

Low-dose versus high-dose fish oil for pain reduction and function improvement in patients with knee osteoarthritis

Osteoarthritis (OA) is one of the leading generators of musculoskeletal pain and the main cause of disability.¹ It has been considered an inflammatory disease with low grade inflammation affecting the synovium, cartilage and subchondral bone.² To date, there is no disease-modifying OA drug.³ A few studies have evaluated the efficacy of fish oil in the treatment of OA⁴; nevertheless, the effectiveness and precise benefits of fish oil intake in patients with OA are still far from well understood. We read with deep interest a recent article published in this journal by Hill *et al*, who found significant improvement of OA pain and function after treatment by fish oil, and suggested that the low-dose fish oil group had much better improvement in pain and function at 2 years in comparison to the high-dose one.⁵ The authors are congratulated for the excellent findings and we really appreciate the work performed by them; nevertheless, some worthwhile issues need further exploration.

First of all, this study was designed without a placebo treatment group. The placebo control is used to account for the placebo effect, and it is required in a large number of clinical trials.^{6,7} The authors explained that “It was considered unethical to prevent fish oil supplements for 2 years in these participants”.⁵ This is understandable. Nevertheless, since the efficacy of fish oil versus placebo in the treatment of knee OA is still unclear, we are not sure whether it is appropriate to conduct a clinical trial without placebo control to examine the anti-inflammatory efficacy of fish oil for knee OA, and to address that the pain scores in this study were ‘comparable to those seen with placebo effect for pain’.⁵

Second, the patient recruitment and completion of this study was not clearly described. The authors stated that some patients in both groups were withdrawn from therapy at Year 1 and Year 2, but not all these withdrawn patients were excluded from study assessment.⁸ Additionally, the sample size for analysis at Year 2 in the low-dose group was 85 after 3 patients were withdrawn from 90 patients at Year 1. However, the reasons for these issues were not addressed. These changes may have led to the bias of the results.

Third, the objective of the study was to compare the effects of an anti-inflammatory dose of fish oil with a lower dose of fish oil in knee OA.⁸ We fully agree with the authors that the OA joint inflammation can be partly reflected through the evaluation of bone marrow lesions by MRI, but we have no idea why the authors did not use MRI to assess synovitis, which is a hallmark of joint inflammation and closely related to joint pain and function in OA.⁹ In addition, the evaluation of proinflammatory cytokines which contribute to OA pathogenesis, such as interleukin 1 β and TNF, not performed in the study. On the other hand, knee pain was selected as a parameter of OA inflammation in this study, but a substantial part of knee pain might result from other musculoskeletal diseases and the authors had not screened for these conditions. It was further noted that participants were provided with paracetamol tablets and were told that they could safely use up to eight per day. Is it possible that the patients with more severe joint pain have used more paracetamol tablets? Nevertheless, the authors then found that there was no difference between the two groups in the use of paracetamol or NSAIDs, underlying mechanism would be interesting for further discussion.

Finally, the authors did not describe whether any other OA treatments were offered to the patients during the follow-up period, such as acupuncture, glucosamine, and intra-articular hyaluronan or steroid injection. Also high rates of serious adverse events (ie, non-elective hospital admissions) were found in both treatment groups and the detailed causes were missing. Some of the patients were reported to take knee surgery; it would be interesting to know more details of the surgery and whether the surgery had influenced the pain and the function assessment. Additionally, some other confounders may need to be addressed, such as the exercise type and intensity, occupation, alcohol-drinking status, smoking-status, diabetes mellitus, etc.

We respect the great contributions of the authors and we would also be very interested in the authors’ response regarding the above issues.

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Funding The work was supported by Ng Chun-Man Foundation, National Science Foundation of China (NSFC 81270967), Shenzhen Peacock Project and the Research Grant Council of Hong Kong (HKU7149/13E).

Competing interests None declared.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; internally peer reviewed.



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To cite Chen Y, Huang Y-C, Lu WW. *Ann Rheum Dis* Published Online First: [please include Day Month Year] doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2015-208754

Accepted 12 October 2015

Ann Rheum Dis 2015;0:1. doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2015-208754

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