

**Table 11-2****Causes of Joint Pain in Children**

- Avascular necrosis/Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease
- Slipped capital femoral epiphysis
- Toxic synovitis
- Acute rheumatic fever
- Reiter syndrome (reactive arthritis)
- Trauma or overuse syndrome
- Leukemia
- Neuroblastoma
- Bleeding disorders (hemophilia, sickle cell disease)
- Rickets
- Serum sickness
- Septic arthritis (with or without osteomyelitis)
- Lyme arthritis
- Viral-associated arthritis (eg, parvovirus)
- Tumor (eg, osteosarcoma)
- Idiopathic pain syndromes
- Systemic rheumatologic disorders (juvenile idiopathic arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus)
- Kawasaki disease
- Henoch-Schönlein purpura

blood culture might show the organism responsible for the infection, but not always. X-rays will show eventual changes, but if early in the infection process, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is better for diagnosing osteomyelitis. Like septic arthritis, *S aureus* is the most common organism, although again there are a variety of bacteria that can be the cause, and children are treated with intravenous antibiotics initially and then oral antibiotics to complete a long course.