

## Composite Responder Indexes—Systemic Lupus Responder Index (SRI) and BILAG-Based Combined Lupus Assessment (BICLA)

Composite responder indexes combine individual organ and system assessments. The first composite index to be used in randomized controlled lupus trials, the Systemic Lupus Responder Index (SRI) combines the British Isles Lupus Assessment Group (BILAG), the Safety of Estrogens in Lupus National Assessment (SELENA) and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Disease Activity Index (SLEDAI), and physician global assessment of disease activity (PGA) indexes. Another composite index, the BILAG-based Combined Lupus Assessment (BICLA) includes criteria from the BILAG-2004, SLEDAI-2000, and PGA indexes.

Both pertinent to clinical trial tools, the two indexes are different in that SRI response requires full improvement in some organs while BICLA response requires partial improvement in all organs.

### SRI Treatment Response

Index	Change from Baseline
SELENA-SLEDAI	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduction $\geq 4$ points in score
BILAG	<input type="checkbox"/> No new level A scores and $\leq 1$ new level B score
PGA	<input type="checkbox"/> $\leq 0.3$ increase in score

### BICLA Treatment Response

Index	Change from Baseline
BILAG-2004	<input type="checkbox"/> Improvement in all level A and B scores
	<input type="checkbox"/> No new level A scores or two new level B scores
SLEDAI-2000	<input type="checkbox"/> No worsening of total score
PGA	<input type="checkbox"/> $\leq 10\%$ worsening
Treatment failure	<input type="checkbox"/> No treatment failure defined as non-protocol treatment

### References

Murphy C-L, et al. From BILAG to BILAG-based combined lupus assessment—30 years on. *Rheumatology*. 2016;55:1357-1363.  
 Thanou A, et al. Which outcome measures in SLE clinical trials best reflect medical judgment? *Lupus Sci Med*. 2014;1:e000005.