





SPECIAL

American College of Rheumatology/EULAR Remission Criteria for Rheumatoid Arthritis: 2022 Revision

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This criteria set has been approved by the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) Board of Directors and the EULAR Executive Committee. This signifies that the criteria set has been quantitatively validated using patient data, and it has undergone validation based on an independent data set. All ACR/EULAR-approved criteria sets are expected to undergo intermittent updates.

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Objective. In 2011, the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) and EULAR endorsed provisional criteria for remission in rheumatoid arthritis (RA), both Boolean- and index-based. Based on recent studies indicating that a higher threshold for the patient global assessment (PtGA) may improve agreement between the 2 sets of criteria, our goals were to externally validate a revision of the Boolean remission criteria using a higher PtGA threshold and to validate the provisionally endorsed index-based criteria.

Methods. We used data from 4 randomized trials comparing biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs to methotrexate or placebo. We tested the higher proposed PtGA threshold of 2 cm (Boolean2.0) (range 0–10 cm) compared to the original threshold of 1 cm (Boolean1.0). We analyzed agreement between the Boolean- and index-based criteria (Simplified Disease Activity Index [SDAI] and Clinical Disease Activity Index [CDAI]) for remission and examined how well each remission definition predicted later good physical function (Health Assessment Questionnaire [HAQ] score ≤ 0.5) and radiographic nonprogression.

Results. Data from 2,048 trial participants, 1,101 with early RA and 947 with established RA, were included. The proportion of patients with disease in remission at 6 months after treatment initiation increased when using Boolean2.0 compared to Boolean1.0, from 14.8% to 20.6% in early RA and 4.2% to 6.0% in established RA. Agreement between Boolean2.0 and the SDAI or CDAI remission criteria was better than for Boolean1.0, particularly in early disease. Boolean2.0, SDAI, and CDAI remission criteria had similar positive likelihood ratios (LRs) to predict radiographic nonprogression and a HAQ score of ≤ 0.5 (positive LR 3.8–4.3). The omission of PtGA (BooleanX) worsened the prediction of good functional outcomes.

Conclusion. Using the Boolean 2.0 criteria classifies more patients as achieving remission and increases the agreement with index-based remission criteria without jeopardizing predictive value for radiographic or functional outcomes. This revised Boolean definition and the previously provisionally endorsed index-based criteria were endorsed by ACR and EULAR.

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INTRODUCTION

Disease activity in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) was initially defined by a number of core set variables, agreed upon by the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) and EULAR in the 1990s (1,2). These variables comprised tender joint count (TJC) and swollen joint count (SJC), patient assessment of global disease activity (PtGA) and of pain, evaluator/physician global assessment (EGA), a measure of function such as the Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ), and an acute-phase reactant such as C-reactive protein (CRP) level.

At the time of defining the core set variables, remission was more aspirational than a realistic goal (3). Today, however, remission can be obtained in a sizable portion of patients and is seen as a major therapeutic target (4–6). A clinical definition of remission for RA should reflect no or only minimal disease activity, and patients attaining this state should have a low risk of both structural progression and functional impairment (6).

ACR and EULAR endorsed provisional remission criteria over 10 years ago (7). Their publication served the purpose of providing a common definition for this prime treatment target (8). Two types of remission definitions were agreed upon by the ACR/EULAR committee after extensive data analyses and consensus-based deliberations. The Boolean definition required that, to attain remission, each of 4 core set variables (TJC, SJC, PtGA, CRP) must have a value of ≤ 1 . (PtGA is scored on a 0–10-point or 0–10-cm scale, CRP in mg/dl.) The index-based definition used the remission cutoff point of the simplified disease activity index (SDAI) (9). The committee also endorsed remission criteria that did not include CRP level, namely a Boolean definition that comprised SJC, TJC, and PtGA and an index definition based on the remission threshold of the clinical disease activity index (CDAI) (10).

