
Supplementary information

Juvenile idiopathic arthritis

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Supplementary table 1:

List of approved conventional synthetic (cs-) and biologic (b-) disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (b-DMARDs) approved for the care of JIA by the European Medicine Agency (EMA) or the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Drug (route)	Type	Target	Indication	Route and Dose	Refs
Conventional synthetic DMARDs					
Methotrexate	Synthetic	Folic acid antagonist	Polyarticular JIA ≥ 3 years	oral, sc: 10-20 mg/m ² /(BSA)/week	¹
Biologic DMARDs					
Abatacept	Human	CD80/86 CTL4Ig	Polyarticular JIA ≥ 6 years (iv) ≥ 2 years (sc)	iv: 10 mg/kg week (max 1 gr) 0, 2, 4, then q4 weeks sc: 10 to <25 kg 50 mg/week, 25 to <50 kg 87.5 mg/week, ≥ 50 kg 125 mg/week	²
Adalimumab	Human	TNF- α	Polyarticular JIA ≥ 2 years Enthesitis-related arthritis (ERA) ≥ 6 years Chronic non-infectious anterior uveitis ≥ 2 years	sc: 10-30 kg 20 mg/ every other week ≥ 30 kg 40 mg/every other week	³
Anakinra	Human	IL-1	Systemic JIA ≥ 8 months or older at least 10 kg in NSAIDS or glucocorticoids failures	sc: >50 kg 100 mg/day < 50 kg 1-2 mg/kg/day	4, 5
Canakinumab	Human	IL-1	Systemic JIA ≥ 2 years in NSAIDS and glucocorticoids failures	sc: $\geq 7,5$ kg: 4 mg/kg/dose/every 4 weeks (max 300 mg)	⁶⁻⁸
Etanercept	Human	TNF-R	Polyarthritis (rheumatoid RF $\pm$) and extended oligoarthritis ≥ 2 years psoriatic arthritis and enthesitis related arthritis ≥ 12 years	sc: 0.4 mg/kg/twice weekly (max 25 mg) 0.8 mg/kg/weekly (max 50 mg)	⁷⁻⁹
Golimumab	Human		Polyarticular JIA ≥ 2 years	sc: <40 kg 30 mg/m ² /(BSA)/monthly (max 40 mg) ≥ 40 kg 50 mg/monthly	¹⁰
Tocilizumab	Humanized	IL-6	sJIA ≥ 2 years for iv and ≥ 1 year for sc in NSAIDS and glucocorticoids failures	iv: <30 kg 12 mg/kg/every 2 weeks ≥ 30 kg 8 mg/kg/ every 2 weeks sc: 10-30 kg 162 mg/every 2 weeks ≥ 30 kg 162 mg/every week	^{11, 12}
Tocilizumab	Humanized	IL-6	Polyarticular JIA ≥ 2 years	iv: <30 kg 8 mg/kg/ every 4 weeks ≥ 30 kg 10 mg/kg/ every 4 weeks sc: 10-30 kg 162 mg/every 3 weeks ≥ 30 kg 162 mg/every 2 week	^{13, 14}
Small molecules					
Tofacitinib	synthetic	JAK inhibitor	Polyarticular JIA and PsA ≥ 2 years	Oral, 10- <20 kg: 3.2 mg (3.2 mL)/twice a day 20- <40 kg: 4 mg (4mL)/twice a day ≥ 40 kg: 5 mg (5mL)/twice a day	^{15, 16}

sc: subcutaneous; iv: intravenous; IL: interleukin; eow: every other week

Supplementary table 2:

Panel A. PRINTO not-profit international collaborative research projects (40,559 children from 196 centres in 51 countries) ⁵²

The not-for-profit studies have been the results of willingness by the paediatric rheumatology community to collaborate on a wide international base for common research and clinical objectives.

PRINTO Not-for-profit studies	Patients	Ref
MTX high dose trial (2004)	633	¹
CHAQ CHQ JIA patients (2001)	3,235	¹⁷
CHAQ CHQ Healthy children (2001)	3,409	¹⁷
JSLE core set of outcome (2006)	557	¹⁸⁻²²
JDM core set of outcome (2008)	295	^{18, 23-27}
Cyclosporine A trial JIA (2006)	344	²⁸
Antares JIA (2008)	213	²⁹
Childhood Vasculitides (2010)	1,399	^{30, 31}
MTX Withdrawal trial JIA (2010)	364	³²
JDM Trial (2017)	138	^{33, 34}
EPOCA JIA (2019)	1,3814	^{35, 36}
PHARMACHILD JIA (2018)*	9,068	^{37, 38}
EUROFEVER (autoinflammatory diseases) (2010)*	4,551	³⁹⁻⁴²
ABIRISK JIA Registry (2015)	155	⁴³
MAS classification criteria JIA (2016)	1,111	⁴⁴⁻⁵⁰
INSAID registry (other)*	26	-
PRINTO JIA classification*	1,199	⁵¹
The STARS JIA trial*	70	-
DAISY JIA*	26	-
HyperPED-COVID (other)*	235	-
Total number of children	40,842	-

