



## REVIEW

# Ehlers-Danlos syndromes: state of the art on clinical practice guidelines

Alberto Sulli,<sup>1</sup> Rosaria Talarico,<sup>2</sup> Carlo Alberto Scirè,<sup>3</sup> Tadej Avcin,<sup>4</sup> Marco Castori,<sup>5</sup> Alessandro Ferraris,<sup>6</sup> Charissa Frank,<sup>7</sup> Jürgen Grunert,<sup>8</sup> Sabrina Paolino,<sup>1</sup> Stefano Bombardieri,<sup>9</sup> Matthias Schneider,<sup>10</sup> Vanessa Smith,<sup>11,12</sup> Maurizio Cutolo,<sup>1</sup> Marta Mosca,<sup>13</sup> Fransiska Malfait<sup>14</sup>

**To cite:** Sulli A, Talarico R, Scirè CA, *et al.* Ehlers-Danlos syndromes: state of the art on clinical practice guidelines. *RMD Open* 2018;**4**:e000790. doi:10.1136/rmdopen-2018-000790

► Prepublication history for this paper is available online. To view these files, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/rmdopen-2018-000790>)

Received 3 August 2018  
Revised 12 September 2018  
Accepted 22 September 2018

## ABSTRACT

**Objective** To report the effort of the European Reference Network for Rare and Complex CONnective tissue and musculoskeletal diseases NETwork working group on Ehlers-Danlos syndromes (EDS) and related disorders to assess current available clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) specifically addressed to EDS, in order to identify potential clinician and patient unmet needs.

**Methods** Systematic literature search in PUBMED and EMBASE based on controlled terms (MeSH and Emtree) and keywords of the disease and publication type (CPGs). All the published articles were revised in order to identify existing CPGs on diagnosis, monitoring and treatment of EDS.

**Results** Literature revision detected the absence of papers reporting good quality CPGs to optimise EDS patient care. The current evidence-based literature regarding clinical guidelines for the EDS was limited in size and quality, and there is insufficient research exploring the clinical features and interventions, and clinical decision-making are currently based on theoretical and limited research evidences.

**Conclusions** Many clinician and patient unmet needs have been identified.

## INTRODUCTION

Rare and Complex CONnective tissue and musculoskeletal diseases NETwork (ReCONNECT) is the European Reference Network (ERN) funded by the European Union's Health Program to better promote healthcare, define proper organisational assessment and identify standard and cost-effective pathways for the management of rare and complex connective tissue diseases.

Rare and complex connective tissue diseases comprise a large number of diseases and syndromes including hereditary (Ehlers-Danlos syndromes and related disorders), rare systemic immune-mediated diseases (recurrent chondritis, systemic sclerosis, mixed connective tissue disease, inflammatory idiopathic myopathies, undifferentiated connective tissue diseases, antiphospholipid

## Key messages

### What is already known on this subject?

- Good quality clinical practice guidelines on diagnosis, monitoring and treatment of Ehlers-Danlos syndromes really need to optimise patient care.

### What does this study add?

- The systematic literature revision detected the absence of papers reporting good quality clinical practice guidelines to optimise Ehlers-Danlos syndrome patient care.

### How might this impact on clinical practice?

- A large area of unmet needs for both clinicians and patients have been identified, including correct diagnosis and classification, clinical management, medical/pharmacological management, rehabilitation care in expert centres and coordination of the multidisciplinary approach.

syndrome) and systemic autoimmune diseases characterised by a complex clinical picture (systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjögren syndrome).

The Ehlers-Danlos syndromes (EDS) and related disorders include a clinically variable and genetically heterogeneous group of rare hereditary monogenic connective tissue disorders characterised by remarkable joint hypermobility, abnormal skin texture and tissue fragility (including skin fragility with abnormal scarring, vascular fragility with easy bruisability and a variable bleeding tendency) and other manifestations of generalised soft connective tissue fragility.<sup>1</sup> Depending on the EDS subtype and the underlying genetic defect, these manifestations and their consequences may vary from almost subclinical to severely debilitating and even life-threatening diseases.