Since their publication, arguments have been made claiming that remission definitions may, on the one hand, be too stringent, with the risk of overtreatment if used as treatment targets, or, on the other hand, too lenient, proposing addition of imaging confirmation of remission. A particular matter of debate was the requirement of achieving a PtGA score of ≤ 1 ; the stringent threshold for the PtGA has been criticized, because some patients do not achieve it despite the absence of tender and swollen joints and an elevated CRP level (11). Moreover, the agreement between the Boolean and index definitions was only moderate, primarily due to the PtGA threshold (12). However, the PtGA is the core set measure most sensitive to change in RA trials (1,13–15), best differentiating between patients receiving active treatment and those receiving placebo. Thus, PtGA is an

important measure of disease activity. Consequently, the PtGA was included in the ACR core set, composite activity scores, and remission definitions. However, PtGA may also be influenced by other factors related to RA. For example, patients with pain from irreversible joint damage may have elevations in PtGA even if their RA is in clinical remission (16,17).

To circumvent the strictness of the 1.0 rule for PtGA and to increase the agreement with SDAI-defined remission, a higher PtGA threshold has been proposed (18,19). Furthermore, since the index-based criteria can be used instead of Boolean criteria, both criteria should identify the same patients as having disease in remission. However, remission rates based on SDAI are higher than those using the Boolean criteria, because summing several components permits 1 component, such as the PtGA, to be slightly elevated if compensated by a lower score in others (20). A study evaluating alternative Boolean definitions of remission, with PtGA thresholds ranging 1.0–2.5, found that using a threshold of 2 cm (Boolean2.0) led to a higher agreement with the index-based definition without jeopardizing the strong association between remission and subsequent good functional and radiographic outcomes, a key criterion in the development of the provisional definition of remission (12). The purpose of the present study is to externally validate the performance characteristics of this revision of the Boolean criteria (12) and provide external validation of the provisionally endorsed SDAI and CDAI remission definitions. This provides the evidence base for ACR and EULAR to fully endorse the remission criteria, changing their status from the current “provisional” to a “definite” status.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Patients. RA patient data were retrieved from 4 clinical trials testing the efficacy of biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (bDMARDs) against placebo or placebo with methotrexate (MTX), with an available observation period between 1 and 2 years. The GO-AFTER trial tested golimumab as an active compound, the FUNCTION and LITHE trials tested tocilizumab, and the SERENE trial tested rituximab. GO-AFTER evaluated patients who were insufficient responders to TNF inhibitors (TNFi), LITHE and SERENE included patients with an insufficient response to MTX, and FUNCTION included MTX-naïve patients with early RA. Results and detailed patient characteristics of the individual trials have been previously reported (21–24). These trials included RA patients with varying disease durations and treatment

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histories. In all 4 trials, the PtGA was evaluated using a 100-mm visual analog scale (VAS).

Definitions of remission and their modifications.

The Boolean definition includes SJC, TJC, PtGA (cm), and CRP levels (mg/dl); for a patient to meet remission criteria, all component scores must be ≤ 1 (in the case of a 100-mm VAS, this translates to a score of ≤ 10). A version without CRP was also approved by the ACR/EULAR committee (3-variable Boolean [3vBoolean]). The SDAI-based definition of remission sums the scores for the components used in the Boolean definition in addition to EGA, and patients meet criteria if the score is ≤ 3.3 . The CDAI-based remission definition consists of the same components, excluding CRP level, and remission is fulfilled at a score of ≤ 2.8 (7).

Similar to a previous study (12), we increased the threshold of the PtGA criterion by steps of 0.5 cm from 1 cm up to 2.5 cm, and labeled these as Boolean1.0, Boolean1.5, Boolean2.0, and Boolean2.5. The Boolean definition that does not include the PtGA criterion was labeled as BooleanX; in this definition, only CRP, TJC, and SJC needed a score of ≤ 1 to attain remission, regardless of PtGA value (25).

Statistical analysis. We performed descriptive analyses and tested the revised Boolean2.0 criteria against the provisional Boolean1.0 criteria for convergent and predictive validity. Finally, we investigated the impact of the exclusion of the PtGA from the definition of remission (BooleanX). Analyses were performed on 6-month and 12-month data using SPSS Statistics 25 and Stata version 15. An experienced patient research partner (MW) was involved throughout the study. He took part in all meetings, reviewed data at different time points, and provided written as well as oral feedback. His contribution focused on a critical review of the PtGA as part of the RA definition of remission.

