

Development of New Classification Criteria for Idiopathic Inflammatory Myopathies

International Myositis Classification Criteria Project
(IMCCP)

Presented by Ingrid E. Lundberg,
Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

Disclosure

Nothing to disclose

Aim

- Develop classification criteria for use by basic and clinical scientists that distinguish idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (IIMs) from other major mimicking conditions with high sensitivity and specificity; and
- Develop classification criteria for use by basic and clinical scientists that separate the major subgroups of the IIM from each other with high sensitivity and specificity.
- Test reliability of new classification criteria
- Combined effort to address both adult-onset and childhood-onset myositis, international, multidisciplinary

Process

- Identification and definition of potential criterion
- Data collection
- Analysis
- Validation
- Subgroup criteria

Process

- Identification and definition of potential criterion
- Data collection
- Analysis
- Validation
- Subgroup criteria

IMCCP Variables

- **Demographic data**

- Gender
- Age
- Ethnicity

- **Clinical muscle variables**

- Pattern of weakness

- **Skin manifestations**

- **Muscle biopsy**

- Histopathology
- Immunohistochemistry
- Electron microscopy

- **Other clinical variables**

- ILD
- Dysphagia
- Response to treatment

- **Laboratory data**

- Muscle enzymes
- Autoantibodies

- **Electromyogram (EMG)**

- **Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)**

Process

- Identification and definition of potential criterion
- **Data collection**
- Analysis
- Validation
- Subgroup criteria

Inclusion Criteria

Idiopathic Inflammatory Myopathy

- i. The physician is certain of the diagnosis – only cases with known idiopathic inflammatory myopathy (IIM)
- ii. The subject has been diagnosed for at least 6 months
- iii. The subjects in whom most complete data are available
- iv. The most recent subjects are chosen first – these would likely result in more consistent evaluations and therapy

Comparator cases

- Dystrophies
- Drug/toxin associated myopathies
- Metabolic myopathies
- Mitochondrial myopathies
- Endocrine myopathies
- Systemic inflammatory diseases
- Dermatologic conditions
- Infectious myopathies
- Motor neuron diseases
- Systemic vasculitis
- Neuromuscular diseases
- Immune-mediated skin conditions

Data collection

1600 IIM and comparators

IIM 976 (74% adults; 26% children)
Comparators 624 (81% adults; 19% children)

SUBGROUPS IIM	n	%
Juvenile dermatomyositis	251	15.7
Polymyositis	241	15.1
Dermatomyositis	236	14.8
Inclusion body myositis	176	11.0
Amyopathic dermatomyositis	44	2.8
Hypomyopathic dermatomyositis	12	0.75
Immune-mediated necrotizing myopathy	11	0.69
Juvenile polymyositis	5	0.31
Non-inflammatory myopathy	624	39.0



Participating clinics (n=47)

North America: 17
South America: 1
Europe: 23
Asia: 6

Process

- Identification and definition of potential criterion
- Data collection
- **Analysis**
- Validation
- Subgroup criteria

Analysis

- Crude pair-wise associations among all variables measured and between each variable and clinician's diagnosis
- Assessment of number of observations per variable
- Three approaches for derivation of classification criteria were explored:
 1. **Traditional**: case defined by specified number of items from a set
 2. **Probability model**: patient assigned a probability score by summing score-points associated with the variables
 3. **Classification tree**: case defined by a decision tree

Variables in the new Classification Criteria

“When no better explanation for the symptoms exists this classification criteria can be used”		
ITEM	Score	
	Without muscle biopsy data	With muscle biopsy data
18 ≤ Age of onset of first symptom assumed to be related to the disease < 40	1.3	1.5
Age of onset of first symptom assumed to be related to the disease ≥ 40	2.1	2.2
Muscle weakness		
Objective symmetric weakness, usually progressive, of the proximal muscles of upper extremities	0.7	0.7
Objective symmetric weakness, usually progressive, of the proximal muscles of lower extremities	0.8	0.5
Neck flexors are relatively weaker than neck extensors	1.9	1.6
In the legs proximal muscles are relatively weaker than distal muscles	0.9	1.2
Skin manifestations		
Heliotrope rash	3.1	3.2
Gottron’s papules	2.1	2.7
Gottron’s sign	3.3	3.7
Other clinical manifestations		
Dysphagia or esophageal dysmotility	0.7	0.6

