

Individuals with osteoarthritis are commonly prescribed NSAIDs despite having contraindications

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Osteoarthritis affects 600 million people worldwide, making it a leading cause of disability. With no disease-modifying treatments available or on



the horizon, oral non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are commonly used treatments to relieve OA pain and are recommended by the majority of clinical practice guidelines. However, NSAIDs are not risk-free and are associated with more emergency hospital admissions than any other class of medicine due to their widespread use. The risk of adverse events further increases among older adults and those with comorbidities.

A new study from Boston University Chobanian & Avedisian School of Medicine, has found that people with newly diagnosed OA (knee or hip) with contraindications to or precautions for NSAIDs use continue to be prescribed these drugs. Additionally, they had higher use of opioids and slightly lower physical therapy (PT) use within the first year of OA diagnosis, both of which are not consistent with treatment guidelines for OA.

"We found individuals with contraindications to NSAIDs were still commonly prescribed them, placing them at risk for NSAID-related adverse events," explains corresponding author Tuhina Neogi, MD, Ph.D., the Alan S. Cohen, Professor of Rheumatology and professor of medicine at the school. "Additionally, they were not more likely to receive safer alternatives like PT despite its widespread recommendation as first-line intervention."

The researchers used population-based register data to identify adults residing in Sweden (between 2004–13) without a previous knee or hip OA diagnosis. Among this group, between 2014–18, they identified people with knee or hip OA diagnosis and presence of contraindications to or precautions for oral NSAIDs at the time of OA diagnosis. They then estimated the risk of: regular oral NSAID use; regular opioid use; PT during the first year after diagnosis among those with versus without contraindications or precautions.



Despite having contraindications to NSAIDs, 21% of those in the study were regular users of NSAIDs within the first year of their OA diagnosis. Similarly, 21% of those with precautions for using NSAIDs were also regular users. They also found a higher proportion of persons with contraindications were regular users of opioids than those without contraindication or precaution, while a slightly lower proportion received PT.

According to the researchers, the lower use of PT use is particularly concerning given that PT and exercise are considered first-line therapy for knee and hip OA by many professional societies.

"While PT use within the first year was relatively high in this cohort, likely reflecting the Swedish health care system (in which PT is a covered service with minor co-pay from the patient), it is concerning that in a system in which PT services are available and covered that those with NSAID contraindications are still less likely to undergo a PT visit," added Neogi, who also is chief of rheumatology at Boston Medical Center.

Neogi stresses that more options for effective and safe management of OA symptoms are urgently needed, and greater work is required in narrowing and ultimately closing the evidence-knowledge-practice gap.

These findings appear online in the journal Osteoarthritis and Cartilage.

More information: Tuhina Neogi et al, Frequent Use of Prescription NSAIDs among People with Knee or Hip Osteoarthritis Despite Contraindications to or Precautions with NSAIDs, *Osteoarthritis and Cartilage* (2024). DOI: 10.1016/j.joca.2024.07.010



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