

## Izazovi u liječenju juvenilnog idiopatskog artritisa

Lucija Fotez<sup>1</sup>; Lucija Galiot<sup>1</sup>; Lara Fotez<sup>1</sup>; Marijan Frković<sup>2</sup>

1 Medicinski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

2 Klinika za pedijatriju, Klinički bolnički centar Zagreb

ID Lucija Fotez 0000-0002-5185-0684; Lucija Galiot 0000-0002-9613-7399; Lara Fotez 0000-0002-4612-4274; Marijan Frković 0000-0002-1520-3375 <https://doi.org/10.26800/LV-145-supl7-PS20>

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: juvenilni artritis; inhibitori čimbenika nekroze tumora; inhibitori Janus kinaze

UVOD: Juvenilni idiopatski artritis (JIA) obuhvaća skupinu kroničnih upalnih bolesti s različitim i nepotpuno razjašnjenom imunopatogenezom, koje se javljaju u djece mlađe od 16 godina, a karakterizira ih upala zglobova u trajanju duljem od 6 tjedana. Stoga, JIA nerijetko predstavlja dijagnostički i terapijski izazov.

PRIKAZ SLUČAJA: Djevojka, sada u dobi od 16 godina, prvi je put hospitalizirana u dobi od 14 godina zbog višemjesečnih, ponavljajućih bolova u većem broju perifernih i aksijalnih zglobova. Kod prijema se u kliničkom statusu registrira palpatorna bolnost infrapatelarnih enteza, pozitivan Patrickov znak te palpatorna bolnost sakroilijakalnih zglobova (SIZ) i lumbosakralne kralježnice. Pacijentica čučanj ne izvodi, a pretklon trupa je ograničen. S obzirom na anamnestičke podatke te klinički status, postavljena je sumnja na JIA te započeta terapija ibuprofenom. Uz perzistiranje postojećih simptoma i pojavu novih, uključujući otok metakarpofalangealnih zglobova obje šake, ručnih zglobova i gležnjeva, učinjena je MR te se opišu erozivne promjene oba SIZ te se zbog toga terapija promijeni u kombinaciju indometacina i sulfasalazina. Pola godine kasnije, terapija se zbog daljnjeg pogoršanja zamijeni pripravkom iz skupine TNF inhibitora – adalimumabom. Nakon inicijalnog sporog poboljšanja, godinu dana po početku navedene terapije uslijedi ponovno pogoršanje, koji perzistira i uz intenzivirani protokol primjene. Sukladno smjernicama, u daljnjem planu liječenja planira se zamjena adalimumaba inhibitorom Janus kinaze (JAK) inhibitor.

ZAKLJUČAK: Sve veća dostupnost raznovrsnih modaliteta liječenja omogućuje individualizirani pristup svakom JIA bolesniku s konačnim ciljem postizanja zadovoljavajuće kontrole i sprječavanja razvoja komplikacija ove kompleksne bolesti.

### Challenges in the Treatment of Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis

INTRODUCTION: Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) represents a group of chronic inflammatory diseases with varying and unclear immunopathogenesis affecting children under the age of 16 years, characterized by joint inflammation lasting longer than 6 weeks. Therefore, JIA often presents diagnostic and treatment challenges.

CASE REPORT: A 16-year-old female patient was hospitalized for the first time at the age of 14 years because of several months of recurring pain in multiple peripheral and axial joints. Upon admission, clinical examination revealed palpable tenderness in the infrapatellar entheses, a positive Patrick's sign, and tenderness in the sacroiliac (SI) joints and lumbosacral spine. The patient could not perform squats, and standing trunk flexion was constrained. Based on the patient's medical history and clinical presentation, a JIA diagnosis was made with the initiation of ibuprofen therapy. Because of the persisting symptoms and the emergence of new ones, including swelling of metacarpophalangeal joints of both hands, wrists, and ankles, and the MRI showing erosive changes in both SI joints, the treatment changed to a combination of indomethacin and sulfasalazine. Six months later, due to further deterioration, the therapy was altered to a TNF inhibitor - adalimumab. After slow initial improvement, a year after initiating adalimumab therapy, worsening symptoms recur despite an intensified treatment regimen. According to the guidelines, the future treatment plan involves replacing the TNF inhibitor with a Janus kinase (JAK) inhibitor.

CONCLUSION: The increasing availability of wide-ranging treatment modalities enables an individualized approach to each JIA patient, aiming for better control of this complex disease and preventing complications.





KEYWORDS: Arthritis, Juvenile; Tumor Necrosis Factor Inhibitors; Janus Kinase Inhibitors

