Arthritis, Juvenile

Bibliographic reference	**George et al. (1996)**
Study type	Cross-sectional survey
Study quality	The Joanna Briggs Institute Prevalence Critical Appraisal Tool (http://ijhpm.com/article_2870_607.html) 1. Was the sample representative of the target population? YES 2. Were study participants recruited in an appropriate way?NO – Unclear is consecutive sample recruited 3. Was the sample size adequate? YES 4. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail? YES 5. Was the data analysis conducted with sufficient coverage of the identified sample? YES 6. Were objective, standard criteria used for the measurement of the condition? YES 7. Was the condition measured reliably? YES 8. Was there appropriate statistical analysis? YES 9. Are all important confounding factors/subgroups/differences identified and accounted for? YES 10. Were subpopulations identified using objective criteria? NA Overall risk of bias = MODERATE
Country	Netherlands
Number of patients	N=62 children with juvenile chronic arthritis
Study population	Inclusion: children with juvenile chronic arthritis (JCA) being followed at 3 departments of paediatric rheumatology during 1993 and 1994, N=36 female, mean age 9.9±3.5SD (range 3.3 to 16.8yrs), IgG AGA used in one case of IgA deficiency

Results	N=8 with at least 1 +ve screening test, N=5 biopsed, N=4 normal biopsy Frequency of coeliac disease 1.5%
Source of funding	Not stated
Conflicts of interest	
Comments	

Definitions of abbreviations are given at the end of this document.

Bibliographic reference	**Lepore et al. (1996)**
Study type	Cross-sectional survey
Study quality	The Joanna Briggs Institute Prevalence Critical Appraisal Tool (http://ijhpm.com/article_2870_607.html) 1. Was the sample representative of the target population? YES 2. Were study participants recruited in an appropriate way?NO – Unclear is consecutive sample recruited 3. Was the sample size adequate? YES 4. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail? YES 5. Was the data analysis conducted with sufficient coverage of the identified sample? YES 6. Were objective, standard criteria used for the measurement of the condition? YES 7. Was the condition measured reliably? YES 8. Was there appropriate statistical analysis? YES 9. Are all important confounding factors/subgroups/differences identified and accounted for? YES 10. Were subpopulations identified using objective criteria? NA Overall risk of bias = MODERATE
Country	Italy
Number of patients	N=119 children with juvenile chronic arthritis
Study population	Inclusion: children with juvenile chronic arthritis being treated at two centres for paediatric rheumatology, mean age 11.5yrs (range 2 to 16yrs), N=87 female
Results	N=4 (3.3%) AEA +ve, N=3 biopsy +ve for CD
Source of funding	Not reported
Conflicts of	

interest	
Comments	

Definitions of abbreviations are given at the end of this document.

Bibliographic reference	**Robazzi et al. (2013)**
Study type	Cross-sectional survey
Study quality	The Joanna Briggs Institute Prevalence Critical Appraisal Tool (http://ijhpm.com/article_2870_607.html) 1. Was the sample representative of the target population? YES 2. Were study participants recruited in an appropriate way? YES (All patients tested) 3. Was the sample size adequate? YES 4. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail? YES 5. Was the data analysis conducted with sufficient coverage of the identified sample? YES 6. Were objective, standard criteria used for the measurement of the condition? YES 7. Was the condition measured reliably? YES 8. Was there appropriate statistical analysis? YES 9. Are all important confounding factors/subgroups/differences identified and accounted for? YES 10. Were subpopulations identified using objective criteria? NA Overall risk of bias = LOW
Country	Brazil
Number of patients	N=43 children with juvenile idiopathic arthritis N=18 healthy patients
Study population	Inclusion: outpatients at two paediatric rheumatology services between January 2008 and January 2010 with juvenile rheumatoid arthritis 25 girls, 28 boys Age at diagnosis: 7.5 ± 3.8 years (range 1.1-15.9) Age at study: 10.4 ± 4.0 years (range 2.3-17.9) Disease duration: 41.3 ± 37 months (range 2-156)
Control	2 control groups of healthy outpatient paediatrics matched by sex and age at a 1:3 ratio (none had signs of any chronic disease)
Length of follow-up	n/a
Details of coeliac testing	Anti-tTG IgA (ELISA; reference < 7 U/ml, Orgentec, Diagnostika) Jejunal biopsy to confirm diagnosis if positive serology (p = 0.56)

Results	Only one patient (2%) has positive serology and biopsy confirmed CD (typical villous atrophy and crypt hyperplasia) None in control group had positive serology.
Source of funding	
Conflicts of interest	
Comments	The study also reported on 66 patients with rheumatic fever but as this condition was not in the review protocol, details on these patients were not extracted

Definitions of abbreviations are given at the end of this document.