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1 **TITLE:**

2 Can creatine supplementation improve body composition and objective physical function in rheumatoid
3 arthritis patients? A randomised controlled trial.

4

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32 The authors declare no conflict of interest.

33

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36

37 **ABSTRACT**

38 *Objective.* Rheumatoid cachexia (muscle wasting) in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients contributes to
39 substantial reductions in strength and impaired physical function. The objective of this randomised control
40 trial was to investigate the effectiveness of oral creatine (Cr) supplementation in increasing lean mass and
41 improving strength and physical function in RA patients.

42 *Method.* In a double-blind design, 40 RA patients, were randomised to either 12 weeks supplementation of
43 Cr or placebo. Body composition (dual energy x-ray absorptiometry, DXA, and bioelectrical impedance
44 spectroscopy, BIS), strength and objectively-assessed physical function were measured at: baseline, day 6,
45 week 12 and week 24. Data analysis was performed by ANCOVA.

46 *Results.* Creatine supplementation increased appendicular lean mass (ALM; a surrogate measure of muscle
47 mass) by 0.52 (\pm 0.13) kg ($P = 0.004$ versus placebo), and total LM by 0.60 (\pm 0.37) kg ($P = 0.158$). The
48 change in LM concurred with the gain in intracellular water (0.64 ± 0.22 L, $P = 0.035$) measured by BIS.
49 Despite increasing ALM, Cr supplementation, relative to placebo, failed to improve isometric knee extensor
50 ($P = 0.408$), handgrip strength ($P = 0.833$), or objectively-assessed physical function (P 's = 0.335 – 0.764).

51 *Conclusion.* In patients with RA, creatine supplementation increased muscle mass, but not strength or
52 objective physical function. No treatment-related adverse effects were reported suggesting that Cr
53 supplementation may offer a safe and acceptable adjunct treatment for attenuating muscle loss; this
54 treatment may be beneficial for patients suffering from severe rheumatoid cachexia.

55

56 **ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 240/250**

57

58 **SIGNIFICANCE AND INNOVATIONS:**

59 • Oral creatine supplementation improves lean mass, but not strength and objectively-assessed physical
60 function, in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

61

62 • Oral creatine supplementation offers a safe, low-cost and acceptable means of increasing muscle mass
63 in RA patients.

64

65 **INTRODUCTION**

66 Substantial loss of lean mass (LM), termed ‘rheumatoid cachexia’ (1), is common in patients with
67 rheumatoid arthritis (RA) (2). This loss is a major contributor to the decreased strength (3) and impaired
68 physical function (2, 4-6) which characterise this disease. Unfortunately, current drug treatments for RA,
69 including use of biologics and the ‘treat-to-target (T2T)’ strategy (7), do not reverse this LM loss, nor fully
70 restore physical function (8-10). Whilst high-intensity exercise (specifically, progressive resistance training
71 (PRT)) has been shown to be highly effective in restoring both LM and function in RA patients (5, 11), the
72 lack of uptake and adherence to sufficiently intense training (12) means this form of therapy is not widely
73 adopted. Anabolic nutritional supplementation offers a potential adjunct treatment intervention for
74 increasing LM, and thereby improving physical function, that could be widely accepted. Indeed, our group
75 (13) has previously demonstrated that 12 weeks of daily oral protein supplementation improved LM and
76 some measures of strength and function in RA patients.

77

78 Creatine (Cr), a combination of essential amino acids, is a popular dietary supplement generally shown to
79 have greater benefits on both LM and physical function than generic protein supplementation (14, 15). Oral
80 Cr supplementation is able to enhance ATP re-synthesis by increasing initial stores of phosphocreatine
81 (PCr) in the muscle, and thereby aid recovery during and after physical activity (16). Creatine
82 supplementation also increases LM (14). Following Cr uptake, extracellular water (ECW) is absorbed by
83 muscle via osmosis in order to restore intramuscular protein levels (16-18), and the resulting increase in
84 mechanical stress caused by the expansion in intracellular water (ICW) has been proposed to act as an
85 anabolic signal for protein synthesis (18-20).

86

87 Creatine has been shown to be effective in increasing LM and improving performance in a range of athletic
88 (e.g., (21, 22) and clinical populations (23), including muscular dystrophy patients and the elderly who,
89 like RA patients, present with reduced muscle mass and impaired physical function (for a review see 24).
90 However, to date only one study (25) has investigated the efficacy of Cr supplementation in RA patients.

91 In this short uncontrolled trial, twelve patients underwent 3 weeks of supplementation, and although
92 strength increased, no changes in subjective function or muscle Cr levels were found, and body composition
93 changes were not investigated. Thus, the findings of the trial are inconclusive, although they do provide
94 some indication that Cr supplementation may be efficacious in RA patients.

95

96 The current study aimed to investigate the effects of 12 weeks of oral Cr supplementation on body
97 composition, strength and objectively-assessed physical function in patients with RA. We hypothesised that
98 Cr supplementation would (1) increase LM and (2) improve strength and objective physical function.

