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Current Fields of Research

Connective tissues of synovial joints – regenerative medicine – OA
The department contributes to research on genetics, cell biology, the biochemistry and the physiology of the connective tissues of bones and joints. Substantial expertise has been obtained on the development and the use of alleged chondroprotective drugs. An alkylated cyclodextrin polysulphate, for which Ghent University obtained the patent, is currently developed for the in the human clinics of OA and will now enter phase II of the development plan. Therefore, studies on the DMOAD effects of these drugs are conducted on the ‘erosive’ type of hand OA and “in house” methods have been developed to evaluate the anatomical progression of this disease.

The department is engaged in the development of biodegradable and biocompatible scaffolds for the culture and implantation of different connective tissue cells in an articular environment, e.g. articular cartilage, menisci and tendon-like structures. With the department of orthopedic surgery, the department shares 15 years of experience with regard to heterologous cartilage cell transplantation and the transplantation of meniscal bodies.
We contributed significantly to the development of recommendations for the diagnosis and the management of knee, hip and hand OA and is currently involved in the first therapeutic trials with TNF blockers in erosive OA of the interphalangeal finger joints.

Immunology in animal models of arthritis
The laboratory for molecular immunology and inflammation is focused on studying cellular and molecular mechanisms of joint inflammation and has a genuine interest in the role of natural killer T (NKT) cells, a unique regulatory lymphocyte subset, in health and disease. We have unmasked a pivotal role of the TNF cytokine, lymphotoxin alphabeta, in NK and NKT cell biology. Our studies highlight the potential of NKT cells to modulate a variety of immune responses, both in a preventive and therapeutic manner.

We currently study cellular and molecular mechanisms of joint inflammation with the specific goal to translate this into therapeutic interventions. As such, we have evaluated a plant derived ligand that binds to glucocorticoid receptor, but unlike classical glucocorticoids does not impose transactivation. As a result, this compound has marked differences in modulating glucocorticoid receptor and serves as a classical selective glucocorticoid agonist, which could therefore have a better efficacy/toxicity ratio compared to classical glucocorticoids. The second approach involves a camelid derived anti-TNF antibody that was able to strongly modulate collagen induced arthritis. Finally, we recently highlighted the role of TNF receptor 1 on mesenchymal cells as a common denominator in regulating combined gut and joint disease in spondyloarthritis. Several new leads unmasked by genome/proteome discovery projects are currently being validated.
**Spondylarthropathy - SPA**

One of the major objectives in clinical and fundamental research in our department was unraveling the relationship between gut and joint in the spondyloarthropathies (SpA). Gut inflammation - histologically present in SpA patients - was directly related to the locomotoric inflammation and could lead to Chron’s disease. This relationship was further studied by comparing immunological features of gut biopsy and synovial biopsy, after needle arthroscopy. New insights in the genetic background, especially in relation to the CARD 15 mutations suggest that SpA and Chron’s disease should be considered as distinct phenotypes of common immune-mediated inflammatory pathways rather than as separate disease entities.

The department works together with international groups (ASAS, GRAPPA, CASPAR) in order to define assessments, outcome measures and classification criteria in the SpA’s. New classification criteria for the diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis were developed during an international study (CASPAR).

**Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) - pathophysiology, diagnostic use of auto-antibodies and long-term follow-up of biological**

Both HC gp-39 and citrullinated antigens, like fibrin have intimate relations with the RA-associated HLA-DR shared epitope. HC gp-39 mainly leads to T cell autoreactivity, while citrullinated antigens are more associated with B cell autoimmunity and autoantibodies. We gained important insight into the diagnostic association between anti-citrullinated protein antibodies (ACPAs) and RA. Recent research focused on a novel citrullinated autoantigen in RA, namely processed citrullinated vimentin, a protein present in the synovial tissue proteome of patients with RA. We are currently studying the diagnostic potential of this protein. Clinical research in RA has been the long-term follow-up of RA patients under anti-TNF therapy. DAS28 was shown to be the best ‘surrogate marker’ for good response to therapy in clinical practice for patients under biological treatment.

**Orphan inflammatory diseases**

Prospective observational studies have been set up in order to contribute to the understanding of uncommon long-lasting disorders. One example is, the Belgian Systemic Sclerosis Cohort (BSSC), created to follow prospectively patients suffering from this affection. This national project, has as purpose, on one hand, to improve and standardize the care of systemic sclerosis patients and, on, the other hand, to define the natural history of the disease, to identify prognostic factors and to test pathophysiological hypotheses. Clinical expertise has been acquired in the technique of capillaroscopy.

**Selected Publications**

1- Nailfold capillaroscopy for day-to-day clinical use: construction of a simple scoring modality as a clinical prognostic index for digital trophic lesions.
IF 8,111

2- Effectiveness of adalimumab in treating patients with active psoriatic arthritis and predictors of good clinical responses for arthritis, skin and nail lesions.
IF 8,111


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**Training of Fellows in Research**
Since 25 years we organize a series of postgraduate training courses for Flanders' rheumatologists, 10 times a year. With the sponsoring of the pharmaceutical industry we organize Clinical Observation Programs (COP) on the treatment of the Spondylarthropathies with TNF-blocking agents for rheumatologists of the different continents.

**WebPage**