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REVIEW

Antiphospholipid syndrome: state of the art on clinical practice guidelines

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ABSTRACT

Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) is a rare disease characterised by venous and/or arterial thrombosis, pregnancy complications and the presence of specific autoantibodies called antiphospholipid antibodies. This review aims to identify existing clinical practice guidelines (CPG) as part of the ERN ReCONNET project, aimed at evaluating existing CPGs or recommendations in rare and complex diseases. Seventeen papers providing important data were identified; however, the literature search highlighted the scarceness of reliable clinical data to develop CPGs. With no formal clinical guidelines in place, diagnosis and treatment of APS is largely based on consensus and expert opinion. Patients' unmet need refers to the understanding of the disease and its clinical picture and implications, the need of education for patients, family members and healthcare providers, as well as to the development of monitoring pathways involving multiple healthcare providers.

INTRODUCTION

Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) is a systemic autoimmune disease with the highest prevalence in women of childbearing age, characterised by venous and/or arterial thrombosis, pregnancy complications and the presence of specific autoantibodies called antiphospholipid (aPL) antibodies. APS is a rare disease; although accurate figures for incidence and prevalence are lacking, it is generally considered to fall within the Orphanet definition of rare disease, being a disease not affecting more than 1 person per 2000 (<https://www.orpha.net/consor4.01/www/cgi-bin/Disease.php?lng=EN>). Due to its low prevalence, not many randomised, controlled clinical trials have been undertaken. This review aims to identify all existing

Key messages

What is already known about this subject?

- ▶ Antiphospholipidsyndrome (APS) is a rare systemic autoimmune disease characterised by venousand/or arterial thrombosis, pregnancy complications and the presence ofspecific antiphospholipid autoantibodies.
- ▶ Thereare still unmet needs with regard to diagnosis and management of APS.

What does this study add ?

- ▶ This review identified all existing clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) on APS inorder to integrate possible recommendations.

How might this impact on clinical practice or futuredevelopments?

- ▶ Theliterature search highlighted the scarceness of reliable clinical data todevelop CPGs.
- ▶ Diagnosisand treatment of APS is largely based on consensus and expert opinion.

clinical guidelines on APS, to integrate possible recommendations and to identify unmet needs with regard to diagnosis and management of APS. This work has been driven by the ERN ReCONNET team that performed the literature research and assisted the authors during the whole search process. In addition, ERN ReCONNET allowed for the first time, at least to our knowledge, to write a manuscript including both patients and physicians' opinions about the disease and its management.

METHODS

We carried out a systematic search in PubMed and Embase based on controlled terms



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(MeSH and Emtree) and keywords of the disease and publication type (clinical practice guidelines (CPG)). We reviewed all the published articles in order to identify existing CPGs on diagnosis, monitoring and treatment, according to the Institute of Medicine 2011 definition (CPGs are statements that include recommendations intended to optimise patient care that are informed by a systematic review of evidence and an assessment of the benefits and harms of alternative care options).

The disease coordinator of the ERN ReCONNET for APS has assigned the work on CPGs to the healthcare providers (HCP) involved. This publication was funded by the European Union's Health Programme (2014-2020), Framework Partnership Agreement number: 739531 – ERN ReCONNET. The content of this publication represents the views of the authors only and it is their sole responsibility; it cannot be considered to reflect the views of the European Commission and/or the Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency (CHAFEA) or any other body of the European Union. The European Commission and the Agency do not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

Moreover, in order to implement the list of guidelines provided by Medline and Embase search, the group also performed a hand search. A first screening among papers included in the final list (systematic search + hand search) was based on title and abstract selected evidence-based medicine guidelines. A general assessment of the CPGs was performed following the Appraisal of Guidelines, Research and Evaluation II tool checklist¹ not used for formal appraisal but rather intended to inform discussion. A discussion group was set for the evaluation of the existing CPGs and to identify the unmet needs.

