

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF UVEITIS ASSOCIATED WITH JUVENILE IDIOPATHIC ARTHRITIS: THE CZECH AND SLOVAK ADAPTATION OF THE SHARE INITIATIVE

Malcová H.¹, Dallos T.², Bouchalová K.³, Brejchová I.⁴, Brichová M.⁵, Bušányová B.⁶, Fabianová J.⁷, Fráňová J.⁸, Furdová A.⁹, Jarošová K.¹⁰, Kobrová K.¹¹, Kostolná B.⁶, Košková E.¹², Lokaj M.¹³, Macků M.⁸, Melocíková J.¹⁴, Michaličková M.⁵, Minxová L.¹⁵, Moravčíková D.¹⁴, Němcová D.¹⁶, Pískovský T.¹⁷, Říhová E.⁵, Schüller M.⁷, Skalická E.¹⁸, Svozílková P.⁵, Tomčíková D.⁶, Vargová V.¹⁹, Vrtíková E.¹², Doležalová P.¹⁶, Heissigerová J.⁵

¹Department of Rheumatology, Motol University Hospital, Prague, Czech Republic

²Department of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Comenius University and National Institute of Children's Diseases, Bratislava, Slovak Republic

³Department of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Palacký University and University Hospital Olomouc, Czech Republic

⁴České Budějovice Hospital, Czech Republic

⁵Department of Ophthalmology, General University Hospital and 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic

⁶Department of Paediatric Ophthalmology, Faculty of Medicine, Comenius University and National Institute of Children's Diseases, Bratislava, Slovak Republic

⁷National Institute of Tubercular and Pulmonary Diseases and Chest Surgery, Vyšné Hágy I, Vysoké Tatry, Slovak Republic

⁸Department of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Masaryk University and University Hospital, Brno, Czech Republic

⁹Department of Ophthalmology, Faculty of Medicine, Comenius University and University Hospital, Bratislava, Slovak Republic

¹⁰Institute of Rheumatology, Prague, Czech Republic

¹¹Department of Paediatrics, Masaryk Hospital, Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic

¹²National Institute of Rheumatic Diseases, Piešťany, Slovak Republic

¹³Department of Paediatric Ophthalmology, Faculty of Medicine, Masaryk University and University Hospital, Brno, Czech Republic

¹⁴2nd Paediatric Clinic, Slovak Medical University and Children's University Hospital and Clinic, Banská Bystrica, Slovak Republic

¹⁵Department of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Charles University and University Hospital, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic

¹⁶Department of Paediatric and Adolescent Medicine, 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University and General University Hospital Prague, Czech Republic

¹⁷Department of Paediatric Medicine, University Hospital Ostrava, Czech Republic

¹⁸Department of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Charles University and University Hospital Plzeň, Czech Republic

¹⁹Paediatric and Adolescent Clinic, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice, Slovak Republic

The recommendation was processed for the Paediatric Rheumatology Working Group at the Czech Paediatric Society and Slovak Paediatric Society, and the Czech and Slovak Ophthalmology Society

Received: 24. 2. 2020

Accepted: 6. 5. 2020

Available on-line: 30. 8. 2020



MUDr. Hana Malcová, Ph.D.
Oddělení revmatologie FN
v Motole
V úvalu 84
150 06 Praha 5
hana.malcova@fnmotol.cz

SUMMARY

Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) is the most common rheumatic disease in children and uveitis is its most important extra-articular manifestation. Evidence-based recommendations are available only to a limited extent and therefore JIA associated uveitis management is mostly based on physicians' experience. Consequently, treatment practices differ widely, both nationally and internationally. Therefore, an effort to optimize and publish recommendations for the care of children and young adults with rheumatic diseases was launched in 2012 as part of the international project SHARE (Single Hub and Access Point for Paediatric Rheumatology in Europe) to facilitate clinical practice for paediatricians and (paediatric) rheumatologists. The aim of this work was to translate published international SHARE recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of JIA associated uveitis and to adapt them for use in the Czech and Slovak Republics.

International recommendations were developed according to the standard methodology of the European League against Rheumatism (EULAR) by a group of nine experienced paediatric rheumatologists and three experts in ophthalmology. It was based on a systematic literature review and evaluated in the form of an online survey and subsequently discussed using a nominal group technique. Recommendations were accepted if > 80% agreement was reached (including all three ophthalmologists).

A total of 22 SHARE recommendations were accepted: 3 on diagnosis, 5 on disease activity assessment, 12 on treatment and 2 on future recommendations. Translation of the original text was updated and modified with data specific to the Czech and Slovak health care systems and supplemented with a proposal for a protocol of ophthalmological dispensarization of paediatric JIA patients and a treatment algorithm for JIA associated uveitis.

Conclusion: The aim of the SHARE initiative is to improve and standardize care for paediatric patients with rheumatic diseases across Europe. Therefore, recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of JIA-associated uveitis have been formulated based on the evidence and agreement of leading European experts in this field.

Key words: juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA), uveitis, recommendation

INTRODUCTION

In 2012, within the framework of the SHARE project (Single Hub and Access Point for Paediatric Rheumatology in Europe), an endeavour was launched for the optimisation and publication of recommendations for the care of children and young adults with rheumatic diseases, in order to facilitate clinical practice for paediatricians and (paediatric) rheumatologists. The European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) has already accepted a series of recommendations in the field of paediatric rheumatology (e.g. for juvenile dermatomyositis [1]) prepared according to a standardised procedure [2], which is a generally used tool for the compilation of recommendations: Appraisal of Guidelines for Research & Evaluation [3].

Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA) is the most common rheumatic disease in children, and uveitis is its most common and potentially most serious extra-articular manifestation. Internationally accepted recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of uveitis associated with JIA are not available, even if certain national recommendations exist, e.g. German and Spanish [4,5]. Care for these patients is therefore often based on the personal experience of the doctor, and as described in an extensive study by specialists in this field, considerable differences exist in clinical practice in the diagnosis and treatment of uveitis [6]. With the rapid development of new therapeutic possibilities of JIA, there is also an increasing requirement for clear recommendations for the management of uveitis, which should be based on the best available evidence and professional expertise (in the case of insufficient evidence from clinical trials), and which could help doctors caring for patients with uveitis upon a background of JIA. It is necessary to continue to update such compiled recommendations on a regular basis. Whereas the use of the majority of preparations in the treatment of arthritis is substantiated by evidence in the form of conducted clinical trials, for patients with uveitis there is either a lack of corresponding data, or the data is not on the level of evidence for the treatment of uveitis that would be sufficiently strong to justify its introduction into clinical practice.

