

2021 EULAR recommendations regarding lifestyle behaviours and work participation to prevent progression of rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases

James M Gwinnutt ¹, Maud Wiczorek,² Andra Balanescu,³ Heike A Bischoff-Ferrari,^{4,5,6} Annelies Boonen ^{7,8} Giulio Cavalli ⁹ Savia de Souza ¹⁰, Annette de Thurah ^{11,12} Thomas E Dorner,^{13,14,15} Rikke Helene Moe ¹⁶ Polina Putrik ^{7,8} Javier Rodríguez-Carrio,^{17,18} Lucía Silva-Fernández,¹⁹ Tanja Stamm ^{20,21} Karen Walker-Bone,²² Joep Welling,²³ Mirjana I Zlatković-Švenda,^{24,25} Francis Guillemin,^{2,26} Suzanne M M Verstappen^{1,22,27}

Handling editor Josef S Smolen

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Dr Suzanne M M Verstappen, Centre for Epidemiology Versus Arthritis, Faculty of Biology, Medicine and Health, The University of Manchester, Manchester, M13 9PT, UK; Suzanne.Verstappen@manchester.ac.uk

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ABSTRACT

Objectives A European League Against Rheumatism taskforce was convened to review the literature and develop recommendations on lifestyle behaviours for rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases (RMDs).

Methods Six lifestyle exposures (exercise, diet, weight, alcohol, smoking, work participation) and seven RMDs (osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, axial spondyloarthritis, psoriatic arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic sclerosis, gout) were considered. The taskforce included health professionals in rheumatology, geriatricians, epidemiologists, public health experts, people with RMDs and exposure domain experts. Systematic reviews were conducted to gather available evidence, from which recommendations were developed.

Results Five overarching principles and 18 specific recommendations were defined based on available evidence. The overarching principles define the importance of a healthy lifestyle, how lifestyle modifications should be implemented, and their role in relation to medical treatments. Exercise recommendations highlight the safety and benefits of exercise on pain and disability, particularly among people with osteoarthritis and axial spondyloarthritis. The diet recommendations emphasise the importance of a healthy, balanced diet for people with RMDs. People with RMDs and health professionals should work together to achieve and maintain a healthy weight. Small amounts of alcohol are unlikely to negatively affect the outcomes of people with RMDs, although people with rheumatoid arthritis and gout may be at risk of flares after moderate alcohol consumption. Smokers should be supported to quit. Work participation may have benefits on RMD outcomes and should be discussed in consultations.

Conclusions These recommendations cover a range of lifestyle behaviours and can guide shared decision making between people with RMDs and health professionals when developing and monitoring treatment plans.

Rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases (RMDs) comprise a significant proportion of the burden

of disability in Europe,^{1,2} which in turn negatively affects the quality of life of those people with RMDs. While some RMDs have efficacious pharmacological treatments that reduce disease activity and hence improve disability (eg, rheumatoid arthritis (RA),³ gout⁴) others do not (eg, osteoarthritis (OA)⁵). In addition to pharmacological interventions, there are increasing requests from patients, health professionals and policy-makers for more information on how changes in lifestyle alongside more effective disease management may prevent progression of RMDs and associated disability and comorbidities.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) states that all adults should aim for a healthy, balanced diet containing fruits, vegetables, nuts and whole grains, and limited free sugar, fat and salt⁶; that physical activity is fundamental to health and physical inactivity is a major global health risk⁷; that obesity leads to negative health consequences but can be prevented⁸; that tobacco users need to quit⁹ and that harmful alcohol consumption is a cause of more than 200 disease and injury conditions.¹⁰ These are clear messages for the general population, but for people with RMDs these aspects of health have not been prioritised in strategies to promote musculoskeletal health. This is in part because available evidence has not been sufficiently collated and synthesised, and in part because there has not been a coherent public health strategy for promoting musculoskeletal health in primary, secondary or tertiary healthcare sectors. Furthermore, there is heterogeneity in information materials on lifestyle factors across countries and often these materials are not evidence based, are very generic, and may be limited to certain lifestyle domains. Individual socioeconomic factors (including health literacy) may further determine the access to and understanding of information people with RMDs receive, possibly limiting changes in lifestyle behaviour.