99 **PATIENTS AND METHODS**

100 A 24-week, double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial was conducted between April 2013 and
101 August 2014 at the School of Sport, Health and Exercise Science, Bangor University, UK. Patients with
102 stable RA (i.e. no change in medication in the preceding 3 months) were recruited from outpatient clinics
103 at the Peter Maddison Rheumatology Centre, Llandudno, North Wales, UK. For inclusion, participants had
104 to: (a) fulfil the American College of Rheumatology/European League Against Rheumatism 2010 revised
105 criteria for the diagnosis of RA (26); (b) be aged ≥ 18 years; (c) not be cognitively impaired; (d) be free of
106 other cachectic conditions preventing safe participation; (e) have an estimated glomerular filtration rate
107 (eGFR) ≥ 60 mL/min/1.73m² (i.e. no evidence of renal impairment); (f) not be taking anabolic supplements;
108 (g) not be currently participating in regular, high-intensity exercise; and (h) not be pregnant. Research was
109 carried out in compliance with the Helsinki Declaration, approved by the North Wales Research Ethics
110 Committee–West and registered as ISRCTN37558313.

111
112 **Supplementation and randomisation protocol**

113 Participants were randomised to receive a drink containing either supplementary Cr (treatment) or placebo
114 for 12 weeks. Randomisation was independently performed using a secure online system by the North
115 Wales Organisation for Randomised Trials in Health (NWORTH), a registered clinical trials unit. Groups
116 were matched for sex and age (stratification variables: 18-44, 45-59, 60+ years), and both experimenter
117 (TJW) and participants were blinded to supplement assignment until trial completion.

118
119 In accordance with manufacturer recommendations, and previous strategies (e.g. 25, 27), the Cr group
120 received 20g of Cr monohydrate (myprotein.co.uk, UK) (4x5g/day) for the initial 5-days ('loading dose')
121 followed by 3g/day for the remainder of the 12 week period ('maintenance dose'). The Cr was mixed with
122 a mango-flavoured drink powder (Foster Clarks Ltd, EU) to improve taste. The placebo group received
123 only the flavoured drink powder. Both groups received their supplements in individually portioned packets,
124 which they were instructed to dilute with water to produce a fruit-flavoured drink. The appearance of the

125 treatment and placebo packets, and the flavouring and colouring of the drink mixtures, were
126 indistinguishable. Adherence was monitored through return of the empty packets. Participants were asked
127 to maintain routine physical activity and dietary habits and notify the investigators of any substantial
128 lifestyle changes.

130 **Assessments and outcome measures**

131 Participants were assessed at baseline (pre-supplementation), day 6 (post-loading phase), week 12
132 (immediately after cessation of supplementation), and week 24 (follow-up, 12 weeks after cessation of
133 supplementation). For each assessment, participants presented fasted, and having refrained from strenuous
134 exercise, caffeine and alcohol in the preceding 24 hours. Demographic and clinical information was
135 collected by interview and review of medical records.

136
137 *Anthropometric measures.* Body mass (BM) was measured to the nearest 0.1 kg using digital floor scales
138 (SECA 635, UK), and height to the nearest 0.5 cm using a wall-mounted stadiometer (Body Care, UK), in
139 accordance with standard procedures (28).

140
141 *Body composition.* Total and regional lean, fat, and bone masses were estimated using a whole body fan-
142 beam dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) scanner (Hologic, QDR Discovery 45615, software V12.4).
143 Appendicular LM (ALM; i.e. the summed LM of the arms and legs) was used as a surrogate measure of
144 total body muscle mass (5, 11, 13). Total body water (TBW), ICW and ECW were estimated using
145 bioelectrical impedance spectroscopy (BIS; Hydra 4200, Xitron Technologies, USA). The impedance
146 measurements were taken in accordance with the manufacturer's wrist-to-ankle protocol.

148 *Strength and objective physical function*

149 *Strength.* Isometric maximal voluntary knee extensor strength (IKES) was measured using an isokinetic
150 dynamometer (Humac Cybex Norm 2004, Computer Sports Medicine Inc, USA). Participants were seated

151 on the dynamometer chair, the hip and knee flexed to 90° and the dynamometer arm attached to the lower
 152 leg just above the malleolus, with the axis of rotation aligned with the lateral condyle of the femur. After a
 153 submaximal warm-up, participants were asked to exert maximum force (Newtons (N)) for ~3 seconds. Both
 154 the right and left leg were tested three times each, with a minutes rest between trials, and the average of the
 155 best score for each leg was used for statistical analysis. Maximal voluntary handgrip strength (HGS) was
 156 measured using a Grip-A dynamometer (Takei Kiki Kogyo, Japan). For this test, participants squeezed the
 157 dynamometer maximally whilst simultaneously adducting the arm. After a practice trial, each hand was
 158 tested three times, with a minutes rest between trials, with the overall best score (N), from either hand,
 159 recorded.