Uveitis upon a background of JIA is most frequently

chronic, affecting the anterior segment, and as a rule it is asymptomatic. However, but sometimes we may also encounter acute anterior uveitis, especially in the case of arthritis with enthesitis [7,8].

The aim of the expert group was to compile recommendations/strategies for the purpose of:

- preventing or reducing the probability of the development of uveitis in patients with JIA, and minimising the risk of damage to sight
- creating a strategy for the management of treatment, which effectively suppresses inflammatory activity and prevents the development of complications leading to irreversible damage to sight.

METHOD

A group of 12 specialists (AH, BV, CP, CE, SC-G, IF, JdB, JA, KW, RG, YU, NW – see acknowledgement) in paediatric rheumatology (n = 9) and ophthalmology (n = 3) contributed to the formation of the recommendations for uveitis associated with JIA. The recommendations were compiled using the standardised EULAR method, which defines the ways of stipulating best practice on the basis of reaching a consensus among experts, substantiated by published evidence [2,3]. For Czech and Slovak adaptation of the translation (HM), a working group of 30 specialists was created, representing the working group of paediatric rheumatology at the Czech and Slovak Paediatric Societies respectively (n = 19), and the Czech and Slovak Ophthalmology Society (n = 11).

Systematic literature search

During the course of February 2015, two working teams from SHARE, independently of one another, systematically searched publications from the years of 1970–2014 containing the term JIA (including known synonyms) in the electronic databases PubMed/MEDLINE, Embase and Cochrane. On the basis of predefined criteria, three specialists (TC, AP, VB) then selected articles relating to the examination and/or treatment of JIA associated uveitis, which they submitted for an evaluation of validity. The fundamental criteria were exclusion of summary articles

and case reports with less than 3 child patients.

Assessment of validity of publications

The selected articles were divided at random between pairs of specialists, who assessed each individual publication independently of one another, and evaluated its content and methodological quality. The data was extracted and evaluated with the aid of a predefined scoring system for diagnostic and therapeutic studies. Any discrepancies were resolved either by means of a discussion between the two specialists, or the statement of a third specialist. The level of evidence and the strength of the recommendations were determined on the basis of adapted classification tables for diagnostic, therapeutic and epidemiological studies [9-11].

Compilation of recommendations

In accordance with the standardised EULAR procedure, the main results and conclusions of each publication were formulated together with their validity and level of evidence. These source materials were summarised by five specialists (TC, GS, YU, RG, JdB), and used in order to formulate provisional recommendations, which were then reviewed by a panel of experts (IF, NW, JdB). The summary of evidence was submitted together with each preliminary recommendation to a specialist commission. The recommendations were systematically discussed and reviewed using the Nominal Group Technique (NGT [12]) for reaching consensus at a conference of 12 specialists held in March 2017. The process of the NGT was moderated by a non-voting expert (AR). The recommendations were accepted if a consensus of > 80 % (10 out of 12) was reached among the specialists (including all three ophthalmologists).

RESULTS

Research of literature

A systematic research of the literature found a total

of 1,323 publications, after duplications were excluded there remained 1,259 unique articles. After a further re-evaluation on the basis of the baseline and exclusion criteria, 176 articles remained, which were further processed in the full text and forwarded for evaluation by the specialist commission. Of these, 117 were finally selected for the compilation of these recommendations.

Recommendations

The following sections contain the individual recommendations of the specialist commission, supported by the published data [13-128]. Tables 1-4 summarise these recommendations, the level of evidence they provide, the strength of the recommendations and the percentage of specialists who agreed upon the recommendations.

Baseline condition

JIA is the most common chronic rheumatic disease of childhood age, with an incidence of 8.2 (7.5-9.0) / 100 000 children aged under 16 years per year, and a prevalence of approximately 70.2 (16-140) / 100 000 [129-130]. The differences in prevalence are attributed to the different conception of the included studies. In general it is assumed that the incidence worldwide differs only minimally [130]. The incidence of uveitis associated with JIA is estimated at approximately 1 / 100 000, and there is certain evidence that it is lower in oriental populations of patients with JIA [7,131].

Structural complications of uveitis associated with JIA, which may lead to irreversible damage to sight, include cataract, glaucoma, zonular keratopathy, macular edema, papilledema, retinal detachment and the consequences of chronic hypotonia. The course of JIA associated uveitis is usually gradual, it may be chronic or recurring, though most often concerns a chronic relapsing pathology persisting for several years. In the majority of cases it begins as anterior uveitis, in rare cases panuveitis develops. Uveitis associated with JIA most frequently occurs in the age group of 3-7 years, and is generally asymptomatic. In the case of heavy

Table 1. Recommendations for diagnosis and screening of uveitis associated with JIA

Recommendation	L	S	Consensus (%)	Reference
1. In all patients with suspicion of JIA, exclusion of uveitis should take place as soon as possible in accordance with the current and audited protocol. Such a screening protocol should be available in all centres caring for patients with JIA.	2A	B	100	[13-32]
2. The frequency of follow-up examinations during subsequent ophthalmological monitoring must be differentiated according to the severity of the pathology and should be agreed upon in co-operation with a specialised ophthalmologist.	4	D	100	[13-27, 33-66]
3. After the completion of systemic therapy, patients with JIA have an increased risk of manifestation of relapse of uveitis, even after a previous long interval of inactivity of the pathology. All patients with JIA after the completion of systemic immunosuppressive therapy should be carefully examined by an ophthalmologist at minimum every 3 months for a period of at least 1 year.	2B	B	100	[67-70]

- The consensus states the percentage of specialists who agreed on the recommendation during the final round of voting
- L, level of evidence; 1A, meta-analysis of cohort studies; 1B, meta-analysis of studies of cases and controls; 2A, cohort studies; 2B, studies of cases and controls; 3, non-comparative descriptive studies; 4, expert opinion
- S - strength of evidence; A - on basis of level 1 evidence; B - based on level 2 or extrapolated from level 1; C - based on level 3 or extrapolated from levels 1 or 2; D - based on level 4 or extrapolated from levels 3 or 4.