In 1997, six EDS subtypes were defined, including the classical, vascular, hypermobility, kyphoscoliosis, arthrochalasia and



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2018. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

**Correspondence to**  
Dr Alberto Sulli;  
albertosulli@unige.it

dermatosparaxis subtype, and clinical diagnostic criteria were established for each of these subtypes (the ‘Villefranche Classification for EDS’). Most of these conditions were shown to be caused by biochemical and/or molecular defects in fibrillar collagen types I, III and V, or in their modifying enzymes.<sup>2</sup> The advent of next generation sequencing into genetic research and diagnostics expanded the knowledge on the molecular basis of EDS and increased the number of patients with a laboratory-proven diagnosis. In March 2017, an updated International Classification of EDS and related disorders identified 13 variants with mutations in 19 distinct genes.<sup>3</sup> It has become clear that various molecular pathways are involved in the aetiology of these disorders, as many EDS variants are caused by mutations in genes involved in collagen biogenesis and in that of other molecules of the extracellular matrix, such as tenascin-X.<sup>14</sup>

Many patients with EDS, however, still remain without a laboratory confirmation. This is especially true for the patients with hypermobile EDS, probably the most common EDS subtype. This lack of knowledge contributes to the patients’ burden. Furthermore, many individuals with symptomatic joint hypermobility and/or features of EDS do not meet the criteria incorporated in the new EDS nosology and remain without an “identity”. However, among them subjects presenting with specific secondary musculoskeletal manifestations are now labelled with the descriptive term of “hypermobility spectrum disorders”. At present, hypermobility spectrum disorders are variable conditions “at bridge” between non-syndromic, asymptomatic joint hypermobility and the hypermobile EDS.<sup>5</sup> Also clinical management is supported by low-evidence data.

Clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) are systematically developed statements that include recommendations to assist practitioner and patient decisions about appropriate healthcare for specific clinical circumstances.<sup>6</sup> They are informed by a systematic review of evidence and an assessment of the benefits and harms of alternative care options.<sup>7</sup>

Good quality CPGs on diagnosis, monitoring and treatment of EDS really need to optimise patient care.

The aim of this paper was to report the effort of the ERN ReCONNET working group on EDS to identify current available good CPGs specifically addressed to EDS, in order to identify potential clinician and patient unmet needs.

## METHODS

### Systematic literature search

The literature revision and analysis to search for CPGs was performed during the last 6 months of 2017, coordinated by a regular interaction between participants of the EDS working group, including the healthcare provider (HCP) and the ERN ReCONNET team. The work was regularly assessed and discussed during meetings (European League Against Rheumatism congress 2017, American

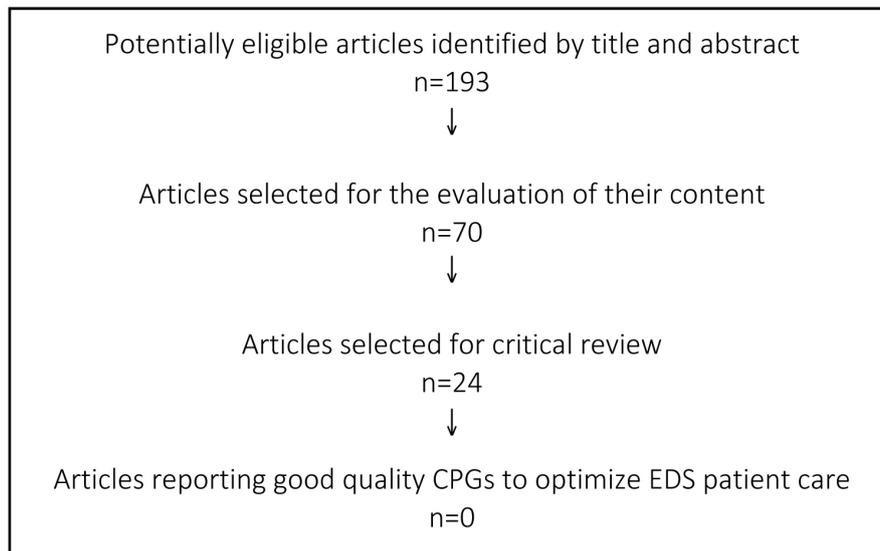
College of Rheumatology congress 2017, ReCONNET meeting in Pisa on February 2018), web conferences, electronic letters and the ERN Collaborative Platform.

