RMD Add

Rheumatic & Musculoskeletal Diseases

To cite: Gupta L. Deshmukh P.

Thornton C, et al. Addressing

the unmet need for self-

management strategies

rmdopen-2022-002745

myositis. RMD Open

in idiopathic inflammatory

2023;9:e002745. doi:10.1136/

Accepted 14 December 2022

Check for updates

C Author(s) (or their

employer(s)) 2023. Re-use

permitted under CC BY-NC. No

commercial re-use. See rights

and permissions. Published

For numbered affiliations see

elena.nikiphorou@kcl.ac.uk

Open

Addressing the unmet need for selfmanagement strategies in idiopathic inflammatory myositis

Latika Gupta ⁽¹⁾,^{1,2,3} Paulami Deshmukh,⁴ Chrissy Thornton,⁵ Rohit Aggarwal,⁶ Elena Nikiphorou ⁽¹⁾,^{7,8}

INTRODUCTION

The idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (IIM) are rare, where the rapidly evolving landscape with emergent literature makes chronic care even more challenging. In the evolving era of digital rheumatology, patients are more aware and involved in their clinical management than ever before.¹

The first step in the direction of patient empowerment is to develop effective recommendations for devising universally accepted and feasible patient self-management strategies. The EULAR recently published guidance for self-management targeting individuals living with inflammatory arthritis.² The development of guidance for diseasespecific interventions represents an unmet need, with an important limitation being the lack of literature supporting the value of such interventions.

Physician-patient collaboration

Aware and informed patients often resort to online information for disease management. The availability of telemedicine has made possible remote and borderless care, and greater physician-patient collaboration. Patient support groups are also involved in spreading awareness and fostering research.³ The recent success of the MyPACER,⁴ an entirely patient initiated registry for myositis reiterates that sustainable digital research is the solution.

The diagnosis label of IIM is in itself a challenge, and it is imperative to take into consideration the volume of information available online and offer adequate guidance to patients about the same. The acute phase of IIM may be marked by significant impaired mobility and inability to self-care. It is suggested that a multidisciplinary task force with physicians of different specialities be involved in patient care in addition to the caregivers, in order to cater to individual needs of such patients.

Exercise and physical therapy

The role of exercise in management is particularly indispensable in myositis and determines strength, endurance and disability in the long term. We envision that developing online, ready to assimilate tools for education with methods and instructions for exercise in different phases for patient with IIM would be appealing to patients. These could foster greater compliance, pending further investigation. Involvement of patient research partners can provide valuable insights into the challenges of such approaches and potential avenues for involving patients in self-care.

Comorbidity management

While initiating immunosuppressant treatment has always been challenging, the COVID-19 pandemic has brought new challenges to the fore. Digital checklists can be a powerful tool to remind patients of various facets of management and keep up to date with information on the fronts that need attention.

Digital rheumatology

The availability of several digital tools to track symptoms, monitor progress and record disease parameters also calls for a discussion around defining the appropriateness and acceptable extent of using Telemedicine approaches for managing myositis. Digital rheumatology networks involving partnerships between physicians, patients and technologists have led initiatives to test digital solutions in specific rheumatic disease groups.⁵

Dr Latika Gupta; drlatikagupta@gmail.com

by BMJ.

end of article.

Correspondence to

Dr Elena Nikiphorou;





Figure 1 The figure depicts the Maslow's pyramid in the context of myositis to assert the unmet need for the development of self-management recommendations in IIM. IIM, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies.

Psychosocial interventions

A diagnosis of IIM often entails significant disability early in the disease course. A team-based effort with the kin, caregiver, physician and counsellors may go a long way in providing patients with the required emotional support and motivation for implementation, especially, for patients with poor health-related or functional literacy.

Sociocultural health beliefs and health literacy may play an instrumental role in engagement with selfcare and other important aspects of disease management such as treatment adherence. Addressing these concerns would enhance, to our opinion, patient care. The figure depicts the Maslow's pyramid⁶ (figure 1) in the context of myositis to assert the unmet need for the development of self-management recommendations in IIM.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we advocate the urgent need to investigate and develop self-management strategies in IIM in collaboration with healthcare professionals to promote patient empowerment with a vision to ensure patient care with non-pharmacological means complementary to medical treatment.

Author affiliations

¹Department of Rheumatology, Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust, Wolverhampton, UK

²Department of Rheumatology, City Hospital, Sandwell and West Birmingham Hospitals NHS Trust, Birmingham, UK

³Division of Musculoskeletal and Dermatological Sciences, Centre for Musculoskeletal Research, School of Biological Sciences, Manchester, UK ⁴Smt Kashibai Navale Medical College and General Hospital, Pune, Maharashtra, India

⁵The Myositis Association, Columbia, Maryland, USA

⁶Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA ⁷Centre for Rheumatic Diseases, King's College London, London, UK ⁸Rheumatology, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, Netherlands

Twitter Elena Nikiphorou @ElenaNikiUK

Contributors Conceptualisation: PD, EN, LG, RA. Data curation: all authors. Formal analysis: LG Funding acquisition: N/A. Investigation: LG and EN. Methodology: LG, Software: LG. Validation: EN, RA and LG. Visualisation: LG and EN. Writing-original draft: PD, LG. Writing-review and editing: all authors.

Funding The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not applicable.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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/.

ORCID iDs

Latika Gupta http://orcid.org/0000-0003-2753-2990 Elena Nikiphorou http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6847-3726

REFERENCES

- 1 Mago A, Aggarwal V, Gupta L. Telerheumatology and its interplay with patient-initiated care. *Rheumatol Int* 2021;41:1883–4.
- 2 Nikiphorou E, Santos EJF, Marques A, *et al.* 2021 EULAR recommendations for the implementation of self-management strategies in patients with inflammatory arthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2021;80:1278–85.
- 3 O'Connor A, Sundaram TG. Conquering myositis, beyond remission. Indian J Rheumatol 2020;15:217.
- 4 Moghadam-Kia S, Oddis C, Venturupalli S, *et al.* Recruitment rates of virtual remote research (tele-research) in myositis. *Arthritis Rheumatol* 2020;72:10.
- 5 Magnol M, Eleonore B, Claire R, *et al.* Use of ehealth by patients with rheumatoid arthritis: observational, cross-sectional, multicenter study. *J Med Internet Res* 2021;23:e19998.
- 6 Maslow A, Lewis KJ. Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Salenger Incorporated 1987;14:987–90.