Table 2. Recommendations for monitoring activity of pathology

Recommendation	L	S	Consensus (%)	Reference
4. Close co-operation between an ophthalmologist and paediatric rheumatologist in monitoring therapy and adjustment of treatment depending on the activity of the pathology is of fundamental importance.	3	C	100	[71]
5. It is necessary to determine the common criteria for evaluating the activity of uveitis which are to be used in deciding on adjustments of systematic treatment.	4	D	100	
6. At present no validated biomarker is available for monitoring the activity of uveitis.	2A	B	100	[4,21,29,31, 32, 37,41, 46,72-76]
7. At present no generally accepted definition of inactive disease is available for uveitis associated with JIA. The aim of treatment should be to achieve an absence of cells in the anterior chamber. The incidence of complications – macular edema, papilledema, ocular hypotonia and pseudo-rubeosis iridis may constitute a reason for initiation systemic treatment even in absence of cells in the anterior chamber.	2B	B	100	[4,69,78]
8. Reduction of systemic immunosuppressive therapy is recommended after a minimum of 2 years of inactive disease, without the administration of topical steroids.	3	C	92	[67]

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- L, level of evidence; 1A, meta-analysis of cohort studies; 1B, meta-analysis of studies of cases and controls; 2A, cohort studies; 2B, studies of cases and controls; 3, non-comparative descriptive studies; 4, expert opinion
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inflammation of the iris, however, it may lead to complaints such as pain and reddening of the eye or changes of pupil width or irregularity of the pupil. These manifestations, if noticed by the parents, may cause the child to visit an eye specialist. In small children we encounter visual malfunction only exceptionally, in very severe cases, and this usually concerns a result of irreversible damage to the eye. Risk factors for the development of chronic anterior uveitis are the presence of antinuclear antibodies (ANA), oligoarticular form of JIA and early manifestation of arthritis. Timely identification of these risk patients is a priority for targeted screening. This text deals only with chronic anterior uveitis associated with JIA, and not with acute anterior uveitis, which we encounter in patients with the positive antigen HLA B27 and arthritis with enthesitis.

If ocular complications are present in a patient already at the first examination, at the time of diagnosis of uveitis, early and aggressive treatment is required. With regard to the variable course of the pathology, however, significant complications may develop even years after the commencement of treatment. There is still a considerable lack of consensus among experts on the issue of timing and indication for increasing treatment due to persistent activity [132-133].

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DIAGNOSIS AND SCREENING

Screening of uveitis associated with JIA

It is suitable to conduct an ophthalmological examination on every patient with JIA according to the current protocol for monitoring of patients with JIA. Such a protocol should be available in all centres caring for patients with JIA [42], it is not necessary that screening is performed on

the same institution as rheumatological care. It is especially important for all patients with suspicion of JIA to undergo an ophthalmological examination as soon as possible, and it is not necessary to wait for confirmation of a diagnosis of JIA in a rheumatological centre. It is the responsibility of every paediatric rheumatologist to ensure that patients with JIA are sent for a screening examination. As a result, it is necessary to build up a network of ophthalmological centres with a targeted focus on screening examinations for children with suspected JIA, and subsequent monitoring of patients with a confirmed diagnosis (Table 1). The literature published to date indicates that originally considered risk factors for the occurrence of chronic uveitis in the population of patients with JIA (early onset of arthritis, positive ANA and oligoarticular subtype of JIA) are insufficient. Although a series of screening protocols have been published, experts agree that none of them is better than the others [5,23,26,61,74].

To date no specific genetic markers have been identified with the exception of already published HLA subtypes associated with oligoarticular JIA and uveitis [14]. At present there is no evidence that genotyping would be of benefit in order to improve the effectiveness of the existing screening programmes. Despite advances in the subtyping of ANA antibodies in the case of other rheumatic diseases, there has been no advance in the understanding of the association between ANA antibodies and the risk of development of uveitis in JIA patients [28,34,35,41,60,67]. Publications are available on the role of antibodies against nuclear structures (such as histones and chromatin [21,41,52-54,64,77]) and also against ocular antigens [13,33,51,75]. Two studies have described that children with higher inflammatory activity (sedimentation

Table 3. Recommendations for treatment of uveitis associated with JIA

Recommendation	L	S	Consensus (%)	Reference
9. Active uveitis associated with JIA usually requires immediate initiation of treatment.	2B	B	100	[69,71, 78-80]
10. Topical steroids (priority given to prednisolone acetate or dexamethasone) are the first line of treatment of anterior uveitis.	4	D	100	[81]
11. Local and systemic nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSA) do not have a convincing effect in monotherapy, but may be used as a supplementary treatment.	3	C	92	[79,81,82]
12. If poor prognostic factors are present already at the first ophthalmological examination, it is recommended to start systemic treatment immediately. A further reason for commencing systemic immunosuppressive treatment is the appearance of poor prognostic factors or persistent activity of uveitis at any time later during the course of the illness.	2A		100	[4,19,22,29, 55,56,65, 78,83,84]
13. Systemic immunosuppressive treatment is recommended in the case that inactivity of uveitis has not been achieved after 3 months of local therapy, or if reactivation of activity has occurred following reduction of the dose of steroids.	2B	B	100	[55,59,68, 69,78,80, 85-87]
14. Methotrexate is the drug of first choice as systemic immunosuppressive treatment.	4	D	100	[68,84, 88-95]
15. In the case of insufficient effect or intolerance of methotrexate, it is recommended adding or switching to biological treatment.	3	C	92	[91-104]
16. In patients with uveitis that is resistant to treatment by DMARDs, especially methotrexate, it is recommended to use anti-TNF therapy (adalimumab > infliximab > golimumab).	3	C	100	[86,100, 101, 104-117,120-124,126,127]
17. Etanercept is not suitable for treatment of uveitis associated with JIA.	1B	A	100	[87,100, 109, 117-121]
18. In the case of insufficient effect of the first anti-TNF biological treatment, switch to another anti-TNF drug is recommended, although the evidence for the effectiveness of switching is based only on small case studies or as yet unpublished observations.	3	C	100	[87,113, 116,122]
19. In the case of insufficient efficacy of the existing treatment, it is recommended to examine the antibodies and antidrug level. If the patient has no antibodies but a low level of the drug, it is recommended to increase the dose or shorten the interval of administration.	4	D	100	
20. The drugs of choice for patients with an insufficient effect of anti-TNF drugs are tocilizumab, rituximab and abatacept.	3	C	100	[123-125]

- The consensus states the percentage of specialists who agreed on the recommendation during the final round of voting
- L, level of evidence; 1A, meta-analysis of cohort studies; 1B, meta-analysis of studies of cases and controls; 2A, controlled studies without randomization; 2B, quasi-experimental studies; 3, descriptive studies; 4, expert opinion
- S - strength of evidence; A - on basis of level 1 evidence; B - based on level 2 or extrapolated from level 1; C - based on level 3 or extrapolated from levels 1 or 2; D - based on level 4 or extrapolated from levels 3 or 4.

