

ASAS criteria for an axial SpA diagnosis

Radiographic evidence or lab indices, plus clinical signs/symptoms¹

In patients with back pain ≥ 3 months and age at onset < 45 years:

Sacroiliitis on imaging*

+

≥ 1 SpA feature[†]

or

HLA-B27 positive

+

≥ 2 other SpA features[†]

*Acute inflammation (on MRI) highly suggestive of sacroiliitis or definite radiographic sacroiliitis.

[†]SpA features:

- Inflammatory back pain
- Arthritis
- Enthesitis (heel)
- Uveitis
- Dactylitis
- Psoriasis
- Crohn's disease/UC
- Good response to NSAIDs
- Family history of SpA
- HLA-B27
- Elevated CRP (with chronic back pain)

Modified NY (mNY) criteria for an AS diagnosis

Radiographic evidence of sacroiliitis required²

Low back pain for at least 3 months
(improved by exercise, not relieved by rest)

or

Limitation of motion
of the lumbar spine

or

Chest expansion
decreased relative to normal
values for age/sex

and

Bilateral sacroiliitis grade ≥ 2

+

Unilateral sacroiliitis
grade 3 to 4

AS=ankylosing spondylitis.

References: **1.** Rudwaleit M, van der Heijde D, Landewé R, et al. The development of Assessment of SpondyloArthritis international Society classification criteria for axial spondyloarthritis (part II): validation and final selection. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2009;68(6):777-783. **2.** van der Linden S, Valkenburg HA, Cats A. Evaluation of diagnostic criteria for ankylosing spondylitis: a proposal for modification of the New York criteria. *Arthritis Rheum.* 1984;27(4):361-368.