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Recommendation

While there have recently been recommendations regarding some of these lifestyle factors in RMDs, such as the 2018 European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) recommendations for physical activity in inflammatory arthritis and OA,¹¹ in general there is a lack of consensus regarding which lifestyle modifications can meaningfully modify RMD-specific progression (including both modifiable (eg, pain, fatigue) and irreversible (eg, joint damage) outcomes). Nevertheless, people with RMDs frequently ask about this topic, and thus it is a priority. Therefore, a EULAR taskforce (TF) was convened to synthesise the available evidence regarding lifestyle and appropriate behaviour modification in seven common inflammatory and non-inflammatory RMDs with a high socioeconomic burden (OA, RA, axial spondyloarthritis (axSpA), psoriatic arthritis (PsA), systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), systemic sclerosis (SSc) and gout) and produce evidence-based recommendations on what lifestyle behaviour modifications can contribute to improving disease-specific outcomes such as disease activity and disability.

METHODS

These recommendations were developed following EULAR's standard operating procedure.¹² A multidisciplinary TF (N=19) was convened which included health professionals in rheumatology, geriatricians, epidemiologists, public health experts, people with RMDs, two representatives from the Emerging EULAR Network (EMEUNET), and exposure domain experts (eg, experts on nutrition, exercise, work participation) from 11 different European countries. A steering group managed the TF (convenor: SMMV; methodologist: FG; fellows: JMG and MW).

During the first teleconference with the TF in June 2018, the protocol was discussed and the search strategies for the systematic reviews were defined to assess the association between the included exposures (diet, exercise, weight loss, smoking and working) and progression of the RMDs of interest (OA, RA, axSpA, PsA, SLE and SSc). During this meeting, the TF decided to also include gout as one of the RMDs, due to the high prevalence and alleged relation to lifestyle.

A systematic review was then conducted by JMG, MW, JRC and GC, aiming to identify systematic reviews and meta-analyses on these RMDs and exposures published between 1 January 2013 and 18 September 2018. A report of this review was written and presented to the TF at a teleconference in January 2019. At this teleconference, it was decided that alcohol should also be included as an exposure. Furthermore, since there were numerous recently-published systematic reviews and meta-analyses on OA and exercise as well as certain dietary exposures, it was decided that a systematic review of original articles did not need to be performed for these exposures in patients with OA.^{13–17}

From March 2019 to May 2019, systematic reviews of original research were conducted, one for each of the six predefined exposures (excluding OA for certain exposures, as mentioned above).^{18–21} Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome (PICO) strategies were written and search strategies were developed for each review. These strategies were implemented in the PubMed/Medline, EMBASE and CENTRAL databases. Inclusion criteria were: (1) patients with a confirmed RMD of interest, (2) the study assessed the association between an included exposure and disease progression, and (3) the study was longitudinal (either experimental or observational). Each review was conducted by two members of the TF (diet: JMG

and JRC; exercise: JMG and GC; weight loss: JMG and SMMV; Smoking: MW and Maxime Ransay (public health resident at the University of Lorraine); Alcohol: MW and JMG; Work: MW and PP), with oversight from the methodologist (FG). First, titles and abstracts were screened in pairs, with adjudication of any disagreements by a third member of the TF. Subsequently, full manuscripts of abstracts fulfilling the inclusion criteria were then assessed by the lead reviewer, with the second reviewer in each pair applying the inclusion criteria to the full texts of 10% of the included abstracts to assess agreement on the inclusion of full-texts, with good agreement demonstrated. Data were extracted from full manuscripts that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria by the lead reviewer. The quality of each study was assessed using the abbreviated version of the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool²² for randomised controlled trials (RCTs) (assessing random sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding of participants, blinding of assessors) and the Quality in Prognostic Studies²³ tool for observational studies. The application of the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool was aided by a machine learning algorithm that identifies passages and estimates a grade for each of the categories. This has been demonstrated to speed up the quality assessment process.²⁴ A reviewer checked each of the algorithm's estimates and the passages that the algorithm used to make these estimates, and if there was disagreement the reviewer changed the grade.

In May 2019, a two-day face-to-face meeting was held in which the results of the systematic reviews were presented to the TF. Due to the high volume of information found, results from four out of six exposures were evaluated at this meeting (ie, diet, work participation, exercise and weight) and preliminary overarching points and recommendations were drafted. The results of the systematic reviews about the remaining two exposures (ie, smoking and alcohol) were discussed during a teleconference with the entire TF in September 2019. From May 2019 to September 2019, the results of the systematic reviews were written up into reports and distributed to the TF. In October 2019, a second face-to-face meeting was held, in which the final overarching points and recommendations were written and agreed on by all attending. Those who were unable to attend (N=7) were consulted beforehand to provide feedback on a draft of the recommendations.