Shown below are the terms used in the search strategy: Medline (PubMed): (“antiphospholipid syndrome”[MeSH Terms] OR (“antiphospholipid”[All Fields] AND “syndrome”[All Fields]) OR “antiphospholipid syndrome”[All Fields]) AND (“Practice Guideline”[Publication Type] OR “Practice Guidelines As Topic”[MeSH Terms] OR Practice Guideline[Publication Type] OR “Practice Guideline”[Text Word] OR “Practice Guidelines”[Text Word] OR “Guideline”[Publication Type] OR “Guidelines As Topic”[MeSH Terms] OR Guideline[Publication Type] OR “Guideline”[Text Word] OR “Guidelines”[Text Word] OR “Consensus Development Conference”[Publication Type] OR “Consensus Development Conferences As Topic”[MeSH Terms] OR “Consensus”[MeSH Terms] OR “Consensus”[Text Word] OR “Recommendation”[Text Word] OR “Recommendations”[Text Word] OR “Best Practice”[Text Word] OR “Best Practices”[Text Word]). Embase: ('antiphospholipid syndrome'/exp OR 'Hughes syndrome' OR 'antiphospholipid syndrome' OR 'primary antiphospholipid syndrome' OR 'syndrome, antiphospholipid') AND ('practice guideline'/exp OR 'practice guideline' OR 'practice guidelines'/exp OR 'practice guidelines' OR 'clinical practice guideline'/exp OR 'clinical practice

guideline' OR 'clinical practice guidelines'/exp OR 'clinical practice guidelines' OR 'clinical practice guidelines as topic'/exp OR 'clinical practice guidelines as topic' OR 'guideline'/exp OR 'guideline' OR 'guidelines'/exp OR 'guidelines' OR 'guidelines as topic'/exp OR 'guidelines as topic' OR 'consensus development'/exp OR 'consensus development' OR 'consensus development conference'/exp OR 'consensus development conference' OR 'consensus development conferences'/exp OR 'consensus development conferences' OR 'consensus development conferences as topic'/exp OR 'consensus development conferences as topic' OR 'consensus'/exp OR 'consensus' OR 'recommendation' OR 'recommendations') AND [embase]/lim NOT [medline]/lim

State of the art on CPGs

By a systematic search, 808 papers were identified initially; 25 papers were added by hand search. A total of 439 papers were selected and screened on full text. Out of these, a total of 18 papers²⁻¹⁹ were finally evaluated. Among these 18 papers, one paper was excluded from the evaluation because this was a report of a task force meeting, reflecting expert opinion.¹⁷

At this moment, no formal CPGs covering all the aspects of diagnosis and treatment of APS could be identified even if a conventional way to manage these patients, mainly experience based, has been identified. However, several papers were dealing with important issues and unmet needs, which should be included in a future guideline. The following paragraphs will summarise where we stand and what we still need to do.

Unmet needs

Clinicians' unmet needs

We identified the following areas of uncertainty that need to be addressed in a guideline: laboratory tests and their standardisation,²⁻⁵ primary prophylaxis,⁶⁻¹⁰ thrombosis treatment,^{3 7-12} pregnancy and pregnancy-related issues management,^{3 7 13-16} non-criteria manifestations¹⁷ and catastrophic APS (CAPS).^{18 19}

The articles that contain information about unmet needs are shown in [table 1](#).

Laboratory tests

Although standardised testing for lupus anticoagulant (LA), anticardiolipin and anti-beta2GPI antibodies remains a concern, both influencing research and clinical diagnosis, clear recommendations on best practices for immunoassays for the measurement of aPL (by the three tests) and on the most important requirements for technical and performance characteristics have been published.^{3 4} Today, the complete antibody profile is required for diagnosis and classification of patients with APS, and most importantly for the risk assessment of both pregnancy morbidity and thrombosis. In fact, patients with the so-called 'triple antibody positivity', those with LAC test positivity or those with high IgG aCL/anti-beta2GPI titres are considered at higher risk. The clinical value of

Table 1 List of the references discussing unmet needs in APS

Unmet needs	Articles
Laboratory tests	Bertolaccini <i>et al.</i> , ² Keeling <i>et al.</i> , ³ Lakos <i>et al.</i> , ⁴ Pengo <i>et al.</i> ⁵
Primary prophylaxis	Alarcon-Segovia <i>et al.</i> , ⁶ Bertsias <i>et al.</i> , ⁷ Bertsias <i>et al.</i> , ⁸ Groot <i>et al.</i> , ^{9*} Ruiz-Irastorza <i>et al.</i> ¹⁰
Thrombosis treatment	Bertsias <i>et al.</i> , ⁷ Bertsias <i>et al.</i> , ⁸ Ruiz-Irastorza <i>et al.</i> , ¹⁰ Crowther and Wisloff, ¹¹ Keeling <i>et al.</i> , ³ Meroni <i>et al.</i> , ¹² Groot <i>et al.</i> ⁹
Obstetric complications	Keeling <i>et al.</i> , ³ Bates <i>et al.</i> , ¹³ de Jesus <i>et al.</i> , ¹⁴ Huchon <i>et al.</i> , ¹⁵ Andreoli <i>et al.</i> , ¹⁶ Bertsias <i>et al.</i> ⁷
Non-criteria manifestations	Abreu <i>et al.</i> ¹⁷ (note: negatively graded through AGREE-II tool, no original data but expert opinion)
Catastrophic APS	Asherson <i>et al.</i> , ¹⁸ Groot <i>et al.</i> ^{9*}

*Paediatric articles.

