



EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVE: Readers will treat gout safely in patients with chronic kidney disease

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Managing gout: How is it different in patients with chronic kidney disease?

ABSTRACT

Many patients with gout have comorbidities, including hypertension and chronic kidney disease (CKD). The goals when treating gout are no different in these patients, but the choice and dosage of drugs may need to be modified.

KEY POINTS

Owing to concerns about using colchicine and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) in patients with CKD, glucocorticoids (local injections or systemic therapy) are often used to treat acute attacks. Corticotropin (Acthar), anti-tumor necrosis factor agents, and interleukin 1 antagonists are effective but expensive.

Colchicine can be used in low doses as prophylaxis, with caution and appropriate monitoring. NSAIDs should be avoided, and glucocorticoids may not be effective for this purpose.

Whether the dosage of allopurinol should be lower in patients with CKD remains controversial. We start with a low dose and slowly increase it, with a goal serum urate level of less than 6.0 mg/dL.

Febuxostat (Uloric), like allopurinol, is a xanthine oxidase inhibitor, but the elimination of the active drug is not by the kidney. Nevertheless, we try allopurinol in escalating doses first, due to major cost differences.

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YOU HAVE A 54-YEAR-OLD BLACK PATIENT with gout, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and chronic kidney disease (CKD). He has an acute gout flare involving his right knee. In the past year he has had four attacks of gout in the ankles and knees, which you treated with intra-articular glucocorticoid injections. He has been on allopurinol (Zyloprim) 200 mg daily, but his last serum urate level was 9.4 mg/dL (reference range 3.0–8.0). His creatinine clearance is 45 mL/minute (reference range 85–125).

In view of his kidney disease, you are concerned about increasing his dose of allopurinol, but also about the need to treat his frequent attacks. How should you manage this patient?

GOUT IS CHALLENGING TO TREAT IN PATIENTS WITH KIDNEY DISEASE

A major challenge in treating patients with gout is to avoid therapeutic interactions with common comorbidities, including hypertension, insulin resistance, coronary artery disease, heart failure, and especially CKD.¹

In this paper, we discuss approaches to and controversies in the management of gout and hyperuricemia in patients with CKD. Unfortunately, the evidence from clinical trials to guide treatment decisions is limited; therefore, decisions must often be based on experience and pathophysiologic principles.

GENERAL GOALS OF GOUT THERAPY

Depending on the patient and the stage of the disease, the goals in treating patients with gout are to:

- Terminate acute attacks as promptly and safely as possible
 - Prevent recurrences of acute gout attacks
 - Prevent or reverse complications resulting from deposition of monosodium urate in the joints, in the kidneys, or at other sites.
- These goals are more difficult to achieve in patients with CKD because of the potential complications from many of the available drugs.

■ TERMINATING ACUTE GOUT FLARES

In patients with acute gout, treatment is aimed at quickly resolving pain and inflammation.

Several types of drugs can terminate acute gout flares. The choice in most situations is colchicine (Colcrys); a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID); a corticosteroid; or corticotropin (ACTH).

However, in patients with CKD, there are concerns about using colchicine or NSAIDs, and corticotropin is very expensive; thus, corticosteroids are often used.

Colchicine's clearance is reduced in CKD

Colchicine is somewhat effective in treating acute gout attacks and probably more effective in preventing attacks.

Due to concerns about inappropriate dosing and reported deaths,² the intravenous formulation is not available in many countries, including the United States.

After oral administration, colchicine is rapidly absorbed, with a bioavailability of up to 50%. It undergoes metabolism by the liver, and its metabolites are excreted by renal and biliary-intestinal routes. Up to 20% of the active drug is excreted by the kidneys.³

Colchicine's clearance is significantly reduced in patients with renal or hepatic insufficiency, and the drug may accumulate in cells, with resultant toxicity.⁴ Colchicine-induced toxicity has been observed when the drug was used for acute treatment, as well as for chronic prophylaxis of gout in patients with CKD; thus, alternative agents for treating acute attacks should be considered.^{5,6} With prolonged use, reversible colchicine-induced axonal neuropathy, neutropenia, and vacuolar myopathy can develop in patients with CKD.⁷

In a trial in patients with normal renal function, nearly 100% who received an ini-

tial dose of 1 mg followed by 0.5 mg every 2 hours developed diarrhea at a median time of 24 hours.⁸ Emesis may also occur.

