

## **Evaluation of Total knee replacement surgery effect on quality of life in patients aged 60 to 70**

### **Abstract**

**Background:** Patient tools report after knee joint replacement surgery have led to a better evaluation of the surgical results on the patients' quality of life. For this purpose, different questionnaires have been used in different studies, and WOMAC and OKS tools have been among the most commonly used ones.

**Aim:** The purpose of the study was to investigate the effect of knee joint replacement surgery on the quality of life of patients aged 60 to 70 years.

**Materials and methods:** This study was conducted as a prospective cross-sectional analysis among people who refer for knee joint replacement surgery, and the referring patients were included in the study by observing the inclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria were confirmation of advanced osteoarthritis by a surgeon, absence of mental illness (hospitalization and treatment history) and willingness to participate in the study. Data were collected using WOMAC and OKS questionnaires in 2 sections. The first part includes the demographic information of the patients (age, gender, education level, occupation, place of residence) and the second part is related to the questions related to the objectives of the study, which includes 12 items of the quality of life of the OKS questionnaire, 5 items of pain, 2 items of joint dryness and 17 The physical performance items were WOMAC questionnaire.

**Results:** 78 patients with advanced knee osteoarthritis who underwent unilateral joint replacement surgery were included in the study, 35 (44.9) of the participants were male. Only 17 cases (21.8%) of the patients had a university education and the rest had a secondary or lower degree. 53 cases (67.9%) were urban patients. 38 cases (48.7%) of the patients were employed, 32 cases (41%) were unemployed, and 8 cases (10.3%) were disabled. The demographic variables of the participants are given in Table 1-4. Quality of life, pain, physical activity of dry joints before and after surgery in the patients participating in the study had significant differences ( $P < 0.001$ .)

Changes in total scores of Womac questionnaire and sub-scales of pain, physical activity, joint dryness and OKS quality of life score in 60-70 year old patients, after joint replacement surgery compared to before knee surgery based on gender, education level, place of residence

And occupation . There was no significant difference based on gender, education level, and occupation; The only significant correlation was the overall score of the Womac questionnaire with being rural (P=0.025).

**Conclusion:** The results after knee replacement surgery showed a better quality of life for 60-70 year old patients 3 months after surgery.

**Key words:** knee joint replacement, knee osteoarthritis, quality of life