



# Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA)

## Purpose/ Aim

**Increase QOL in JIA patient within 2 years**

### Outcome:

Phase 1 : July 2540 - Dec 2555 (15 y)  
Phase 2 : Jan 2556 - Dec 2560 (4 y)



1. Increase Inactive disease activity rate 10%
2. Increase Global Assessment score (CHAQ) 10%
3. Decrease morbidity rate 10%
4. Survival rate 90%

**Benchmark** : Nanjing, UK, Sweden, Greece, Canada

## Primary Drivers

Accurate Dx.

Proper management

Prevent morbidity

## Secondary Drivers

ILAR classification criteria

Evidence base protocol

Case management

Non-medication treatment

Screening and monitoring

## Change Ideas/ Actions

Hx. & Lab. based on [ILAR classification criteria](#)

- update [ACR 2013 guideline management of JIA](#)
- Assessment of QOL on [CHAQ](#), PtGA, PhGA, AJC and LJC

- **Suspected cases** for evaluate and diagnose by Pediatric Rheumatologist
- **Assessment** of QOL on CHAQ, PtGA, PhGA, AJC and LJC
- **Treatment planning** of patient and family/caregiver
- **Educate** patient and family/caregiver on self care ,drug and prevention complication ([Application](#), [website](#), Brochures)
- **Multidisciplinary team** (Ophthalmologist, PM&R, Adolescent, social worker) \*\*financial problem\*\*
- **Following** : OPD, IPD, Telephone and loss follow up
- **Discharge planning** : communication, co-operation, collaboration (Translational clinic ; TRAQ)

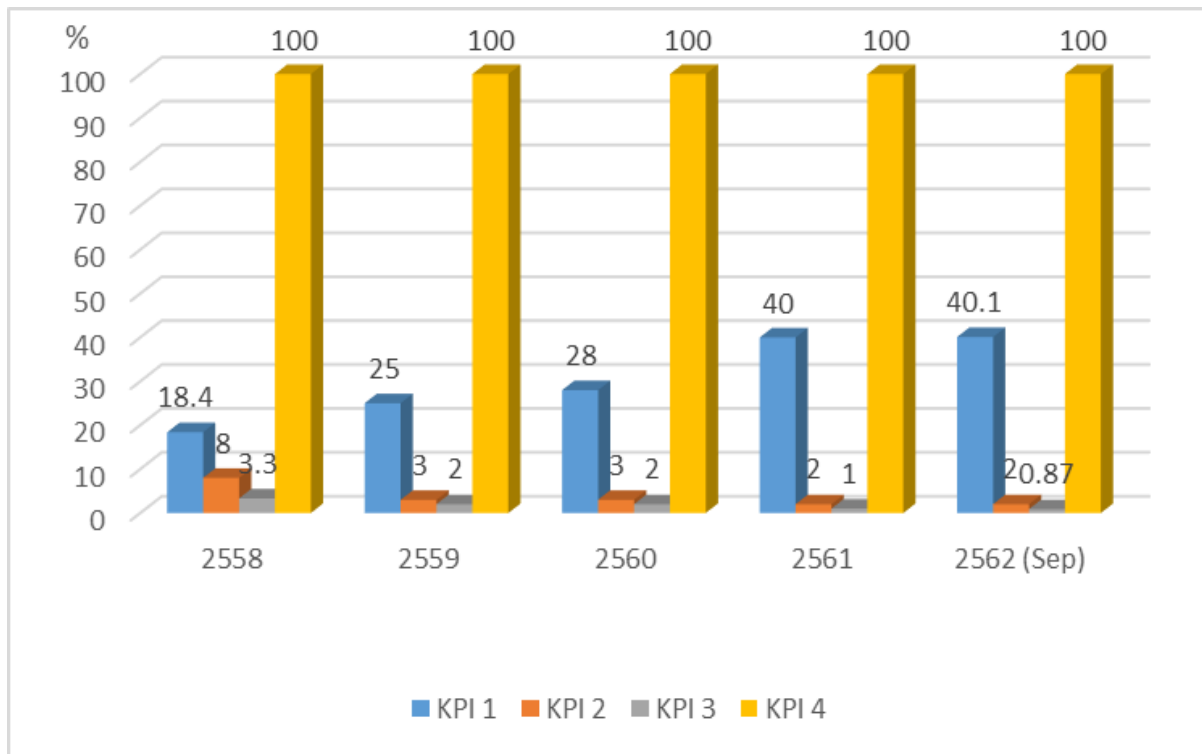
- Physical therapy/ Prosthesis and Orthosis
- JIA and SLE Camp (every 1-2 years)
- Hot line (Jan 2018)

- Uveitis screening every 3-6 month
- Monitor after Uveitis diagnosis
- Radiography or resolution MRI finding joint damage
- Preservation growth and development (growth chart, developmental assessment and evaluation)
- Monitor drug toxicity (Liver, Renal)





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KPI	Target (%)
<b>KPI 1:</b> Increase inactive disease activity rate	2-16
<b>KPI 2:</b> Joint damage	50-60
<b>KPI 3:</b> Uveitis	10
<b>KPI 4:</b> Survival rate	95

## Benchmark:

- Clinical analysis in 202 children with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (Rheumatism, Nanjing Children's Hospital, Nanjing Medical University)
- How common is clinically inactive disease in a prospective cohort of patients with juvenile idiopathic arthritis? The importance of definition. (Rheumatology in 7 UK centres.)
- A 5-year prospective population-based study of juvenile chronic arthritis: onset, disease process, and outcome. (Sweden)