A lower dose of 1.8 mg (two 0.6-mg pills followed by one pill an hour later) was well tolerated but only moderately effective in treating acute gout, causing at least a 50% reduction in pain at 24 hours in only 38% of patients.⁹ This study does not clarify the dosage to use to completely resolve attacks. Using additional colchicine likely will increase the response rate, but will also increase side effects. Patients with CKD were not included.

Some patients, as shown in the above trial, can abort attacks by taking only one or two colchicine tablets when they feel the first "twinge" of an attack. This approach is likely to be safe in CKD, but it may be of value to only a few patients.

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs can worsen chronic kidney disease

NSAIDs in high doses can effectively treat the pain and inflammation of acute gout. Indomethacin (Indocin) 50 mg three times daily has been standard NSAID therapy.

Other nonselective NSAIDs and NSAIDs that selectively inhibit cyclooxygenase 2 (COX-2) are effective, but all can cause acute renal toxicity or worsen CKD.¹⁰ Renal side effects include salt and water retention, acute tubular necrosis, acute interstitial nephritis, proteinuria, hypertension, hyperkalemia, and chronic renal injury.¹¹

Even short-term use of high-dose NSAIDs should generally be avoided in patients with preexisting CKD, for whom there is no established safe threshold dose. When NSAIDs (including selective COX-2 inhibitors) are used, renal function should be monitored closely and the duration limited as much as possible.

Corticosteroids are often used to treat acute attacks

Due to the concerns about NSAIDs or colchicine to treat acute gout attacks in patients with CKD, corticosteroids are often used in this setting.

Intra-articular steroid injections are useful in treating acute gout limited to a single joint or bursa.¹² However, one should first make sure that the joint is not infected: septic arthritis

Goals of gout treatment depend on the patient and on the stage of the disease

TABLE 1

Drugs for managing gout

DRUGS	IN PATIENTS WITH NORMAL RENAL FUNCTION	IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE
To treat acute gout flares		
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)	Well tolerated and effective	Relatively contraindicated
Corticosteroids	Well tolerated	Mainstay of treatment of acute flares in chronic kidney disease
Colchicine	Effective but can be associated with gastrointestinal side effects	Best avoided, but some patients can abort attacks if they take only one or two colchicine tablets at the first "twinge" of a gout attack (no data)
Interleukin 1 antagonists	High efficacy in case reports, but expensive, not approved by the US Food and Drug Administration	Rational therapy, but few data, expensive
To prevent acute gout flares		
NSAIDs	Limited data to support long-term use	Contraindicated
Colchicine	0.6 mg once or twice daily	Exercise caution, monitor closely; some use 0.6 mg one to three times weekly
To lower serum urate levels long-term		
Allopurinol (Zyloprim)	Safe and effective; escalate the dose and monitor serum urate Alert patients to potential severe rash	Optimal dosage is uncertain; can start at 50–100 mg/day with gradual titration, eg, every 2 weeks, to a target serum urate of 6.0 mg/dL Alert patients to potential severe rash
Uricosuric agents	Limited by drug interactions; may cause renal stones May not be as effective as allopurinol or febuxostat Check 24-hour urine uric acid excretion before use	Ineffective if glomerular filtration rate is < 50 mL/minute
Febuxostat (Uloric)	Safe and effective, but costly Should be useful in patients allergic to allopurinol	Effective in mild to moderate chronic kidney disease

should ideally be excluded by arthrocentesis, particularly in immunosuppressed patients¹³ or those with end-stage renal disease, who are predisposed to bacteremia.

Oral, intramuscular, or intravenous steroids can provide complete relief from acute gout, although high doses (eg, prednisone 30–60 mg/day or the equivalent) are often needed. Common errors resulting in inefficacy include using too low a dose or not treating for

a sufficient time before tapering or stopping. Groff and colleagues¹⁴ described 13 patients who received oral or intravenous steroids for acute gout. Nine patients received an initial single dose of prednisone ranging from 20 to 50 mg, with tapering over a mean of 10 days. Twelve of the 13 patients had improvement within 48 hours, and the signs and symptoms of acute gout resolved completely within 7 to 10 days.

