

僵直性脊椎炎、乾癱性關節炎、脊椎關節炎及幼年型原發關節炎的生
物標記

Biomarkers for AS, PsA, SpA, & JIA

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Biomarkers for diagnosis, assessing disease activity, monitoring of progression, and treatment responses in seronegative spondyloarthritis including ankylosing spondylitis and axial spondyloarthritis has been examined extensively. Currently, HLA-B*27 remains the most commonly used biomarker with clinical utility for diagnostic purposes. For assessing disease activity, in addition to C-reactive protein (CRP) and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), most work has been in examining cytokines and matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) markers (particularly MMP3). However, no individual biomarker has been reproducibly shown to assess disease activity or predict outcome. Biomarkers of bony metabolism, cartilage and connective tissue degradation products have been assessed in those patients at the highest risk for radiographic progression. As for prognostic markers, perhaps CRP is currently the best available biomarker that predicts response to TNF inhibitors treatment.