

J U L Y i s JUVENILE ARTHRITIS

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WHAT IS JUVENILE ARTHRITIS?

Juvenile arthritis affects nearly
300,000
children in the United States.

Juvenile arthritis is a disease in which there is inflammation (swelling) of the synovium in children aged 16 or younger. The synovium is the tissue that lines the inside of joints.

COMMON SYMPTOMS



Often confused with "growing pains", juvenile arthritis symptoms are often overlooked. Joint pain, swelling, stiffness, fatigue and illness may be warning signs and need medical attention.



TYPES OF JUVENILE ARTHRITIS

Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA): Considered the most common form of arthritis, JIA includes six subtypes: oligoarthritis, polyarthritis, systemic, enthesitis-related, juvenile psoriatic arthritis or undifferentiated.

Juvenile dermatomyositis: An inflammatory disease, juvenile dermatomyositis causes muscle weakness and a skin rash on the eyelids and knuckles.

Juvenile lupus: Lupus is an autoimmune disease. The most common form is systemic lupus erythematosus, or SLE. Lupus can affect the joints, skin, kidneys, blood and other areas of the body.

Juvenile scleroderma: Scleroderma, which literally means "hard skin," describes a group of conditions that causes the skin to tighten and harden.

Kawasaki disease: This disease causes blood-vessel inflammation that can lead to heart complications.

Mixed connective tissue disease: This disease may include features of arthritis, lupus dermatomyositis and scleroderma, and is associated with very high levels of a particular antinuclear antibody called anti-RNP.

Fibromyalgia: This chronic pain syndrome is an arthritis-related condition, which can cause stiffness and aching, along with fatigue, disrupted sleep and other symptoms.