We carried out a systematic search in PUBMED and EMBASE based on controlled terms (MeSH and Emtree) and keywords of the disease and publication type (CPGs). We reviewed all the published articles (English language) in order to identify existing CPGs on diagnosis, monitoring and treatment, according to the Institute of Medicine 2011 definition (CPGs are statements that include recommendations intended to optimise patient care that are informed by a systematic review of evidence and an assessment of the benefits and harms of alternative care options).

The Disease Coordinator (DC) of the ERN-ReCONNET for EDS had assigned the work on CPGs to the HCPs involved. Moreover, in order to implement the list of guidelines provided by MEDLINE and EMBASE search, the group performed also a hand search. A first screening among papers included in the final list (systematic search+hand search) based on title and abstract selected evidence-based medicine guidelines. A general assessment of the CPGs has been performed following the Appraisal of Guidelines for Research & Evaluation II (AGREE II) tool checklist not for formal appraisal but only to inform discussion. A discussion group was set for the evaluation of the existing CPGs and to identify the unmet needs.

### Here below the search strategy

MEDLINE (PUBMED): (Ehlers([All Fields] AND Danlos[All Fields])) AND (“Practice Guideline”[Publication Type] OR “Practice Guidelines As Topic”[MeSH Terms] OR Practice Guideline[Publication Type] OR “Practice Guideline”[Text Word] OR “Practice Guidelines”[Text Word] OR “Guideline”[Publication Type] OR “Guidelines As Topic”[MeSH Terms] OR Guideline[Publication Type] OR “Guideline”[Text Word] OR “Guidelines”[Text Word] OR “Consensus Development Conference”[Publication Type] OR “Consensus Development Conferences As Topic”[MeSH Terms] OR “Consensus”[MeSH Terms] OR “Consensus”[Text Word] OR “Recommendation”[Text Word] OR “Recommendations”[Text Word] OR “Best Practice”[Text Word] OR “Best Practices”[Text Word]). EMBASE : (‘ehlers danlos’) AND (‘practice guideline’/exp OR ‘practice guideline’ OR ‘practice guidelines’/exp OR ‘practice guidelines’ OR ‘clinical practice guideline’/exp OR ‘clinical practice guideline’ OR ‘clinical practice guidelines’/exp OR ‘clinical practice guidelines’ OR ‘clinical practice guidelines as topic’/exp OR ‘clinical practice guidelines as topic’ OR ‘guideline’/exp OR ‘guideline’ OR ‘guidelines’/exp OR ‘guidelines’ OR ‘guidelines as topic’/exp OR ‘guidelines as topic’ OR ‘consensus development’/exp OR ‘consensus development’ OR ‘consensus development conference’/exp OR ‘consensus development conference’ OR ‘consensus development conferences’/exp OR ‘consensus development conferences’ OR ‘consensus



**Figure 1** Flowchart of literature revision to identify current available clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) specifically addressed to Ehlers-Danlos Syndromes (EDS) on diagnosis, monitoring and treatment, according to the Institute of Medicine 2011 definition (ref. 7).

development conferences as topic'/exp OR 'consensus development conferences as topic' OR 'consensus'/exp OR 'consensus' OR 'recommendation' OR 'recommendations') AND [EMBASE ]/lim NOT [MEDLINE ]/lim.

