

Polyarticular Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis

Polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis (pJIA) is one of seven subtypes of juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA).¹

Approximately 300,000 U.S. children and adolescents under the age of 16 are impacted by a form of JIA.¹⁻⁴



UP TO 30%

of JIA cases are the pJIA subtype.⁵



5+ JOINTS

affected by arthritis that persists for at least six weeks.^{1,5}



OVER 45%

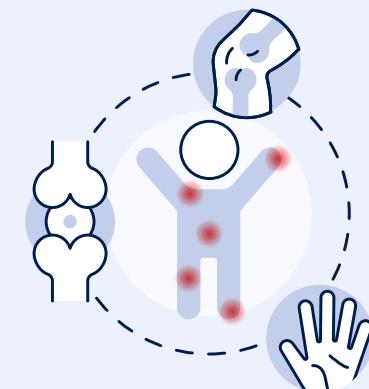
of patients with pJIA have active disease in adulthood, which can result in long-term physical limitations.⁶⁻⁸

References:

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Symptoms

Common symptoms of pJIA include:⁶⁻⁷



Pain and swelling in the joints (hands, feet, knees and ankles)

Stiffness, especially in the morning or after periods of rest

Limping or reluctance to use limbs

Reduced activity level

Difficulty with fine motor activities

Treatment Goals

There is no cure for pJIA. The goals of treatment are to help relieve pain and inflammation, prevent long-term complications and joint damage, and to slow or stop disease progression.^{2,6,9}

Most treatment plans involve a combination of the following:⁶



Doctor visits



Physical and occupational therapy



Medications



Nutrition counseling