Descriptive analysis. We analyzed how the rates of remission at 6 and 12 months after treatment initiation in the trials were affected by the different modifications described above. For the Boolean modifications, we also studied which components prevented achievement of full remission by identifying participants who fulfilled 3 of 4 required criteria but not all 4 of them (11).

Convergent validity. We tested the agreement of different Boolean criteria with the index-based remission definitions. We cross-tabulated remission fulfilment for Boolean remission versions with the SDAI and CDAI definitions and analyzed their agreement using McNemar's test for agreement with kappa statistics. In addition, the well-established concordance between SDAI- and CDAI-defined remission was tested to confirm the interchangeability of these definitions.

We examined the optimal PtGA threshold to achieve concordance with SDAI-defined remission by carrying out classification and regression trees (CART) analyses (R rpart package; <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/rpart/index.html>), in which, after

assuming that CRP, TJC, and SJC were all in remission (BooleanX), we asked what threshold of PtGA would provide the best prediction of SDAI-defined remission.

Predictive validity. As a next step, we explored the impact of using the modified Boolean- and index-based remission definitions assessed at 6 months after treatment initiation on outcomes at 1 year. Differences in mean radiographic progression (based on the change in modified total Sharp and van der Heijde score [mTSS] between baseline and 1 year) and the proportions of patients without progression (change in score ≤ 0) and with good function at 1 year (HAQ ≤ 0.5) were assessed. Attaining an HAQ of ≤ 0.5 without radiographic progression at 1 year of treatment was defined as a good combined outcome, similar to the procedure used to develop the provisional ACR/EULAR remission definition (7). These analyses were repeated separately for early and late RA participants. Positive and negative likelihood ratios (LRs) were calculated separately for each remission definition to assess predictive validity for good functional and structural outcomes.

Impact of PtGA score and PtGA exclusion from the remission definition. In addition to the comparison of Boolean2.0 to Boolean 1.0, we analyzed the effect of excluding PtGA from remission criteria (BooleanX) in the context of each of the above analyses.

RESULTS

Patients, remission rates, and components limiting achievement of remission.

Data from 2,048 clinical trial participants, 1,101 with early RA (mean \pm SD disease duration 0.8 ± 0.5 years) and 947 with established RA (mean \pm SD disease duration 7.1 ± 5.4 years), were included. As expected, using Boolean2.0 yielded higher remission rates compared to Boolean1.0 at 6 months: 20.6% ($n = 227$) compared to 14.8% ($n = 163$) in early RA; 6.0% ($n = 57$) versus 4.2% ($n = 40$) in established RA (Figure 1). These correspond to a relative increase in remission rates of 39% and 42%, in early and established RA, respectively. This trend was consistent at 1 year, although remission rates were generally higher (Supplementary Figure 1, on the *Arthritis & Rheumatology* website at <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/art.42347>). Omitting the PtGA criterion using the BooleanX definition further increased remission rates over Boolean2.0, in early RA (from 227 patients [20.6%] to 297 patients [27%]) and in established RA (from 57 patients [6%] to 95 patients [10%] patients at 6 months), with relative increases of 31% and 66%, respectively.

Within the total study population, 311 participants (15.2%) achieved "near misses" of Boolean remission, meaning that they fulfilled 3 of the 4 criteria. In 60% of these participants, this was due to not meeting the criterion of PtGA ≤ 1 cm. By using Boolean2.0, this proportion was reduced to 47% of all near misses. Consequently, among all participants, 14% were classified as having Boolean2.0-defined remission, 5% missed achieving remission only because of the PtGA criterion, and 3% missed achieving

