

## Ten facts about Rheumatic and Musculoskeletal Diseases (RMDs)

### 1. Terminology, application of the terms

- **Rheumatism** refers to various painful medical conditions which affect joints, bones, cartilage, tendons, ligaments and muscles;
- **Rheumatic diseases**, also called **musculoskeletal diseases**, are characterized by pain and a consequent reduction in the range of motion and function in one or more areas of the musculoskeletal system; in some diseases there are signs of inflammation: swelling, redness, warmth in the affected areas. Rheumatic diseases can also affect internal organs;
- Some people use the word **arthritis** to refer to all rheumatic diseases. Arthritis, which literally means joint inflammation, is just part of the rheumatic diseases. Arthritis in the restricted sense primarily involves: joint pain, joint stiffness, joint inflammation, and joint damage.

### 2. Rheumatic disease is not a single disorder

Rheumatic diseases encompass more than 200 different diseases which span from various types of arthritis to osteoporosis and on to systemic connective tissue diseases.

### 3. Rheumatic diseases are among the most prevalent

In the industrialized world rheumatic diseases affect more individuals than any other disease group. In fact a third of people of all ages are affected at some point during their lifetime. In Europe almost every family is affected in some way by a rheumatic disease. Moreover, untreated rheumatic diseases may reduce life expectancy.

### 4. Who can be affected by rheumatic diseases?

Rheumatic diseases affect all ages and both genders, although women are more frequently affected than men.

### 5. Some factors can increase the risk of developing rheumatic disease

- Smoking
- Excessive weight
- Genetic factors
- Certain occupations which lead to injury and overuse of joints
- Increasing age

### 6. There are different symptoms to rheumatic diseases

You might suspect that you have a rheumatic disease if you have signs and symptoms which include the following:

- Persistent joint pain
- Tenderness
- Inflammation indicated by joint swelling, stiffness, redness, and/or warmth
- Joint deformity
- Loss of range of motion or flexibility in a joint
- Extreme fatigue, lack of energy, weakness, or a feeling of malaise.

### 7. Diagnosis and treatment

A definitive diagnosis of rheumatic diseases can be made by assessing the medical history, by performing a physical examination or ordering specific laboratory tests, and undertaking imaging investigations.

There is no single medication or treatment which is optimal for everyone. There are treatment options which help manage pain and control arthritis symptoms, many inflammatory rheumatic diseases are treated with so-called disease modifying drugs which have a more profound impact than drugs which reduce disease symptoms only; new biologic therapies are among these more effective agents.

Medications are the traditional treatment for arthritis. But there are also: injections into a joint or the soft tissues, natural treatment (acupuncture, chiropractic ...), alternative medicines and surgical options. Patients vary in their response to treatments for arthritis.

## **8. There are many myths and misconceptions about arthritis**

There are several examples of myths and misconceptions about arthritis. These are perpetuated by the spread of inaccurate information and can keep a person away from managing the disease properly. Here are some examples:

- *Arthritis is an old person's disease.*

Fact: Arthritis can occur at any age.

- *Arthritis is induced by a cold, wet climate.*

Fact: Climate itself is neither the cause, nor the cure.

- *Arthritis is caused by a poor diet.*

Fact: There is little scientific evidence that specific food prevents or causes arthritis, there are few diseases, such as gout, where intake of certain types of food or drinks (alcohol) can precipitate an attack.

## **9. There is a financial impact associated with rheumatic diseases**

The economic burden of rheumatic diseases is very heavy: their cost is estimated at more than 200 billion Euros per year in Europe. According to recent studies, they are the most expensive of all diseases for European health care systems.

## **10. Rheumatic diseases have significant impact on people's quality of life**

If rheumatic diseases are not treated appropriately, daily activities such as walking, climbing stairs, cooking, and personal hygiene are affected. Rheumatic diseases can also have a profound effect on work capacity. They are the single biggest cause of both sick leave and premature retirement, causing physical disability, even amongst people of working age.

### **About RMDs**

*Rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases (RMDs) are a diverse group of diseases that commonly affect the joints, but can also affect the muscles, other tissues and internal organs. There are more than 200 different RMDs, affecting both children and adults. They are usually caused by problems of the immune system, inflammation, infections or gradual deterioration of joints, muscle and bones. Many of these diseases are long term and worsen over time. They are typically painful and limit function. In severe cases, RMDs can result in significant disability, having a major impact on both quality of life and life expectancy.*

### **About EULAR**

*The European League against Rheumatism (EULAR) is the European umbrella organisation representing scientific societies, health professional associations and organisations for people with RMDs. EULAR aims to reduce the burden of RMDs on individuals and society and to improve the treatment, prevention and rehabilitation of RMDs. To this end, EULAR fosters excellence in education and research in the field of rheumatology. It promotes the translation of research advances into daily care and fights for the recognition of the needs of people with RMDs by the EU institutions through advocacy action.*