The first step of the activity was the identification of existing clinical guidelines properly addressed to EDS.

The literature revision by searching key words in PUBMED , Medline and EMBASE (eg, Ehlers-Danlos, guidelines, recommendations, clinical practice, best practice, consensus, assessment, diagnosis, monitoring, treatment) identified 193 articles by title and abstract. Among these, 70 papers were selected for an accurate evaluation of their content, and only 24 articles published between 2012 and 2017 were finally chosen,<sup>3 5 8-29</sup> and pdf files acquired, for their review in order to identify existing CPGs on diagnosis, monitoring and treatment, according to the Institute of Medicine 2011 definition (figure 1).<sup>7</sup>

## RESULTS: STATE OF THE ART ON CPGs

### Identification of existing CPGs

The internal evaluation of the 24 articles by the ERN ReCONNET EDS network participants detected the absence of papers reporting good quality CPGs to optimise EDS patient care.

Practically, the current evidence-based literature regarding clinical guidelines for the EDS was limited in size and quality, and there is insufficient research exploring the clinical features and interventions, and clinical decision-making are currently based on theoretical and limited research evidences.

## UNMET NEEDS

### Clinicians' unmet needs

This is the first review providing an overview of currently available CPGs for EDS. The term EDS includes a

clinically variable and genetically heterogeneous group of hereditary connective tissue disorders, represented by at least 13 different EDS subtypes. The disorders are rare, literature scarce and good quality CPGs lacking.<sup>30</sup> According to this lack of information, a large number of unmet needs for both clinicians and patients may be identified, as follows.

There is a lack of good data on prevalence, natural history, clinical features, cardiac and vascular complication risk, medical treatments, surgery and pregnancy in EDS.

Web-based registries of EDS are lacking, and the real prevalence and clinical features of the disorders are difficult to estimate.

Elucidation of the pathogenesis of features impacting the quality of life of the affected individuals might increase medical care.

Identification of clinically reliable biomarkers could help physicians to early and properly diagnose and prognosticate the disorders. Furthermore, advanced instrumental imaging techniques should be implemented in EDS care.

There is a need for medical community education and advise, also to instruct practitioners to correctly individualize potential patients with EDS or at least once suspected the diagnosis to direct the patient to the referral centres.

Furthermore, at present, there is no consensus on the best practice for medical surveillance, medical intervention or for surgical intervention concerning the different EDS subtypes.

Future research should focus on the elucidation of the pathogenesis of features impacting quality of life of the affected individuals, diagnosis and progression at different ages, and on the identification of clinically reliable biomarkers and targetable signalling pathways and cellular processes for possible personalised therapies. Particular attention should be put on pain, fatigue and cardiovascular

complications of EDS. In addition, the development of evidence-based recommendations for the assessment and management of these disorders is critical for optimising clinician activities and improving patient health status.

### Patients' unmet needs

The EDS nosology was redefined in 2017 into 13 rare and complex hereditary connective tissue disorders with a prevalence ranging from about 1:5000 to ultra-rare where only few patients or families in the world have been identified. A 14 type was added in 2018.

Although the new nosology has brought attention to EDS, patients still have trouble to find fast access to correct diagnosis and treatment. Not many physicians have been trained to recognise EDS or do not know how to treat it. In many European countries and beyond, there are no diagnostic centres or experts available to patients.

Some of the rarer types can have life-threatening complications and are often only recognised when a (near) deadly event has occurred (eg, in the vascular type of EDS). As there is little or almost no educational information available for healthcare professional and patients, there are many unmet needs in this matter.

Most patients with EDS suffer from generalised joint hypermobility, chronic widespread pain and fatigue. Pain treatment is complex and usually requires guidance of a specialised pain clinic and the support of an integrate rehabilitation programme. Clinical experience suggests that medical marijuana may be a successful alternative to opioids. However, in many countries in the EU, this treatment is not available.

