

## **PS2.060**

### **Sistemic onset of juvenile idiopathic arthritis in a 5 year-old patient. The importance of a quick suspicion in primary care**

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Motive of consultation: Pruritic exanthema and arthritis predominantly in the evenings. Febricula Case: Patient of 5 years-old with pruritic exanthema: Erythematous papular, symmetric lesions non pruritic. The exanthema increases along the day. Also presents tumefaction and knee, wrist and finger pain of the right side of the body. Febricula. Several treatments were proved (antihistaminic, oral and topic corticoids) with no improvement. Physical examination: Good general condition, afebrile. Papular erythematous lesions in legs and buttocks. Pain in right knee and wrist with manipulation. Complementary Test: Microhematuria. Negative Mantoux. Biopsy of the exanthema is not compatible with vasculitis. Genetic studies of autoinflammatory and immunological diseases came out negative. Diagnose: Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) with systemic onset. Treatment: The treatment were started with oral corticoids, anakira 40mg SC daily (antagonist of interleukin) and colchicine 0,45mg every 24h. Ankira is progressively increased until 100mg/24h SC and slowly removing the other treatment. Since the beginning of the treatment the patient suffers relapses more controlled, of less intensity and duration.

Conclusions: The JAI is defined by the presence of arthritis in one o more articulations in patients before 16 years-old and persist at least 6 month, with an unknown etiology. The systemic presentation also has extrarticulars manifestations: Spiking fever with bad response to antipyretic treatments, macular exanthema in face, limbs, and back, no pruritic that rises with fever. Also con appear lymphadenopathies, serositis and enlarge liver and spleen. The diagnose is made by exclusion of other pathologies. The systemic JIA is the severe presentation and has the worst prognosis. Due to the difficult diagnose is important to suspect this disease in primary care to achieve a better response to the treatment and a better prognosis.