AGREE, Appraisal of Guidelines, Research and Evaluation; APS, antiphospholipid syndrome.

IgM aCL/anti-beta2GPI antibodies needs further studies. However, evidence that so-called 'non-criteria' aPL tests may contribute to the diagnosis and risk stratification in APS is building up. For instance, antibodies directed against domain I of beta2GPI were shown to correlate with triple positivity and correlate with higher titres of aPL.²⁰⁻²¹ Furthermore, testing of 'non-criteria' antibodies such as antiphosphatidylserine and antiphosphatidylserine/prothrombin complex may be helpful in patients with clinical symptoms comparable with APS, but without positive classical antibodies, so-called seronegative APS. Including these non-criteria antibodies may result in a better identification of patients with APS.²² However, the clinical value of these antibodies remains to be proven.

Primary prophylaxis

Patients with positive aPL, but without clinical symptoms/events compatible with APS, presumably have a higher thrombotic risk profile, in particular patients who tested triple positive or have persistently high titres of aPL. How to prevent thrombotic events in this group of patients is still being debated. It is not clear if low-dose aspirin may or may not influence thrombotic risk,²³⁻²⁴ and the use of hydroxychloroquine for this purpose showed conflicting results.²⁵⁻²⁶ How to identify who to treat, and consequently how to treat, are still unanswered questions.

Thrombosis treatment

The mainstay of treatment of thrombotic APS remains vitamin K antagonists, although with recognised limitations especially in the long-term follow-up,²⁷ failing to prevent recurrent events. Recommendations on treatment of a first thrombotic event, or a second event while on anticoagulation, both for venous and arterial thrombosis, have been published.²⁸ However, these recommendations are largely based on expert opinion and randomised controlled clinical trials are mostly lacking. Although several reports suggest that additional drugs, such as hydroxychloroquine, rituximab, intravenous Ig and eculizumab, may have a place in the treatment of thrombotic APS, their position in clinical practice is not well defined.²⁹⁻³² Direct acting oral anticoagulants for treatment of APS were investigated with special interest

(mainly because of their administration that does not need international normalised ratio (INR) monitoring); these relatively new drugs are considered first-line therapy for atrial fibrillation and deep venous thrombosis in many countries. Unfortunately, at least for rivaroxaban, the efficacy and safety in patients with APS has not been demonstrated.³³

In patients with APS, long-term anticoagulant treatment is indicated. Treatment withdrawal has been suggested for patients who became antibody negative.¹⁹

Obstetric complications

With the introduction of combined low-dose aspirin and low molecular weight heparin, most of the aPL-related pregnancy loss can be prevented.¹⁴

The 'grading' of treatment is linked to the clinical and serological disease profile (figure 1).

However, severe adverse pregnancy outcomes such as pre-eclampsia, low birth weight and early birth, and fetal deaths can still occur despite treatment.¹⁶ Additional treatments with hydroxychloroquine, low-dose prednisone and intravenous Ig have been suggested to be beneficial, but further studies are needed to confirm their clinical value.³⁴⁻³⁶ More experimental, pathophysiological-based approaches for the prevention of pregnancy loss and other pregnancy morbidity in APS are being investigated, including the use of statins.³⁷

Based on experience, the use of combined contraceptive drugs in patients with APS is linked to an increased thrombosis risk and is therefore discouraged. Progestin pill is not always well tolerated by the patients. Therefore, intrauterine devices (with or without progestin) are actually recommended.¹⁶

Non-criteria manifestations

Though not part of the clinical classification criteria, symptoms and signs such as livedo reticularis, skin ulcers, sterile endocarditis, migraine, chorea, epilepsy and nephropathy are often observed in patients with APS. Treatment of these features is a matter of debate and based on expert opinion; no conclusive clinical studies on this subject have been performed; however, many experts suggest the use of old and new