DMARD – disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs; NSA – nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; TNF – tumour necrosis factor

Table 4. Recommendations for future plans

Recommendation	L	S	Consensus (%)	Reference
21. It is necessary to create validated tools for evaluating activity of uveitis associated with JIA.	3	C	100	[73,126-128]
22. It is necessary to conduct further controlled clinical trials for the treatment of uveitis associated with JIA.	1B	A	100	[119,136, 141,149]

- The consensus states the percentage of specialists who agreed on the recommendation during the final round of voting
- L, level of evidence; 1A, meta-analysis of cohort studies; 1B, meta-analysis of studies of cases and controls; 2A, cohort studies; 2B, studies of cases and controls; 3, non-comparative descriptive studies; 4, expert opinion (diagnostic study); 1A, meta-analysis of randomized controlled studies; 1B, randomized controlled study; 2A, controlled study without randomization; 2B, quasi-experimental study; 3, descriptive studies; 4, expert opinion (therapeutic studies);
- S - strength of evidence; A - on basis of level 1 evidence; B - based on level 2 or extrapolated from level 1; C - based on level 3 or extrapolated from levels 1 or 2; D - based on level 4 or extrapolated from levels 3 or 4.

of erythrocytes) at the time of manifestation of oligoarthritis or polyarthritis have an increased risk of the development of uveitis [27,31]. The protocol of ophthalmological monitoring of patients with JIA should be adapted to the current possibilities of treatment, above all timely systemic therapy for arthritis [57,61,62,64]. The introduction of new biomarkers and genotyping in future will be able to improve the delineation of the risk population for screening.

Monitoring during follow-up

The risk of development and/or relapse of uveitis persists also during the course of the illness in patients who initially respond well to treatment. Regular ophthalmological monitoring of patients with JIA is therefore an essential component of care. Specialists agree that the frequency of ophthalmological observation should be dependent upon the severity of the ocular manifestations, and should be based on close co-operation between a rheumatologist and an experienced ophthalmologist.

Monitoring after termination of treatment for uveitis

Methotrexate (MTX) is the immunosuppressive drug of choice for patients with uveitis upon a background of JIA (see recommendation no. 14, table 3). After achieving long-term remission of uveitis, there is usually an endeavour to terminate MTX treatment. It is not yet clear as to how long the optimum period of duration of remission would be before we begin discontinuing topical and systemic treatment. After the termination of MTX, patients have an increased risk of onset or relapse of uveitis, mainly during the first year after discontinuation, on the assumption that the

termination of treatment was preceded by a long period of inactivity of the ocular inflammation. In a study published recently, a relapse of activity of uveitis occurred in the majority of patients within 24 months of the end of treatment [67-70]. As a result, all patients after treatment with MTX (for arthritis or uveitis) should be examined by an ophthalmologist every three months for a minimum period of 1 year. It is not yet clear as to which of the drugs it is better to discontinue earlier (MTX or biological drug), if the patient is being treated with a combination. Relapses of uveitis following the discontinuation of MTX are less frequent in older patients, and also in those who have been treated for a longer time [67]. Specialists agree that a reduction of the dose of MTX and other systemic treatment should be commenced at the earliest after 2 years of inactivity, without the administration of topical steroids [134].

It is essential to continue with the regular monitoring of patients also after the termination of treatment, primarily in the case of those patients who had undergone long-term treatment with topical or systemic drugs which maintained the disease under control. Specialists recommend ophthalmological follow-up examinations after the discontinuation of all treatments at a minimum interval of 3 months, for a period of at least 1 year. We do not yet have sufficient scientifically backed evidence on effective screening strategies that could ensure reliable long-term or lifelong remission for patients.

Proposal for protocol of ophthalmological monitoring of patients with JIA in the Czech and Slovak Republics

The proposed protocol of ophthalmological monitoring

Table 5. Protocol of ophthalmological monitoring of patients with JIA in the Czech and Slovak Republics

Type of arthritis		Clinical situation	Ophthalmological examination
Oligoarticular, Polyarticular seronegative, Psoriatic	Risk of arthritis High (JIA onset <6 years of age and/or ANA positive)	Manifestation of JIA	Without delay
		<6 months from manifestation of JIA	Every 2 months
		<6 months and <4 years from manifestation of JIA	Every 3 months
		>4 years from manifestation of JIA up to age 18 years	Every 6 months
		After age 18 years	Every 6-12 months
	Standard (JIA onset >6 years of age and concurrently ANA negative)	Manifestation of JIA	Within 1 month
		<4 years from manifestation of JIA	Every 3 months
		>4 years from manifestation to age 18 years	Every 6 months
HLA B 27 positive and concurrently ANA negative >11 years		From manifestation to age 18 years	Every 6 months
Systemic JIA (ANA negative)		From manifestation to age 18 years	
Polyarticular seropositive (ANA negative)		From manifestation to age 18 years	
Independent on JIA type and risk		<1 year from termination of long-term systemic treatment	Every 3 months
		Diagnosed uveitis	According to an ophthalmologist, but at minimum every 3 months

JIA – juvenile idiopathic arthritis

differentiates the frequency of follow-up examinations according to the type of JIA. Systemic and polyarticular seropositive JIA generally have a very low risk of uveitis, in the case of arthritis with entesitis, uveitis is acute and symptomatic. As a result, for these forms of JIA, regular ophthalmological follow-up examinations are recommended every 6 months. The frequency of oligoarticular, polyarticular seronegative and psoriatic arthritis differ according to 2 categories of risk: children with a high risk of uveitis are considered to mean patients with at least 1 of 2 risk factors: age of manifestation of JIA < 6 years and ANA positivity, children with a standard risk of uveitis are considered to mean patients who do not meet the criteria of increased risk (i.e. without either risk factor) (Table 5).