160
 161 *Physical function.* Three objective physical function tests, specifically developed for assessing the capacity
 162 of older adults to perform activities of daily living (29) were performed: i) the ‘sit-to-stand in 30 second’
 163 test (STS-30), which measures lower-body strength and balance, involves participants rising from a seated
 164 position on a fixed straight-back chair (seat height 43.2 cm / 17 inches) as many times as possible in 30
 165 seconds while keeping their arms folded across their chest. The number of full repetitions completed was
 166 recorded; ii) the ‘8-foot up and go test’ (8’UG) which assesses agility, speed and dynamic balance, requires
 167 participants to rise from the same seated position as for the STS-30 and walk forward around a cone 8 feet
 168 (2.44 m) away and return to a seated position as quickly as possible. For this test, the best time (out of two
 169 trials) was recorded; and iii) the ‘50-foot walk test’ (50’W) records the time taken in seconds to walk 50’
 170 in a straight line as quickly as possible. For all tests, participants had one practice before performing the
 171 test maximally. All of these tests are routinely administered by our group (5, 7, 11-13, 30).

172
 173 *Aerobic capacity.* The submaximal ‘Siconolfi’ step test (31) was used to estimate aerobic capacity
 174 (VO₂max). Whilst wearing a heart rate monitor (Polar Electro, UK) participants stepped up and down a 10
 175 inch step for 3 x 3 minute stages or until the target heart rate (65% of predicted maximum heart rate (220–
 176 age)) was achieved. Step rate, which was maintained using a digital metronome (Metronome 3.0, ONYX),

177 was increased at every stage i.e. stage 1: 17 steps per minute (SPM), and if required, stage 2: 26 SPM and
178 stage 3: 34 SPM. A predicted VO_2max was calculated using developed equations (31).

179
180 *Clinical measures.* Disease activity was assessed by the Disease Activity Score in 28 joints (DAS28), and
181 systemic inflammation by C-reactive protein (CRP). Physical disability was subjectively assessed by the
182 Multidimensional Health Assessment Questionnaire (MDHAQ) (32) To determine subject eligibility, and
183 examine the effect on renal function, estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was monitored at baseline
184 and then periodically over the course of the treatment period from patients' regular blood screenings.

185 186 **Statistical analysis**

187 An a-priori power calculation indicated that a minimum sample of 12 per group was required (based on a
188 significant increase in muscle strength index (MSI) following Cr supplementation in RA patients: mean Δ
189 = 7.4 MSI units (%), standard deviation (SD) Δ = 9.8, effect size (ES) = 0.8, P = 0.05, power = 0.80 (25)).
190 To allow for dropouts we aimed to recruit 20 patients per group. The primary outcome measure was ALM
191 (i.e. muscle mass). Differences between groups for outcome variables at each assessment point were tested
192 by analysis of variance (ANCOVA), with baseline values controlled as a co-variant. Confidence intervals
193 (CI) (95%) and ES (eta squared, η^2 : small \geq 0.01; medium \geq 0.08; large \geq 0.26; very large \geq 0.50) were
194 calculated, and Pearson product–moment correlation assessed relationships (r) of interest. Chi-squared tests
195 were used for comparison of dichotomous variables. Unless otherwise stated, data is presented as mean (\pm
196 standard error (SE)), with significance set at $P < 0.05$ and a trend as $P < 0.10$.

197
198 Where appropriate, the expectation-maximization algorithm (EM) was used to impute missing DXA (8%
199 of data points missing; 12/140), IKES (6%; 9/140), HGS (5%; 7/140), STS-30 (5%; 7/140), 8'UG (5%;
200 7/140), 50'W (7%; 10/140)) values and restore sample size. Expectation-maximization is based on two
201 iterating (50 iterations were used) steps – expectation and maximization – which generate means and
202 variances for missing data based on known values for that variable. Little's MCAR test and Separate

203 Variance t-tests confirmed the suitability of using EM on our dataset. Statistical guidance was provided by
204 NWORTH, and data was analysed using SPSS 20 software.

RESULTS**Baseline demographics**

Forty patients were randomised and commenced treatment with either Cr (n = 18) or placebo (n = 22). The flow of patients through the study is shown in **Figure 1**. For patients who completed the trial (Cr: n = 15; placebo: n = 20), there were no statistically significant differences in demographic, disease, treatment, body composition, strength or objective physical function variables between the groups at baseline, although the placebo group were somewhat larger (BM, LM and FM) and consequently tended to be stronger (**Table 1**).

Treatment safety and compliance

Five patients withdrew from the trial. In the Cr group, one female (64 years) withdrew complaining of lethargy and aching muscles [this was not considered treatment related, and was attributed to fatigue following function testing due to poor physical fitness, obesity, being a smoker, and having moderate disease activity], and a female and a male were both withdrawn due to disease flare. In the placebo group, one male suffered from a reoccurrence of angina (prior history), and one female was withdrawn due to disease flare.

