A 12-year-old boy presented with severe pain in the left lower limb which hindered his ability to walk for 1 day. The patient reported no history of trauma to the foot that could explain the onset of pain. The first episode occurred at the age of 10 and recurrence has since been reported. The patient further complained of pain in the knee and hip joints. Diagnosis of SoJIA was confirmed after subsequent laboratory investigations; treatment included long-term nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, and methotrexate. He still experiences frequent flare-ups associated with the disease, during which aceclofenac is taken for symptom relief. This case also highlights the importance of a “cure” for diseases rather than “symptom-oriented” treatment measures.

The case does not document the presence of either of the above, that is, there is an absence of multiorgan involvement. Furthermore, as this variant of JIA is quite uncommon in India [2,3,6], we report the case of a 12-year-old male child who presented with a history of spiking fevers and arthritis in one or more joints. Features include characteristic salmon pink-colored rash associated with lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, and serositis. To the best of our knowledge, this is a rare form of JIA in India and very few cases without multiorgan involvement have been published in literature. The following case reports a 12-year-old male child who presented to the hospital with a history of spiking fevers and arthritis in the knees, ankle, and hip joints.

Systemic-onset juvenile idiopathic arthritis (SoJIA) is a rare form of juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) which manifests as quotidian fevers and arthritis in one or more joints. Features include characteristic salmon pink-colored rash associated with lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, and serositis. To the best of our knowledge, this is a rare form of JIA in India and very few cases without multiorgan involvement have been published in literature. The following case reports a 12-year-old male child who presented to the hospital with a history of spiking fevers and arthritis in the knees, ankle, and hip joints. Diagnosis of SoJIA was confirmed after subsequent laboratory investigations; treatment included long-term nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, and methotrexate. However, due to increased cost of medicines and no guaranteed “cure” for the disease, the present patient switched from allopathic to homeopathic medicines. He still experiences frequent flare-ups associated with the disease, during which aceclofenac is taken for symptom relief. This case also highlights the importance of a “cure” for diseases rather than “symptom-oriented” treatment measures. When a cure is not guaranteed, patients may transition to inexpensive alternate therapies portraying limited efficacy. Further research in the field of rheumatology, specifically for rare diseases, is warranted.

Key words: Systemic-onset juvenile idiopathic arthritis, Multiorgan, Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, Methotrexate.
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criteria lay emphasis on spiking fevers of at least 2 weeks’ duration for diagnosing systemic arthritis, only a week’s duration was seen in this patient. Such inconsistency in the patterns of pyrexia was also observed by other researchers [5,8]. Family history was not significant for autoimmune diseases in this case. However, some subtypes of JIA have the susceptibility gene located on certain human leukocyte antigen regions [2,11]. Systemic arthritic rash is characteristically salmon pink colored, erythematous and is mostly seen on the trunk and extremities [8]. Viswanathakumar et al., [2] in their study, demonstrated that only 1 (10%) of the 10 patients with SoJIA presented with rash. Behrens et al., [5] however, reported the occurrence in 81% of patients with the disease. Our case does not report the presence of the characteristic rash. Interleukin 6 (IL-6) is an inflammatory cytokine responsible for the production of RF and is a key mediator of systemic manifestations of the disease in patients [12]. In the current case report, the disease failed to progress to extra-articular organs such as the heart, lungs, and lymph nodes. This may be attributable to decreased IL-6 levels, which resulted in reduced production of RF and ANA and hence diminished systemic progression [12,13].

Laboratory investigations were concordant with an inflammatory reaction. Increased fibrinogen levels, elevated CRP and ESR, leukocytosis, and thrombocytosis implied an ongoing infection. Liver function tests, apart from slight hypoalbuminemia (serum albumin: 3.3 g/dl) which was indicative of inflammation, portrayed no abnormalities. Serum calcium was slightly decreased. The patient was also mildly anemic. Ferritin levels were within normal parameters. These findings, though not all, coincide with those of others [2,4,5,8]. After thorough exclusion of differentials, a diagnosis of SoJIA was made on the basis of subjective and objective evidences. Treatment was focused on relieving pain and preventing remission. Initially, IV fluids along with high doses of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) were prescribed to the patient. NSAIDs aided in reducing pain and inflammation. Methotrexate was given once a week; this was combined with folic acid to prevent the former drug from exerting its toxic effects. The patient was followed up regularly until improvement in condition was observed. He was then discharged. Discharge medications included NSAIDs and methotrexate injections once a week along with folic acid once daily.

Due to increased cost of medicines and no guaranteed "cure" for the disease, the present patient, instead of opting for corticosteroids or the more potent biologics [8,14], switched from allopathic to homeopathic medicines helpful in treating pain associated with bones [15,16]. However, he has frequent flare-ups associated with the disease, during which he takes aceclofenac for relief of symptoms.

CONCLUSION

Clinicians must be able to recognize such rare entities clinically, by differentiating them from others, so that diseases can be managed effectively, to reduce the recurrence rate and to ensure improvement in patients’ quality of life. It is mandatory also, to ensure that adherence to medications is high and to identify factors affecting medication adherence [17]. This case report also highlights the importance of
a “cure” for the disease rather than “symptom-oriented” treatment measures. It is when a cure is not guaranteed, and due to increased cost of therapy, patients tend to transition to alternative therapies that portray limited efficacy. Consequently, the field of rheumatology, specifically rare diseases, warrants further research.

CONSENT
The authors confirm that informed written consent was received from the patient for publication of the manuscript and figures.

COMPETING INTERESTS
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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