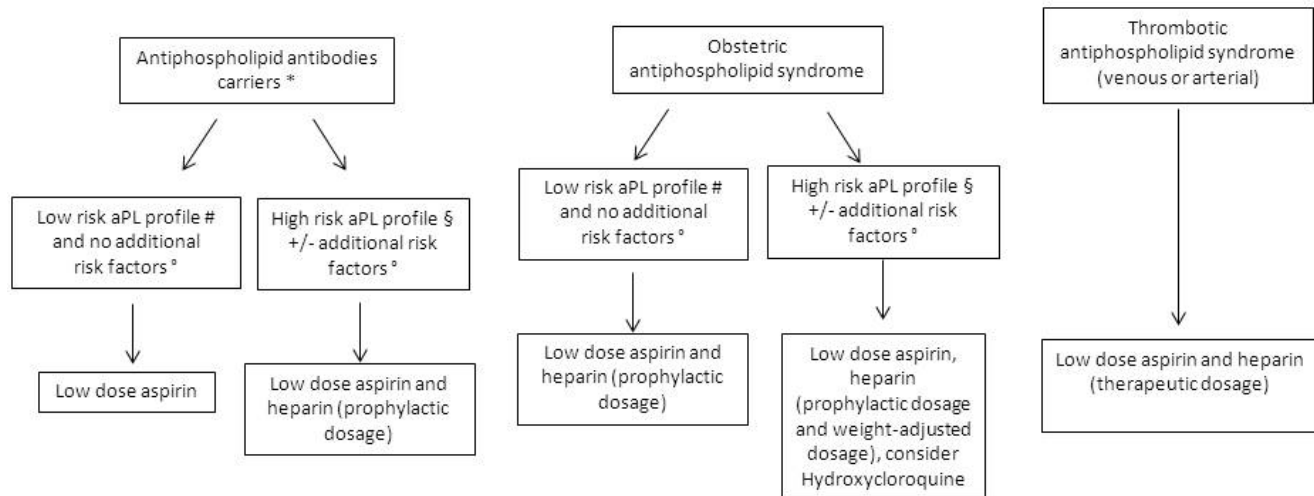


Figure 1 Conventional treatment to prevent obstetric complications during pregnancy. *Antiphospholipid (aPL) antibody carriers: individuals with aPL positivity without any anamnestic thrombotic event or pregnancy complications. #Low-risk aPL profile: single aPL positivity OR double positivity but low aPL titre OR IgM isotype. §High-risk aPL profile: triple aPL positivity OR LA positivity OR high-titre aPL and anti-B2GPI IgG/IgM. °Additional risk factors: risk factors for thrombosis other than aPL; autoimmune diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus. Hydroxychloroquine can be added when indicated (ie, systemic lupus or autoimmunity features).

immunosuppressive treatments with or without low-dose aspirin and warfarin.^{19 38}

Catastrophic APS

CAPS is a rare but very severe form of APS, characterised by multiorgan failure due to massive small vessel thrombosis, occurring in an estimated <1% of patients with APS. Data from the international CAPS registry show that treatment with a combination of heparin, corticosteroids, plasma exchange and/or intravenous Ig and, sometimes, rituximab or eculizumab, results in higher survival rates.³⁹ A proposed algorithm of treatment is provided in figure 2. However, these data are based on a retrospective case series, subjected to inclusion bias. Due to the severity and rarity of the disease, no prospective studies on treatment of CAPS have been undertaken. Complement inhibition may be of added value in the treatment of CAPS, but its position is not well established yet.⁴⁰ The recently published international guidelines are largely based on expert opinion.⁴¹

Patients' unmet needs

On diagnosis of APS there are two reactions the patient experiences: 'dismay' and 'surprise'.

Regarding 'surprise', women of childbearing age should know about the pathology and its possible complications, without alarmism. Non-immunologists should also understand APS and its symptoms: it is difficult to diagnose rapidly and the patient can suffer multiple traumatic events (such as multiple miscarriages), which might otherwise be avoided. It is also difficult for patients to identify suitable specialists, as the symptoms are not always easily interpretable. Again, this could be addressed

through more widespread knowledge of the disease. On confirmation of diagnosis it is important for the patient and family to understand the disease's possible effects and the purpose of each drug. This information would engage the patient and family in treatment, rather than 'imposing it from above' and would help affront lengthy and complex treatment, which is a burden on the patient. The treatment should be tailored to the person, after careful study of the clinical history.