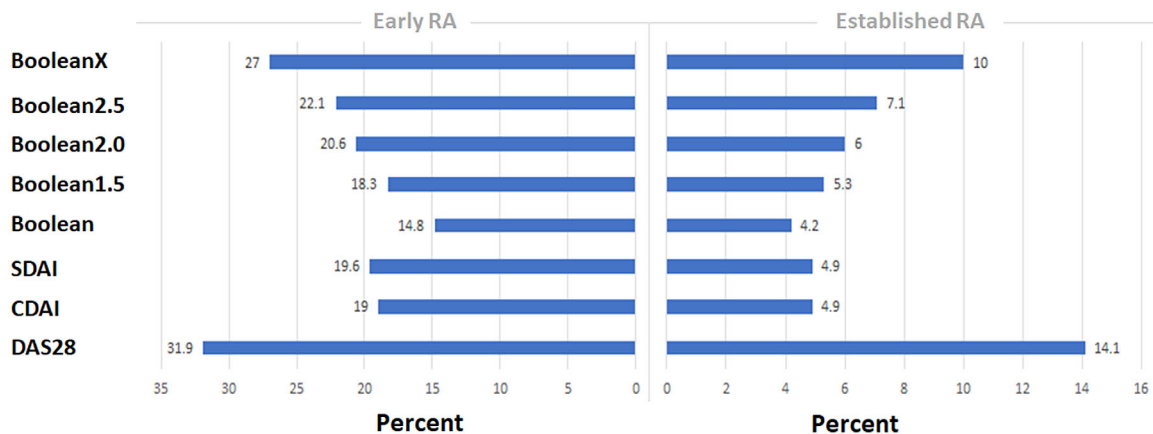


Figure 1. Rates of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) disease remission according to modified Boolean classifications, using a patient global assessment (PtGA) threshold of 1.0 (“Boolean”), 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, or omitting the PtGA completely (BooleanX), as well as according to the Simplified Disease Activity Index (SDAI), Clinical Disease Activity Index (CDAI), and Disease Activity Score in 28 joints (DAS28) definitions. Rates at 6 months after treatment initiation are shown for patients with early RA and those with established RA. Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/art.42347/abstract>.

remission only because of the SJC criterion (Supplementary Figure 2, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/art.42347>).

Convergent validity. Increasing the PtGA cutoff from 1.0 to 2.0 cm for participants with early RA yielded higher concordance rates between Boolean- and SDAI-defined criteria for remission. This led to more participants contemporaneously fulfilling the SDAI and respective Boolean remission definition (increase from 71% to 92% of participants when using Boolean1.0 versus Boolean2.0) (Table 1). Rates of concordantly classified participants with respect to remission increased from 93.4% to 95.9% at 6 months. A similar increase in concordantly classified participants was observed for the agreement between the corresponding Boolean and CDAI definitions (Supplementary Table 1, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/art.42347>). In patients with established RA, the percentage classified as having disease in remission by Boolean and CDAI or SDAI

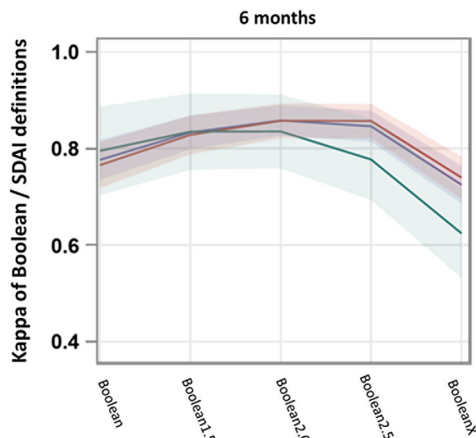
definitions likewise increased from 74% to 94% for SDAI and from 70% to 83% for CDAI, when using Boolean1.0 versus Boolean 2.0; and from 78% to 96% when using 3vBoolean1.0 versus 3vBoolean2.0 to assess agreement with CDAI. The proportion of participants concordantly classified as having disease in remission remained similar in established RA.

Kappa analyses showed higher agreement between SDAI-defined remission and Boolean2.0-defined than with Boolean1.0-defined remission at 6 months (Figure 2). The 12-month data showed similar results and are depicted in Supplementary Figure 3 (<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/art.42347>). Kappa estimates and 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) of agreement with SDAI- and CDAI-defined remission at 6 months increased when using Boolean2.0 compared to Boolean1.0 definitions (0.86 [95% CI 0.83–0.89] versus 0.77 [95% CI 0.74–0.82] for SDAI at 6 months, and 0.81 [95% CI 0.77–0.84] versus 0.76 [95% CI 0.72–0.81] for CDAI at 6 months) (kappa

Table 1. Agreement rates between different modified Boolean remission definitions and the SDAI remission definition in RA patients at 6 months*

	Boolean1.0, no. in remission/ total no. (%)	Boolean2.0, no. in remission/ total no. (%)	BooleanX, no. in remission/ total no. (%)
Early RA			
Patients with disease in SDAI-based remission among those fulfilling Boolean remission definition	153/163 (93.9)	199/227 (87.7)	206/297 (69.4)
Patients with disease in Boolean-based remission among those fulfilling SDAI remission definition	153/216 (70.8)	199/216 (92.1)	206/216 (95.4)
Total concordantly classified	1,028/1,101 (93.4)	1,056/1,101 (95.9)	1,000/1,101 (90.8)
Established RA			
Patients with disease in SDAI-based remission among those fulfilling Boolean remission definition	34/40 (85)	43/57 (75.4)	45/95 (47.4)
Patients with disease in Boolean-based remission among those fulfilling SDAI remission definition	34/46 (73.9)	43/46 (93.5)	45/46 (97.8)
Total concordantly classified	929/947 (98)	930/947 (98.2)	896/947 (94.6)

* RA = rheumatoid arthritis; SDAI = Simplified Disease Activity Index.



Kappa	All patients	Early RA	Established RA
Boolean	0.77 (0.74 – 0.82)	0.77 (0.72 – 0.81)	0.80 (0.70 – 0.89)
Boolean1.5	0.83 (0.79 – 0.87)	0.83 (0.79 – 0.87)	0.83 (0.76 – 0.91)
Boolean2.0	0.86 (0.83 – 0.89)	0.86 (0.82 – 0.89)	0.84 (0.75 – 0.91)
Boolean2.5	0.85 (0.81 – 0.87)	0.86 (0.82 – 0.89)	0.78 (0.70 – 0.90)
BooleanX	0.72 (0.69 – 0.76)	0.74 (0.69 – 0.78)	0.62 (0.53 – 0.72)

Figure 2. Kappa values and 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) representing agreement between modified Boolean remission definitions and SDAI-defined remission, for patients with early RA (red line), those with established RA (green line), and all RA patients (blue line) at 6 months. Kappa estimates and 95% CIs are provided in the accompanying table. See Figure 1 for definitions. Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/art.42347/abstract>.

curves for CDAI are shown in Supplementary Figure 4, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/art.42347>.

A further increase in the PtGA threshold beyond 2 cm led to a decrease in concordance. Reduced concordance was particularly seen when omitting the PtGA (BooleanX) both in terms of percentage agreement and according to kappa estimates (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Additionally, CART analyses confirmed the percent agreement and kappa results: in participants with SJC, TJC, and CRP values

of ≤ 1 , and PtGA values of ≤ 2.3 cm at 6 months and ≤ 1.8 cm at 12 months showed the highest likelihood of concurrent SDAI-defined remission. The same analyses stratified by early or established RA yielded a PtGA threshold value of ≤ 2.3 cm in early RA and ≤ 1.4 cm in established RA at 6 months (≤ 1.5 cm in early RA and ≤ 1.9 cm in established RA at 12 months). Generally, all agreement estimates point to 2.0 cm as the optimal threshold.

Predictive validity. We studied rates of participants achieving a good functional outcome (HAQ ≤ 0.5) and no radiographic progression (Δ mTSS) at 1 year for participants classified by the different Boolean definitions at 6 months.

Similar results were found for Boolean2.0 and index-based definitions when predicting good functional outcome. HAQ scores at 12 months were as follows: mean \pm SD 0.24 \pm 0.40 for Boolean1.0, 0.31 \pm 0.45 for Boolean2.0, 0.41 \pm 0.53 for BooleanX, 0.27 \pm 0.42 for SDAI, and 0.26 \pm 0.42 for CDAI. Fewer participants scored an HAQ of ≤ 0.5 when the PtGA was omitted (70% in BooleanX versus 78% in Boolean2.0) (Table 2). Increasing the PtGA threshold for Boolean-based remission was associated with a linear increase in HAQ scores. While there was a drop in positive LR from 6.1 to 4.4 when using the Boolean2.0, this was similar to the positive LR predicting a good functional outcome for SDAI- and CDAI-based remission, which ranged from 4.3 to 4.9.

Table 2 outlines the similarity of LRs for predicting lack of radiographic progression during the first year when the different remission definitions were fulfilled at 6 months of treatment. The radiographic outcomes were similar regardless of the PtGA threshold or whether PtGA was included in the Boolean criteria, and scores were similar between different definitions (mean \pm SD Δ mTSS 0.29 \pm 2.08 for Boolean1.0, 0.25 \pm 1.81 for Boolean2.0, 0.21 \pm 1.9 for BooleanX, 0.27 \pm 1.86 for SDAI, and 0.27 \pm 1.9 for CDAI). This observation is consistent with

Table 2. Rates and LRs of RA patients achieving a good functional outcome (HAQ ≤ 0.5) and/or no radiographic progression (Δ mTSS) at 1 year, according to different remission criteria*

Criteria fulfilled	HAQ ≤ 0.5				No increase in mTSS				Combined variables			
	No	Yes	LR+ (range)	LR- (range)	No	Yes	LR+ (range)	LR- (range)	No	Yes	LR+ (range)	LR- (range)
Early RA												
Boolean1.0	43.3	85.9	6.19 (4.0–9.5)	0.78 (0.7–0.8)	65.6	78.5	1.76 (1.2–2.5)	0.92 (0.9–1.0)	31.7	67.5	3.54 (2.6–4.8)	0.79 (0.7–0.8)
Boolean2.0	41.5	80.6	4.23 (3.1–5.7)	0.72 (0.7–0.8)	64.4	79.3	1.85 (1.4–2.4)	0.87 (0.8–0.9)	29.6	65.2	3.19 (2.5–4.1)	0.72 (0.7–0.8)
BooleanX	40.5	74.1	2.76 (2.3–3.3)	0.58 (0.5–0.7)	63.1	79.5	1.86 (1.4–2.4)	0.82 (0.8–0.9)	28.4	60.3	2.59 (2.1–3.2)	0.67 (0.6–0.7)
SDAI	41.4	83.3	3.88 (3.1–4.9)	0.61 (0.5–0.7)	64.6	79.2	1.83 (1.2–2.5)	0.88 (0.8–0.9)	29.7	66.7	3.41 (2.6–4.4)	0.72 (0.7–0.8)
CDAI	41.6	83.7	4.25 (3.4–5.4)	0.60 (0.5–0.7)	64.8	78.9	1.81 (1.3–2.5)	0.89 (0.8–0.9)	29.9	67	3.46 (2.7–4.5)	0.73 (0.7–0.8)
Established RA												
Boolean1.0	29.2	72.5	5.86 (3.0–11.6)	0.92 (0.9–1.0)	32.6	37.5	1.23 (0.7–2.3)	0.99 (0.9–1.0)	12.1	22.5	2.02 (1.0–4.1)	0.96 (0.9–1.0)
Boolean2.0	28.7	68.4	4.19 (2.5–7.0)	0.85 (0.8–0.9)	32.4	40.4	1.38 (0.8–2.3)	0.98 (0.9–1.0)	11.8	24.6	2.27 (1.3–4.0)	0.93 (0.9–1.0)
BooleanX	28.1	57.9	2.42 (1.6–3.8)	0.86 (0.8–1.0)	31.3	46.3	1.76 (1.2–2.6)	0.93 (0.9–1.0)	11.6	21.1	1.86 (1.2–2.9)	0.91 (0.8–1.0)
SDAI	29	71.7	4.84 (2.7–8.5)	0.86 (0.8–0.9)	32.6	37	1.2 (0.7–2.1)	0.99 (0.9–1.0)	12	23.9	2.19 (1.1–4.2)	0.95 (0.9–1.0)
CDAI	28.7	76.1	4.84 (2.7–8.5)	0.86 (0.8–0.9)	32.6	37	1.2 (0.7–2.1)	0.99 (0.9–1.0)	11.8	28.3	2.74 (1.5–5.1)	0.93 (0.9–1.0)

* Positive likelihood ratios (LR+) and negative LRs (LR-) for reaching the respective outcome at 12 months if remission is achieved at 6 months are shown. RA = rheumatoid arthritis; HAQ = Health Assessment Questionnaire; Δ mTSS = change in modified Sharp/van der Heijde score; SDAI = Simplified Disease Activity Index; CDAI = Clinical Disease Activity Index.

previous findings that PtGA is not associated with radiographic progression (12,26). Using the different Boolean definitions as well as index-based definitions led to similar proportions of participants with disease in remission who had radiographic progression (defined as $\Delta mTSS > 0$) during the first year (29.6% for Boolean1.0, 28.5% for Boolean2.0, 28.6% for BooleanX, 28.2% for SDAI, and 28.6% for CDAI).

The proportion of participants achieving both good radiographic and functional outcomes were similar for all remission definitions, from 57% to 60% (58.6% for Boolean1.0, 57.3% for Boolean 2.0, 59.2% for SDAI, and 60.4% for CDAI), except for BooleanX (50.8%). Again, index-based remission definitions performed similarly to Boolean1.0 and Boolean2.0 definitions with respect to their predictive ability (positive LR between 3.8 and 4.3). This pattern could also be seen when analyzing data on early RA and established RA, separately (Table 2). However, good functional outcomes when using BooleanX were even less frequent in established RA compared to early RA (HAQ ≤ 0.5 in established RA was 57% compared to 74% in early RA). Of note, no differences in radiographic progression in patients with established RA were observed between the remission definitions fulfilled. Overall, more than two-thirds of patients with established RA showed radiographic progression throughout the first year.

DISCUSSION

This study provides evidence of external validation of the previously proposed modification of the Boolean ACR/EULAR remission criteria, to include a threshold of 2 cm rather than 1 cm for the PtGA criterion, and of the provisionally endorsed index-based remission definitions. The study was performed using independent clinical trial data sets not included in any of the previous studies (e.g., the data sets generating the provisional definition of remission and the recent analyses on raising the PtGA threshold [7,12] in which the revised threshold was derived). Our study assessed different aspects of validity for the revised definition of remission. The composition of this patient population was heterogeneous in terms of disease duration and previous DMARD treatments, and our results are therefore applicable to a broad spectrum of patients with RA (21–24).

The remission validation outlined here builds on work done 10 years ago when the selection of components was undertaken by a large ACR/EULAR consortium (7). Due to criticism around the stringently low threshold of the PtGA component within the Boolean remission definition (11,25,27) and concerns that the 2 approaches (Boolean-based versus index-based) to remission were not concordant, alternative thresholds for the PtGA were explored using multiple clinical trial data sets (12). Our analyses support the notion of a slight increase of the PtGA threshold since it provides better agreement with the SDAI remission definition and higher rates of Boolean-defined remission, without jeopardizing the prediction of good long-term functional and radiographic outcomes.

Our results replicate previous findings that a Boolean definition using 2 cm as threshold for PtGA (Boolean2.0) yields better agreement with both index-based remission definitions than Boolean1.0 (12). Furthermore, patients who attain Boolean2.0, CDAI, and SDAI remission thresholds at 6 months have a higher likelihood of good functional and radiographic outcomes after 12 months of treatment than those attaining Boolean-based disease remission without PtGA (BooleanX). We have also shown the agreement between the 3-variable Boolean approach definition and the CDAI definition, which can be applied during a clinic visit, without knowledge of current acute-phase reactant levels.

The PtGA threshold within the remission criteria does not influence the prediction of radiographic nonprogression, as all tested definitions yielded the same positive LRs for nonprogression of ~ 1.7 and the same proportions of patients not progressing ($\sim 79\%$). This is consistent with findings from a recent meta-analysis including data from 11 clinical trials showing that people fulfilling the SJC, TJC, and CRP criteria but not the PtGA criterion demonstrate better radiographic outcomes than those not in any Boolean remission category (26). We note that successful management of RA is not only defined by the prevention of joint damage, but, ideally, attaining remission should also prevent residual symptoms that matter to patients, such as pain, fatigue, and anxiety.

The PtGA has not only been criticized for its stringent threshold in the remission definition. The Outcome Measures in Rheumatology (OMERACT) Working Group focusing on “Remission in RA: Patient Perspective” questioned whether the PtGA is the best instrument to reflect the perspective of patients in the current Boolean remission definition. They explored the effect of replacing PtGA with 3 patient-assessed domains identified by patients as most important: pain, fatigue, and independence. Their search for a better incorporation of the patient perspective has not yet resulted in a promising set of validated patient-reported outcome measures that can replace the PtGA. In their most recent working group report, they concluded that there is currently insufficient evidence to propose a change to the existing ACR/EULAR remission criteria (28). This report also discussed the concept of a “dual-target” approach, trying to decouple the assessment of disease activity from disease impact in defining remission (25,29). At this stage no data are available about the effectiveness and feasibility of such a dual-target approach.

Concerns have been expressed that the ACR/EULAR remission criteria allow few patients to achieve disease remission. Within our validation work, we additionally provide data on the shift in remission frequencies and the distribution of patients that miss Boolean-defined remission due to fulfilling only 3 of 4 criteria. By using a threshold of 2 cm rather than 1 cm in the revised Boolean definition, 40% more participants in our data sets achieved disease remission (14% instead of 10%). Importantly, when applying the Boolean2.0 definition, the SJC criterion threshold of 1 seems to be nearly as prominent in limiting participants

attaining full remission as the PtGA criterion (3% due to high SJC and 5% to high PtGA when fulfilling the other 3 criteria). The revised PtGA threshold of 2 cm has been proposed as 1 item in a set of 7 criteria that defined minimal disease activity of RA by OMERACT in 2005 (30). Notably, the definition of remission should remain strict and ensure beneficial long-term outcomes for patients with RA and prevent unnecessary treatment escalation at the same time. Furthermore, it appears that changes in the overall approach to treating RA before patients enter clinical trials or trends over time have led to much higher provisional ACR/EULAR remission rates in more recent clinical trials than in earlier ones, with recent rates reaching ~30% in early disease, 20% in patients with insufficient response to MTX, and 15–20% in patients with insufficient response to bDMARDs (31–35).

A preferable approach for more patients to achieve remission is to foster a collaborative relationship between patients and clinicians, to initiate treatment early, and to utilize a treat-to-target approach (8), rather than omitting potentially problematic items such as the PtGA (36,37). Studies have shown that a treat-to-target approach is not yet fully implemented in clinical practice; in one-third of instances where treatment was not increased, this was influenced by factors unrelated to RA and in another third it was the patient's preference to continue receiving the current treatment (38,39). All measurements and their interpretations need, in any case, to be complemented by the discussion between the patient and rheumatology clinician to reflect and decide on the appropriate steps in a shared decision (40,41).

Remission has become a key target for the management of patients with RA (42). The ACR/EULAR 2011 initiative on remission criteria was undertaken to harmonize the definition of the term “remission” and thus to facilitate the fair assessment and comparison of remission rates in clinical trials and clinical practice (e.g., for different health care settings or providers). It will be helpful to further study the performance of the revised criteria in trials using other antirheumatic drugs, such as JAK inhibitors, and in other countries and ethnic groups, since RA severity and the interpretation of the PtGA may vary across ethnicities. We validated the results of the performance of the Boolean2.0 and the provisionally endorsed index-based remission definitions. With the validation of the threshold of 2 cm for the PtGA, we propose that these revised ACR/EULAR remission criteria be adopted both for future clinical trials and as a target in clinical practice.

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All authors were involved in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, and all authors approved the final

version to be published. Dr. Studenic had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

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