

Short Commentary on Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis

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DESCRIPTION

Juvenile idiopathic arthritis, earlier known as juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, is the most mutual type of arthritis in 16 years children. It may lead to swelling, persistent joint pain and stiffness. Some people below 15 years may experience signs for only a few months, while the people having above 16 years have symptoms for many years. There are several types of juvenile idiopathic arthritis that can cause serious problems, such as, joint damage, growth problems and eye inflammation. Management focuses on reducing pain and inflammation, preventing damage, and improving function. Juvenile idiopathic arthritis has common signs and symptoms include pain (the children might not inform of joint pain, you may observe when they limps-particularly first thing in the morning; swelling (joint swelling is mutual but it was mostly observed in the larger joints such as the knee; stiffness (we may notice that our children seems clumsier than normal, mainly after naps; swollen lymph nodes, fever and rash. In several cases, high swollen lymph nodes, fever or a rash may occur on trunk-which is frequently worse in the evenings. It can affect from one joint or another joint. Juvenile idiopathic arthritis is divided into various different subtypes there are oligoarticular, systemic and polyarticular. Symptoms, the number of joints affected, are mainly depends on the type of the arthritis and if a fever and rashes are prominent features.

Like other types of arthritis, juvenile idiopathic arthritis is categorized by intervals when symptoms flare up and times when

symptoms may be reduced. The person was affected by Juvenile idiopathic arthritis, if the body's immune system kills its own cells and tissues. The reason was still unknown, but both heredity and environment seem to play a significant role. There are various serious difficulties can effect from juvenile idiopathic arthritis such as eye problems. Some forms can leads to eye inflammation. If this condition is untreated for few days, it may cause in glaucoma, cataracts and even blindness. Eye inflammation commonly occurs without indications, so it's significant for children with this condition to be examined frequently by an ophthalmologist. Juvenile idiopathic arthritis can affect with your child's growth and bone expansion. Some medications used for treatment, essentially corticosteroids, also can stop growth. Drugs cannot treat arthritis, but they can reduce the symptoms and help to stop the risk of joint damage. There are many numbers of drugs that are available.

Common painkillers include codeine, paracetamol or combinations. They must be used regularly for extreme effect, which lasts hours. It may cause some side include drowsiness, constipation and feeling a bit depression. Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) often aid to reduce stiffness, pain and swelling of the joints. The main examples for the NSAIDs include piroxicam, ibuprofen, naproxen and diclofenac. These have to be used regularly to get effective result, which lasts for long hours. It may cause side effects like indigestion and other stomach problems. This can be reduced by taking the medication along with the food.

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