We often give prednisone 40 mg daily until a day after the acute attack resolves and then taper over another 7 to 10 days. There are no data to guide steroid dosing in an evidence-based way, but we believe too short a course of therapy may result in return of symptoms.

Corticotropin and other agents: Effective but costly

Corticotropin shares the same indications as systemic corticosteroids, being used to treat flares when NSAIDs, intra-articular steroids, and colchicine are contraindicated. However, corticotropin is far more expensive than generic corticosteroids, costing nearly \$2,000 for a single 80-IU dose, which may need to be repeated.

Corticotropin is available for subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. A single intramuscular injection of corticotropin gel (H.P. Acthar, 25–80 IU) may terminate an acute gout attack.¹⁵ However, many patients need another injection after 24 to 72 hours, which would require another visit to the physician. This treatment has been touted by some as being more effective than corticosteroid therapy, possibly because of a unique peripheral mechanism of action in addition to stimulating cortisol release.¹⁶

We rarely use corticotropin, in view of its cost as well as concerns about excessive sodium and water retention due to the release of multiple hormones from the adrenal gland. This may be especially deleterious in patients with CKD or congestive heart failure.¹⁷

Parenteral anti-tumor necrosis factor agents or interleukin 1 antagonists can be dramatically effective but are also expensive.^{18,19} For example, anakinra (Kineret) 100 mg costs about \$73, and multiple daily doses may be necessary.

Under unique conditions in which they can be safely used (eg, patients with CKD, diabetes mellitus, liver disease), they may be cost-effective if they can shorten the stay of a hospitalized patient with acute gout.

PROPHYLACTIC ANTI-INFLAMMATORY THERAPY FOR PATIENTS WITH GOUT

Between attacks, the goal is to prevent new attacks through prophylactic management, which may include anti-inflammatory and hy-

pouricemic therapy along with dietary instruction (such as avoiding excessive beer, liquor, and fructose ingestion).

Colchicine can be used as prophylaxis, with caution and monitoring

Although colchicine is not 100% effective, it markedly reduces the flare rate when started in low doses at the time hypouricemic therapy is initiated.^{20,21} (Hypouricemic therapy is discussed below.) We generally try to continue this prophylactic therapy, if the patient tolerates it, for at least 6 months—longer if tophi are still present or if attacks continue to occur.

If renal function is intact, colchicine can be prescribed at a dosage of 0.6 mg orally once or twice daily.²¹ In CKD, since the clearance of colchicine is reduced,⁴ the dosage should be reduced. Patients on colchicine for prophylaxis must be carefully monitored if the glomerular filtration rate is less than 50 mL/minute, or colchicine should be avoided altogether.⁶ Laboratory testing for colchicine levels is not routinely available and may be of limited value in predicting adverse effects; thus, recommendations about dose adjustments in CKD are empiric.

Wallace et al²² recommended a dose of 0.6 mg once daily if the creatinine clearance is 35 to 49 mL/minute and 0.6 mg every 2 to 3 days if it is 10 to 34 mL/minute, but there are no published long-term safety or efficacy data validating these reasonable (based on available information) dosing regimens.

Even with dose adjustment, caution is needed. Low-dose daily colchicine may be associated with reversible neuromyopathy and bone marrow suppression.^{7,23} Patients with neuromyopathy may complain of myalgias, proximal muscle weakness, and numbness and may have areflexia and decreased sensation. Laboratory findings include elevated creatine kinase and aminotransferase levels. We regularly check for leukopenia or elevated creatine kinase and aspartate aminotransferase levels in patients with CKD who are receiving colchicine in any dose.

Prolonged colchicine therapy should probably be avoided in patients on hemodialysis, as this drug is not removed by dialysis or by exchange transfusion, and the risk of toxicity under these circumstances may be high.²² When there is no viable alternative and the

We regularly check the complete blood cell count, creatine kinase, and aspartate aminotransferase in patients with CKD on colchicine in any dose

drug is given, patients should be closely monitored for signs of toxicity.

Concurrent (even short-term) treatment with most macrolide antibiotics, particularly clarithromycin (Biaxin), most statin drugs, ketoconazole (Nizoral), cyclosporine, and likely other drugs predisposes to colchicine toxicity by altering its distribution and elimination, and can in rare cases cause morbidity or death.²⁴⁻²⁶

NSAIDs are not optimal as prophylaxis in patients with chronic kidney disease

Little information has been published about using NSAIDs chronically to prevent flares, but they are not the optimal drugs to use in patients with CKD, as discussed above. In patients with end-stage renal disease, there are also concerns about NSAID-induced gastric and intestinal bleeding.

