

# BeSt for kids: comparing treatment strategies in juvenile idiopathic arthritis.

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treatment strategy will induce a swift remission which will ameliorate the outcome.

<b>Ethische beoordeling</b>	Niet van toepassing
<b>Status</b>	Werving gestopt
<b>Type aandoening</b>	-
<b>Onderzoekstype</b>	Interventie onderzoek

## Samenvatting

### ID

NL-OMON26585

### Bron

NTR

### Verkorte titel

BeSt for kids

### Aandoening

juvenile idiopathic arthritis  
jeugdreuma  
treatment strategy  
behandelings strategie

### Ondersteuning

**Primaire sponsor:** LUMC

**Overige ondersteuning:** Wyeth Pharmaceuticals

### Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

### Uitkomstmaten

#### Primaire uitkomstmaten

1. Time to remission.<br>

2. Time to flare.<br>

## Toelichting onderzoek

### Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Disease outcome for children with all subsets of juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis is disappointing. As longstanding disease activity leads to damage of joints and possible incapacity early introduction ie within the window of opportunity of "powerfull" medication is compared with the classic treatment. This early intervention may induce rapid remission enabling the treating physician to taper and stop this medication.

### DoeI van het onderzoek

treatment strategy will induce a swift remission which will ameliorate the outcome.

### Onderzoeksopzet

three-monthly visits

two year follow-up

### Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

After informed consent, patients will be randomised to one of 3 treatment strategies:

1. Initial sulfasalazine 50 mg/kg/dag, next methotrexate 10 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/week (followed by MTX dose increase 15 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/week), next etanercept 0,8 mg/kg/week + MTX10 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/week.
2. Initial MTX 10 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/week and prednisone bridging (followed by MTX dose increase 15 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/week), next etancercept 0,8 mg/kg/week + MTX 10 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/week.
3. Initial etanercept 0,8 mg/kg/week with MTX 10 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/week.

Primary target:

ACR 50, next target: remission according to definition of Wallace.

Tapering of drugs after three months clinical remission according to Wallace for oligoarticular JIA and six months for polyarticular JIA.

There is no controlgroup.

## Contactpersonen

### Publiek

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### Wetenschappelijk

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## Deelname eisen

### Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

1. All new patients with JIA with the oligo- and polyarticular subtype, treated in one of the Dutch pediatric rheumatology centers with a maximum of 18 months symptoms with active disease despite 4 months NSAIDs and/or intra-articular steroids.

### Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen

## **(Exclusiecriteria)**

1. Systemic JIA
2. Pretreatment with methotrexate, prednisone and/or etanercept (for > 3 months)
3. Bone marrow hypoplasia
4. Sepsis or risk of sepsis
5. Current or recent infections (last three months), including chronic or localized: evidence of active CMV or EBV, infectious hepatitis, active pneumocystis carinii, drug resistant atypical mycobacterium or other bacterial infections. Documented HIV infection
6. Positive signs or symptoms, by physical examination or PPD and/or X-thorax, of latent or active tuberculosis in patients who cannot/will not be treated with the appropriate antibiotic treatment, as recommended by the local specialist
7. History of lymphoproliferative disease including lymphoma or signs suggestive of possible lymphoproliferative disease, such as lymphadenopathy of unusual size or location (such as nodes in the posterior triangle of the neck, infraclavicular, epitrochlear, or periaortic areas), or splenomegaly
8. Other comorbidity that prevents treatment with oral corticosteroids and/or sulfasalazine and/or methotrexate and/or etanercept, or other comorbidity that, in the opinion of the pediatrician, prevents participation in the trial
9. Vaccination with live vaccine in last 4 weeks, or expected to require such vaccination during the course of the study
10. Previous clinical trial involvement in last 3 months

## **Onderzoeksopzet**

### **Opzet**

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	Gerandomiseerd
Blinding:	Enkelblind
Controle:	Geneesmiddel

## Deelname

Nederland  
Status: Werving gestopt  
(Verwachte) startdatum: 01-06-2009  
Aantal proefpersonen: 180  
Type: Werkelijke startdatum

## Ethische beoordeling

Niet van toepassing  
Soort: Niet van toepassing

## Registraties

### Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

### Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

## In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL1504
NTR-old	NTR1574
Ander register	MEC LUMC : Bestforkids
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd

## Resultaten

### Samenvatting resultaten

Publications:

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Treat to target (drug-free) inactive disease in DMARD-naive juvenile idiopathic arthritis: 24-month clinical outcomes of a three-armed randomised trial. Hissink Muller P, Brinkman DMC, Schonenberg-Meinema D, van den Bosch WB, Koopman-Keemink Y, Brederije ICJ, Bekkering PW, Kuijpers TW, Van Rossum M, van Suijlekom-Smit LW, van den Berg JM, Boehringer S, Allaart CF, Ten Cate R. Ann Rheum Dis. 2018 Oct 11. pii: annrheumdis-2018-213902. doi: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2018-213902.

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A comparison of three treatment strategies in recent onset non-systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis: initial 3-months results of the BeSt for Kids-study. Hissink Muller PC, Brinkman DM, Schonenberg D, Koopman-Keemink Y, Brederije IC, Bekkering WP, Kuijpers TW, van Rossum MA, van Suijlekom-Smit LW, van den Berg JM, Allaart CF, Ten Cate R. Pediatr Rheumatol Online J. 2017 Feb 6;15(1):11. doi: 10.1186/s12969-017-0138-4.

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Ref Type: Generic<br>

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