In May 2020, a survey containing the overarching points and recommendations, as well as estimates of the strength of evidence supporting each statement (Oxford Centre for Evidence-based Medicine Levels of Evidence),¹² was sent by email to all TF members asking them to rate their level of agreement (LoA) for each overarching principle (OP)/recommendation on a scale from 0 (totally disagree) to 10 (totally agree). Ideas for future research were also elicited from TF members through this survey.

RESULTS

Six systematic reviews were performed for each individual exposure to gather evidence to develop the recommendations. The studies were a combination of RCTs, non-randomised trials and longitudinal observational studies. There was a large variation in the quality of the studies analysed. Many studies of exercise were rated as at low risk of bias, whereas many of the studies on diet were rated as having a high risk of bias (including potential conflicts of interest of study sponsors and incomplete descriptions of the randomisation and blinding processes).

The TF agreed on 5 OPs and 18 specific recommendations regarding the individual lifestyle factors (exercise=7;

Table 1 Overarching principles and exposure-specific recommendations regarding lifestyle factors for people with RMDs

Overarching principles	Level of evidence*	Grade of recommendation*	Level of agreement, mean (SD) (% who rated ≥ 7)
1. Lifestyle improvements complement medical treatment and do not replace it	5	D	9.4 (1.2) (94.7)
2. Lifestyle improvements are an essential part of RMD management and add to overall health benefits	5	D	9.9 (0.5) (100)
3. World Health Organisation recommendations for a healthy lifestyle are also applicable to people with RMDs	5	D	9.3 (1.3) (94.7)
4. Lifestyle recommendations for each individual with an RMD depend on factors such as age, sex, health condition, pregnancy and comorbidities	5	D	9.5 (1.1) (94.7)
5. There should be regular discussions between people with RMDs and health professionals regarding lifestyle factors	5	D	9.7 (0.7) (100)
Exercise			
1. Exercise is beneficial for many health outcomes, including but not limited to RMD symptoms and progression	1a	A	9.9 (0.3) (100)
2. People with RMDs should exercise because of the benefits on pain, function and quality of life	1a	A	9.7 (0.7) (100)
3. People with RMDs should avoid physical inactivity; they should engage in regular exercise according to their abilities	5	D	9.9 (0.5) (100)
4. People with RMDs should perform both aerobic and strengthening exercises aiming for at least moderate intensity	1a	A	9.5 (0.8) (100)
5. People with RMDs should be advised that exercise is safe and that it is never too late to start exercising	1a	A	9.9 (0.3) (100)
6. Exercise can be performed in different settings, alone or in groups. There is a slight benefit favouring group exercises over exercises performed alone	1a	A	9.3 (1.4) (94.7)
7. People with osteoarthritis and axial spondyloarthritis should be especially encouraged to exercise as it is particularly beneficial for disease related outcomes	1a	A	9.5 (0.8) (100)
Diet			
1. A healthy, balanced diet is integral to lifestyle improvement for people with RMDs	5	D	9.5 (1.0) (100)
2. People with RMDs should be informed that consuming specific food types is unlikely to have large benefits for RMD outcomes	1a	A	9.7 (0.8) (100)
Weight			
1. People with RMDs should aim for a healthy weight	5	D	9.7 (0.7) (100)
2. People with RMDs who are overweight or obese should work with health professionals to achieve controlled and intentional weight loss through healthy diet and increased physical activity as this may be beneficial for RMD outcomes	2a	B	9.5 (1.6) (94.7)
Alcohol			
1. The alcohol consumption of people with RMDs should be discussed together with health professionals, particularly when starting new treatments	5	D	9.5 (1.0) (100)
2. People with RMDs can be reassured that a low level of alcohol consumption is unlikely to negatively impact RMD outcomes except in certain situations	2a	B	8.0 (2.2) (73.7)
3. People with rheumatoid arthritis and health professionals should be aware that moderate alcohol consumption is associated with increased risk of rheumatoid arthritis flare and comorbidities	2a	B	9.1 (1.6) (89.5)
4. People with gout and health professionals should be aware that moderate alcohol consumption is associated with increased risk of gout flare	2a	B	9.6 (0.7) (100)
Smoking			
1. People with RMDs should be encouraged to stop smoking and be informed that smoking is detrimental to symptoms, function, disease activity, disease progression and occurrence of comorbidities in all RMDs	2a	B	9.9 (0.2) (100)
2. People with rheumatoid arthritis and health professionals should be aware that smoking may affect disease modifying anti-rheumatic drug treatment response	2a	B	9.8 (0.7) (100)
Work			
1. Work participation may have beneficial effects on health outcomes of people with RMDs and therefore should receive attention within healthcare consultations	2a	B	9.8 (0.5) (100)

