Introduction

and

Aim of The Work

INTRODUCTION

Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (JRA) is the most common connective tissue disease accruing during childhood. It is characterized by chronic synovial inflammation and hyperplasia **(Simmons and Nutting, 1989).**

The effects of diseases in childhood are similar to the effects of malnutrition **(Sinclair, 1978).**

As in other chronic diseases of childhood, interference with growth may occur as a part of the general metabolic disorder. However, local disturbances of growth may rise from lowring or more rarely, acceleration in the region of the affected joints **(Ansell and Bywaters, 1956).**

Growth retardation may also occur in selective areas, such as in jaw. Microganthia is caused by failure of normal development of the temporomandibular growth centers or shortened finger from early hand involvement **(Nelson et al., 1992).**

AIM OF THE WORK

1- To identify the patterns of growth among children with juvenile rheumatoid arthritis as reflected on segmental growth.

2- To compare the diseased group with normal controls.