Low-dose steroids may not be effective as prophylaxis

Lower doses of steroids may not be effective as prophylaxis against gout flares, consistent with the common observation that gout flares still occur in organ transplant recipients who are taking maintenance doses of prednisone.¹³

PREVENTING FLARES BY LOWERING SERUM URATE LEVELS

If tophi are present, if radiography shows evidence of damage, if attacks are frequent or disabling, or if there are relative contraindications to the drugs that would be needed to treat acute attacks, then hypouricemic therapy should be strongly considered to reduce the burden of urate in the body, resorb tophi, and ultimately reduce the frequency of gout flares.²⁰

Although intermittent therapy for attacks or prolonged prophylactic use of colchicine may prevent recurrent episodes of gouty arthritis and may be reasonable for many patients, this approach does not prevent continued urate deposition, with the potential development of bony erosions, tophaceous deposits, and chronic arthritis.

The definitive therapy for gouty arthritis is to deplete the periarticular deposits of urate by maintaining a low serum urate level. Urate-lowering therapy, when indicated, is almost always lifelong.

Four strategies for lowering serum urate

The serum urate concentration can be lowered in four ways:

- Increasing renal uric acid excretion
- Altering the diet
- Decreasing urate synthesis
- Converting urate to a more soluble metabolite.

Increasing uric acid excretion is rarely effective if renal function is impaired

Probenecid, sulfapyrazone (Anturane), and losartan (Cozaar) modestly increase uric acid secretion and reduce serum urate levels, but they are rarely effective if the creatinine clearance rate is less than 60 mL/minute, and they require significant fluid intake for maximal efficacy.

Uricosuric drugs probably should be avoided in patients who excrete more than 1,000 mg of uric acid per day on a normal diet, since urinary uric acid stones may form. In practice, however, patients are given losartan to treat hypertension without attention to uric acid excretion.

More-potent urosuric drugs are being tested in clinical trials.

Altering the diet: Traditional advice confirmed

The Health Professionals Follow-up Study^{27,28} prospectively examined the relation between diet and gout over 12 years in 47,150 men. The study confirmed some long-standing beliefs, such as that consuming meat, seafood, beer, and liquor increases the risk. Other risk factors were consumption of sugar-sweetened soft drinks and fructose, adiposity, weight gain, hypertension, and diuretic use. On the other hand, protein, wine, and purine-rich vegetables were not associated with gout flares. Low-fat dairy products may have a protective effect. Weight loss was found to be protective.

Low-purine diets are not very palatable, are difficult to adhere to, and are at best only minimally effective, lowering serum urate by 1 to 2 mg/dL. Low-protein diets designed to slow progression of CKD will likely also have only a slight effect on serum urate. Dietary change alone is not likely to dramatically lower serum urate levels.

Urate-lowering therapy, when indicated, is usually lifelong

Metabolizing urate with exogenous uricase

Rasburicase (Elitek) effectively converts urate to allantoin, which is more soluble, but rasburicase is fraught with allergic reactions and cannot be used as chronic therapy.

A pegylated intravenous uricase²⁹ has just been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA); the retail cost is not yet known. It is dramatically effective in those patients able to use it chronically, but it has not been fully evaluated in patients with CKD.

Decreasing urate synthesis with allopurinol

Allopurinol acts by competitively inhibiting xanthine oxidase, the enzyme that converts hypoxanthine to xanthine and xanthine to uric acid. The drug, a structural analogue of hypoxanthine, is converted by xanthine oxidase to oxypurinol, which is an even more effective inhibitor of xanthine oxidase than allopurinol.

Allopurinol is metabolized in the liver and has a half-life of 1 to 3 hours, but oxypurinol, which is excreted in the urine, has a half-life of 12 to 17 hours. Because of these pharmacokinetic properties, allopurinol can usually be given once daily, and the dosage required to reduce serum urate levels should in theory be lower in patients with lower glomerular filtration rates.

Allopurinol (100- and 300-mg tablets) is approved by the FDA in doses of up to 800 mg/day to treat hyperuricemia in patients with gout,³⁰ while guidelines from the British Society of Rheumatology advocate a maximum dose of 900 mg/day.³¹ These maximum doses are based on the limited amount of data with higher doses, not on documented toxicity.