Over the 12 week treatment period, no changes in DAS28 were observed in either group (Cr = -0.1 ± 0.2 ; placebo = -0.1 ± 0.2 ; between-group difference: 0.0 (95% CI: -0.6-0.6), $P = 0.990$, $\eta^2 = 0.00$). No treatment-related adverse side effects were reported in the Cr group, and all patients' eGFR remained ≥ 60 mL/min/1.73m². The supplementary drinks were well received, with no differences in compliance ($P = 0.896$; mean consumption of 99% of provided supplement consumed, range 87-100%; and mean 99%, range 80-100%, for Cr and placebo, respectively). All participants declared no substantial changes in diet, medication and lifestyle during the study.

231 **Treatment effectiveness**

232 *Body composition.* The effects of Cr supplementation on body composition are presented in **Table 2**.
 233 Twelve weeks of Cr supplementation resulted in a significant increase in ALM of 0.52 (\pm 0.13) kg in the
 234 Cr group, with no change in the placebo group (0.05 (\pm 0.13) kg; between-group $P = 0.004$, $\eta^2 = 0.23$
 235 (medium)). Similarly, total LM increased by 0.60 (\pm 0.37) kg following Cr supplementation, with no
 236 change in the placebo group over the same period (-0.06 (\pm 0.29) kg), albeit the between-group change was
 237 not significant ($P = 0.158$, $\eta^2 = 0.06$ (small)). The increase in LM accounted for most of the 1.10 (\pm 0.58)
 238 kg BM gain observed in these patients from baseline to week 12 ($P = 0.195$, $\eta^2 = 0.06$ (small)). In the Cr
 239 group there was an increase in ICW from baseline to week 12 (0.64 \pm 0.22 L, $P = 0.035$, $\eta^2 = 0.13$ (medium))
 240 and this change was weakly correlated with the ALM increase ($r = 0.481$, $P = 0.082$).

241
 242 At week 24, the increases from baseline values for ALM ($P = 0.293$, $\eta^2 = 0.03$ (small)) and total LM ($P =$
 243 0.977 , $\eta^2 = 0.00$) were comparable for both groups. This indicates a regression back to baseline for ALM
 244 and total LM in the Cr group following supplementation cessation and further supports a treatment effect.
 245 From weeks 12 to 24, the decline in ALM in the Cr group corresponded with reductions in water
 246 compartments (TBW ($r = 0.801$, $P = 0.001$) and, more pertinently, ICW ($r = 0.711$, $P = 0.004$). No changes
 247 in total FM or body fat % were observed at any time point, and, similarly, no significant changes in any
 248 aspect of body composition were detected at day 6, for either group.

249
 250 *Strength and physical function.* The effects of Cr supplementation on strength and objective physical
 251 function measures are displayed in **Table 3**. There was no change in IKES over the 12 week treatment
 252 period with the increase over time between the groups comparable ($P = 0.408$, $\eta^2 = 0.02$ (small)). Following
 253 12 weeks cessation of Cr supplementation, IKES was seemingly increased in the Cr group, as evidenced
 254 by a 34.3 (\pm 13.7) N increase from baseline to week 24 ($P = 0.075$, $\eta^2 = 0.10$ (medium)) relative to the
 255 placebo group. However, this trend was the result of one participant who improved by 143.0 N from
 256 baseline to week 24. Removing this individual resulted in the loss of this trend (adjusted means, baseline

257 to week 24 change: Cr = 24.8 (\pm 13.6) N, placebo = 1.9 (\pm 11.3) N, between-group difference: 22.9 (95%
258 CI: -14.0-59.7) $P = .215$, $\eta^2 = 0.05$ (small)). Similarly, there were no differences between the two groups
259 in changes in HGS from baseline to week 12 ($P = 0.833$, $\eta^2 = 0.00$), or to week 24 ($P = .969$, $\eta^2 = 0.00$).

260
261 Consistent with the lack of effect on strength measures, there were no meaningful changes in any of the
262 objective physical function measures, as both groups improved their STS-30, 8'UG and 50'W test
263 performances comparably (between-group P 's = 0.764, 0.555 and 0.335, respectively, for baseline to week
264 12 between-group changes). Creatine supplementation also had no effect on estimated VO_{2max} (L/min)
265 (between-group $P = 0.762$, $\eta^2 = 0.00$), or self-reported physical disability (MDHAQ) (Cr = -0.1 ± 0.1 ,
266 placebo = -0.1 ± 0.1 ; between-group difference, 0.0 (95% CI: -0.3-0.4), $P = 0.836$, $\eta^2 = 0.06$ (small)) over
267 the 12 week supplementation period.

268

269

DISCUSSION

Our results indicate that Cr supplementation improves body composition, specifically muscle mass, but not strength or objective physical function in patients with RA. In the current study, ALM, by 0.52 kg, and total LM, by 0.60 kg, increased following 12 weeks Cr supplementation. Whilst there was a small and non-significant increase in FM as a consequence of Cr supplementation (0.41 ± 0.45 kg), the greater gain in ALM meant that proportional muscle mass (ALM/BM%) was not diminished (27.4% to 27.7%, respectively) from baseline to week 12. The addition of LM observed in the Cr group cannot be attributed to increased calorie intake. Twelve weeks of Cr supplementation resulted in an additional calorie intake of approximately 1348kcal (based on ~ 4 kcal/g protein). Given that 1 kg FM ≈ 7700 kcal, this overnutrition would equate to a FM gain of ~ 0.18 kg. The difference observed in FM gain between the Cr and placebo groups was 0.23g, therefore whilst the additional calories account for the majority of the difference in FM gain, they do not account for the difference in LM (a 0.60kg increase in the Cr group).

