

Major criteria

1. Arthritis, with 2 of 3 of the following findings
 - * Asymmetric
 - * Mono- or oligoarthritis
 - * Affection predominantly in lower limbs
2. Preceding symptomatic infection, with 1 or 2 of the following findings
 - * Enteritis (diarrhoea for at least 1 day, 3 days to 6 weeks before the onset of arthritis)
 - * Urethritis (dysuria or discharge for at least 1 day, 3 days to 6 weeks before the onset of arthritis)

Minor criteria, at least 1 of the following

1. Evidence of triggering infection
 - * Positive nucleic acid amplification test in the morning urine or urethral/cervical swab for *Chlamydia trachomatis*
 - * Positive stool culture for enteric pathogens associated with ReA
2. Evidence of persistent synovial infection (positive immunohistology or PCR for Chlamydia)

Definition of reactive arthritis

Definite ReA: Both major criteria and a relevant minor criterion

Probable ReA: 1) Both major criteria, but no relevant minor criteria or 2) Major criteria 1 and one or more of minor criteria

Exclusion criteria

Other causes for acute arthritis