Because of the tissue fragility, conservative treatment is preferred over surgery. To improve daily life functioning, many patients need orthotics to stabilise hypermobile joints, mobility aids, aids for self care and household, etc. Unfortunately, the needs of patients are often misunderstood, because their main problems are 'invisible'. For instance, joint hypermobility is difficult to observe, unless evaluated with specific clinical tests.

At present, EDS is not curable, but only 'treatable'. Patients presenting pain require multidisciplinary care, including pain medication, intensive physiotherapy, podiatry, psychology, occupational therapy and adequate bracing. Often a holistic or alternative approach (eg, osteopathy) is complimentary to normal treatment. Unfortunately, many treatment options are not reimbursed, even when they improve the quality of life of patients with EDS significantly.

At present, a good number of patients are not taken seriously or even accused of hypochondria, Munchausen or Munchausen-by-proxy. As such, psychiatric diagnoses sometimes precede the actual diagnosis. Furthermore, psychological follow-up is sometimes needed, considering the fact that the long road to the correct diagnosis, and correct treatment of the symptoms often contributes to anxiety and depression.

In conclusion, there is a long road ahead for the EDS Community. Many needs are unfulfilled, including access

### Box 1 Possible managing of the unmet needs in Ehlers-Danlos Syndromes (EDS)

- ▶ To create web-based registries to understand the real prevalence of the EDS.
- ▶ To elucidate risk factors and pathogenesis of clinical features impacting the quality of life.
- ▶ To identify clinically reliable biomarkers of the EDS. To implement advanced instrumental imaging techniques for EDS diagnosis.
- ▶ To identify targetable signalling pathways and cellular processes to be applied to precision medicine.
- ▶ To develop professional educational programmes for general practitioners, to correctly individuate potential patients with EDS and direct them to referral centers.
- ▶ To develop evidence-based recommendations for the assessment and management of EDS.
- ▶ To develop networks to let patients have a fast access to correct diagnosis and treatment, as well as a multidisciplinary care management.

to care and treatment, educational therapy, professional educational programme and awareness. With a strong ERN along with patients, experts, healthcare centres and patient organisations as partners, these goals can be accomplished over time.

### CONCLUSIONS

This review shows the current lack of good quality CPGs on EDS and a large area of unmet needs for both clinicians and patients. The main critical areas include correct diagnosis and classification, clinical management, medical/pharmacological management, rehabilitation care in expert centres and coordination of the multidisciplinary approach.

Possible ways to manage the unmet needs in EDS are reported in [box 1](#).

In September 2018, The International Symposium on the EDS in Ghent Belgium reviewed the state-of-the-art and the new research on clinical advances and the molecular and pathogenic mechanisms underlying EDS, and related syndromes were discussed attempting to reach at least some areas of the unmet needs.

### Author affiliations

<sup>1</sup>Research Laboratory and Academic Division of Clinical Rheumatology, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Genova, IRCCS Ospedale Policlinico San Martino, Genova, Italy

<sup>2</sup>Rheumatology Unit, AOU Pisana, Pisa, Italy

<sup>3</sup>Section of Rheumatology, Department of Medical Sciences, University of Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy

<sup>4</sup>Department of Allergology, Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology, Children's Hospital, University Medical Centre Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia

<sup>5</sup>Division of Medical Genetics, IRCCS Casa Sollievo della Sofferenza, Foggia, Italy

<sup>6</sup>Medical Genetics Laboratory, Molecular Medicine Department, San Camillo Forlanini Hospital, Sapienza University, Rome, Italy

<sup>7</sup>Flemish Association for Hereditary Connective Tissue Disorders, Brussels, Belgium

<sup>8</sup>Deutsche Ehlers-Danlos Initiative e.V., Furth, Germany

<sup>9</sup>University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy

<sup>10</sup>Institute for Rheumatology, Hiller Research Unit for Rheumatology, Medical Faculty, Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany

<sup>11</sup>Department of Rheumatology, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium

<sup>12</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

<sup>13</sup>Department of Rheumatology Unit, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy

<sup>14</sup>Center for Medical Genetics, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium

**Acknowledgements** Thanks to all the members of the Steering Committee of the ERN ReCONNET for the huge commitment during this work. A special thank goes to all the members of the ERN ReCONNET team for providing support during all the phases of the Work Package 3.