The magnitude of LM increase we observed is comparable to that seen previously in older men (33), older women (34, 35), and patients with muscle dystrophy (36) following Cr supplementation. The body composition changes are also similar to those we previously observed following 12 weeks of protein supplementation in RA patients (i.e. increases of 0.40 kg in ALM and 0.73 kg in total LM, whilst FM remained unchanged (13)). These results, together with the response to PRT (5, 11), and the finding that muscle quality (i.e. maximal force exerted per unit muscle) is not impaired in RA patients (30), further emphasise that RA patients are not, as previously believed (37), resistant to muscle anabolic stimuli.

The changes in ALM following 12 weeks Cr supplementation were reflected in changes in body water, specifically a significant 1.08 L increase in TBW due to expansion of both ICW (0.64 L), and ECW (0.44 L) during this period. Similar changes in body water were observed in younger adults following Cr supplementation (17, 18, 20). The mechanisms by which Cr supplementation increases TBW and shifts fluid into the intracellular space are unclear (17). However, it has been suggested that as skeletal muscle

296 cell Cr and PCr concentrations rise, ECW is drawn into the cell by osmosis to maintain intracellular protein
297 concentration (17, 18, 38). The uptake of Cr into the muscle following supplementation (16), and
298 subsequent increases in mechanical stress caused by the rise in ICW have been postulated to stimulate
299 protein synthesis (19), although it is unclear if Cr augments muscle protein by this mechanism (18). In our
300 trial, at week 24 (i.e. 12 weeks after Cr supplementation ceased), ICW returned towards its baseline level
301 and, over the same 'washout' period, 0.12 kg ALM and 0.38 kg total LM were lost. These reversions to, or
302 toward, baseline over the 12 week withdrawal period, provide further evidence that the changes seen at
303 week 12 are due to Cr supplementation. Interestingly, at week 24, despite the losses due to withdrawal of
304 Cr, ALM and total LM were still 0.40 kg and 0.21 kg, respectively, above baseline values, suggesting some
305 longer term retention of body composition changes following Cr supplementation.

306
307 The lack of a Cr-induced improvement in either strength or function that we observed in this study contrasts
308 with the 14% gain in composite strength reported by Willer et al (25) following short-term Cr
309 supplementation in RA patients. Similarly, improvements in both strength (IKES and HGS) and objective
310 physical function measures, such as the 5-repetition STS and 6m tandem walk test, following Cr
311 supplementation have been observed in older adults (24, 33-35, 39, 40), as well as other clinical groups
312 such as patients with fibromyalgia (41) and muscle dystrophy (36). However, the effects of Cr
313 supplementation on measures of strength and function are equivocal. Creatine supplementation had no
314 effect on HGS, IKES, timed 30ft walk (30'W) and a timed four step climb test (SCT) in osteoarthritic
315 patients following surgery (44), whilst in patients with muscular dystrophy, supplementation with Cr failed
316 to improve HGS or IKES (42-44), or function: SCT, 30'W and time taken to stand from supine (36, 44,
317 45). Furthermore, despite eliciting an increase in LM, no improvement in ankle dorsiflexion strength was
318 reported by Sakkas et al (46) in 20 HIV-positive men following 2 weeks of Cr supplementation.
319 Additionally, several studies in older adults (24, 47-49) found no benefit of Cr supplementation on either
320 strength or function.

322 Since both groups in our trial had comparable improvements in the function tests, it suggests that, despite
323 prior practice, performance was enhanced by a learning effect. In keeping with the literature, Cr
324 supplementation in our investigation had no effect on aerobic capacity (21, 22, 41).

325
326 Responsiveness to Cr supplementation is reported to vary with only ~70-75% of individuals, irrespective
327 of age, deemed to be 'responders' (16, 50). The main determinant of 'responsiveness' is thought to be initial
328 muscle Cr concentrations, as when this is high (~150 mmol·kg⁻¹dw) supplementation does not appear to
329 augment muscle Cr. (50). Consistent with this estimation, strength increases were noted in 67% of RA
330 patients in the Willer et al study, and in our study, 80% of participants 'responded', when 'response' is
331 defined by increased ALM (≥ 0.24 kg).

