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bout one in twenty patients with intraocular inflammation (uveitis) is a child. Uveitis in children differs from that in adults because of its association with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) and because of its insidious onset. The latter feature means that uveitis may often be diagnosed only at screening and ocular complications may be present already. Up to a third of children with uveitis may develop severe visual impairment. Ophthalmologists in Utrecht (J de Boer and colleagues. Uveitis in childhood often becomes chronic and has a serious ocular prognosis. It may develop years after the onset of JIA and repeated ocular screening is necessary for patients with JIA.