MTX: methotrexate, CHAQ: Childhood Health Assessment Questionnaire (CHAQ); CHQ: Child Health Questionnaire (CHQ); JSLE: juvenile systemic lupus erythematosus; JDM: juvenile Dermatomyositis; JIA: juvenile idiopathic arthritis; MAS: macrophage activation syndrome; *study ongoing;

Panel B. PRINTO/PRCSG phase II/III for-profit clinical trials in collaboration with pharmaceutical companies (4331 children from 268 centres in 40 countries). Updated information on PRINTO projects are available on the PRINTO website

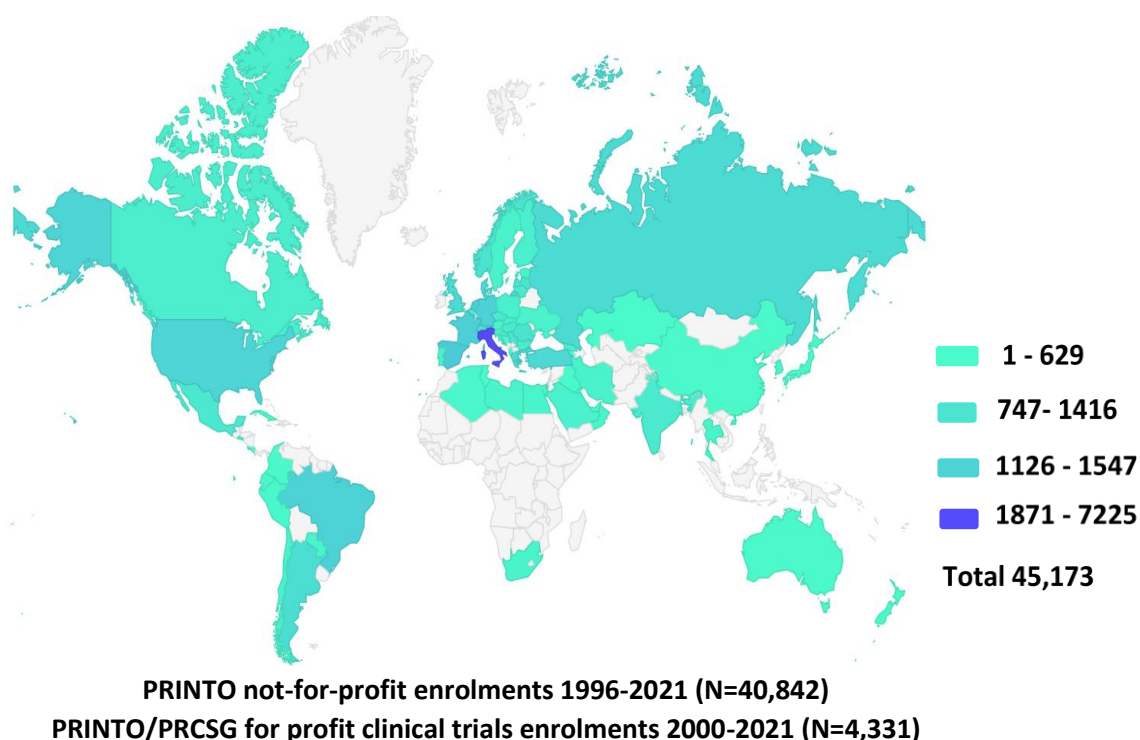
The collaborative work for profit trials led to the successful implementation of the so-called paediatric legislation (see main text) as witnessed by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) who state “The last 10 years have seen some considerable progress in the availability of medicines for children in certain therapeutic fields because of the Regulation. Rheumatology or infectious diseases are often referred to as prime examples. The significant surge of new treatments for children with rheumatologic diseases following the completion of PIPs has transformed a sector, which was previously neglected”.

PRINTO/PRCSG for profit clinical trials	Patients	Ref
Etanercept sc (2000)	69	⁹
Meloxicam oral (2005)	225	¹⁷
Systemic JIA registry (2006)	327	-
Infliximab iv (2007)	122	^{17, 53}
Adalimumab sc (2008)	171	^{3, 19-22, 54}
Abatacept iv (2008)	190	²
Tocilizumab sJIA iv (2012)	112	^{11, 12}
Canakinumab phase II sc (2012)	26	⁶
Canakinumab phase III sc (2012)	190	^{55, 56}
Etanercept sc (2014)	127	^{7, 8}
Tocilizumab poly iv (2015)	188	^{13, 14}
Tofacitinib phase II oral (2017)	17	¹⁵
Golimumab sc (2018)	173	¹⁰
Abatacept sc (2018)	219	⁵⁷
Adalimumab registry sc (2020)	849	⁵⁸
Abatacept registry iv-sc (2020)	499	-
Belimumab iv jSLE (2020)	93	⁵⁹
Golimumab iv (2021)	127	⁶⁰
Tocilizumab sc (2021)	103	⁶¹
Tofacitinib phase III poly oral (2020)	225	¹⁶
Certolizumab pegol sc (NCT01550003)*	193	-
Secukinumab sc (NCT03031782)*	86	-
Total number of children	4,331	-

*study ongoing; sc: subcutaneous, iv intravenous

Supplementary figure 1:

Geographic representation of the not-for-profit PRINTO international projects⁵² and PRINTO/PRCSG for-profit clinical trials in collaboration with pharmaceutical companies.



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