
segmental anthropometric study in juvenile rheumatoid arthritis

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Disturbances of growth are characteristic features of arthritis in children, Anthropometry appears to be of greatest value as it detects deviations from the usual pattern characteristic of the growth period. This work aimed to identify the patterns of growth among children with JRA particularly the segmental growth, and to compare the growth of the patients group with that of the control group and the standard. To achieve this aim, a cross sectional study was carried out upon 40 patients with JRA (27 females and 13 males) ranged in age between three years and one month to eighteen years with a mean age of 11.85 years and 30 healthy individuals as a control group (19 females and 11 males) ranged in age between three years and one month to eighteen years with mean age of 10.97 years attending the out patient clinic of Banha and Kasr EL-Eini university hospitals. Each child in studied groups was subjected to the following examination: All patients were subjected to full history taking, thorough clinical examination and routine investigations.