ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyzed the impact of the risk factors and stage of knee osteoarthritis (OA) on postural lateral sway.

Design: observational analytics, cross sectional study.

Setting: Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Outpatient Clinic.

Participants: Thirty-eight knee osteoarthritis patients, 6 men and 32 women; mean age 58.03 ± 5.6 years.

Interventions: None.

Main Outcome Measures: Postural lateral sway, body mass index (BMI), pain (VAS), tibio femoral angle (TFA), Q angle, knee OA stage, side of knee OA, and quadriceps muscle activation (amplitude, power, latency).

Results: Postural lateral sway was 2,23 ± 0,59 cm. There was no significant impact of BMI, Q angle, TFA, knee OA stage, side of knee OA, and quadriceps muscle activation on Postural lateral sway. There was significant impact of VAS on Postural lateral sway (R Square = 0.291, p=0.001, Y = 0.3096X + 0.9393).

Conclusions: Pain (VAS) is the strongest predictors factor of Postural lateral sway disturbance for patients with knee OA.

Keywords: knee OA, risk factors and staging, Postural lateral sway.