



POSTER PRESENTATION

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# Comparative characteristic of quality of life with patients suffering from juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA), attending school and taught at home

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## Objective

To compare the quality of life with patients suffering from JIA, attending school and taught at home.

## Material

Basing on data of 99 patients 14-17 old with JIA boys/girls - 27%/73%, 1- group of children attending school 62 (63%), 2 - 37 patients taught at home; among whom - 20 (group 2A) on medical indications; 17 (group 2B) at will of the patient and parents. 1<sup>st</sup> group (syst. variant-14%, poly-50%, oligo-20%, SA-16%), 2<sup>nd</sup> group - (syst-27%, poly-49%, oligo-11%, SA-13%), 2-A (syst-40%, poly-50%, oligo-5%, CA-5%), 2B- (syst-11%, poly-47%, oligo-18%. SA-24%).

## Methods

Questionnaire: SF-36, EQ-5D, HAQ, CHAQ; Kettel, author's method of social activity, Spielberger-Khanin scale; Visual analogue scale (VAS) - assessment of pain, VAS - global evaluation of health, Well-Being Index (WHO-5)

## Results

VAS of pain ( 23\*, 35, 34, 40\* mm; p=0,000).

SF-36.PF 1<sup>st</sup> group-77, 2<sup>nd</sup> group-54, 2A-55, 2B-56; RP- 1gr -62, 2 - 48, 2A - 50, 2B - 50); BP: 70, 47, 57, 37; p=0.07), GH: (57\*,43, 52, 37\*; p=0.018; VT: 64, 51, 60,42 p=0.014; SF: 76\*, 59, 65, 55\*; p=0.004;RE: 77\*, 70, 22\*, 61; p=0.015; MH: 69\*, 61, 62, 40\*; p=0.035 . \* - the difference is statistically reliable.

EQ-5D: 1.5; 1.6; 1.5; 1.3; VAS - global evaluation of health (76 , 57, 52, 64 mm).

HAQ, CHAQ: 0.3\* ; 0.9; 1.12\*: 0.6,p=0.02

WHO-5 (Norm >13): (15.4; 13.5; 14.2; 13).

Regular communication with equals in age: 1<sup>st</sup> group -82%; 2<sup>nd</sup> group - 43%; 2A group - 40%; 2B group 45%

Attendance of cultural events at least once a month in the 1<sup>st</sup> group - 50%, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> group, 30%, 2A group - 20%, 2B group -36%.

Communication disorders: 1<sup>st</sup> group - 68%; 2<sup>nd</sup> group - 80%, 2A-77%, 2B-72%; fears: 26%, 43%, 46%, 54%. Family stress: 71%, 40%, 38%, 36%.

## Conclusion

The quality of life was higher with children attending school and considerably lower with children groundlessly taught at home.

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