Practice survey data in the United States indicate that most physicians prescribe no greater than 300 mg daily, although this dosage is likely to reduce the serum urate to less than 6 mg/dL—the goal level—in fewer than 50% of patients.^{20,32} Patients with normal renal function occasionally require more than 1,000 mg daily to reduce the serum urate level to less than 6 mg/dL.

How low should the serum urate level be?

Ideally, therapy should keep the serum urate level significantly below 6.7 mg/dL, the ap-

proximate saturation point of urate in physiologic fluids.

Lowering the serum urate level from 10 mg/dL to 7 mg/dL may seem encouraging, and the urate level may be in the laboratory “normal” range; however, urate may continue to precipitate in tissues if the concentration is greater than 6.7 mg/dL. A target of 6 mg/dL, used in clinical studies, is far enough below the saturation level to provide some margin for fluctuations in serum levels. A serum level of 6.0 mg/dL has thus been arbitrarily proposed as a reasonable therapeutic target.

The lower the serum urate level achieved during hypouricemic therapy, the faster the reduction in tophaceous deposits. With adequate urate lowering, tophi can be visibly reduced in less than a year of hypouricemic therapy.^{33,34}

We have as yet no convincing evidence that lowering the serum urate level to less than 6.0 mg/dL is harmful, despite theoretical concerns that urate is a beneficial circulating antioxidant and epidemiologic observations that urate levels have been inversely correlated with progression of Parkinson disease.

Start low, go slow to avoid a flare

Rapid reduction of the serum urate level in a patient with chronic hyperuricemia and gout is likely to induce an acute flare.²⁰ We have traditionally used a “start low and increase slowly” approach to escalating hypouricemic therapy in hopes of reducing the likelihood of causing a gout flare.

Without anti-inflammatory prophylaxis, acute flares associated with urate-lowering are extremely likely. In a 28-week trial of allopurinol, febuxostat, and placebo by Schumacher et al,³³ during the first 8 weeks, when prophylaxis against gout flare was provided with either colchicine 0.6 mg once daily or naproxen (Naprosyn) 250 mg twice daily, the proportion of patients requiring treatment of gout flares was still 23% to 46%. When prophylaxis was stopped, the flare rate increased further.³³

The more we acutely lower serum urate levels, the more likely flares are to occur. In the study by Schumacher et al,³³ the percentage of patients needing treatment for gout

Low-purine diets are not very palatable, are difficult to adhere to, and are minimally effective

TABLE 2

**The more that serum urate is lowered acutely,
the greater the risk of gout flares in the short term**

	FEBUXOSTAT 80 MG	FEBUXOSTAT 120 MG	FEBUXOSTAT 240 MG	ALLOPURINOL	PLACEBO
Percent of patients with serum urate levels < 6 mg/dL at week 28 ^a	76	87	94	41	1
Percent reduction in serum urate levels at week 28	48	55	68	34	4
Percent of patients with flares in first 8 weeks	28	36	46	23	20

^a Starting from a baseline level of level of 9.8 ± 1.2 mg/dL

DATA FROM SCHUMACHER HR JR, BECKER MA, WORTMANN RL, ET AL. EFFECTS OF FEBUXOSTAT VERSUS ALLOPURINOL AND PLACEBO IN REDUCING SERUM URATE IN SUBJECTS WITH HYPERURICEMIA AND GOUT: A 28-WEEK, PHASE III, RANDOMIZED, DOUBLE-BLIND, PARALLEL-GROUP TRIAL. ARTHRITIS RHEUM 2008; 59:1540–1548.

flares during the first 8 weeks of the study, despite gout flare prophylaxis, was related to the percent reduction in serum urate by week 28 of the trial (TABLE 2).

**■ IS IT NECESSARY TO ADJUST
THE ALLOPURINOL DOSE
IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE?**

In 1984, Hande et al³⁵ proposed that allopurinol doses be lower in patients with renal insufficiency, with a dosage scale based on creatinine clearance.

Their thoughtful proposal was based on data from six of their own patients and 72 others with severe allopurinol toxicity, mainly allopurinol hypersensitivity syndrome, reported in the literature.