*Level of evidence defined by the EULAR SOP: 1a: systematic review with homogeneity of RCTs, 2a: Systematic review with homogeneity of cohort studies, 5: expert opinion; Grade of recommendation: A: consistent level 1 studies, B: consistent level 2 or 3 studies or extrapolations from level 1 studies, D: level 5 evidence or troublingly inconsistent or inconclusive studies of any level.

EULAR, European League Against Rheumatism; RCTs, randomised controlled trials; RMD, rheumatic and musculoskeletal disease; SD, standard deviation; SOP, standard operating procedure.

diet=2; weight=2; alcohol=4; smoking=2; working=1) (table 1). All 19 members of the TF rated their LoA for each OP/recommendation. The mean LoA was >9 for all recommendations indicating high agreement other than one alcohol recommendation, which had a mean LoA of 8.0 (SD: 2.2).

Overarching principles

OP 1: Lifestyle improvements complement medical treatment and do not replace it

For the RMDs assessed, there are efficacious pharmacological and non-pharmacological (eg, physiotherapy) treatments available.^{25–28} The evidence underpinning the following

recommendations are studies that assessed lifestyle modifications alongside medical treatment. Therefore, all lifestyle modifications should be seen as complementary to these medical treatments and not as replacements.

OP 2: Lifestyle improvements are an essential part of RMD management and add to overall health benefits

Even where there are few data regarding the effect of lifestyle modifications on RMD-specific outcomes or where the data suggest the effect of lifestyle modifications may be small, making positive lifestyle changes for people with RMDs is important for overall health and well-being.^{29–31} Therefore, assessment and encouragement to make positive lifestyle modifications should be an important part of RMD management and education. The benefit of lifestyle modifications may be enhanced if people with RMDs can make positive changes in more than one aspect of their lifestyle.

OP 3: World Health Organisation recommendations for a healthy lifestyle are also applicable to people with RMDs

The WHO has provided many useful resources and recommendation reports regarding lifestyle factors for all people (available online),^{6,8–10} and these resources and recommendations are relevant and useful starting points for individuals with RMDs.

OP 4: Lifestyle recommendations for each individual with an RMD depend on factors such as age, sex, health condition, pregnancy and comorbidities

The majority of research studies included in the systematic reviews provide overall estimates of the efficacy of lifestyle modifications, without analysing subgroup variation (often justifiably given the limited power of some studies). Furthermore, some studies excluded whole subgroups of the RMD population (eg, pregnant women, people over a certain age, people with severe RMDs or comorbidities). These and other factors are likely to influence the effectiveness of lifestyle modification and therefore health professionals need to consider these factors when providing education about changes in lifestyle behaviours.

OP 5: There should be regular discussions between people with RMDs and health professionals regarding lifestyle factors

Lifestyle modifications potentially have substantial benefits to overall and RMD-specific health and should be a recurrent and frequent theme in discussions between people with RMDs and health professionals. Furthermore, given the complexity of RMD conditions (eg, early vs established disease, disease flares) and the potential interactions between lifestyle modifications, current health condition and medical treatment, people with RMDs may need guidance and support from health professionals to implement a combination of healthy lifestyle changes.^{32–34} This guidance and support should stem from a comprehensive management plan known to all health professionals directly involved in the disease management of people with RMDs.

Exposure-specific recommendations

Exercise 1: Exercise is beneficial for many health outcomes, including but not limited to RMD symptoms and progression

As stated previously, exercise is beneficial for a multitude of general health outcomes and the WHO and US Department of Health and Human Services have provided general guidelines regarding exercise.^{7,35} These benefits have also been shown for RMD-specific outcomes, such as pain and disability. Health professionals should collaborate with people with RMDs to

make shared decisions regarding the type of activity that is appropriate for their ability and condition. EULAR has previously published recommendations for physical activity for people with OA and inflammatory arthritis, and our TF endorses these recommendations.¹¹

Exercise 2: People with RMDs should exercise because of the benefits on pain, function and quality of life

There have been many research studies reporting the benefits of exercise on RMD-specific outcomes, with the general consensus being that exercise is beneficial for pain, function, fatigue and health-related quality of life in RMDs.^{14,17,36–41} The evidence is stronger for short-term (6–12 months) benefits compared with long-term benefits, although long-term benefits have been demonstrated for the general population on a range of health outcomes and thereby can be extrapolated to people with RMDs.⁴² Exercise may be effective at modifying disease activity in some conditions (eg, axSpA), although to a smaller extent.^{40,43,44} Furthermore, research has primarily focused on OA, RA and axSpA, with far fewer research studies on SLE, PsA, SSc and gout.

