

**South East London Area Prescribing Committee  
Formulary recommendation**

<b>Reference</b>	<b>022</b>
<b>Intervention:</b>	<b>Anakinra 100mg injection (pre-filled syringe for sub-cutaneous use) for the treatment of polyarticular acute gout</b> (Anakinra is an interleukin-1 (IL-1) inhibitor)
<b>Date of Decision</b>	<b>December 2014</b>
<b>Date of Issue:</b>	<b>January 2015</b>
<b>Recommendation:</b>	<b>RED – suitable for prescribing and supply by hospital only</b>
<b>Further Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anakinra is supported for use in patients with polyarticular acute gout and multiple swollen joints who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– have experienced <b>recurrent</b> acute flares of gout <b>and</b></li> <li>– have not responded to initial standard treatment or have contraindications to it. Standard therapy includes non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), colchicine and systemic corticosteroids.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The treatment course consists of anakinra 100mg daily for 3 days. The full treatment course will be supplied by the hospital.</li> <li>• The treatment course may be repeated a <b>maximum</b> number of 2 times in patients who present again.</li> <li>• Trusts should record patient numbers treated and outcomes of treatment (including number of repeat courses required and hospital admissions avoided/hospital stays reduced). This information should be reported back to the Committee a year from the date of issue of this recommendation for review.</li> <li>• Note: Anakinra is not licensed* for the treatment of gout and patients should be made aware of this before treatment is started.</li> </ul> <p>*Anakinra is licensed for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis in adults and Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS) in adults, adolescents, children and infants aged 8 months and older with a body weight of 10 kg or above.</p>
<b>Shared Care/ Transfer of care required:</b>	N/A
<b>Cost Impact for agreed patient group</b>	<p>From evidence evaluation and submission form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Costs associated with this submission are low and there may be some savings through reduced hospital stay.</li> <li>• The cost of a 3 day course of anakinra 100mg is £78.69.</li> <li>• Approximately 5 patients per year will require treatment for recurrent acute gout.</li> <li>• The estimated cost for 1 year is therefore ~£400 (assuming 1 treatment course per patient).</li> </ul>
<b>Usage Monitoring &amp; Impact Assessment</b>	<p>Acute Trusts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registry of patient numbers treated and treatment outcomes (as outlined in further information section) for submission to the APC after one year.</li> </ul>
	<p>CCGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor monthly high cost drugs data submitted by Trusts.</li> </ul>

Evidence reviewed	References (from evidence evaluation)
	<p>[1] <a href="http://cks.nice.org.uk/gout#!backgroundsub">http://cks.nice.org.uk/gout#!backgroundsub</a></p> <p>[2] <a href="https://www.evidence.nhs.uk/topic/gout">https://www.evidence.nhs.uk/topic/gout</a></p> <p>[3] Sivera F, Wechalekar MD, Andrés M, Buchbinder R, Carmona L. Interleukin-1 inhibitors for acute gout (Protocol). Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 7. Art. No.: CD009993. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD009993</p> <p>[4] Terkeltaub R. Update on gout: new therapeutic strategies and options; Nature Reviews Rheumatology 6, 30-38 (January 2010) doi:10.1038/nrrheum.2009.236</p> <p>[5] <a href="http://www.medicinenet.com/anakinra/article.htm">http://www.medicinenet.com/anakinra/article.htm</a></p> <p>[6] <a href="http://www.uptodate.com/contents/treatment-of-acute-gout">http://www.uptodate.com/contents/treatment-of-acute-gout</a></p> <p>[7] <a href="http://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/medicine/23104">http://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/medicine/23104</a></p> <p>[8] So et.al. A pilot study of IL-1 inhibition by anakinra in acute gout; Arthritis Research &amp; Therapy 2007, 9:R28 (doi:10.1186/ar2143)</p> <p>[9] Ghosh et.al. Treatment of acute gouty arthritis in complex hospitalized patients with anakinra; Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken). 2013 Aug;65(8):1381-4. doi: 10.1002/acr.21989.</p> <p>[10] Ottaviani et.al. Efficacy of anakinra in gouty arthritis: a retrospective study of 40 cases; Arthritis Research &amp; Therapy 2013, 15:R123 doi:10.1186/ar4303</p> <p>[11] McGonagle et.al. Management of treatment resistant inflammation of acute on chronic tophaceous gout with anakinra; Ann Rheum Dis. Dec 2007; 66(12): 1683–1684.doi: 10.1136/ard.2007.073759</p> <p>[12] Tran AP1, Edelman J.; Interleukin-1 inhibition by anakinra in refractory chronic tophaceous gout. Int J Rheum Dis. 2011 Aug; 14(3):e33-7. doi: 10.1111/j.1756-185X.2011.01629.x.</p> <p>[13] Chen K et.al. Anakinra's efficacy is variable in refractory gout: report of ten cases; Semin Arthritis Rheum. 2010 Dec;40(3):210-4. doi:10.1016/j.semarthrit.2010.03.001. Epub 2010 May 21.</p> <p>[14] Funcke-Bretano et.al. First observation of the efficacy of IL-1ra to treat tophaceous gout of the lumbar spine; March 2011;Rheumatology; Mar2011, Vol. 50 Issue 3, p622</p> <p>[15] Interleukin-1 inhibitors for acute gout (Review), F Sivera et. Al, The Cochrane Collaboration, Issue 9, 2014</p>

**NOTES:**

- a) Area Prescribing Committee recommendations and minutes are available publicly on member CCG websites.
- b) This Area Prescribing Committee recommendation has been made on the cost effectiveness, patient outcome and safety data available at the time. The recommendation will be subject to review if new data becomes available, costs are higher than expected or new NICE guidelines or technology appraisals are issued.
- c) Not to be used for commercial or marketing purposes. Strictly for use within the NHS