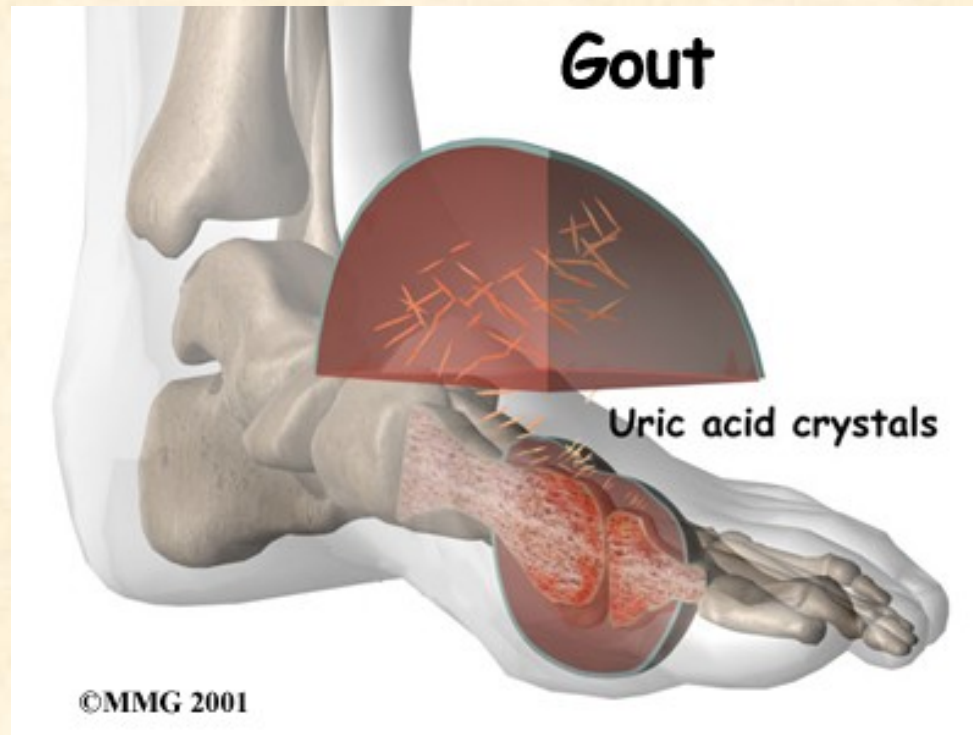


- Gout is a metabolic disorder characterized by Hyperuricaemia.
Uric acid crystals are deposited in the joints



- **Hyperuricaemia** is a pathological condition characterized by increased in uric acid levels in the blood
- **Tophy** is a condition seen in chronic gout. It is due to the deposition of urate crystals in the subcutaneous tissue
- The signs and symptoms of gout are pain, stiffness, inflammation and swelling of joints.

- Gout is classified into acute gout and chronic gout
- Acute gout: It manifests as sudden onset of severe inflammation in a small joints



- Chronic gout: when pain and stiffness persist in a joint between attacks, gout has become chronic. Other cardinal features are hyperuricaemia, tophi, urate stones in kidney etc



A video frame showing a close-up of a person's foot, specifically the big toe, which is red and swollen, indicating a gout attack. The text "A video introduction to gout" is overlaid in yellow.

***A video
introduction
to gout***

- Diagnosis of gout is confirmed by the presence of urate crystals in synovial fluid aspirated from an inflamed joint
- Radiography and MRI are not useful

Treatment :

Acute gout

- NSAIDs :
- Strong anti-inflammatory drugs,
- Indomethacin, naproxen or proxicam is given in relatively high and quickly repeated doses.

- They are effective in terminating the attack but may take 12-24 hrs .
- Naproxen and piroxicam specifically inhibit chemotactic migration of leukocytes in to the inflamed joint
- They are not recommended for long term management due to the risk of drug toxicity

- **Colchicine:** It is an alkaloid from *colchicum autumnale* which is used in gout
- It is neither analgesic nor anti inflammatory, but it specifically suppresses gouty inflammation
- It has no effect on blood uric acid levels
- **Toxicity:** is high and dose related. Nausea , vomiting, watery stools or diarrhoea with blood in stools abdominal cramps occur as dose limiting adverse effects

- Corticosteroids: Intra articular injection of a soluble steroid suppresses symptoms effectively
- Systemic steroids are rarely needed.

Chronic gout:

Probenecid:

- it is a highly lipid soluble drug
- It promotes the excretion of uric acid by the kidneys reducing the uric acid level in the blood.
- It is neither analgesic nor anti inflammatory
- Toxic doses causes convulsions and respiratory failure

Sulfinpyrazone:

It is a pyrazolone derivative.

- It is neither analgesic nor antiinflammatory
- It inhibits tubular re absorption of uric acid.
- It reduces the uric acid level in the blood

Adverse effects :

- Gastric irritation is the most common side effect
- Rashes and other hypersensitivity are uncommon

Allopurinol: It is an hypoxanthine analogue

- It inhibits the enzyme xanthine oxidase responsible for uric acid synthesis.
- It is also used in the treatment of secondary hyperuricaemia due to lymphomas and leukemias

Adverse Effects:

These are uncommon .

- Hypersensitivity reaction consisting of rashes , fever malaise and muscle pain is the most frequent