Recent Advancements in the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis- A Review

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ABSTRACT: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is an autoimmune disorder affects the joint inflammation due to synovial proliferation and damage of the articular cartilage in the joints. According to the WHO report (2017), 1.3 million people suffer with RA worldwide. Immunosuppressants, 5-amino salicylic acids, TNF – alpha inhibitors, Interleukin -1 antagonists, and corticosteroids are treatment approaches to decrease the severity of the disease. Therapies for rheumatoid arthritis (RA) continue to increases promptly. These traditional treatment methodologies only produce symptomatic relief and are not capable to cure the disease. The purpose of this article is to discuss new treatment options, containing biosimilars, as well as novel agents inhibiting IL-6 and Janus kinase. Sarilumab is the latest biologic for the treatment of RA, approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2017. It is a human monoclonal antibody consuming higher affinity for the alpha subunit of the interleukin6 (IL-6) receptor. Other drugs that are presently being studied include the IL-6 cytokine blocker sarikumab, the small targeted molecule filgotinib, and many new biosimilars. New non-biologic DMARDs such as PI3Ks inhibitors Phosphoinositide 3-kinases, MMPs inhibitors, matrix metalloproteinases, Glycosidase inhibitors and cathepsin inhibitors are the other novel treatment methods used in the RA. With the discovery of new pathways and therapeutic targets, prospective novel and targeted therapeutic agents are developed that demonstrates their better efficacy in the treatment of RA. © 2019 iGlobal Research and Publishing Foundation. All rights reserved.