Regarding 'dismay', a 'network' must be created between specialist, general practitioner, family, friends and coworkers, as solitude can be a great obstacle in dealing with the pathology, its possible effects and the need for treatment. The effects of APS also often have a negative impact on the patient's life: the resulting events, as well as the time and the energy consumed by the pathology, commonly delay career advancement or building a family. It can even be difficult to withstand the financial burden (eg, for specialist consultancies, for INR home measurement systems), especially without structured support from a public health service. Lastly, doctors could be more encouraging towards patients with APS: discouraging people from having children or creating anxiety regarding possible complications helps neither the patient nor research. Despite a 'difficult' clinical picture, the positive results obtained can often surprise doctors as well as the patient himself.

CONCLUSIONS

With APS being a rare disease, not many well-designed clinical trials have been performed, resulting in a lack of reliable clinical data. With no formal clinical guidelines

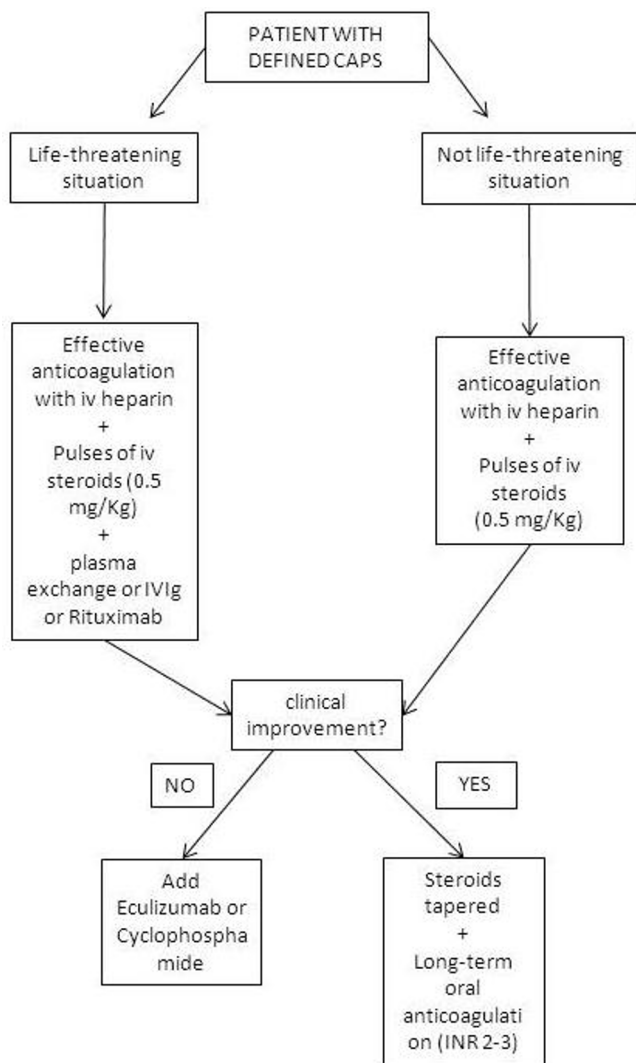


Figure 2 Proposed algorithm for treatment of CAPS. CAPS, catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome; INR, international normalised ratio. (Modified from Cervera *et al*³⁹).

in place, diagnosis and treatment of APS is largely based on consensus and expert opinion.

In the current review process, we were able to identify six main areas of uncertainty for patient's diagnosis and care, namely: laboratory tests and their standardisation, primary prophylaxis, thrombosis treatment, pregnancy and pregnancy-related issues management, non-criteria manifestations and CAPS. The 17 papers evaluated allocated to the respective areas could be useful in providing background information for a future clinical guideline. However, some limitations concerning these papers were noted. First, some papers had a primary focus on systemic lupus erythematosus, including only scarce data and recommendations on APS. Second, most of the included papers were rather outdated, with only six articles published in the last 3 years, while others were published 5–9 years and one 14 years ago.

In conclusion, we were able to identify 17 papers that provide important and helpful data on APS that should be taken into account for the development of a future

clinical guideline. However, much more well-designed clinical research is needed to answer the still many open questions in this disease. Patients' unmet needs deserve special interest in future research. At present, the European League Against Rheumatism installed a task force, working on a clinical guideline for the management of APS. Large international collaborations will be necessary to have enough statistical power in future studies.

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