Exercise 3: People with RMDs should avoid physical inactivity; they should engage in regular exercise according to their abilities

Sedentary behaviour is associated with many negative health outcomes in the general population.^{45–47} These negative outcomes will also affect people with RMDs. Therefore, health professionals should encourage people with RMDs to avoid a lifestyle characterised by prolonged periods of physical inactivity.

Exercise 4: People with RMDs should perform both aerobic and strengthening exercises aiming for at least moderate intensity

In line with previous recommendations,^{11,35} evidence suggests that both aerobic and strengthening exercises are beneficial for people with RMDs, and therefore, both should be included when exercising.^{14,17,40,48–50} People with RMDs should aim for at least moderate intensity aerobic exercise (64%–76% of maximal heart rate⁵¹) for at least 150 min per week, and strengthening exercise (50%–69% of an individual's one-repetition maximal effort) twice a week.³⁵

Exercise 5: People with RMDs should be advised that exercise is safe and that it is never too late to start exercising

Among studies that reported about adverse events from exercise interventions in RMDs, many reported no or very few adverse events related to the interventions.^{52–56} People with RMDs should be reminded that exercise is a safe way to improve their health condition, and that it is never too late to take up exercise, even if people had been less physically active prior to the onset of their condition.

Exercise 6: Exercise can be performed in different settings, alone or in groups. There is a slight benefit favouring group exercises over exercises performed alone

People with RMDs should be encouraged to perform the exercise that suits them best, whether that be alone at home or in exercise classes. There is some evidence that supervised exercise providing tutoring and peer-support may be marginally more effective than individual exercise,^{57–60} but this should not discourage individuals from performing home-based exercise if they are unable to travel or unwilling to attend classes, as performing exercise that interests individuals and fits into their schedules is likely to lead to increased adherence.

Exercise 7: People with osteoarthritis and axial spondyloarthritis should be especially encouraged to exercise as it is particularly beneficial for disease related outcomes

While exercise is beneficial for all RMDs, people with OA and axSpA should be particularly encouraged to exercise, as the results of studies of exercise in these conditions appear to show strong and consistent effects on reducing pain and improving function.^{14 16 17 40 61 62}

Diet 1: A healthy, balanced diet is integral to lifestyle improvement for people with RMDs

It is important that patients with RMDs are educated about the benefits of maintaining a healthy, balanced diet. Imbalances in energy intake and expenditure contribute to obesity increasing the risk of chronic diseases (eg, cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes mellitus) in the general population and also in people with RMDs. Quality of food is also linked to nutrition-related diseases. The WHO recommend that people should eat less high-calorie food, especially high in saturated or trans fats and sugars; eat more fruits, vegetables and legumes, and select foods of plant and marine origin.⁶

Diet 2: People with RMDs should be informed that consuming specific food types is unlikely to have large benefits for RMD outcomes

There have been many studies investigating the clinical efficacy of administering specific food types or components (eg, nutrients) in people with RMDs. Mostly, these studies have been small scale or pilot studies, resulting in imprecise estimates and therefore reliable conclusions cannot be drawn. For some food components, larger studies have been conducted (eg, vitamin D for OA⁶³⁻⁶⁵; marine oil/omega 3 for RA^{66 67}) which have reported small effect sizes that are unlikely to be clinically meaningful. While a high purine diet is a risk factor for the onset of gout, there is little clinical trial data on the efficacy of lifestyle modifications in people with gout.⁴ However, the 2016 EULAR guidelines on the management of gout recommend people with gout to avoid sugar-sweetened drinks, heavy meals and excessive intake of meat and seafood as well as encouraging low-fat dairy products⁶⁸—this TF supports these recommendations. Overall, it is unlikely that consumption of specific food types will have large effects on RMD-specific outcomes.

Weight 1: People with RMDs should aim for a healthy weight

As part of a healthy lifestyle, people with RMDs should aim for a healthy weight. Communication of what constitutes a healthy weight for each individual should be based on shared decision-making within a multidisciplinary team and should take into account age, sex, disease state, treatment and comorbidity. When people gain or lose weight, adjustments in medication (eg, dosage, frequency) or clinical status (eg, comorbidity occurrence, flare) should be considered.