Perez-Ruiz et al³⁶ noted that patients who had experienced adverse effects from allopurinol in their series were likely to have had received “higher” doses of allopurinol, if the dosage was corrected for reduced oxypurinol elimination based on their estimated creatinine clearance.

However, most of these reactions occurred soon after initiating therapy, a temporal pattern more typical of non-dose-dependent allergic reactions. Additionally, allopurinol hypersensitivity has been linked to T-cell-mediated immune reactions to oxypurinol,³⁷ a mechanism not likely linked to drug levels.

Arguments against dose adjustment

Despite the compelling information that allopurinol reactions are more common in CKD, adjusting the dosage of allopurinol has not been clearly shown to reduce the frequency of these reactions.

In a small retrospective analysis, Vázquez-Mellado et al³⁸ reported that adjusting the allopurinol dosage according to creatinine clearance did not decrease the incidence of allopurinol hypersensitivity.

In a study in 250 patients, Dalbeth et al³⁹ showed that the overall incidence of hypersensitivity reaction was 1.6%, and the incidence of allergic reactions did not decrease when allopurinol was given according to the dosing guidelines proposed by Hande et al.³⁵ However, it is worth noting that, of the patients who received the recommended lower doses, only 19% achieved the target serum urate level of 6 mg/dL.³⁹

Silverberg et al⁴⁰ found that of 15 patients who developed hypersensitivity reactions to allopurinol, 10 had received doses that were low or appropriate according to the guidelines of Hande et al.³⁵

More recently, Stamp et al⁴¹ found that gradually increasing the allopurinol dose above the proposed creatinine clearance-based dose was safe and effective. Thirty-one (89%) of the 35 patients who completed the study achieved the target serum urate level of 6 mg/

**For most
patients,
allopurinol
300 mg/day
is not enough**

dL, while only 3 of 45 who started the study developed rashes, which were not serious.

The small number of patients in these studies limits any strong conclusion, but at present there is no interventional study showing that allopurinol dosing adjustment based on glomerular filtration rate is effective or safer than dosing based on the serum urate level.

Our view on allopurinol dosing adjustment

We believe the initial observations of Hande et al³⁵ and the subsequent meticulous data from Perez-Ruiz et al³⁶ suggest a relationship between CKD and the occurrence of severe allopurinol reactions. However, these observations do not prove that dose adjustment will prevent these reactions.

In patients with normal kidney function, the FDA³⁰ and the European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR)⁴² recommend slow upward titration, starting with 100 to 200 mg/day, which we agree should decrease the frequency of acute gout flares. The dose is increased by increments of 100 mg/day at intervals of 1 week (FDA recommendation) or 2 to 4 weeks (EULAR recommendation) until the serum urate level is lower than 6 mg/dL.

We believe the optimal approach to allopurinol dosing in patients with CKD remains uncertain. We generally escalate the dose slowly, with ongoing frequent laboratory and clinical monitoring, and we do not limit the maximal dose as suggested by Hande et al.³⁵

An alternative strategy is to use the newer, far more expensive xanthine oxidase inhibitor febuxostat in patients with CKD, since it is not excreted by the kidney. We usually first try escalating doses of allopurinol.

■ FEBUXOSTAT, AN ALTERNATIVE TO ALLOPURINOL

Febuxostat is an oral nonpurine inhibitor of xanthine oxidase.⁴³ Approved by the FDA in 2009, it is available in 40- and 80-mg tablets.

Unlike allopurinol, febuxostat is metabolized primarily by hepatic glucuronide formation and oxidation and then excreted in stool and urine,⁴⁴ making it in theory an attractive agent in patients with renal insufficiency, bypassing the controversial dose-adjustment issue with allopurinol.

In the Febuxostat Versus Allopurinol Controlled Trial (FACT),²⁰ a 52-week randomized, double-blind study in hyperuricemic patients with gout, serum urate levels were reduced to less than 6.0 mg/dL in over 50% of patients receiving febuxostat 80 mg or 120 mg once daily, while only 21% of patients receiving 300 mg of allopurinol achieved this goal. This does not imply that allopurinol at higher doses, as should be used in clinical practice,⁴⁵ would not be equally effective. Patients with CKD were not included in this trial.

