

# GLOSSARY

<b>Biologics</b>	Biologics are a newer treatment that can help manage symptoms and slow or stop joint damage. They are genetically engineered drugs that work by preventing chemicals in the blood from activating the immune system and attacking the joints. Biologics are usually given by injection and are often used in combination with other medications.
<b>Disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs)</b>	A class of prescription medications that treat inflammatory arthritis.
<b>Enthesitis-related JIA</b>	Affects the places where the tendons attach to the bone (entheses), causing inflammation.
<b>Entonox</b>	A medical gas used to relieve pain. It is a mixture of half nitrous oxide and half oxygen.
<b>Extended oligoarthritis</b>	This form of JIA starts as oligoarthritis in the first six months, which is usually a mild form of arthritis, and then causes problems with many joints (5 or more) after that.
<b>Idiopathic</b>	A disease or condition has an unknown cause.
<b>Immunosuppression</b>	Suppression of the body's immune system and its ability to fight infections and other diseases.
<b>Index of multiple deprivation decile (IMDD)</b>	A multiple deprivation decile is a ranking of an area's deprivation level, based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The IMD is a score that measures the relative deprivation of a geographic area in the UK. It's based on several domains, including income, employment, crime, education, health, and barriers to housing and services.
<b>Intra-articular (IA) steroid injections</b>	An injection of steroid directly into a joint to relieve pain.
<b>Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA)</b>	Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) is inflammation (swelling) of one or more of your joints. It first occurs before the 16th birthday. JIA is slightly more common in girls. It most commonly occurs in pre-school age children or teenagers. It is not clear what causes JIA, but it is an autoimmune disease.
<b>Methotrexate</b>	A type of immunosuppressant. It slows down the body's immune system and helps reduce swelling (inflammation).
<b>Oligoarthritis</b>	Oligoarthritis is the most common type of juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA). It affects about two-thirds of children and young people with arthritis and most commonly affects one or both knees. This form of arthritis is often mild and is the most likely to go away and leave little or no damage to the joints.
<b>Polyarthritis</b>	This type of JIA tends to cause painful swelling in fingers, toes, wrists, ankles, hips, knees, and the neck and jaw. It may come on suddenly or can steadily involve more joints over a period

	of months. The symptoms may continue into adult life but it can go into a state where all the symptoms disappear. This is called remission. A blood test will show whether a marker called rheumatoid factor is present in the patient's blood.
<b>Positive antinuclear antibody (ANA)</b>	A positive result on an ANA test means that antinuclear antibodies were found in the blood and may be a sign of JIA
<b>Psoriatic arthritis</b>	Psoriasis is a skin rash. A combination of joint pain and the rash is known as psoriatic arthritis. Often affects the joints of the leg and spine. Associated with a red painful eye condition (acute uveitis).
<b>Rheumatoid factor (RF)</b>	This is an antibody produced by the immune system that can attack healthy tissues and cells, causing autoimmune disorders.
<b>Subcutaneous injection</b>	The injection is given in the fatty tissue, just under the skin
<b>Systemic-onset JIA (previously known as Still's disease)</b>	This type of JIA is rare. It can cause joint pain and swelling, as well as inflammation all over the body.
<b>Uveitis</b>	This is a form of eye inflammation. It affects the middle layer of tissue in the eye wall (uvea). Warning signs often come on suddenly and get worse quickly. They include eye redness, pain and blurred vision.