhTNfr: Fc 25 mg, 40 mg of mannitol, 10 mg of sucrose and 1.2 mg of trimethyl-nitrane. Sulfasalazine and methotrexate were obtained by patients in the control group for the same time.

Measures and procedures

By nature, randomized controlled trials was performed to establish the association between

cause and effect sufficient to illustrate cancer protection through dietary improvements. Randomized, single-blinded studies have been performed to further assess the effectiveness of Yisaipu. Patients were randomized to obtain Yisaipu by subcutaneous injection into treatment group or sulfasalazine and methotrexate in the control group after each pair of treatment periods. The researchers randomized the method using a random number system created by a machine. Just patients were blinded to the medication after receiving informed consent. The pharmacy department of our hospital issued all medications for our study.

Characteristics, eight weeks of therapy, including anatomy, age, and JIA styles were obtained in baseline. Betwwen Yisaipu community and control community is associated with CRP, IL-6 and ESR. Patients were often questioned if they noticed any side consequences during the procedure.Our clinical review was accepted by the Scientific Ethics Board of our institution. Educated consent was obtained from all participants participating in our trial in writing.

IL-6, CRP and ESR measurement

IL-6, CRP and ESR measurement were taken in the laboratory department from our hospital under standard laboratory procedures.

ACR scale

To calculate the shifts in JIA, we used the ACR scale. ACR20, ACR50 and ACR70 are related to as various degrees of change of symptoms of JIA. Initially, ACR20 was recommended to increase the rating by 20% in terms of amount of sore joints and tender and 20% in three of the following five criteria: global patient assessment, global practitioner review, calculation of functional capacity; analog-vision discomfort perception scale and ESR and CRP. The 50% and 70% changes are ACR50 and ACR70. Table 3 outlined the ACR scale in the Yisaipu group and control community.

Adverse events record

Patients were reported during evaluation with adverse effects, including site reactions, skin rashes, headache, chills and gastro-intestinal reactions. Significant adverse effects between the two groups were identified and contrasted.

Statistical methods

All research was conducted with SPSS program (version 22.0). For all constant variables, statistical analysis of baseline characteristics was done by means of mean values of standard deviation. The student t test $P < 0.05$ was found statistically relevant and used to allow a comparison of the CRP, IL-6, ESR and ACR size of patients in the Yipusai Community and control group.

Results

48 patients with diagnosis of JIA opted for chemotherapy and who have consented for eight weeks from 2018 to 2019 to engage in the survey. There were 36 women and 12 males, aged 10 and 17 years of age. Both patients have been cared for 8 weeks. Table 1 lists the profiles of the 48 patients included in the report.

The CRP, IL-6 and ESR relation between party and control of Yisaipu is seen in Table 2. (Table 2). The CRP baseline level for patients was 79,2 ± 2.1 mg / L, with overall mean CRP level of 62.33 ± 1.1 mg / L and 74,54 ± 1.0 mg / L respectively in the Yisaipu community and control group. Treatment for Yisaipu was correlated with a mean decrease in CRP relative to the control group ($P < 0.001$, Figure 1). Baseline IL-6 was 2 6,77 ± 0,9 ng / mL in patients, and mean gross IL-6 was 13,46 ± 1,1 ng / mL in the yisaipu groups and 19,88 ± 1,5 Ng / mL in the control groups. The median IL-6 reduction relative to control groups for care with Yisaipu ($P=0,0012$, Figure2) was correlated with the treating. The baseline ESR in the community of patients was 32,5 ± 0,5 mm/1h, the mean overall ESR amount was 22,42 ± 1,2 mm/1h and 26 ± 1,3 mm/1h respectively in the category of yisaipu. Treatment with Yisaipu has been correlated with a median decrease of ESR relative to control unit ($P = 0.0455$, Figure 3). Table 3 outlines the rates for ACR cases. In contrast to the control group, more participants in the Yisaipu community attained ACR 70 ($P < 0.05$). During Yisaipu care no significant adverse effects were found.