Each patient with newly diagnosed JIA should undergo an ophthalmological examination without delay if clinical symptoms of uveitis are present (reddening, absence or asymmetry of photoreaction, medical history of photophobia etc.), or within 1 month of determination of the diagnosis of JIA if clinical symptoms of uveitis are not present. Children with newly diagnosed JIA with a high risk of uveitis, in whom it is not possible to exclude uveitis with certainty due to (repeated) lack of co-operation at an ophthalmological examination, are indicated for an ophthalmological examination under general anaesthesia. In children of any age with JIA with a high risk of uveitis, or with uveitis in their medical history, in whom long-term immunosuppressive treatment has been terminated, the frequency of the ophthalmological examinations is increased to 3-monthly intervals for a period of at minimum 1 year. Each child with JIA, regardless of the risk factors and type of JIA, must undergo an ophthalmological examination at minimum twice per year up to the age of 18 years. In the case of children in whom uveitis has been diagnosed previously, the frequency of the ophthalmological follow-up examinations is based on the activity of the pathology, according to the recommendations of an ophthalmologist, but is at least once every 3 months, regardless of the age of the child, subtype of JIA and presence of risk factors.

Within the context of this protocol, an ophthalmological examination is understood to cover a complete examination, including biomicroscopy of the anterior chamber of both eyes, and examination of the ocular fundus in mydriasis. Regular ocular monitoring of patients with JIA also includes measurement of intraocular pressure (IOP) and age-specific examination of vision. The examination should take place at an ophthalmological outpatient department co-operating with a paediatric rheumatology department, which has experience of child patients with uveitis.

Recommendations for evaluation of activity of uveitis associated with JIA

The main goal is timely diagnosis and effective treatment in order to avoid damage to sight. This occurs as a consequence of complications of inflammation such as glaucoma, macular edema, ocular hypotonia and amblyopia. Structural damage may also appear before the

determination of the diagnosis, or may occur during the further course of the pathology as a consequence of insufficiently controlled inflammatory activity or corticosteroid therapy. Studies have repeatedly confirmed that the main risk factors of damage to sight are the following: late diagnosis with already ensuing complications, need for surgical procedures, overall length of observation [4,68,78]. For certain complications male sex and non-Caucasian race appear to be risk factors [18,19,37,56,65,71].

The aim of immunosuppressive treatment is therefore a reduction of activity evaluated with the aid of the agreed parameters, which cover the number of inflammatory cells and degree of flare in the anterior chamber, as well as the presence of macular edema. The suitability of individual parameters may differ according to the degree of damage or the stage of the disease [5,13]. In one study, an increase in the number of cells in the anterior chamber was linked with a worse prognosis, whereas immunosuppressive therapy was associated with a reduced risk of loss of sight, especially in the case of a result of 20/50 or worse (HR 0.40, $P < 0.01$) [78]. Other studies describe flare in the anterior chamber as a better predictor of damage to sight [63]. At present no validated biomarkers are available that could be used for prediction of the severity of the pathology or the strategy of treatment of uveitis, and this area requires further research (Table 3) [24,32,34,35,40,44,49,75-80]. Until reliable biomarkers are validated, the management of uveitis is dependent primarily upon repeated eye examination. However, in future, monitoring of the activity of uveitis could incorporate gene expression and proteomic profiling of serum, leukocytes of the peripheral blood and vitreous body; measurement of reactants of the acute phase; HLA typing and testing of ANA antibodies [74].

The recommendations of professional societies (German Ophthalmological Society, Society for Paediatric and Adolescent Rheumatology, German Society for Rheumatology) emphasise that macular edema, ocular hypotonia and pseudo-rubeosis are often linked with chronic inflammation, and these findings should lead to a commencement (or reinforcement) of treatment in the case of absence of cells in the anterior chamber [4]. An expert group also recommends that the goal of treatment of uveitis upon a background of JIA should be an absence of cells in the anterior chamber, although in practice this may be difficult to achieve (Table 6). With regard to the conclusions of the working group for the Standardisation of Uveitis Nomenclature (SUN), the international group MIWGUC (Multinational Interdisciplinary Working Group for Uveitis in Childhood) compiled a set of indicators of uveitis activity, which may provide a basis for evaluation of the severity of the pathology and its course, the risk of structural damage, the degree of damage to sight and assessment of the effect of treatment [74]. Its contribution would be invaluable in clinical trials, but it is still necessary to validate the proposed parameters for childhood age [136]. The basis of decisions on management of treatment remains good communi-

cation between the ophthalmologist and the paediatric rheumatologist. Recently published instructions for the management of non-infectious uveitis in adults contain certain important principles for the treatment of panuveitis in all age groups [137].

Recommendations for treatment of uveitis associated with JIA

Active uveitis requires immediate start of treatment. In a comparison of two cohorts of patients with newly diagnosed JIA, patients in whom aggressive therapy was introduced early and who were intensively monitored manifested fewer complications in connection with damage to sight [80]. Factors connected with better re-

sults are early start of immunosuppressive therapy at a young age [69] and treatment by immunosuppressant drugs in general [71,78].

The drug of first choice for acute and chronic anterior uveitis is topical corticosteroids (priority is given to prednisolone or dexamethasone) [4,5,81,129]. Children with JIA and uveitis are often treated long-term with topical corticosteroids, which increases the risk of development of complications, primarily cataract and glaucoma. One study demonstrated an increased risk of development of cataract in connection with the administration of high doses of topical corticoids, which was independent of the activity of uveitis or the presence of posterior synechiae [81]. The risk increased with the number of drops

Table 6. Parameters proposed for evaluation of activity of uveitis associated with JIA (compiled by MIWGUC group) [74,153]

Parameter	
Number of cells in anterior chamber	Examination by slit lamp (evaluation according to SUN criteria)
Flare in anterior chamber	Examination by slit lamp for routine clinical practice and prospective trials (evaluation according to SUN criteria) Laser photometry for purposes of prospective trials
Number of follow-ups with active uveitis	Records of attending physician Duration of activity over period of minimum four follow-ups/year
Visual acuity (age-commensurate examination)	Best corrected visual acuity Threshold values: < 20/50, < 20/200 and blindness Proportion of amblyopia
Structural complications	Posterior synechiae Ocular hypotonia (< 5 mm Hg) Ocular hypertension (> 21 mm Hg) Glaucoma Cataract Zonular keratopathy in central cornea Macular edema on optic coherence tomography Papilledema Epiretinal membrane Dense vitreous opacities
Quality of life	Childhood Health Assessment Questionnaire Child Health Questionnaire Paediatric Quality of Life Inventory Tool for evaluating quality of life specific for uveitis EYEQL (not yet available for non-English speaking countries)
Overall affliction in connection with uveitis	Evaluation by parent, visual analogue scale (VAS 0-100) Evaluation by patient, VAS 0-100 Evaluation by ophthalmologist, VAS 0-100 Evaluation by rheumatologist, VAS 0-100
Social classification	Absence from school / kindergarten Number of days of hospitalisation in connection with uveitis Number of days of restriction of everyday activities due to uveitis
Anti-inflammatory treatment*	Reduce of dose of corticosteroids – topical/systemic
Surgical procedures*	Yes/No
Biomarkers	In research phase (not yet available)

