



Resource

JIA Healthcare

In this section, you will find articles on medication, the people involved in treating JIA, the 'standards of care' best practice models for clinical practice and information on 'transition' from paediatric to adult rheumatology services.

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JIA is a condition for which there is currently no cure. However, it can be managed successfully to not only control symptoms but also slow its progression, to improve both short and long-term quality of life. In this section of the website, you will find information on how it is treated, the healthcare best practice looks like and what happens when children transition to adult rheumatology.



[Article](#)

[JIA Medication](#)

[JIA is an auto-immune condition, so the main drugs used to control it are drugs called 'immunosuppressants', which help to get the immune system under better control. Other drugs, such as painkillers and anti-inflammatories will also often be given to help control the symptoms.](#)

Article

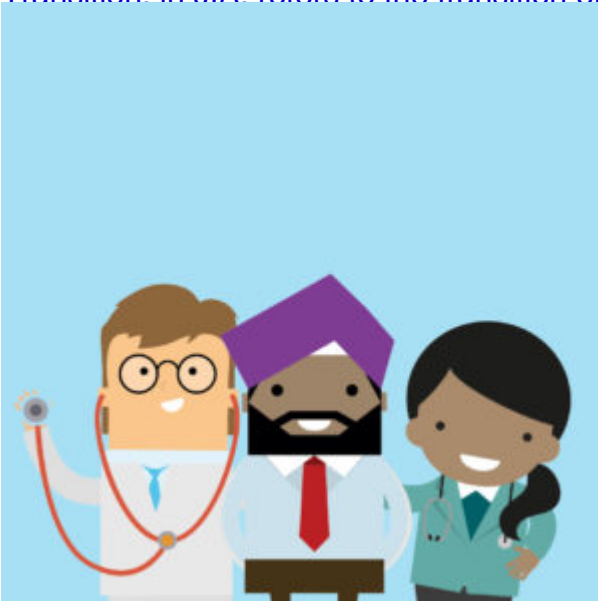
Standards of Care

Standards of Care are documents written on a variety of health conditions. Standards of care written on JIA lay out the minimum levels of care that should be expected for the condition, giving guidance to healthcare professionals providing this care, as well as important information for young people and parents on the minimum level of care they should expect their child to receive.

Article

Transition

Transition in JIA refers to the transition of a child from paediatric to adult rheumatology care. The
on when a child is ready to make steps toward having more



Article

Your Healthcare Team

When a child or young person is diagnosed with JIA a number of health professionals, known as a 'multidisciplinary team' (MDT) will be involved in their care. Some of the key roles involved in caring for a child or young person with JIA are included in this section.