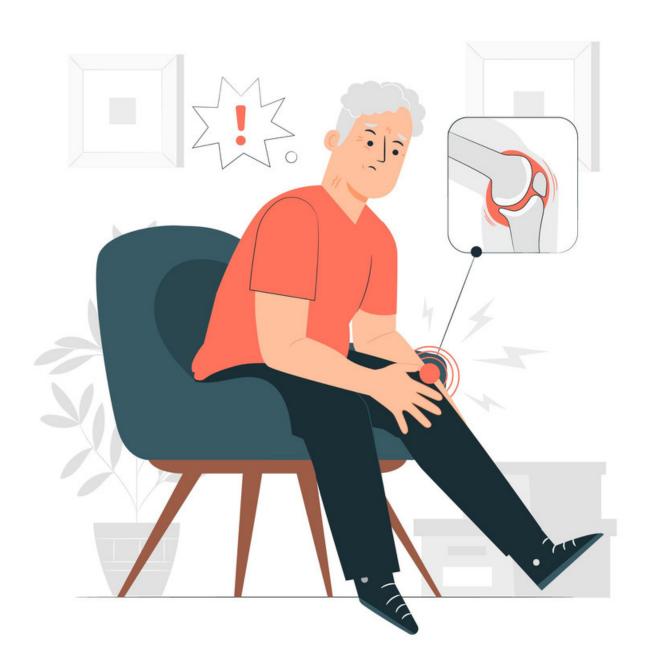


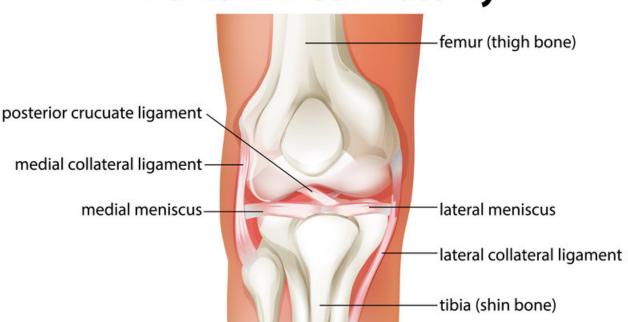
KNEE PROBLEMS



Knee Joint

It's the biggest joint of the body. It bears the weight of the whole body and helps in moving ourselves from one place to another. It is made of and surrounded by bones, cartilage, ligaments, tendons, muscles and bursae.

Human Knee Anatomy



Common Symptoms related to knee are

PAIN

1

Which can vary from sudden and severe to mild ache that comes and goes



Swelling



Caused by inflamed tissues or bleeding in or around the joint

2

Stiffness

3

Due to injury, wear and tear or inflamed tissue



Catching or giving away



Caused by loose piece of cartilage or a torn ligament

4

Grinding or cracking

5

Caused by rough bone or cartilage in the joint



DIFFERENT KNEE - CONDITIONS





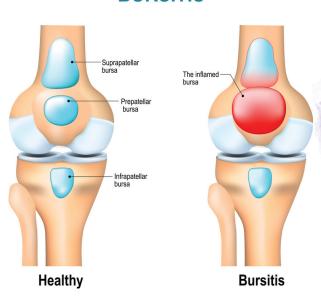
OSTEOARTHRITIS

In this condition, the articular cartilage wears away. This leads to bones to rub against each other and causes pain, swelling, stiffness and a grinding sensation





BURSITIS



BURSITIS

The bursae get inflamed due to overuse, infection or injury, causing pain, swelling, warmth, redness and limited movment



In this, the articular cartilage beneath the kneecap is irritated, causing pain, especially when running, walking up and downstairs, or sitting with bent knees







JUMPER'S KNEE

In this, the patellar tendon is inflamed or partially torn, causing pain in the front of knee, mainly when active











Involves stretching or tearing of the ligaments, causing 'pop' sound at the time of injury, buckling of knee along with pain and swelling





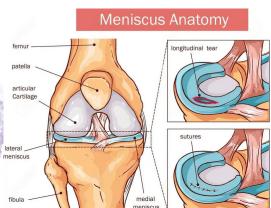
FRACTURES

Due to fall or accidents, causing severe pain, swelling, inability to move and deformed knee

MENISCUS TEAR

Caused by twisting motions or wear and tear, causing 'popping' sensation at the time of injury, feeling of giving out of knee along with pain and swelling







DISLOCATED KNEE CAP

Caused by abrupt change in direction of leg, causing a deformed looking knee with trouble to straighten the knee





Treatment of Knee Problems

RICE

REST - prevents further damage and heals

ICE- reduces swelling and pain
COMPRESSION - reduces
swelling and provides support
ELEVATION - reduces swelling
and pain



Rest the injured area for 48 hours

Ice for 20 minutes at a time, 4 to 8 times per day Compress to help reduce swelling Elevate
the injured limb
6 to 10 inches
above the heart



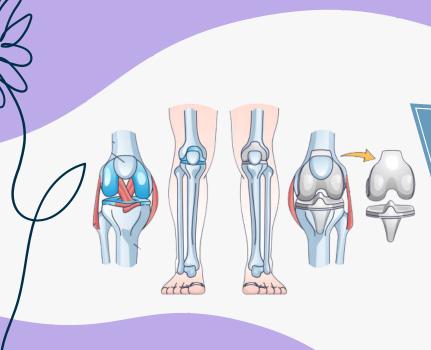
MEDICATION

Oral, injectable or topical

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Exercises
Ultrasound
Electrical stimulation
Massage





KNEE PROCEDURES

Arthroscopy, Ligament reconstruction Meniscectomy Knee replacement





KNEE PROBLEM PREVENTION

Exercise

To keep knee strong and stable



Warm Up

Warm up before exercise



Avoiding Activities

Avoid activities for a few days if pain has started



Reduce Weight





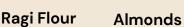
Sesame Seeds



Chia Seeds







High Calcium foods









s Spinach Lady Fingers Pumpkin