*Suitable to document, although not part of evaluation of activity.
SUN – Standardised Uveitis Nomenclature
EYEQL – The Effects of Youngsters' Eyesight QOL

of local corticoids. It ensues from an analysis of the data that the long-term administration of low doses of topical corticosteroids (< 3 drops per day) (0.5 to 15 years, median 4 years) is linked with a low risk of development of cataract [81]. Upon the application of 2 drops or less per day, cataract practically did not appear within one year. There is no evidence to indicate that less effective topical corticosteroids are linked with a lower risk of adverse effects in these patients (Table 3). We try to use systemic corticosteroids minimally for children, primarily due to the risk of growth abnormalities and osteopaenia; in exceptional cases they are used in order to rapid control of inflammation or for macular edema.

In one retrospective study, the use of topical nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSA) was evaluated in the treatment of chronic uveitis in 14 patients, 8 with JIA and 6 with idiopathic iridocyclitis [82]. In all patients there was a reduction of the activity of uveitis following the addition of NSA to the existing therapeutic regimen, which enabled a reduction of the dose of corticosteroids. This date indicates that therapy with NSA may have a supplementary role in the treatment of chronic uveitis in children, but should not be applied in monotherapy.

The commencement of systemic immunosuppressive treatment is recommended in order to reduce the risk of complications in cases in which topical treatment does not lead to a remission of ocular inflammation, or when the patient requires high doses of topical corticosteroids. As previously mentioned, in patients with a multiple risk of loss of sight, it is suitable to commence systemic therapy very early [129]. In the case of the presence of poor prognostic factors in active uveitis, it is possible to commence systemic treatment immediately, already at the first ophthalmological examination. Some studies recommend the commencement of aggressive immunosuppressive treatment in high risk patients even before signs of development of complications appear [27,39]. Unfavourable prognostic factors include: uveitis preceding the manifestation of arthritis [19,22,74], presence of posterior synechiae [55,68,74,75], male sex [19,22,55], zonular keratopathy, glaucoma and cataract [55], malfunctions of vision initially, hypotonia, macular edema and dense vitreous opacities [55], and persistent activity during the course of observation (Table 3). Age at the time of the onset of uveitis does not appear to be a significant risk factor [22,56].

Definition of failure of treatment

Failure of treatment should lead to a change of dosage of drug, method of administration or character of drug, in which it is necessary to take into account the fact that the time until attainment of the optimal effect may differ in the case of individual drugs, as well as the fact that we only have a limited number of therapeutic modalities available. In a retrospective study which evaluated 23 patients with uveitis upon a background of JIA who were not responding to treatment by topical corticosteroids, an improvement was achieved in all the patients following the introduction of systemic immunosuppressive treatment [86]. Patients in whom treatment was commenced within

4-30 months after the manifestation of uveitis attained a better result in comparison with patients who received immunosuppressive treatment after 3 or more years ($p < 0.005$ in right and left eye together, $p = 0.0075$ for better eye, $p = 0.0375$ for worse eye). This data is supported by the conclusions of the SITE study, which states that the risk of loss of sight was reduced by approximately 60% in patients with uveitis and JIA who were treated with immunosuppressant drugs at a tertiary centre [78].

The expert group recommends the commencement of systemic immunosuppressive treatment if inactivity of uveitis is not achieved after 3 months of treatment with topical corticosteroids, or if a reactivation of inflammation occurs following a reduction of their dosage. The advantages of early introduction of immunosuppressive treatment are well known, and in patients who achieved a remission of uveitis systemic treatment was generally started earlier during the course of the illness in comparison with patients with a relapse of uveitis [55,59,68,78-87]. On the basis of knowledge about the effectiveness and safety of MTX from a series of studies, the expert group recommends this drug as the immunosuppressive therapy of first choice for patients with uveitis associated with JIA [68,84,88-90]. It is preferred subcutaneous application and a dose of 10-15 mg/m² once a week [138]. Higher doses of MTX (15-20 mg/m²/week) lead to attainment of remission within a shorter time in comparison with doses of MTX < 15 mg/m²/week, with a comparable incidence of adverse effects [139].

In patients with uveitis, often in the case of failure of MTX, the effect of other immunosuppressant drugs has also been considered, such as azathioprine, sulfasalazine, mycophenolate mofetil, cyclosporine and leflunomide [91,95]. However, this mostly concerned studies with a small number of patients, and in the case of cyclosporine the clinical effectiveness was insufficient, with the authors of the original article noting that it has only limited effectiveness in this indication [94]. Results with other immunosuppressive drugs were more encouraging, but were on an even smaller number of patients [91-93,95]. They may represent an alternative to MTX in the case of intolerance or insufficient effect, especially in combination with biological treatment. In children there is a large amount of evidence on the better effectiveness of MTX in influencing arthritis in JIA in comparison with other conventional synthetic immunosuppressants. By contrast, in adult patients the administration of various immunosuppressive drugs is commonplace, without preference of MTX [91-95]. Specialists agree that in children and adults with uveitis which does not respond sufficiently to the administration of MTX (or another classic immunosuppressant), it is suitable to introduce biological treatment. There are a growing number of studies which support indication of biological therapy in the case of refractory uveitis [93-108], in which adalimumab is so far backed by the most evidence. Other biological drugs whose use in the treatment of uveitis is described in the literature are infliximab, golimumab, abatacept, to-

cilizumab and rituximab [96-108, 123-125].

The use of tumour necrosis factor (TNF) blockers in the treatment of uveitis is based on their demonstrable effectiveness in a series of systemic inflammatory pathologies, including JIA, rheumatoid arthritis and Crohn's disease [109]. An exception is etanercept, a recombinant dimeric fusion protein which antagonises TNF- α and has demonstrated effectiveness in the case of polyarticular JIA [118]. In the case of treatment of uveitis, however, etanercept has been linked with a high risk of relapses [87,100,109,117-121], and as a result it is not recommended in the treatment of uveitis associated with JIA [140].