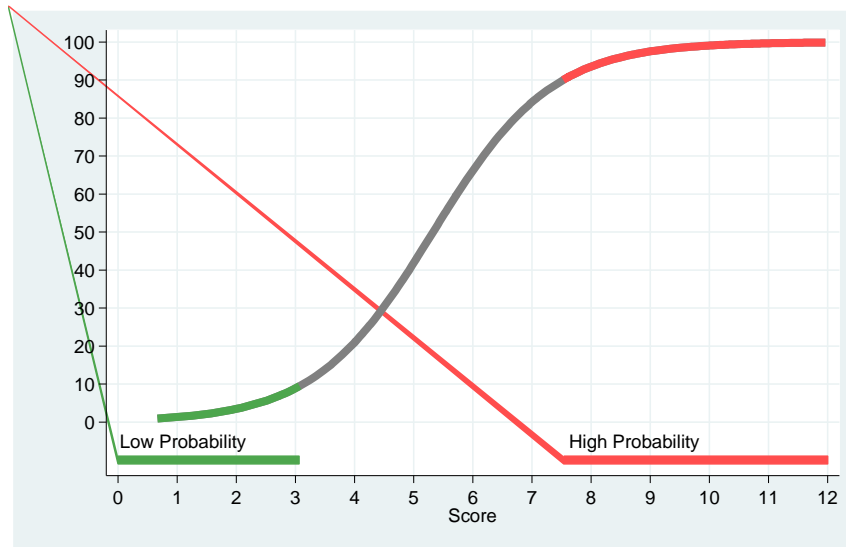
New Classification Criteria

ITEM	Score	
	Without muscle biopsy data	With muscle biopsy data
Laboratory measurements		
Anti-Jo-1 antibody positivity	3.9	3.8
Serum creatine kinase activity (CK) activity or Serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) activity or Serum aspartate aminotransferase (ASAT/AST/SGOT) activity or Serum alanine aminotransferase (ALAT/ALT/SGPT) activity	1.3	1.4
Muscle biopsy features		
Endomysial infiltration of mononuclear cells surrounding, but not invading, myofibers		1.7
Perimysial and/or perivascular infiltration of mononuclear cells		1.2
Perifascicular atrophy		1.9
Rimmed vacuoles		3.1