In the study by Schumacher et al,³³ febuxostat 80, 120, or 240 mg once daily reduced serum urate. A small subset (35 patients) had mild to moderate renal insufficiency (serum creatinine 1.5–2 mg/dL).³³ The number of patients with renal insufficiency who achieved the primary end point of a serum urate level lower than 6 mg/dL was 4 (44%) of 9 in the febuxostat 80-mg group, 5 (46%) of 11 in the 120-mg group, and 3 (60%) of 5 in the 240-mg group, while none of the 10 patients in the dose-adjusted allopurinol group achieved the primary end point ($P < .05$). Of note, 41% of the patients with normal renal function who received allopurinol achieved the primary end point.³³ As proposed above, if the allopurinol dose had been slowly increased in the patients with renal insufficiency, it might have been equally effective.

Febuxostat has not been thoroughly evaluated in patients with severe CKD or in patients on hemodialysis.

A presumed niche indication of febuxostat is in patients allergic to allopurinol, since the drugs are not similar in chemical structure. However, at present, experience with this use is limited. Allopurinol-allergic patients were excluded from the clinical trials; thus, if there is any allergic overlap, it would not likely have been recognized in those studies. The FDA has received reports of patients who were allergic to allopurinol also having reactions to febuxostat, and it is currently evaluating these reports (personal communication).

Concern was raised over cardiovascular adverse events in patients treated with febuxostat during clinical trials. In the FACT trial, two patients died of cardiac causes.²⁰ In

The saturation point of urate is 6.7 mg/dL; the goal of urate-lowering therapy is < 6.0 mg/dL

the study by Schumacher et al,³³ 11 of 670 patients experienced cardiac adverse events in the febuxostat group vs 3 of 268 in the allopurinol group. Events included atrial fibrillation, chest pain, coronary artery disease, and myocardial infarction. However, this difference was not statistically significant.

Febuxostat costs much more than allopurinol. Currently, patients pay \$153.88 for 1 month of febuxostat 40 or 80 mg from Cleveland Clinic pharmacy; 1 month of allopurinol costs \$17.45 (300 mg) or \$14.00 (100 mg). We believe febuxostat should be reserved for patients with documented intolerance to allopurinol in effective doses.

Monitoring serum urate levels is important in all patients on hypouricemic therapy so that dosage adjustments can be made until the target serum urate concentration is reached. In patients failing to meet target serum urate levels, patient adherence with the prescribed dosing should be specifically addressed because as many as 50% of patients do not adhere to their prescribed regimen.

■ DOES URATE-LOWERING THERAPY HAVE BENEFITS BEYOND GOUT?

Despite experimental animal data and a strong epidemiologic association between hyperuricemia and hypertension,⁴⁶ metabolic syndrome, and rates of cardiovascular and all-cause mortality,⁴⁷ the evidence from interventional trials so far does not support the routine use of hypouricemic therapy to prevent these outcomes.

Similarly, hyperuricemia has long been associated with renal disease, and there has

been debate as to whether hyperuricemia is a result of kidney dysfunction or a contributing factor.^{46,48–51} A few studies have documented improvement of renal function after initiation of hypouricemic therapy.⁵² However, treating asymptomatic hyperuricemia to preserve kidney function remains controversial.

A recent study indicates that lowering the serum urate level with allopurinol can lower the blood pressure in hyperuricemic adolescents who have newly diagnosed primary hypertension.⁵³ This does not indicate, however, that initiating hypouricemic therapy in patients with preexisting, long-standing hypertension will be successful.

■ RECOMMENDED FOR OUR PATIENT

As for our diabetic patient with an acute gout flare and creatinine clearance rate of 45 mL/minute, we would recommend:

- Aspirating the knee, sending the fluid for bacterial culture, and then treating it with a local glucocorticoid injection
- Starting colchicine 0.6 mg every day, with frequent monitoring for signs of toxicity (muscle pain, weakness, leukopenia, and elevations of creatine kinase and aspartate aminotransferase)
- Increasing his allopurinol dose by 100 mg every 2 to 4 weeks until the target serum urate level of less than 6.0 mg/dL is reached
- If he cannot tolerate allopurinol or if the target serum urate level is not achieved despite adequate doses of allopurinol (about 800 mg), we would switch to febuxostat 40 mg and increase the dose as needed to achieve the desired urate level.

Rapidly lowering serum urate in a patient with chronic hyperuricemia and gout is likely to induce an acute flare

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