Very few studies exist which would compare individual

biological preparations mutually. One study determined that in children with refractory chronic uveitis associated with JIA, infliximab is significantly better than etanercept [100]. In another small study, adalimumab was more effective than infliximab if it was used as the TNF- α blocking treatment of first choice [106]. Adalimumab was more effective than infliximab in achieving remission, and had a better safety profile in patients with uveitis and JIA also in long-term observation [102,107]. On the basis of the SYCAMORE randomised controlled trial, comparing adalimumab with a placebo in patients with JIA uveitis following the failure of MTX, adalimumab was the first biological drug to be approved for the treatment of

Table 7. Schema of therapeutic algorithm recommended for treatment of uveitis associated with JIA in the Czech and Slovak Republics. Adapted according to the Heiligenhaus Seminars in Arthritis and Rheumatism (2019 [152]), Clarke Pediatric Rheumatol (2016 [7]) and Bou Rheumatol Int (2015 [5])

Active uveitis (number of cells in AC > 0.5+)	
Poor prognostic factors (malfunction of vision, hypotonia, glaucoma, cataract, macular edema, dense vitreous opacities)	
YES	NO
Topical corticosteroids (every 1-2 hours for a period of 1-3 days, then reduction of dose) + cycloplegic agent + systemic corticosteroids 1. Prednisone 1-2 mg/kg/day with gradual reduction down to discontinuation within 2-3 months, or 2. Methylprednisolone 10-30 mg/kg 3x max. 1g/dose and subsequently Prednisone 1-2 mg/kg/day with gradual reduction down to discontinuation	Topical corticosteroids (every 1-2 hours for a period of 1-3 days, then reduction of dose to < 2 drops per day) + cycloplegic
3 months (in individual cases earlier)	
Inactivity not achieved, relapse of activity at dose of < 2 drops per day, or occurrence of new complications Add MTX (15-20 mg/m ² s.c.) if applicable + systemic corticosteroids in case of adverse prognostic factors (massive inflammation in AC, hypotonia, macular edema)	Improvement of uveitis (degree 0-0.5+ according to SUN, max. 1-5 cells in a field) Continue in treatment with topical corticosteroids with gradual reduction of dose
3 months (in individual cases earlier)	
Inactivity not achieved, relapse of activity or occurrence of new complications Add adalimumab (< 30 kg 20 mg s.c., > 30 kg 40 mg s.c. á 2 weeks)	Inactivity of uveitis (degree 0-0.5+ according to SUN) Continue in existing treatment (MTX) min. 24 months
3 months	
Inactivity not achieved, relapse of activity or occurrence of new complications Verify patient co-operation, measure level of drugs, antibodies against adalimumab Maximise dose of drugs (adalimumab 40 mg regardless of weight), optimise therapeutic interval and method of administration (adalimumab once a week) Consider oral corticosteroids \pm local intraocular application	Inactivity of uveitis (degree 0-0.5+ according to SUN) Continue in existing treatment (MTX + adalimumab) min. 24 months
3 months	
Inactivity not achieved, relapse of activity or occurrence of new complications Replace adalimumab with other anti-TNF drug – infliximab, golimumab, or biological drug with different mechanism of action – tocilizumab, abatacept or rituximab	Inactivity of uveitis (degree 0-0.5+ according to SUN) Continue in existing treatment 24 months

The aim on all levels is to minimise the dose of topical corticosteroids to < 2 drops per day while attaining a number of cells in the anterior chamber of < (max. 1-5 cells in a field)

Key

chronic anterior uveitis in children [136]. The data from this trial was later supported by the further randomised trial ADJUVITE, demonstrating the effect of adalimumab on JIA uveitis following the failure of topical corticosteroids and MTX [141]. As a result, the expert group recommends the commencement of anti-TNF therapy (in the order adalimumab > infliximab > golimumab) for patients with uveitis not responding to treatment with conventional disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (csDMARD), especially MTX [86,100-127].

The conclusions of studies on small numbers of patients demonstrate that if treatment with one of the TNF- α blockers is insufficiently effective, it is suitable to change to another preparation from the same group [87,113,116,122]. The safety and effectiveness of adalimumab was evaluated in 26 children with JIA resistant to the current therapy (synthetic conventional DMARD in 17 cases and anti-TNF drugs in 9 cases). Change to adalimumab had a positive effect in controlling the disease in 17 (65.4 %) patients [113]. In another trial, 17 patients with severe refractory uveitis (resistant to etanercept, infliximab, adalimumab, rituximab or abatacept) were transferred to golimumab, and an improvement was achieved in 14 of them, in which 12 of these patients showed inactivity at the last examination (average period of duration 22 months, interval 6-29 months) [116]. Dhingra et al. published preliminary evidence showing that in 7 patients with refractory uveitis, a change to another biological drug (period of 5-24 months) led to better control of the intraocular inflammation [122]. Although no direct evidence about the influence of low levels of drugs or the formation of anti-drug antibodies (ADA) on the effectiveness of biological treatment in patients with uveitis was determined upon a review of the literature, the expert group nevertheless took into account the findings of other clinical trials and came to the conclusion that in the case of loss of effectiveness during the course of treatment it is necessary to conduct an examination of ADA and the level of the drug [142-143]. If the patient does not have presence of antibodies, but has a low level of the drug, it is suitable to consider increasing the dose or reducing the interval of administration [144]. By contrast, concomitant administration of immunosuppressive drugs, primarily MTX, suppresses the formation of ADA [145].

On the basis of data from smaller studies (see recommendation 18, table 3) on patients with uveitis and JIA who do not respond to conventional synthetic drugs and at least one drug from the group of TNF- α blockers, it is possible to consider application of another biological drug such as abatacept, rituximab or tocilizumab [123-125]. The effectiveness of intravenous tocilizumab in the treatment of JIA following failure of non-biological DMARDs and at least one anti-TNF biological drug have been demonstrated by two smaller retrospective studies [146-147]. There is an increasing amount of evidence for the positive effect of tocilizumab in influencing macular edema upon a background of uveitis [125,148]. A study is currently ongoing verifying the safety and effectiveness of subcutaneous tocilizumab in children with uveitis upon a background of JIA which does not respond to anti-TNF therapy [149].

