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Aim of Investigations

Many patients suffering from osteoarthritis (OA) do not get adequate pain relief. Current therapies relieve pain to some extent but up to 30% having an arthroplasty do not achieve sufficient improvement.

Animal studies indicate gold ions have a long-acting effect on OA pain. The immune-modulatory effect of gold ions have for more than 50 years a known anti-inflammatory effect in the treatment of rheumatic arthritis. Gold ions alter the function of macrophages by inhibiting lysosomal enzymes and lowering production of pro-inflammatory cytokines.

Methods

A cohort of 30 patients referred for treatment of knee OA, aged 21-89 years, pain ≥3 months, synovial effusion on MRI, and Kellgren-Lawrence OA grade 3-4 were included. Exclusion criteria were malignancy, active infection and trauma, concomitant steroid therapy, and/or palliative treatment. Patients were randomized into a cohort of patients receiving intraarticular metallic gold micro particle implants for treatment of knee osteoarthritis. The present open, pilot study aimed to investigate if gold ions have a role in treating knee osteoarthritis.

Dissociacotic metallic gold (DMG) ions have an immune-suppressive effect in laboratory testing (Figure 1-3). Animal studies prove the effect of gold implantation in arthritic joints. Injection of DMG in animal models stimulate the immune system. The carrier for injecting the DMG micro particles is hyaluronic acid. No studies have investigated the effect of intraarticular gold micro particle implants for treatment of knee osteoarthritis in humans. The present open, pilot study aimed to investigate if gold ions have a role in treating knee osteoarthritis.

Results

Pain and function improved in 25 of 30 patients. WOMAC pain decreased from 9 (6-16) to 3 (0-15), stiffness from 4 (1-8) to 2 (0-8), function from 29 (14-51) to 11 (4-41) (Figure 4). Pain Detect decreased from 10 (1-26) to 3 (0-19) (Figure 5). Pain pressure thresholds increased (anti-hyperalgesia) from 598 kPa (276-1043) to 616 kPa (349-1089) (Figure 6). All differences, P < 0.05 (Wilcoxon sign test).

Conclusions

Intra-articular metallic gold improved joint pain, stiffness and function. The increased pressure pain threshold indicate less joint hyperalgesia. Intra articular gold particles may modify the synovial inflammation as a part of the sensitization in knee OA patients. This cohort of patients with moderate to severe knee osteoarthritis and synovial effusion intra-articular metallic gold relieved pain and enhanced function in more than 80% of the patients. This study suggests a basis for a future placebo controlled randomized trial in OA patients.

References