Discussion

JIA is the main recurrent pediatric rheumatic joint condition [8]. Our analysis found that Yisaipu helped children from JIA boost their score and lower inflammatory levels, like CRP, IL-6 and ESR. Yisaipu is a medicine that involves rheumatism: Fc. The anti-TNF-α treatment Compared with NSAIDs and glucocorticoids it has increased treatment outcome. NSAIDs are the most popular pharmaceutical agents used to alleviate the discomfort, inflammation and rigidity of JIA [9, 10]. It is seen mainly in symptom counseling. For decades, glucocorticoids were successfully used for JIA therapy. Glucocorticoid administration is linked

to some problems, so the proper balance of costs and benefits is essential [11]. Glucocorticoids are used. We then asked our patients to avoid taking the NSAIDs and glucocorticoids and compared only Yisaipu and sulfasalazine and methotrexate treatment impact. Sulfasalazine is a sulfonamide-linked 5-aminosalicylic acid analogue [12]. Anti-informational influence can also be relevant to bacterial growth inhibition and a suggested therapy for JIA [13]. This influence is also advised. Methotrexate is used as the gold standard condition adjusted to treat inflammatory arthritis through anti-rheumatic treatment (DMARD) [14]. Yisaipu is particularly effective as an antagonist of TNF-α in the treatment of inflammatory diseases [15]. JIA's overactive immune system can contribute to swelling, soreness, heat and redness [16]. Our analysis found that Yisaipu was more likely to raise an ACR performance relative to sulfasalazine and methotrexate and lower inflammatory biomarkers.

As an essential cytokine, TNF-α plays a crucial role in JIA development [17]. In a variety of reports, elevated levels of TNF-α in synovial fluid were indicated in patients with JIA [18-20]. In a two-year retrospective analysis of JIA patients, serum TNF-α in both forms of JIA patients was substantially increased [19]. Typically, a higher TNF-α amount indicates an inflammatory reaction seriousness [21]. Further, TNF-α helps pagocytes to destroy body and cellular debris infection agents [22, 23]. TNF-α was upregulated in many autoimmune disorders, including JIA and IBD [24-26]. TNF-α is bound to the TNFR that expresses itself in all body cells. There's loads of TNFRs. TNFR attaches and avoids the TNF-α being destroyed. TNFR mutations can include autoinflammatory diseases [27]. In the autoimmune disorder TNF-α 's essential position makes it a promising treatment target for JIA [28]. Etanercept is the first licensed TNF-α antagonist for use in JIA and is particularly successful in patients with polyarticular JIA [29-33]. Adalimumab, a completely humanised monoclonal antibody licensed for treatment of moderat to extreme polyarticularJIA, is the other essential biological agent ofJIA[34-37]. Adalimumab The anti-TNF-α antibody Infliximab was not officially licensed for treatment with JIA, but was widely used in some instances [38-40]. Infliximab Our research has demonstrated the protection and efficacy of the therapy against TNF-α in the different forms of JIA patients.

However, we have to acknowledge the shortcomings of our analysis as well. Our sample size is initially not quite high, which suggests other large-scale clinical studies need to validate our findings. Second, all kinds of JIA cases, polyarticular, entesitic, oligoarticular, undifferentiated, systemsic and psorial were recruited in our sample to improve the heterogeneity of our findings. Sample size is best increased further and the treatment impact of Yisaipu on different kinds of JIA is studied, which may contribute to improved use of Yisaipu in the clinic. However, our research has found Yisaipu to be a beneficial therapy for TNF-α that has allowed patients to achieve clinical relief and lower inflammatory levels, like TNF-6, CRP and ESR.

Conclusion

In conclusion, rhuTNFR:Fc improved ACR score and decreased inflammatory levels in JIA patients compared with control group.