Weight 2: People with RMDs who are overweight or obese should work with health professionals to achieve controlled and intentional weight loss through healthy diet and increased physical activity as this may be beneficial for RMD outcomes

Being overweight/obese is associated with worse RMD specific outcomes,⁶⁹⁻⁷³ and weight loss can improve RMD specific outcomes⁷⁴⁻⁷⁶ as well as other health-related outcomes.⁷⁷⁻⁷⁹ In adults, a body mass index of ≥ 25 kg/m² is considered overweight and ≥ 30 kg/m² is considered obese by the WHO.⁸⁰

Alcohol 1: The alcohol consumption of people with RMDs should be discussed together with health professionals, particularly when starting new treatments

Discussions with people with RMDs about their alcohol consumption should be initiated by health professionals, particularly when starting specific new treatments such as methotrexate. People with RMDs should be aware of the negative health consequences of overconsumption of alcohol,^{81 82} and steps should be taken to curtail unhealthy alcohol usage.

Alcohol 2: People with RMDs can be reassured that a low level of alcohol consumption is unlikely to negatively impact RMD outcomes except in certain situations

While there have been relatively few research studies on alcohol and RMDs, those that have been published have shown that, in general, low levels of alcohol consumption are unlikely to have negative impacts on RMD-specific outcomes,⁸³⁻⁸⁵ except in certain situations such as those with liver disease or who use certain treatments (eg, methotrexate, leflunomide).

Alcohol 3: People with rheumatoid arthritis and health professionals should be aware that moderate alcohol consumption is associated with increased risk of rheumatoid arthritis flare and comorbidities. Several research studies have indicated that moderate alcohol consumption may increase the risk of comorbidities and increase disease activity in people with RA.⁸⁶⁻⁸⁸ Health professionals should discuss the risks of alcohol consumption with people with RA.

Alcohol 4: People with gout and health professionals should be aware that moderate alcohol consumption is associated with increased risk of gout flare

Several research studies have indicated that alcohol consumption is associated with an increased risk of gout attacks.⁸⁹ Health professionals should discuss the risks of alcohol consumption with people with gout.

Smoking 1: People with RMDs should be encouraged to stop smoking and be informed that smoking is detrimental to symptoms, function, disease activity, disease progression and occurrence of comorbidities in all RMDs

Smoking is a well-established risk factor for many negative health outcomes.⁹⁰⁻⁹² Research studies of people with RMDs also indicate that smoking has a negative impact on many of their health outcomes, such as disease activity, function, progression and occurrence of comorbidities.⁹³⁻⁹⁷ People with RMDs who smoke should be made aware that continuing to smoke is likely to lead to worse symptom burden as well as increased risk of serious comorbidity, such as cardiovascular disease as outlined by a 2016 EULAR TF on cardiovascular disease risk management.⁹⁸ These people should be offered support to quit and progress towards quitting should be monitored by health professionals.

Smoking 2: People with rheumatoid arthritis and health professionals should be aware that smoking may affect disease modifying anti-rheumatic drug treatment response

There is some evidence that smoking may limit response to DMARDs in RA.⁹⁹⁻¹⁰¹ Therefore, health professionals should make people with RA who smoke aware of this effect and support smokers towards quitting.

Recommendation

Table 2 Research agenda

Item	Research area
1.	To address the large imbalance in the available evidence across the diseases within the scope of these recommendations, more high quality studies are needed on SLE, PsA, SSc and gout for all the lifestyle exposures included in this TF. Larger, high-quality studies are needed for all RMDs on certain lifestyle exposures (such as diet, where effect sizes are likely to be small).
2.	To understand the synergistic effect of multiple lifestyle improvements on disease progression.
3.	To gain a greater understanding of the effect of socioeconomic deprivation on the associations between lifestyle factors and the outcomes assessed in this TF.

PsA, psoriatic arthritis; RMDs, rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases; SLE, systemic lupus erythematosus; SSc, systemic sclerosis; TF, taskforce.

