**May 16, 2017 AHD Objectives**

**Rheumatology Labs:**

1. Describe the tests that are appropriate to order to screen for rheumatologic disease in most patients.
2. Describe the appropriate use of an ANA test. What percentage of people with lupus have a positive ANA and what percentage of normal patients have a positive ANA.
3. Describe the appropriate use of a Rheumatoid Factor test (RF). What percentage of people with RA have a positive RF and what other diseases also may have a +RF?
4. Describe the indications for an ANCA screen (c-ANCA or p-ANCA) and know the confirmatory antibodies testing performed by ELISA testing for each of the ANCAs. Know the diseases that test positive for C-and P-ANCA and their confirmatory antibodies.
5. Know the tests that are appropriate to repeat to follow disease activity in lupus, and the tests that are not appropriate to repeat.

**Rheumatoid Arthritis**

1. Describe the known genetic risk and environmental risks for rheumatoid arthritis. Describe the clinical syndrome that should make an internist suspect rheumatoid arthritis.
2. Describe the Diagnostic Criteria for the Diagnosis of RA according to the 2010 American College of Rheumatology. (A-D scoring system)
3. List several diseases that are in the differential diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis.
4. Describe the first-line non-biologic DMARD therapies for the treatment of RA, the first-line biologic therapies for RA and know the side effects of each of these drugs.
5. Describe several extra-articular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis.

**Seronegative Arthropathies**

1. List the four major types of spondyloarthropathies and describe the clinical syndromes that should make an internist suspect a diagnosis of seronegative spondyloarthropathy.
2. Know the HLA type and the clincopathologic lesion that links all of the seronegative arthropathies.
3. Compare and contrast the features of the 4 major spondyloarthropathies including prevalence, male vs. female, mean age at diagnosis, positivity for HLA-B27, and extra-articular features. Make a table to compare and contrast the diseases.
4. Know the most sensitive diagnostic test to evaluate for sacroileitis.