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Tables and Figures

Table1. **Baseline patient characteristics**

Categories	Yisaipu	Control group
Sex		
Male	7	5
Female	17	19
Age (mean)	13±1.2	14±0.9
JIA type		
Polyarticular	6	6
Asociated with entesitis	7	3
Oligoarticular	4	3
Undifferentiated	4	9
Systemic	2	1
Psoriatic	1	2

Table 2. **Inflammatory parameters between Yisaipu group and control group**

Parameters	Baseline	Yisaipu	Control group	*P* value
CRP (mg/L), mean ± SD	79.2 ± 2.1	62.33 ± 1.1	74.54 ± 1.0	<0.001
IL-6 (ng/mL), mean ± SD	26.77 ± 0.9	13.46 ± 1.1	19.88 ± 1.5	0.0012
ESR (mm/1h), mean ± SD	32.5 ± 0.5	22.42 ± 1.2	26 ± 1.3	0.0455

CRP: C reactive protein, IL-6: interleukin-6, ESR: erythrocyte sedimentation rate, P value compare amino acids group with placebo

Table3. **ACR scale.**

Categories	Yisaipu	Control group
ACR20	11	16
ACR50	6	5
ACR70	7	3

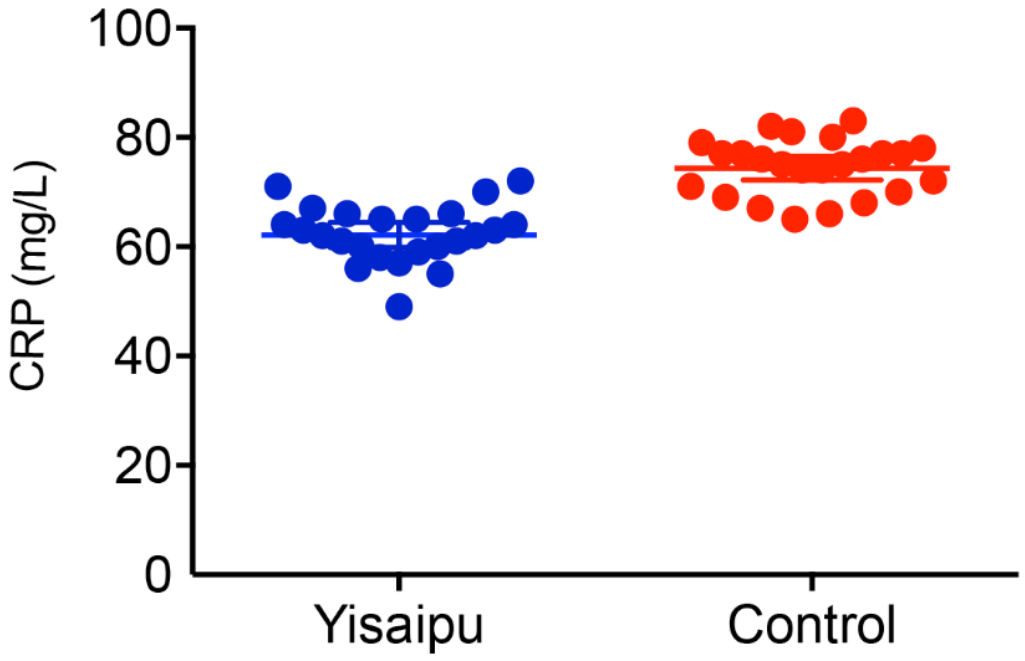

Figure 1. **Impact of Yisaipu treatment on CRP levels in comparison with patients in the control group.**

