

新一代降尿酸藥物

New advances in uric acid lowering agents

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Gout is a common and treatable disease caused by the deposition of monosodium urate crystals in articular and non-articular structures. Increased concentration of serum urate (hyperuricaemia) is the most important risk factor for the development of gout.

Many urate lowering agents are available. Xanthine oxidase inhibitors are the safest and most effective uric acid lowering drugs for the management of chronic hyperuricemia, while the efficacy of uricosuric agents is strongly modulated by pharmacogenetics. Serum urate is regulated by urate transporters in the kidney and gut, particularly GLUT9, URAT1, and ABCG2. Uricosuric agents such as lesinurad, peglotidase were found to be more effective for the acute management of refractory hyperuricemia, but their use is supported by a relatively small number of clinical trials so that further well-designed clinical research is needed to deepen their efficacy and safety profile.

In this mini-review, we will focus on update ACR guideline of urate lowering recommendations and new urate lowering agents in recent years.