

## ABSTRACT

As people get older, each individual can cause osteoarthritis, which attacks the joints and especially in the knee joint. In Indonesia the prevalence of joint disease is 24.7 while in East Java the prevalence of joint disease reaches 26.9%. If it is not treated properly, can lead to difficulty walking and disability. The purpose of this research is to help patients prevent osteoarthritis and educate patients that severe osteoarthritis can still be treated with Total Knee Replacement (TKR) to avoid disability.

This research use descriptive non experimental study and collect data from medical record of patient who receive *Total Knee Replacement* (TKR) treatment in Dr. Soetomo hospital 2015 – 2017. A total of 67 of the 95 data were analyzed based on the variables of age, gender, cause, occupation, body mass index, length of stay (LOS) and ambulation of postoperative patients.

The conclusion of this research is the highest age distribution was 65-69 years (28%), and the dominant gender was women (70%), mostly caused by grade IV osteoarthritis (97%), with the majority of occupation as housewives (44%) and the highest body mass index was  $>27$  (49%). The highest LOS about pre operative until operative was 1 –7 days (57%), meanwhile LOS about post op until discharged from the hospital was 1 – 7 days (82%) and data on medicinal rehabilitation shows that patients were discharged from the hospital with walking conditions (90%), the most achievable ambulation was full weight bearing (64%), and the most mobilization tools used by patients were walkers (82%).

**Key words:** Total knee replacement, osteoarthritis, age, gender.