332
333 In the current study, oral Cr supplementation was well tolerated, with high compliance and no adverse side
334 effects. Additionally, supplementation had no effects on RA disease activity or renal function (eGFR), thus
335 providing further evidence that supplementing with Cr is safe (18, 25, 33). Although the lack of effects on
336 strength and physical function are disappointing, the increase in LM we demonstrated suggests that Cr
337 supplementation may be beneficial in patients with severe rheumatoid cachexia, since a marked loss of LM
338 both impairs the body's ability to fight infection due to limited expendable protein reserve for immune cell
339 production, and increases the risk of mortality (2). The lack of efficacy demonstrated on physical function
340 in this study further emphasises that sustained PRT (5, 11, 12) should be performed by RA patients wishing
341 to substantially increase LM, and, subsequently, restore their strength and physical functioning.

342 343 **CONCLUSION**

344 In patients with RA, 12 weeks of oral Cr supplementation had beneficial effects on muscle mass, but not
345 on strength or objectively-assessed physical function. Given compliance to Cr was high, and no adverse
346 treatment related effects were observed, Cr may offer an acceptable, safe, low-cost, and reasonably effective
347 means for RA patients with severe rheumatoid cachexia to help restore muscle mass. However, for patients

348 wishing to improve their muscle mass *and* their strength and physical function, PRT should be performed
349 as an adjunct therapy option.

350

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526 **Table 1. Baseline demographics of rheumatoid arthritis patients who underwent 12 weeks of oral**
 527 **creatine or placebo supplementation**

	Creatine (n = 15)	Placebo (n = 20)	<i>P</i>
Age (years)	63.0 (± 10.0)	57.2 (± 10.4)	0.104
Sex (female) (%)	10 (67)	14 (70)	0.833
Disease duration (months)	112.4 (± 82.8)	141.4 (± 160.1)	0.493
Rheumatoid factor +, <i>n</i> (%)	8 (53)	13 (65)	0.376
Height (cm)	165.1 (± 7.9)	166.1 (± 9.1)	0.734
BM (kg)	67.31 (± 10.29)	76.73 (± 18.99)	0.092 [#]
BMI (kg/m ²)	24.7 (± 3.6)	27.8 (± 6.6)	0.113
ALM (kg)	18.4 (± 4.2)	20.6 (± 5.7)	0.227
Total LM (kg)	45.9 (± 8.5)	50.1 (± 12.4)	0.274
Total FM (kg)	19.8 (± 7.2)	24.9 (± 10.5)	0.113
DAS28	2.8 (± 0.8)	2.6 (± 0.9)	0.608
<i>Medications, n (%)</i>			
NSAIDS	4 (27)	10 (50)	0.163
Methotrexate	9 (60)	12 (60)	1.000
Other DMARDS	6 (40)	7 (35)	0.889
Biologics	1 (7)	4 (20)	0.617
Current corticosteroids ^a	2 (13)	2 (10)	0.759
<i>Strength and physical function measures</i>			
IKES (N)	348.3 (± 156.3)	417.3 (± 126.9)	0.159
HGS (N)	236.6 (± 92.8)	237.9 (± 99.8)	0.969
STS-30 (reps)	11.7 (± 4.0)	13.2 (± 2.9)	0.206
8'UG (secs)	8.2 (± 3.3)	6.6 (± 1.7)	0.119

Oral creatine supplementation in RA

50'W (secs)	11.0 (\pm 4.0)	9.8 (\pm 2.2)	0.300
VO ₂ max (L/min)	1.8 (\pm 0.4)	1.7 (\pm 0.5)	0.918
MDHAQ	0.5 (\pm 0.5)	0.5 (\pm 0.4)	0.917

528 BM = body mass; BMI = body mass index; ALM = appendicular lean mass; FM = fat mass; DAS28 =
529 disease activity score in 28 joints; NSAIDS = non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; DMARDS = disease
530 modifying anti-rheumatic drugs; IKES = isometric knee extensor strength; HGS = handgrip strength; STS-
531 30 = sit-to- stand in 30 second test; 8'UG = 8-foot up and go; 50'W = 50-foot walk; VO₂max = estimated
532 VO₂max from Siconolfi step test; MDHAQ = health assessment questionnaire. ^a = current corticosteroid
533 use, range 2.5–5.0 mg. Unless stated, data presented as mean (\pm SD). * = $P < 0.05$; # = $P < 0.10$.

534

535 **Table 2. Changes in body composition in rheumatoid arthritis patients following 12 weeks oral**
 536 **creatine supplementation**

		Creatine (n = 15)	Placebo (n = 20)	Differences between-group for Δ		
		Mean (\pm SE)	Mean (\pm SE)	Mean (CI)	<i>P</i>	η^2
ALM (kg)	Δ B-12	0.52 (\pm 0.13)	0.01 (\pm 0.11)	0.52 (0.18-0.86)	0.004*	0.23
	Δ B-24	0.40 (\pm 0.18)	0.15 (\pm 0.15)	0.25 (-0.23-0.73)	0.293	0.03
Total LM (kg)	Δ B-12	0.60 (\pm 0.37)	-0.06 (\pm 0.29)	0.65 (-0.27-1.57)	0.158	0.06
	Δ B-24	0.21 (\pm 0.37)	0.19 (\pm 0.32)	0.01 (-0.99-1.01)	0.977	0.00
BM (kg)	Δ B-12	1.10 (\pm 0.58)	0.11 (\pm 0.46)	0.99 (-0.54-2.52)	0.195	0.06
	Δ B-24	0.61 (\pm 0.70)	0.92 (\pm 0.55)	-0.31 (-2.15-1.53)	0.736	0.00
Total FM (kg)	Δ B-12	0.41 (\pm 0.45)	0.18 (\pm 0.37)	0.23 (-0.94-1.40)	0.693	0.01
	Δ B-24	0.65 (\pm 0.52)	0.48 (\pm 0.45)	0.17 (-1.26-1.60)	0.810	0.00
Body fat (%)	Δ B-12	0.1 (\pm 0.4)	0.5 (\pm 0.3)	-0.3 (-1.4-0.8)	0.595	0.01
	Δ B-24	0.3 (\pm 0.5)	0.6 (\pm 0.4)	-0.3 (-1.6-1.0)	0.608	0.01
TBW (L)	Δ B-12	1.08 (\pm 0.27)	-0.01 (\pm 0.23)	1.07 (0.34-1.8)	0.005*	0.22
	Δ B-24	0.42 (\pm 0.31)	-0.11 (\pm 0.27)	0.53 (-0.32-1.37)	0.213	0.05
ICW (L)	Δ B-12	0.64 (\pm 0.22)	-0.01 (\pm 0.19)	0.65 (-0.05-1.24)	0.035*	0.13
	Δ B-24	0.12 (\pm 0.24)	-0.10 (\pm 0.20)	0.22 (-0.41-0.85)	0.481	0.02
ECW (L)	Δ B-12	0.44 (\pm 0.11)	0.0 (\pm 0.09)	0.44 (-0.15-0.73)	0.004*	0.23
	Δ B-24	0.36 (\pm 0.12)	0.03 (\pm 0.11)	0.36 (0.03-0.68)	0.035*	0.13

537 ALM = appendicular lean mass; BM = body mass (scales); FM = fat mass; TBW = total body water; ICW
 538 = intracellular water; ECW = extracellular water. Changes (Δ) between time points (B = baseline, 12 =
 539 week 12 (immediately post-supplementation); 24 = week 24 (12 weeks post-supplementation)) are
 540 presented as the adjusted mean (\pm SE) from ANCOVA. The between-group difference for each Δ is
 541 displayed with 95% confidence interval (CI) along and effect size, eta squared (η^2): small = 0.01; medium
 542 = 0.08; large = 0.26; very large = 0.50. * = $P < 0.05$; # = $P < 0.10$.

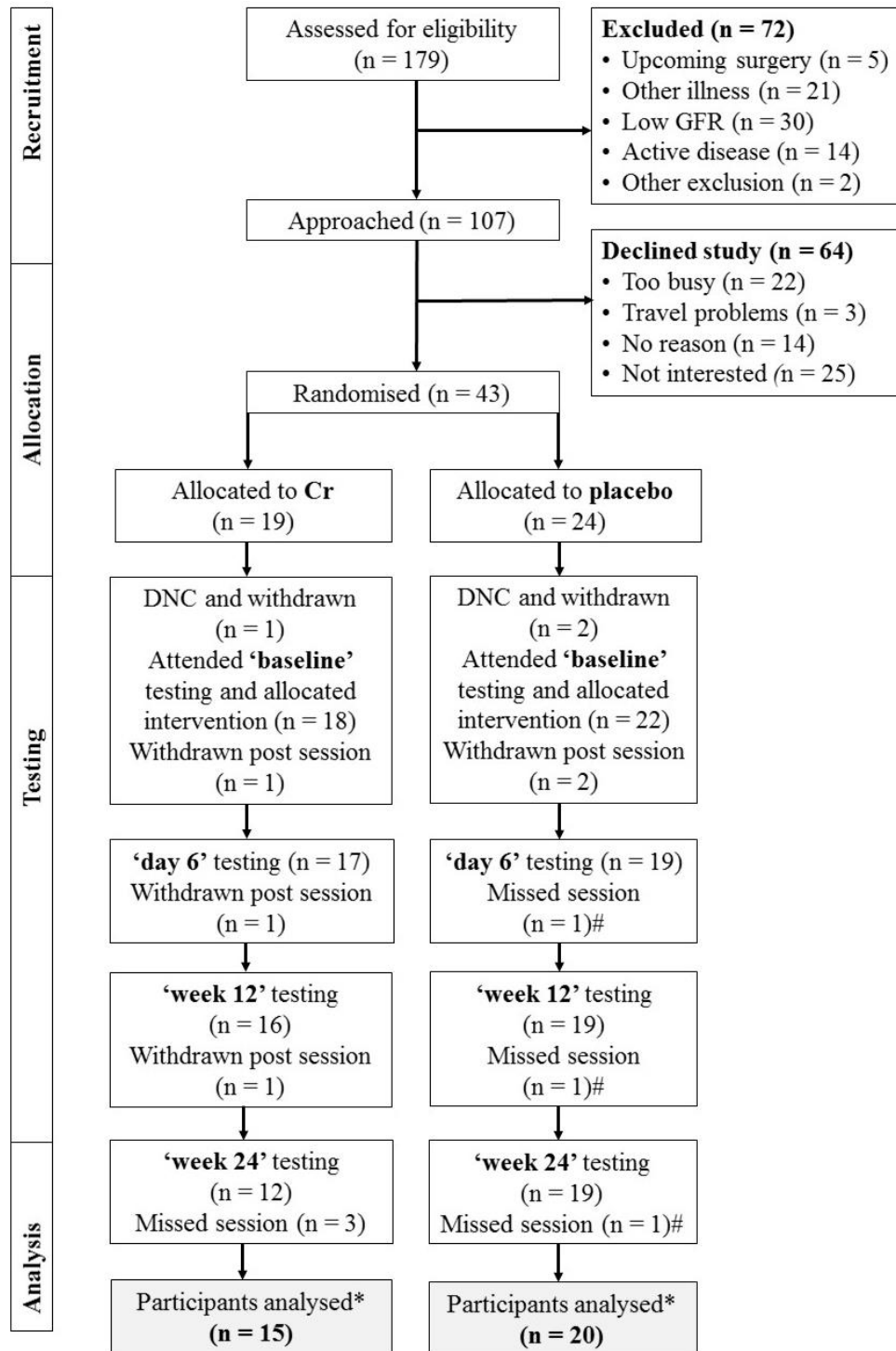
543 **Table 3. Changes in strength and objective physical function measures in rheumatoid arthritis**
 544 **patients following 12 weeks oral creatine supplementation**

