The role of metabolomics in osteoarthritis for early diagnosis, monitoring prognosis and treatment

O. Şahap Atik, MD.
Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology, Medical Faculty of Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey

Osteoarthritis (OA) results from a complex system of interacting mechanical, biological, biochemical, molecular, and enzymatic factors.[1-3]

The early stages of OA may remain latent and asymptomatic for many years. Therefore, radiographic method is not suitable for early diagnosis. The use of quantitative magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to assess changes in cartilage volume or thickness is promising. However, widespread use of MRI is limited by cost.

Metabolomics is the analysis of small molecules in urine, serum, synovium, and synovial fluid. It has led to identifying novel biomarkers for diagnosis, monitoring prognosis and treatment of several diseases including OA.[4]

Most of the biomarkers related to collagen metabolism in cartilage are significantly different from controls in OA patients.[5] Urinary C-terminal telopeptide of collagen type II (CTX-II) is a good example.

Oomics-based technologies including genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, glycomics etc. can be applied to the evaluation of cartilage, synovium, synovial fluid, serum or urine from OA patients. The combinations of existing and new biomarkers may improve their prognostic accuracy and help identify at-risk patients.[6]

Finally, there is a potential role of biomarkers in the research for pathogenesis of OA and the development for discovery of new molecules for the treatment of OA.

REFERENCES