Changes in the use of TNF-inhibitors before, during and after pregnancy from 2006 - 2022 in women with juvenile idiopathic arthritis

H. Bjørngaard¹, H.S. Koksvik¹, B. Jakobsen¹, M. Wallenius^{1,2}

¹St. Olavs hospital, Norwegian National Advisory Unit on Pregnancy and Rheumatic Diseases, Trondheim, Norway

²Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Institute of Neuromedicine and Movement Science, Trondheim, Norway



BACKGROUND

The EULAR points to consider (2016), American College of Rheumatology (ACR) (2020) and British Society of Rheumatology (BSR) (2022) guidelines state increasing knowledge about use of TNF-inhibitors during pregnancy and lactation.

PURPOSE

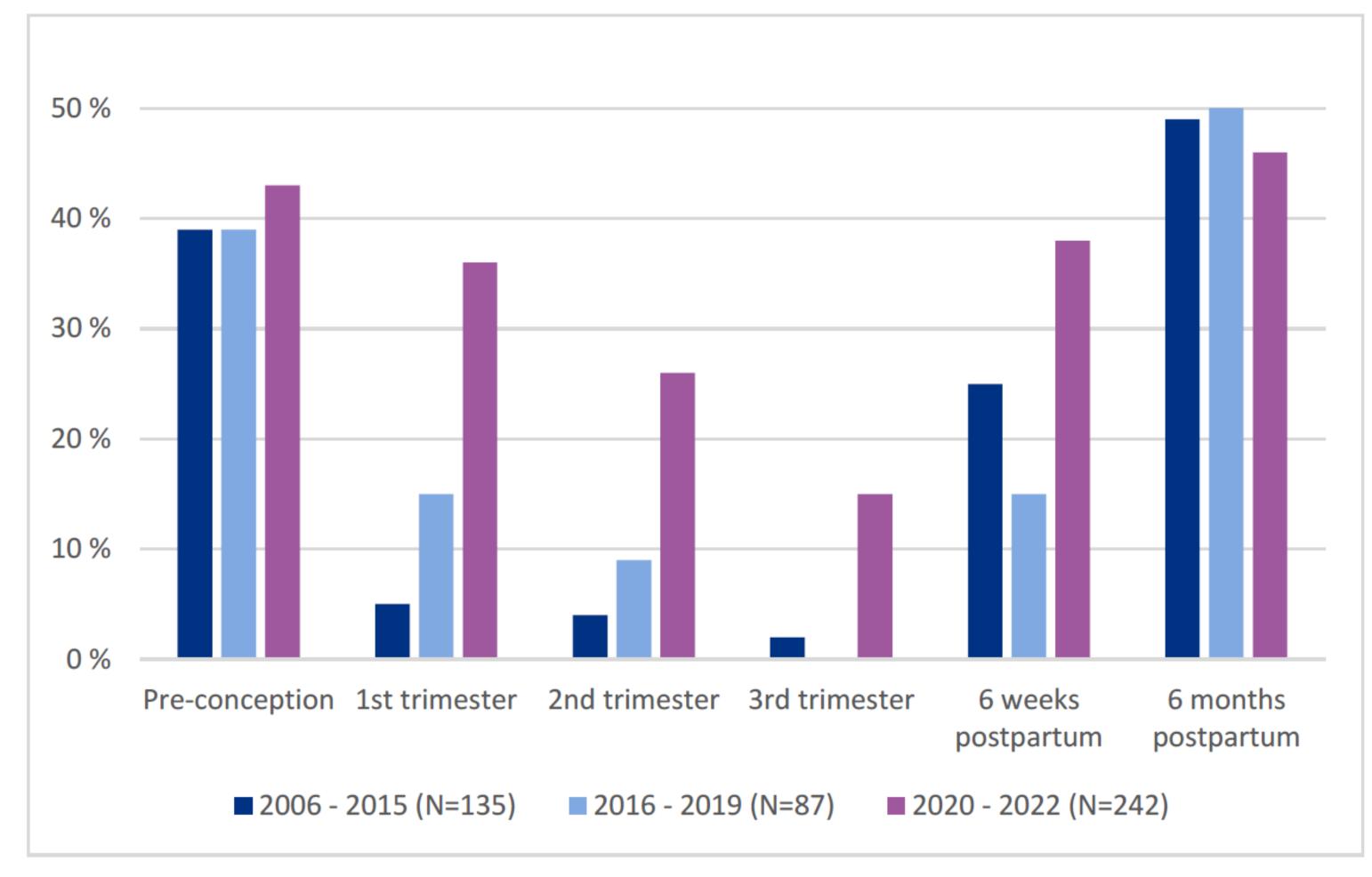
The objective of the current study was to examine time trends in the use of TNF-inhibitors before conception, during pregnancy, 6 weeks and 6 months postpartum, in women with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA).

RESULTS

The figure summarize our results and shows the percentage of women using TNF-inhibitors preconception, during pregnancy and postpartum.

METHODS

Data on women diagnosed with JIA included in the nationwide Norwegian quality register RevNatus from 2006 - 2022 were analyzed. Prospectively, the register collects information about the use of medications including TNF-inhibitors at visits preconception, each trimester and 6 weeks and 6 months postpartum.



CONCLUSION

Since the introduction of international guidelines treatment with TNF-inhibitors during pregnancy and postpartum have increased in women with JIA.