Score vs Probability

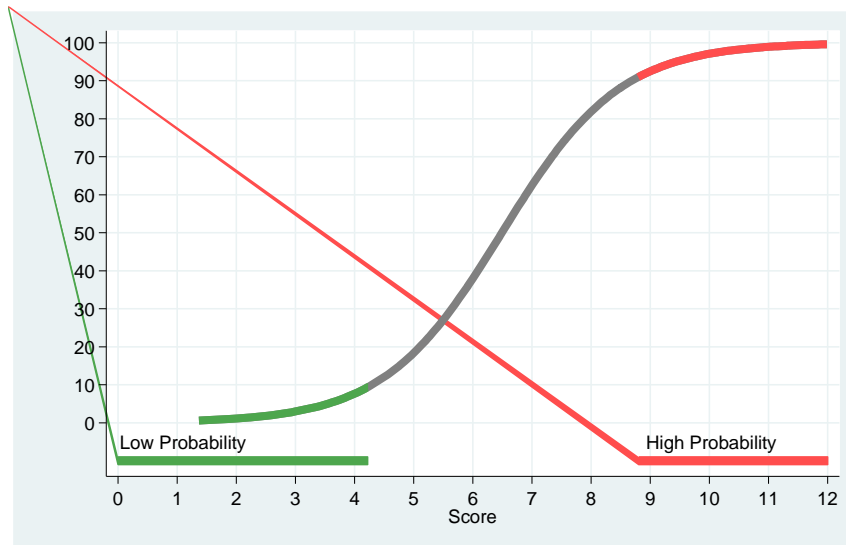
Without muscle biopsies

Best balance sensitivity/specificity:
55-60% probability



With muscle biopsies

Best balance sensitivity/specificity:
55-75% probability



Performance

PERFORMANCE OF NEW AND EXISITING CLASSIFICATION / DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR IIM

Performance (%)	New classification criteria ^a		Bohan & Peter ^b	Tanimoto <i>et al.</i>	Targoff <i>et al.</i> ^b	Dalakas & Hohlfeld ^b	Hoogendijk <i>et al.</i> ^b
	Without muscle biopsy data	With muscle biopsy data					
Sensitivity	86	90	98	96	93	6	52
Specificity	84	90	55	31	89	99	97
Correctly classified	85	90	86	79	91	45	70

^a Cut point for probability: 55%

^b Definite and probable polymyositis and dermatomyositis

Performance

Current subgroups (%)	New classification criteria		Bohan & Peter	Tanimoto <i>et al.</i>	Targoff <i>et al.</i>	Dalakas & Hohlfeld	Hoogendijk <i>et al.</i>
	Without muscle biopsy data	With muscle biopsy data					
Amyopathic DM	100	100	25	14	0	0	0
DM	99	100	100	96	99	7	83
Hypomyopathic DM	100	100	80	40	67	0	20
IMNM	100	100	100	100	100	0	10
IBM	68	94	97	97	91	1	1
JDM	98	96	100	96	98	5	86
PM	83	90	95	100	85	11	9
Non IIM	9	11	45	69	11	1	3

Process

- Identification and definition of potential criterion
- Data collection
- Analysis
- **Validation**
- Subgroup criteria

Validation

- **Internal validation**

- Bootstrap methods

- **External validation**

1. Euromyositis register (592 IIM cases)

- No misclassification
- Without muscle biopsy data: 83% classified, 17% not classified
- With muscle biopsy data: 35% classified, 65% not classified

2. Juvenile dermatomyositis cohort biomarker study and repository (UK and Ireland) (332 juvenile IIM cases)

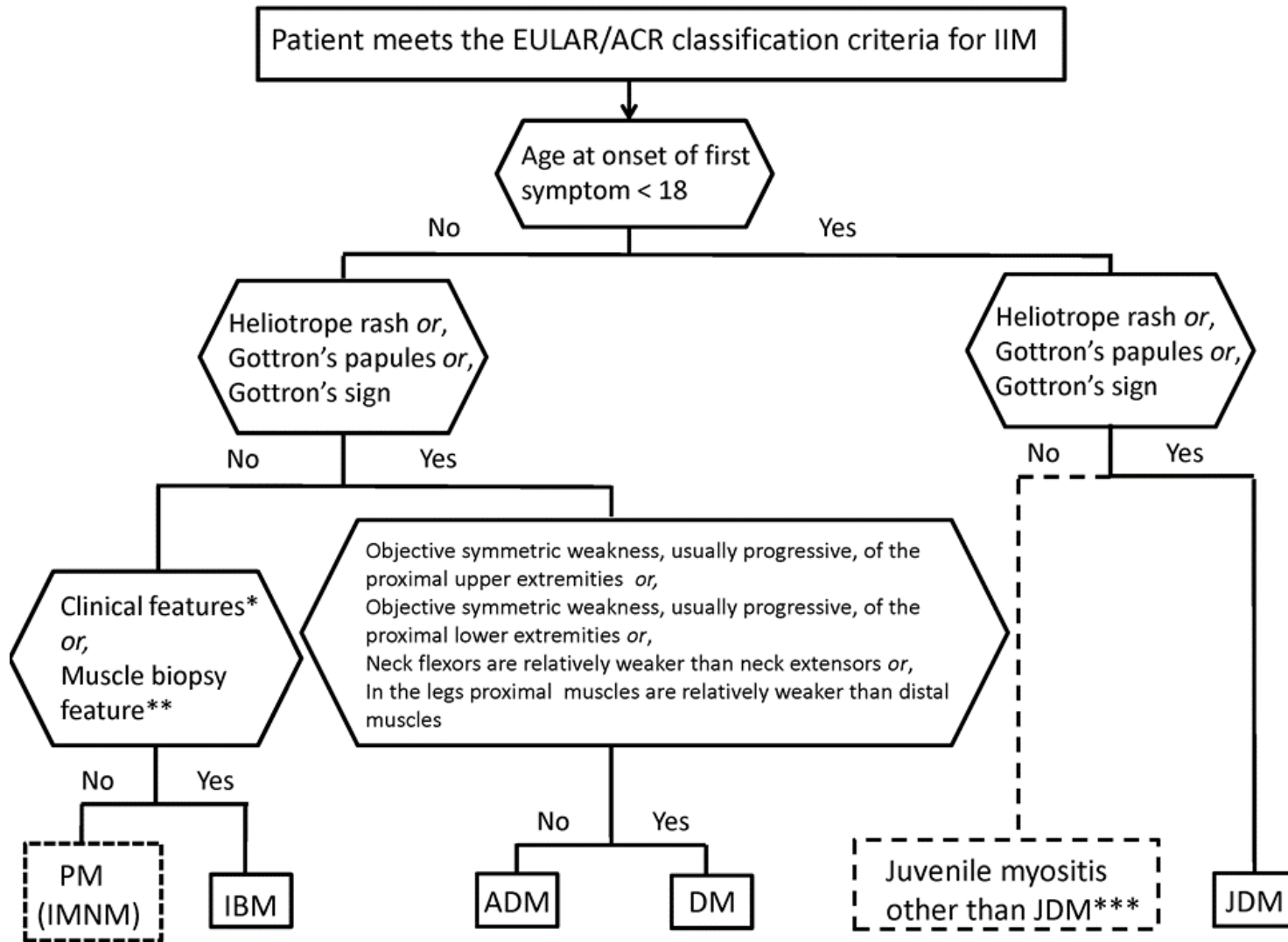
- No misclassification
- No muscle biopsy data in register
- 92% classified, 8% not classified

