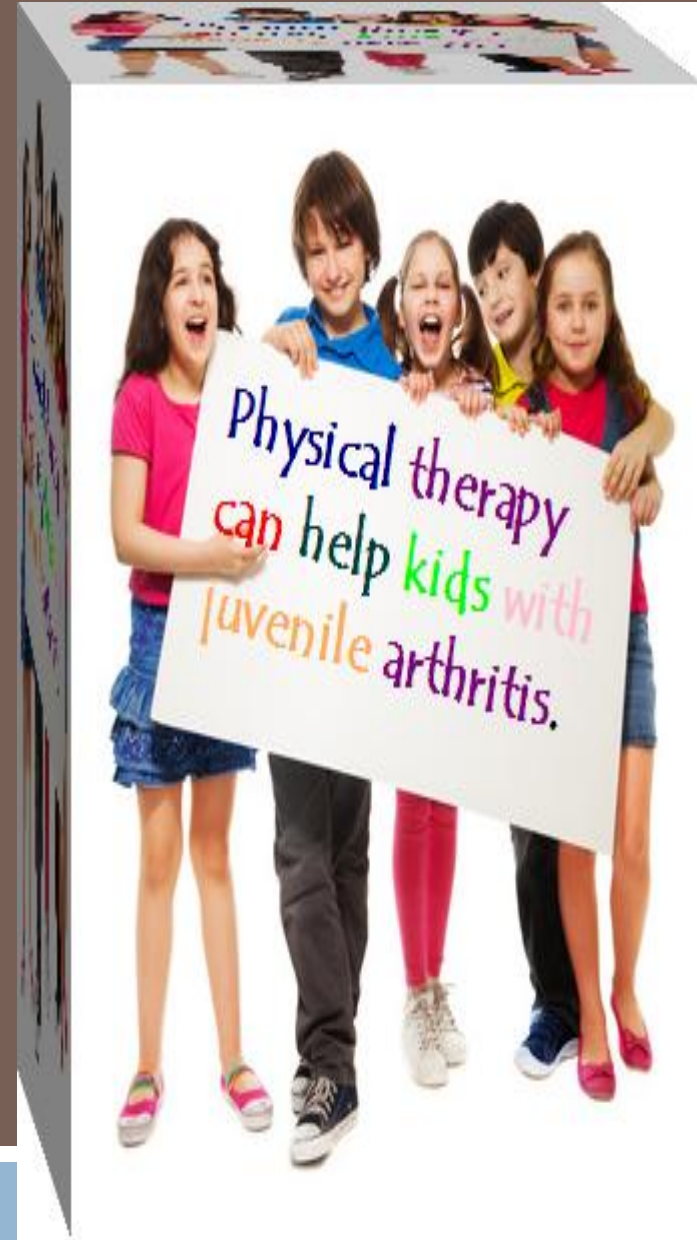


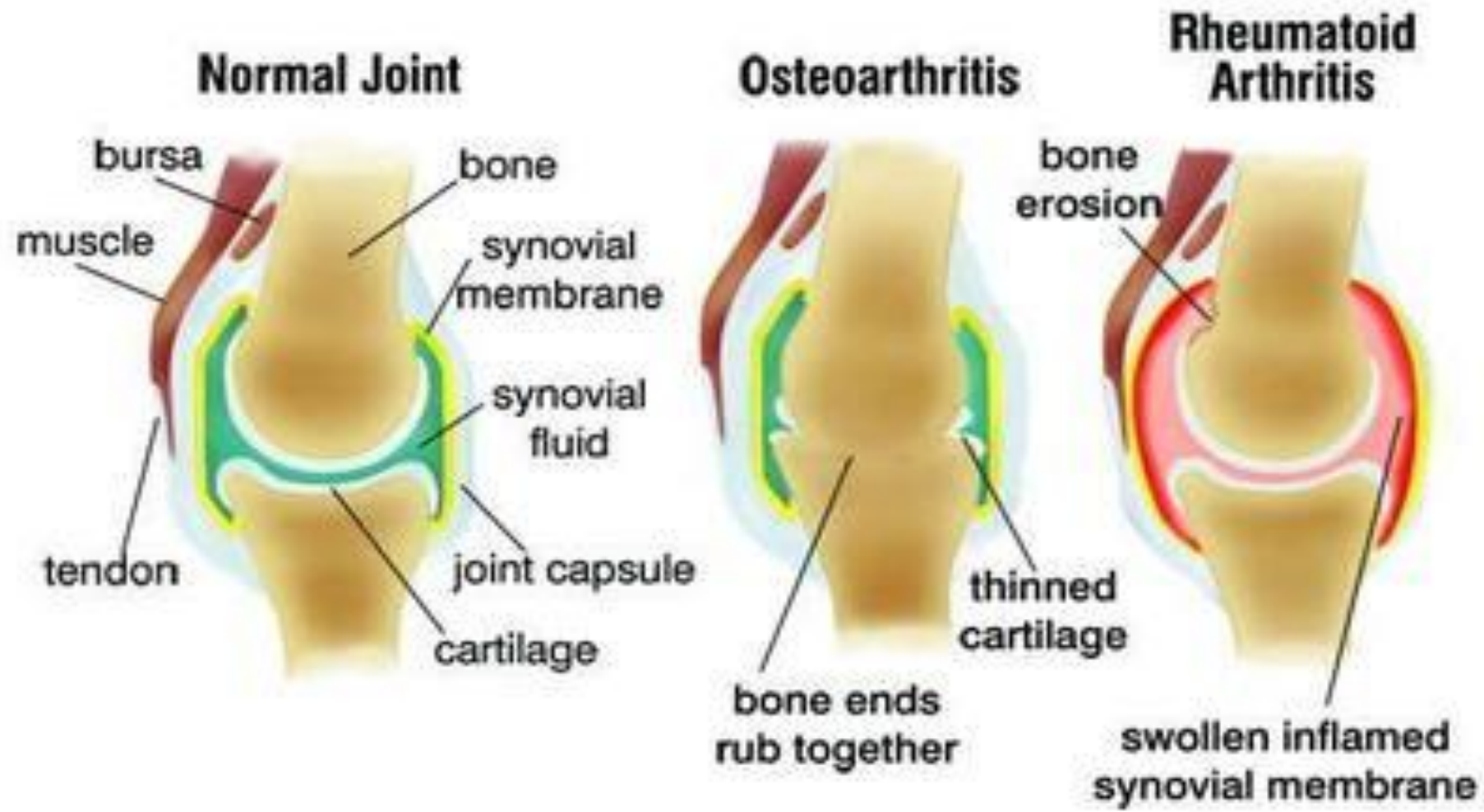
# ***JUVENILE IDIOPATHIC ARTHRITIS OR JUVENILE RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS***

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# Definition

- JIA term is used for children and adolescents with **persistent joint swelling** presenting before 16 years of age in the **absence** of infection or any defined cause.
- **Arthritis of one or more joints defined as swelling or effusion, or the presence of 2 or more of the following signs: limitation of range of motion, tenderness or pain on motion, or fever.**
- **Duration of the disease: longer than 6 weeks.**
- **It is an autoimmune disease**



# Classification

- It is classified according to its onset:
  1. Systemic ( **arthritis with intermittent fever** )
  2. Oligoarthritis ( four joints or less)
  3. Polyarthritis ( more than 4 joints )

# Objective Signs of Arthritis

- **Joint Swelling**
  - Synovial hypertrophy
  - Increased amounts of synovial fluid
  - Swelling of periarticular tissues
- **Joint Pain**
  - On motion
  - On palpation (tenderness)
- **Loss of Joint Motion**
  - Stiffness of joints
- **Joint Warmth**
- **Joint Erythema**





## SYMPTOMS

### Symptoms of juvenile idiopathic arthritis include:

**Limping,**  
especially  
in the  
morning or  
after  
napping



**Joint swelling and pain**  
(young children may not  
complain of pain —  
instead, they may be tired  
and irritable)



**Swollen lymph nodes**



**High fever and  
light pink rash**  
(only in systemic-  
onset juvenile  
arthritis)



**Unusual clumsiness**



**Eye inflammation  
and other eye  
problems**



**Stiffness after getting  
out of bed**



# Investigations

- Rheumatoid factor ( most cases are negative)
- ESR (high)
- Complete blood count ( anemia, WBCs elevated)
- Urine analysis ( serum uric acid elevated )
- X-ray late stage will show degeneration

# Complications

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1. **Chronic uveitis**
2. **Flexion contractures of the joints**
3. **Growth failure**
4. **Amyloidosis**





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# Treatment

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- NSAIDs..... to control pain and suppress inflammation.
- Intravenous methylprednisolone.
- Physiotherapy

- Physiotherapy is essential in order to encourage **mobility** and maintain a full range of joint movement and muscle strength
- Daily exercises is usually required
- Hydrotherapy
- Resting splints
- Hot and cold application ( according to the stage)
- Aerobic exercises





Thank you