
Investigating the frequency of Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis and associated uveitis in patients diagnosed with JIA referring to a Rheumatology clinic in Ardabil

Abstract

Background: Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA) is the most common pediatric rheumatologic disease. Based on the clinical presentations, it consists of 7 subtypes, each of whom is with different clinical involvement patterns. Along with articular involvement, this disease can have several extra-articular presentations. Uveitis is a serious complication and its risk of development is based on demographic factors and laboratory findings.

Aim: This study's objective is to assess the frequency of JIA subtypes and investigate the effective factors on the risk of developing uveitis.

Materials and Methods: This study is descriptive-analytical and the data included in the clinical profile of all patients diagnosed with JIA was investigated and later entered in the checklist and subjected to statistical analysis. The data include the frequency of disease subtypes, uveitis, and the effect of age, gender, and laboratory findings of ANA and RF on the risk of developing uveitis.

Results: In this study, oligoarthritis subgroup had the highest frequency, followed by enthesitis-related arthritis and rheumatoid factor-negative polyarthritis, respectively. The frequency of uveitis was evaluated as 6.5%. None of the samples had a positive RF and 4 patients had a positive ANA test.

Conclusion: OligoArthricular Subtype has the highest frequency among the samples. Only a positive ANA titer was found to have a significant

relationship with uveitis, and subtype, age, gender, and RF were not found to have a significant relationship with uveitis.

Key words: Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis, Uveitis, Anti-Nuclear Antibody, Rheumatoid Factor