IIM: min probability $\geq 50\%$; not IIM: max probability $> 50\%$

Process

- Identification and definition of potential criterion
- Data collection
- Analysis
- Validation
- **Subgroup criteria**

IIM Sub-classification Criteria Tree



*finger flexor weakness and response to treatment: not improved, or

**muscle biopsy: rimmed vacuoles, is required for classification.

***Juvenile myositis other than JDM was developed based on expert opinion.

Subgroup classification criteria

- New subgroups of IIM based on subgroup classification criteria

Current subgroups	New subgroups*						Total
	JDM	JM	DM	ADM	IBM	PM	
JDM	233	0	0	0	0	0	233
JM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM	0	0	190	5	0	8	203
ADM	1	0	1	29	0	0	31
IBM	0	1	0	0	59	5	65
PM	0	0	7	0	1	98	106
Total	234	1	198	34	60	111	638

**Initial classification as IIM using the new classification criteria with min probability >60% as cutoff for classification as IIM, and max probability <40% for classification as not IIM*

Classification Criteria for Idiopathic Inflammatory Myopathies

Probability (min - max): 0 - 100%

Age of onset of first symptom	<input type="checkbox"/> 0-17	<input type="checkbox"/> 18-39	<input type="checkbox"/> 40+
		Yes	No
Objective symmetric weakness, usually progressive, of the proximal upper extremities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Objective symmetric weakness, usually progressive, of the proximal lower extremities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neck flexors are relatively weaker than neck extensors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the legs proximal muscles are relatively weaker than distal muscles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heliotrope rash	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gottron's papules	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gottron's sign	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dysphagia or esophageal dysmotility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anti-Jo-1 (anti-His)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Serum creatine kinase activity (CK) activity or Serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) activity or Serum aspartate aminotransferase (ASAT/AST/SGOT) activity or Serum alanine aminotransferase (ALAT/ALT/SGPT) activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Endomyisial infiltration of mononuclear cells surrounding, but not invading, myofibers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Perimysial and/or perivascular infiltration of mononuclear cells	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Perifascicular atrophy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimmed vacuoles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Acknowledgements

To all participants in the IMCCP - working groups

This study is supported in part by:

EULAR

eular the european
league against
rheumatism



CARRA



ACR



The Myositis Association



PRINTO



IMACS