		Creatine (n = 15)	Placebo (n = 20)	Differences between-group for Δ		
		Mean (\pm SE)	Mean (\pm SE)	Mean (CI)	<i>P</i>	η^2
IKES (N)	Δ B-12	25.8 (\pm 11.6)	12.8 (\pm 10.0)	13.0 (-18.6-44.6)	0.408	0.02
	Δ B-24	34.3 (\pm 13.7)	0.7 (\pm 11.8)	33.6 (-3.6-70.9)	0.075 [#]	0.10
HGS (N)	Δ B-12	11.0 (\pm 6.8)	9.1 (\pm 5.9)	1.9 (-16.3-20.1)	0.833	0.00
	Δ B-24	9.5 (\pm 6.0)	9.2 (\pm 5.2)	0.3 (-15.9-16.6)	0.969	0.00
STS-30 (reps)	Δ B-12	2.0 (\pm 0.7)	1.8 (\pm 0.5)	0.2 (-1.6-1.9)	0.764	0.02
	Δ B-24	2.1 (\pm 0.7)	2.3 (\pm 0.6)	-0.2 (-1.9-1.4)	0.856	0.01
8'UG (secs)	Δ B-12	-0.44 (\pm 0.24)	-0.25 (\pm 0.21)	-0.19 (-0.85-0.46)	0.555	0.01
	Δ B-24	-0.29 (\pm 0.30)	-0.32 (\pm 0.26)	0.03 (-0.80-0.86)	0.943	0.00
50'W (secs)	Δ B-12	-0.31 (\pm 0.23)	-0.61 (\pm 0.20)	0.30 (-0.32-0.91)	0.335	0.03
	Δ B-24	-0.23 (\pm 0.25)	-0.40 (\pm 0.22)	0.17 (-0.50-0.85)	0.606	0.08
VO ₂ max (L/min)	Δ B-12	0.0 (\pm 0.0)	0.0 (\pm 0.0)	0.0 (-0.1-0.1)	0.762	0.00
	Δ B-24	0.0 (\pm 0.1)	0.1 (\pm 0.0)	-0.1 (-0.2-0.1)	0.219	0.06

545 IKES = isometric knee extensor strength; HGS = handgrip strength; STS-30 = sit-to- stand in 30 second
 546 test; 8'UG = 8-foot up and go; 50'W = 50-foot walk; VO₂max = estimated VO₂max from Siconolfi step
 547 test. Changes (Δ) between time points (B = baseline, 12 = week 12 (immediately post-supplementation);
 548 24 = week 24 (12 weeks post-supplementation)) are presented as the adjusted mean (\pm SE) from ANCOVA.
 549 The between-group difference for each Δ is displayed with 95% confidence interval (CI) and effect size,
 550 eta squared (η^2): small = 0.01; medium = 0.08; large = 0.26; very large = 0.50. * = *P* < 0.05; # = *P* < 0.10.

551

552 **Figure 1. Consort diagram showing recruitment and path of patients through the study**



553

554 Cr = Creatine supplementation group; DNC = randomised but did not commence treatment (i.e. did not
 555 attend baseline and were subsequently withdrawn); * = due to missing data, final analysis for body
 556 composition and physical function data included values using expectation-maximization imputed data; # =
 557 missed sessions (placebo) at day 6, week 12 and week 24 were not the same participant.

558