**Contributors** SA, TR, SCA, MF: substantial contributions to the conception and design of the work, the acquisition, analysis and interpretation of data; drafting the work and revising it critically for important intellectual content; final approval of the version to be published; agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. AT, FA, PS: substantial contributions to the analysis and interpretation of data; final approval of the version to be published; agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. CM, SV: substantial contributions to the analysis and interpretation of data; revising the work critically for important intellectual content; final approval of the version to be published; agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. FC, GJ: substantial contributions to the analysis and interpretation of data; drafting the work and revising it critically for important intellectual content; final approval of the version to be published; agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. BS, SM: revising the work critically for important intellectual content; final approval of the version to be published; agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. CM, MM: substantial contributions to the conception and design of the work, the acquisition, analysis and interpretation of data; revising the work critically for important intellectual content; final approval of the version to be published; agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

**Funding** This publication was funded by the European Union's Health Programme (2014-2020).



**Disclaimer** ERN ReCONNET is one of the 24 European Reference Networks (ERNs) approved by the ERN Board of Member States. The ERNs are co-funded by the European Commission. The content of this publication represents the views of the authors only and it is their sole responsibility;

it cannot be considered to reflect the views of the European Commission and/or the Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency (CHAFEA) or any other body of the European Union. The European Commission and the Agency do not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

**Competing interests** None declared

**Patient consent** Not required.

**Provenance and peer review** Commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Data sharing statement** The manuscript reports the effort of the ERN ReCONNET working group on Ehlers-Danlos syndromes to assess current available clinical practice guidelines. Literature revision detected the absence of papers reporting good quality CPGs to optimise EDS patient care. Many clinician and patient unmet needs have been identified.

**Open access** This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0>

## REFERENCES

- Malfait F. Vascular aspects of the Ehlers-Danlos syndromes. *Matrix Biol* 2018;71-72:380-95.
- Beighton P, De Paepe A, Steinmann B, et al. Ehlers-Danlos syndromes: revised nosology, Villefranche, 1997. Ehlers-Danlos National Foundation (USA) and Ehlers-Danlos Support Group (UK). *Am J Med Genet* 1998;77:31-7.
- Malfait F, Francomano C, Byers P, et al. The 2017 international classification of the Ehlers-Danlos syndromes. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:8-26.
- Cutolo M, Castellani P, Borsi L, et al. Altered fibronectin distribution in cultured fibroblasts from patients with Ehlers-Danlos syndrome. *Clin Exp Rheumatol* 1986;4:125-8.
- Castori M, Tinkle B, Levy H, et al. A framework for the classification of joint hypermobility and related conditions. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:148-57.
- Woolf SH, Grol R, Hutchinson A, et al. Clinical guidelines: potential benefits, limitations, and harms of clinical guidelines. *BMJ* 1999;318:527-30.
- Clinical Practice Guidelines We Can Trust, Graham R, Mancher M, Wolman DM, eds. *Committee on standards for developing trustworthy clinical practice guidelines*. Washington DC: National Academy of Medicine, 2011.
- Colombi M, Dordoni C, Chiarelli N, et al. Differential diagnosis and diagnostic flow chart of joint hypermobility syndrome/ehlers-danlos syndrome hypermobility type compared to other heritable connective tissue disorders. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2015;169C:6-22.
- Bowen JM, Sobey GJ, Burrows NP, et al. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, classical type. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:27-39.
- Juul-Kristensen B, Schmedling K, Rombaut L, et al. Measurement properties of clinical assessment methods for classifying generalized joint hypermobility-A systematic review. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:116-47.
- Brady AF, Demirdas S, Fournel-Gigleux S, et al. The Ehlers-Danlos syndromes, rare types. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:70-115.
- Bloom L, Byers P, Francomano C, et al. The international consortium on the Ehlers-Danlos syndromes. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:5-7.
- Fikree A, Chelimsky G, Collins H, et al. Gastrointestinal involvement in the Ehlers-Danlos syndromes. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:181-7.
- Remvig L, Flycht L, Christensen KB, et al. Lack of consensus on tests and criteria for generalized joint hypermobility, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome: hypermobile type and joint hypermobility syndrome. *Am J Med Genet A* 2014;164A:591-6.
- Kulas Søborg ML, Leganger J, Rosenberg J, et al. Increased need for gastrointestinal surgery and increased risk of surgery-related complications in patients with Ehlers-Danlos syndrome: a systematic review. *Dig Surg* 2017;34:161-70.
- Sundelin HE, Stephansson O, Johansson K, et al. Pregnancy outcome in joint hypermobility syndrome and Ehlers-Danlos syndrome. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2017;96:114-9.
- Henderson FC, Austin C, Benzel E, et al. Neurological and spinal manifestations of the Ehlers-Danlos syndromes. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:195-211.
- Bulbena A, Baeza-Velasco C, Bulbena-Cabrè A, et al. Psychiatric and psychological aspects in the Ehlers-Danlos syndromes. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:237-45.
- Castori M, Dordoni C, Morlino S, et al. Spectrum of mucocutaneous manifestations in 277 patients with joint hypermobility syndrome/Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, hypermobility type. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2015;169C:43-53.
- Castori M, Morlino S, Grammatico P. Towards a re-thinking of the clinical significance of generalized joint hypermobility, joint hypermobility syndrome, and Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, hypermobility type. *Am J Med Genet A* 2014;164A:588-90.
- Hakim A, De Wandele I, O'Callaghan C, et al. Chronic fatigue in Ehlers-Danlos syndrome-Hypermobile type. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:175-80.
- Mitakides J, Tinkle BT. Oral and mandibular manifestations in the Ehlers-Danlos syndromes. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:220-5.
- Hakim A, O'Callaghan C, De Wandele I, et al. Cardiovascular autonomic dysfunction in Ehlers-Danlos syndrome-Hypermobile type. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:168-74.
- Byers PH, Belmont J, Black J, et al. Diagnosis, natural history, and management in vascular Ehlers-Danlos syndrome. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:40-7.
- Engelbert RH, Juul-Kristensen B, Pacey V, et al. The evidence-based rationale for physical therapy treatment of children, adolescents, and adults diagnosed with joint hypermobility syndrome/hypermobile Ehlers Danlos syndrome. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:158-67.
- Chopra P, Tinkle B, Hamonet C, et al. Pain management in the Ehlers-Danlos syndromes. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:212-9.

27. Wiesmann T, Castori M, Malfait F. Recommendations for anesthesia and perioperative management in patients with Ehlers- Danlos syndrome(s). *Orphanet J Rare Dis* 2014;23:9–109.
28. Castori M, Morlino S, Celletti C, et al. Management of pain and fatigue in the joint hypermobility syndrome (a.k.a. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, hypermobility type): principles and proposal for a multidisciplinary approach. *Am J Med Genet A* 2012;158A:2055–70.
29. Ericson WB, Wolman R. Orthopaedic management of the Ehlers-Danlos syndromes. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet* 2017;175:188–94.
30. Baban A, Castori M, Resources P. Pharmacological resources, diagnostic approach and coordination of care in joint hypermobility-related disorders. *Expert Rev Clin Pharmacol* 2018;11:689–703.