The optimum time for performing surgical procedures on children with complications on a background of refractory uveitis was not discussed within the framework of these recommendations due to insufficient evidence. However, the current data shows that there are still a significant number of children with uveitis who require a surgical procedure due to the occurrence of complications [150].

On the basis of the European SHARE recommendations, a working group including the authors of this article agreed upon a therapeutic algorithm for the treatment of uveitis associated with JIA in the Czech and Slovak Republics, the schema is presented in table 7.

Recommendations concerning future plans for uveitis associated with JIA

Specialist societies feel the need to perform further clinical and longitudinal trials with the aim of comparing the costs and benefits in connection with the treatment of chronic uveitis associated with JIA [74]. In order to achieve this goal, the MIWGUC group proposes a set of parameters for the evaluation of activity of uveitis, for the purpose of standardisation of data and comparison of results (Table 6). The individual points should be approved both by research workers and by patients. Although the members of the working group unanimously agree upon the proposed set of parameters, they cannot yet be generally used in practice until they pass validation. They could subsequently provide a uniform evaluation in the case of intervention studies. Deterioration of sight has a significant impact on quality of life (QOL) of patients with uveitis associated with JIA, significantly influencing social, emotional and economic aspects of life, as well as the ability of individuals to perform everyday activities [126-128]. At present validation of a suitable tool for measuring the influence of uveitis on QOL is taking place, namely "The Effects of Youngsters' Eyesight QOL". A consensus reigns among experts concerning the need for further controlled clinical trials on children with uveitis upon a background of JIA, so as to increase the evidence in the field of diagnosis, screening, activity of the pathology and treatment, and to ensure optimal care for these patients.

DISCUSSION

Following a systematic study of the literature, using the Nominal Group Technique under the auspices of SHARE and EULAR, a total of 22 recommendations were accepted for diagnosis and screening, monitoring of activity, treatment and future planning for children with uveitis associated with JIA. These recommendations were accepted on the basis of a minimum of 80 % consensus of specialists. The recommendations compiled by experts on the basis of the available evidence should help improve the provision of optimal care for patients, above all where the evidence is based only on a limited number of subjects and changes quickly.

It is necessary to note that the level of evidence in these recommendations was generally relatively low, 13 of the 22 recommendations are of level 3 or 4, 7 level 2 and only 2

are on level 1. Many new drugs, especially from the field of biological drugs, have been introduced only very recently, and further research shall follow in this area. At a time when the data search was taking place for the SHARE recommendations, almost no controlled clinical trials on children with uveitis upon a background of JIA were available. The results of the SYCAMORE randomised controlled trial (RCT) [97], comparing adalimumab with a placebo in children with uveitis upon a background of JIA who used a stable dose of MTX, were published only after the issuing of the SHARE recommendations. The study led to the approval of the indication of adalimumab for the treatment of chronic anterior uveitis in children from the age of 2 years by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) in 2017. The results of the study are not in conflict with the recommendations of the group of experts, but rather reinforce recommendation 15 in table 3: "In the case of insufficient effect or intolerance of methotrexate it is recommended to add or replace the treatment with a biological treatment." The only difference is that this recommen-

dation is now supported by level 1 evidence rather than level 3. A further smaller RCT with adalimumab was published recently, demonstrating its effectiveness in the treatment of uveitis associated with JIA, in this trial flare was used as the primary goal of evaluation [141]. The study of further biological drugs is continuing with regard to their effectiveness in the treatment of uveitis upon a background of JIA, for example JAK inhibitors [151]. The conclusions of these studies are not incorporated in the original recommendations of the SHARE article published in 2017, and as a result it is necessary to update the existing recommendations for uveitis associated with JIA regularly, in order to provide a constantly higher level of evidence. In the Czech Republic, unlike the Slovak Republic, adalimumab does not have approved coverage by health insurance for administration to patients with JIA uveitis, and to date its application is therefore possible only with the special consent of health insurance company. The application of the recommendations in practice requires close co-operation between doctors and health insurance payers.

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Thanks

The SHARE initiative was approved by the Executive Committee of the European Society of Pediatric Rheumatology and the International Society of Systemic Autoimmune Diseases.

The authors of the Czech-Slovak adaptation of the recommendation thank the authors of the original text:

Tamas Constantin¹, Ivan Foeldvari², Jordi Anton³, Joke de Boer⁴, Severine Czitrom-Guillaume⁵, Clive Edelsten⁶, Raz Gepstein⁷, Arnd Heiligenhaus^{8,9}, Clarissa A Pilkington¹⁰, Gabriele Simonini¹¹, Yosef Uziel¹², Sebastian J Vastert¹³, Nico M Wulffraat¹³, Anne-Mieke Haasnoot⁴, Karoline Walscheid⁸, Annamária Pálkás¹, Reshma Pattani⁶, Zoltán Györgyi¹, Richárd Kozma¹, Victor Boom¹⁴, Andrea Ponyi¹, Angelo Ravelli¹⁵ and Athimalaipet V Ramanan¹⁶

¹2nd Department of Pediatrics, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary

²Klinikum Eilbek, Hamburger Zentrum für Kinder-und Jugendrheumatologie, Hamburg, Germany

³Department of Pediatric Rheumatology, Hospital Sant Joan de Déu, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

⁴Department of Ophthalmology, University Hospital Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands

⁵Service de médecine des adolescents, CHU Bicêtre, AP-HP, 78, rue du Général-Leclerc, Paris, France

⁶Department of Ophthalmology, Great Ormond Street Hospital, London, UK

⁷Department of Ophthalmology, Meir Medical Center, Kfar Sava, Israel

⁸Department of Ophthalmology, Uveitis-Center, and Ophtha Lab, at St. Franziskus Hospital, Muenster, Germany

⁹University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany

¹⁰Department of Rheumatology, Great Ormond Street Hospital, London, UK

¹¹Department of Paediatrics, Rheumatology Unit, Anna Meyer Children's Hospital, University of Florence, Florence, Italy

¹²Department of Paediatrics, Meir Medical Center, Sackler School of Medicine, Tel-Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

¹³Department of Pediatric Rheumatology and Immunology, Wilhelmina Children's Hospital, University Medical Center Utrecht and University of Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands

¹⁴Department of Internal Medicine, St. Antonius Hospital, Nieuwegein, The Netherlands

¹⁵Università degli Studi di Genova and Istituto Giannina Gaslini, Genoa, Italy

¹⁶University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust & Bristol Medical School, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK