

Psoriatic arthritis



ARTHRITIS INFORMATION SHEET

This sheet has been written for people affected by psoriatic arthritis. It provides general information to help you understand how you may be affected. This sheet also covers what you can do to manage psoriatic arthritis and where to go for further information.

What is psoriatic arthritis?

Psoriatic arthritis is a condition that causes inflammation of the joints. This causes the joints to become painful, stiff and often swollen. Usually only people who have a skin disease called psoriasis are affected by psoriatic arthritis. Only one or two out of every 10 people with psoriasis will develop this type of arthritis. Most people with psoriatic arthritis have psoriasis, but some only develop it after they develop arthritis, and some do not have psoriasis at all.

What are the symptoms?

Psoriatic arthritis can affect any joint in the body and symptoms can vary from person to person. It can develop slowly with mild symptoms, or come on quickly and be severe. The most common symptoms are:

- pain, swelling and stiffness in one or more joints
- pain and stiffness in the buttocks, lower back or neck (also known as spondylitis, meaning inflammation of the spine)
- pain in tendons, such as at the back of the heel or sole of the foot (tendons are the strong cords that attach muscles onto bones)
- changes in nails, such as thickening, colour change or separation from the skin
- pain and redness in the eyes.

What causes it?

The exact cause of psoriatic arthritis is not known. Genetics, the immune system and environmental factors, such as an infection, may play roles in causing this type of arthritis. This has yet to be proven in research. A certain gene called HLA-B27 is associated with psoriatic arthritis, especially inflammation of the spine. However this is a perfectly normal gene and there are many more people who have this gene and do not get psoriatic arthritis. A disease called inflammatory bowel disease, where

the gut and other structures become inflamed, can occur more commonly in people with psoriatic arthritis. People can have gut symptoms for many reasons though, so testing might be required.

How is it diagnosed?

Your doctor will diagnose psoriatic arthritis from your symptoms and a physical examination. Your skin will be examined for signs of psoriasis, if you have not been diagnosed with this already. There is no specific test for psoriatic arthritis. However your doctor may order blood tests for inflammation, such as the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) test. Blood tests may also help to rule out other types of arthritis. If your doctor suspects you have psoriatic arthritis you should be referred to a rheumatologist, a doctor who specialises in arthritis.

What will happen to me?

With the right treatment, most people with psoriatic arthritis can lead full and active lives. However the course of psoriatic arthritis is variable and no two cases are the same. Many people find their symptoms worsen at times (known as a 'flare') and then settle down for a period of time. About one in 20 people with psoriatic arthritis will develop a more severe, destructive form which can cause deformity to the joints in the hands and/or feet. Most people with psoriatic arthritis will need some ongoing treatment to control their symptoms and prevent damage to the joints. This is usually managed by a rheumatologist.

Is there a cure for psoriatic arthritis?

Currently there is no cure for psoriatic arthritis. However treatment for psoriatic arthritis has improved dramatically, with new medicines that are extremely helpful in controlling the condition. Be wary of any products or therapies that claim to cure psoriatic arthritis.

For your local Arthritis Office:

☎ 1800 011 041

🌐 arthritisaustralia.com.au

What treatments are there for psoriatic arthritis?

Your rheumatologist will tailor your treatment to your symptoms and how severe your condition is. Your rheumatologist may also work with dermatologists as many treatments are similar. There is no way of predicting exactly which treatment will work best for you. Your doctor may need to trial several different treatments before finding the one that is right for you and may include medicines, such as:

- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs)
- biological DMARDs.

For more information see the Australian Rheumatology Association's Patient Medicine Information or see the *Medicines and arthritis* information sheet.

What can I do?

1. See a rheumatologist. A rheumatologist can diagnose psoriatic arthritis and make sure you get the right treatment to help your symptoms and prevent future problems. If you have psoriatic arthritis and have not seen a rheumatologist, ask your doctor to consider referring you. See the *Working with your healthcare team* information sheet.

2. Learn about psoriatic arthritis and play an active role in your treatment. Not all information you read or hear about is trustworthy so always talk to your doctor or healthcare team about treatments you are thinking about trying. Reliable sources of further information are also listed in the section below. Self management courses aim to help you develop skills to be actively involved in your healthcare. Contact your local Arthritis Office for details of these courses.

3. Learn ways to manage pain. See the *Dealing with pain* information sheet.

4. Live a healthy life. Stay physically active, eat a healthy diet, stop smoking and reduce stress to help your overall health and wellbeing. People with psoriatic arthritis who are overweight can also partially improve their condition by losing weight. See the *Physical activity and Healthy eating* information sheets.

5. Learn how to look after your joints. See the *Saving energy* information sheet.

6. Acknowledge your feelings and seek support. As there is currently no cure for psoriatic arthritis, it is natural to feel scared, frustrated, sad and sometimes angry. Be aware of these feelings and get help if they start affecting your daily life. See the *Arthritis and emotions* information sheet.

CONTACT YOUR LOCAL ARTHRITIS OFFICE FOR MORE INFORMATION SHEETS ON ARTHRITIS.

See a rheumatologist as early as possible.
Learn about psoriatic arthritis and your treatment options.



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Arthritis Australia's *Taking control of your Psoriatic Arthritis* booklet provides information and practical tips for managing PsA.

To get a copy, visit: www.arthritisaustralia.com.au or by calling 1800 011 041.

Websites:

Visit our dedicated PsA website

www.mypsoriaticarthritis.org.au

For exercise tips and resources visit

www.movingwitharthritis.org.au to help you self manage your arthritis through improved mobility

Australian Rheumatology Association -

information about medicines and seeing a rheumatologist www.rheumatology.org.au

American College of Rheumatology

www.rheumatology.org

Arthritis Foundation (US) www.arthritis.org

National Psoriasis Foundation (US) www.psoriasis.org

Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis Alliance (UK)

www.papaa.org

Are you taking a biological DMARD?

The Australian Rheumatology Association collects information on how well these drugs work and how often they cause problems. The best way to get this information is from you! Sign up to the ARAD project now by Email: ARAD@monash.edu

Ph: Sydney 02 9463 1889 or Melbourne 03 9508 3424

www.ARAD.org.au

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Disclaimer: This sheet is published by Arthritis Australia for information purposes only and should not be used in place of medical advice.

Your local Arthritis Office has information, education and support for people with arthritis

Infoline 1800 011 041 or arthritisaustralia.com.au