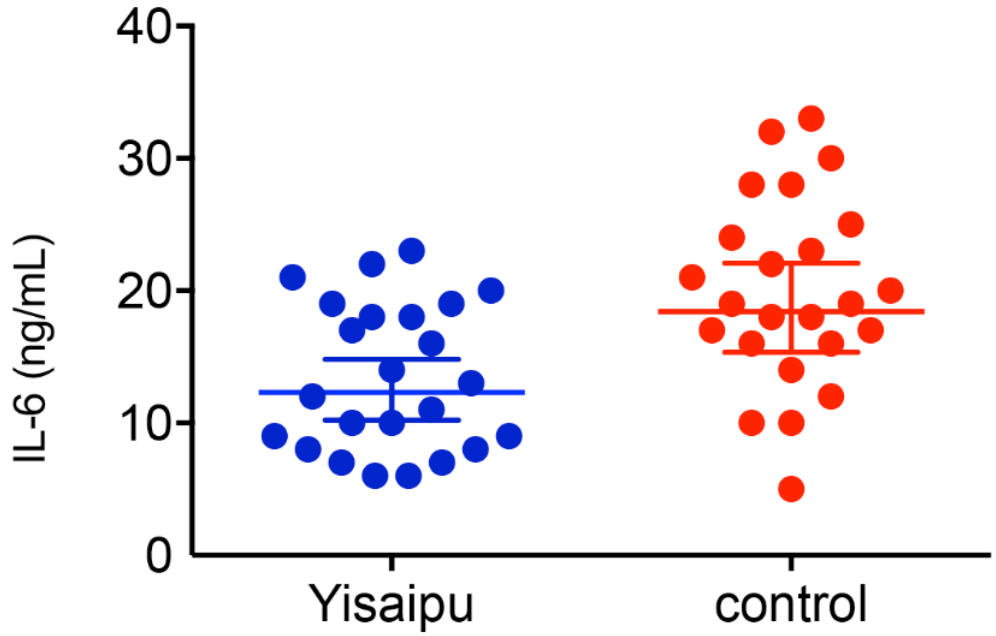

Figure 2. **Impact of Yisaipu treatment on IL-6 levels in comparison with patients in the control group.**

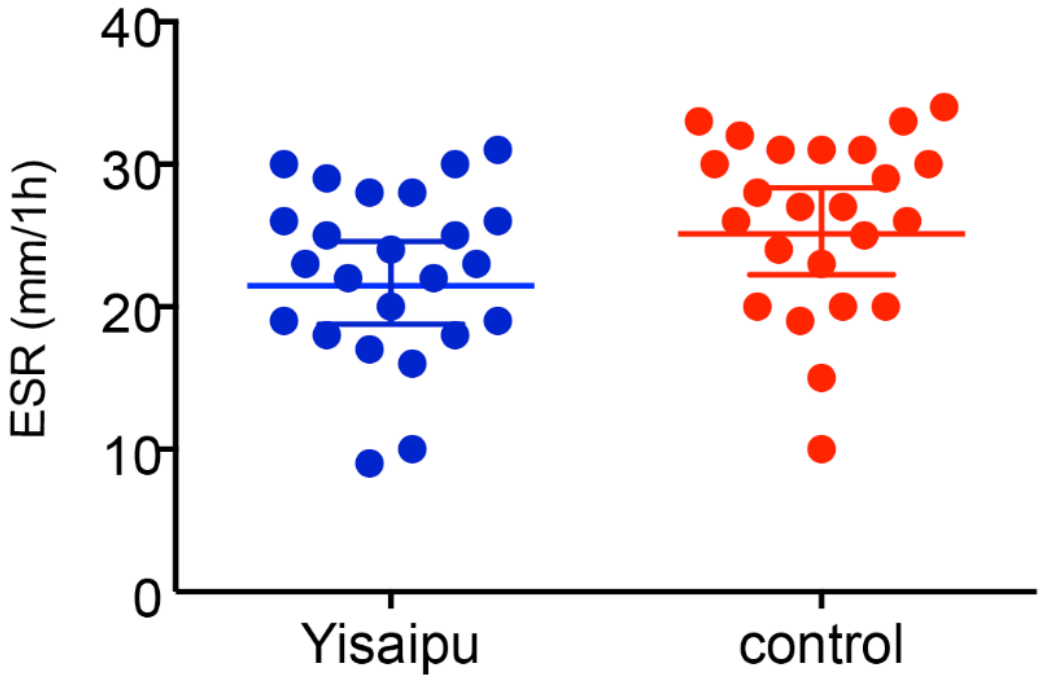

Figure 3. **Impact of Yisaipu treatment on ESR levels in comparison with patients in the control group.**