Work 1: Work participation may have beneficial effects on health outcomes of people with RMDs and therefore should receive attention within healthcare consultations

There have been several studies about work participation in people with RMDs, including studies of interventions aiming to keep people in work.¹⁰² While there are some inconsistencies between these studies, perhaps due to power and different outcome assessments, many indicated that work was probably not detrimental (although there is evidence that physically demanding jobs are associated with increased radiographic progression in axSpA^{103 104}) and in some cases beneficial for people with RMDs in terms of RMD outcomes.^{105–107} Given this, and the benefits of work on quality of life seen in the general population,¹⁰⁸ work should receive increased attention in healthcare consultations with people with RMDs, and specialised health professionals should be involved. Moreover, institutions in the health and social sector, employers and patient organisations should offer support regarding work participation.

Research agenda

The amount of research performed regarding lifestyle exposures and outcomes varied between the RMDs covered by this TF. The majority of the research had been performed in RA and OA, and to a lesser extent in axSpA. However, there is limited evidence on lifestyle exposures and progression of disease outcomes for populations with SLE, PsA, SSc and gout. Good quality research is needed for all the lifestyle exposures included in this TF for SLE, PsA, SSc and gout (table 2). Furthermore, many of the studies investigating diet were of low quality, being non-randomised trials or very-small scale pilot studies. Given that the effect of singular dietary exposures is likely to be small, large well-designed trials with long follow-up are necessary.

A vast majority of studies included in the reviews of this TF investigated each lifestyle exposure individually. More research is needed to understand the synergistic effect of multiple lifestyle interventions given how intrinsically linked many of these lifestyle factors are, such as diet, exercise and weight (table 2).

The accumulation of multiple unhealthy lifestyle behaviours is also likely deleterious, and this accumulation may be influenced by people's personal and environmental context. For instance, people with lower socioeconomic status are more likely to eat poorly,^{109 110} exercise less,^{111 112} be obese,^{113 114} smoke more¹¹⁵ and experience more adverse outcomes from alcohol.¹¹⁶ They are also more likely to be employed in physically demanding jobs.¹¹⁷ There are also disease-specific barriers to making lifestyle changes.¹¹⁸ The influence these have on the association between lifestyle and RMD progression is not clear and a greater

understanding of this may lead to improved targeting of lifestyle advice and interventions (table 2).

Evaluation and dissemination

We will aim to evaluate these recommendations by conducting an online survey across several European countries, collecting data on the feasibility, acceptability and transparency of the recommendations. To disseminate these recommendations, we will develop information materials about healthy living and the impact of lifestyle on RMD progression in collaboration with patients and patient organisations. Summaries of evidence will also be written and distributed to health professionals and stakeholder organisations (WHO, EULAR, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence).

DISCUSSION

This TF agreed on five OPs and 18 specific recommendations covering a range of important lifestyle factors and work participation for seven common RMDs. These recommendations are consistent with and build on previous WHO, US government and EULAR recommendations.^{6 7 11 35 80} These recommendations represent the consensus views of a wide spectrum of health professionals, scientists and people with RMDs and, due to the wide geographic representation of the TF members, should be appropriate for all individuals with RMDs across Europe. These recommendations are based on a broad review of the literature and thus, for the most part, are evidence-based. The level of agreement was high across the recommendations, indicating the broad acceptability of this recommendation set. While the evidence-base was primarily on individual lifestyle factors only, the TF acknowledge the potential benefit of several lifestyle changes in combination for people with RMDs.

Defining recommendations based on evidence is the first step towards improving the lifestyles, and ultimately the disease outcomes, of people with RMDs. The next step is to disseminate these recommendations as widely as possible across Europe. This will be done in the form of manuscripts, presentations, and bespoke leaflets translated into languages from across the continent.

Once these recommendations have been disseminated, people with RMDs themselves will be encouraged to implement these recommendations, with support from health professionals and/or family and friends. First, patients with RMDs may require education on the benefits of making lifestyle behaviour changes. Then theory-driven behaviour change interventions are required to aid people with RMDs to implement these recommendations.¹¹⁹ System level changes are also needed – the ability to make lifestyle changes should be affordable and available to all.

Limitations of these recommendations include the breath of the scope of the project; including six exposures across seven RMDs necessitated a series of large systematic reviews. Consequently, findings from more than 700 papers were included. While this surely represents a significant proportion of the research on these exposures, there is the possibility that some studies were missed. Furthermore, there is likely some publication bias in the selected papers, particularly for certain exposures. For many dietary exposures, only one small-scale study with a large effect size was found, indicating potential selective reporting. Furthermore, for some dietary exposures, there were concerns regarding conflicts of interest, with overlap between companies producing the dietary exposures and sponsoring the studies. For some exposures, the main evidence base was derived from observational studies, given that it would be unethical to

test these exposures within interventional studies (eg, smoking, alcohol). Appropriate caution was used when assessing these observational studies (due to the difficulties inferring causation from observational data) while devising the recommendations. Lastly, there was a large disparity in the amount of evidence published between the included RMDs. While we have tried to be general in the majority of the recommendations, and believe that each recommendation is relevant for all the included RMDs, necessarily some recommendations will be supported by greater or lesser amounts of evidence depending on the RMD.

The research agenda highlighted the lack of high-quality, homogeneous studies for certain exposures (eg, diet) and the imbalance in the amount of studies across the included RMDs. Also, greater understanding is needed regarding how various lifestyle factors interact to produce positive or negative outcomes in RMDs, as research to date has primarily focused on each lifestyle exposure in isolation. The delivery of future lifestyle interventions as packages aiming to influence all aspects of lifestyle should be evaluated, given the inter-relatedness of these exposures. Lastly, the influence of personal and environmental context, such as socioeconomic deprivation, on the associations between lifestyle exposures, work participation and outcomes requires more research, given the potentially large influence this has on exposure to negative lifestyle factors.

In conclusion, we have developed an extensive set of recommendations that can serve as a foundation for discussion and shared decision-making regarding positive modifications to the lifestyles of people with RMDs, with the ultimate goal being improvements in symptoms, quality of life and long-term outcomes.

Author affiliations

- ¹Centre for Epidemiology Versus Arthritis, Faculty of Biology, Medicine and Health, The University of Manchester, Manchester, UK
²EA 4360 Apemac, Université de Lorraine, Nancy, France
³Department of Internal Medicine and Rheumatology, "Sf. Maria" Hospital, "Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania
⁴Department of Aging Medicine and Aging Research, University Hospital Zurich and University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
⁵Center on Aging and Mobility, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
⁶University Clinic for Aging Medicine, City Hospital Zurich - Waid, Zurich, Switzerland
⁷Care and Public Health Research Institute (CAPHRI), Maastricht University, Maastricht, The Netherlands
⁸Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Rheumatology, Maastricht University Medical Center, Maastricht, The Netherlands
⁹Unit of Immunology, Rheumatology, Allergy and Rare Diseases, IRCCS San Raffaele Hospital and Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan, Italy
¹⁰Centre for Rheumatic Diseases, King's College London, London, UK
¹¹Department of Clinical Medicine, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark
¹²Department of Rheumatology, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark
¹³Centre for Public Health, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
¹⁴Social Insurance Fund for Public Service, Railway and Mining Industries, Sitzenberg-Reidling, Austria
¹⁵Karl-Landsteiner Institute for Health Promotion Research, Sitzenberg-Reidling, Austria
¹⁶National Advisory Unit for Rehabilitation in Rheumatology, Division of Rheumatology and Research, Diakonhjemmet Hospital, Oslo, Norway
¹⁷Area of Immunology, Department of Functional Biology, Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain
¹⁸Department of Metabolism, Instituto de Investigación Sanitaria del Principado de Asturias (ISPA), Oviedo, Spain
¹⁹Rheumatology Department, Hospital Universitari Son Espases, Palma de Mallorca, Spain
²⁰Section for Outcomes Research, Center for Medical Statistics, Informatics, and Intelligent Systems, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
²¹Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Arthritis and Rehabilitation, Vienna, Austria
²²MRC Versus Arthritis Centre for Musculoskeletal Health and Work, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK
²³NVLE Dutch Patient Organization for Systemic Autoimmune Diseases, Utrecht, The Netherlands

²⁴Institute of Rheumatology, University of Belgrade School of Medicine, Belgrade, Serbia

²⁵Department of Internal Medicine, University of East Sarajevo Faculty of Medicine Foča, Republika Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

²⁶Inserm, CHRU Nancy, CIC-1433 Epidémiologie Clinique, Université de Lorraine, Nancy, France

²⁷NIHR Manchester Biomedical Research Centre, Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester Academic Health Science Centre, Manchester, UK

Twitter James M Gwinnutt @james_gwinnutt and Rikke Helene Moe @Moerikke

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ORCID iDs

James M Gwinnutt <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1435-8797>
 Annelies Boonen <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0682-9533>
 Giulio Cavalli <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8728-3004>
 Savia de Souza <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4953-3257>
 Annette de Thurah <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0103-4328>
 Rikke Helene Moe <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7601-5346>
 Polina Putrik <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9342-1861>
 Tanja Stamm <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3073-7284>

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