

Osteoarthritis

administering injections directly into the joint, are another option worth considering when movement is seriously impeded. While the full effect of an injection can take a few days, it lasts several weeks and even several months. Individuals can receive between 2 and 4 cortisone injections yearly.

As a last recourse, when the joint becomes unusable or when the pain is intolerable, replacing the damaged joint with an artificial joint by way of a surgical procedure is possible. This type of surgery is known as arthroplasty.

For more information or support:
The Arthritis Society
www.arthritis.ca



© Copyright Vigilance Santé

The patient information leaflets are provided by Vigilance Santé Inc. This content is for information purposes only and does not in any manner whatsoever replace the opinion or advice of your health care professional. Always consult a health care professional before making a decision about your medication or treatment.

Osteoarthritis sometimes called degenerative joint disease, is the most common form of arthritis. It affects nearly 1 out of every 10 Canadians. It occurs equally in both men and women and usually develops after age 45. It is a painful and sometimes debilitating condition that can affect several joints including the hips, knees, neck, shoulders, back, fingers, and big toes. Osteoarthritis is defined as the breakdown and eventual loss of cartilage in one or more joints. Cartilage



Guardian

is a cushioning substance that covers the ends of the bones and serves as a shock absorber, preventing the bones from rubbing against each another.

When cartilage begins to degenerate, it thins and the cushioning between the joints is lost, resulting in joint pain.

Causes

Several factors increase the risk of osteoarthritis:

- Family history
- Wear and tear from performing a job or sport with repetitive movement
- Lack of physical activity
- Obesity
- High heel shoes

Symptoms

Osteoarthritis limits joint mobility and hinders overall movement. Over time, the cartilage deteriorates and small but painful outgrowths called bone spurs or osteophytes can form in the joint. This causes the joints to become deformed, swollen and stiff. In addition to causing

Diagnosis

Osteoarthritis is a disease that requires a medical diagnosis. During the consultation, your doctor will ask for a detailed description of the pain, its exact location, and what elicits the most pain (sitting in a car for extended periods, exercising, etc.). In order to rule out any other possible causes, your doctor may order blood tests, x-rays or a synovial fluid analysis (lubricant around the joints).

pain, this joint disease causes sensitivity to pressure and stiffness after a prolonged period of inactivity. When a joint reaches an advanced stage of osteoarthritis, the cartilage wears away completely and bone-on-bone contact occurs.

Treatment

Treatment focuses mainly on symptom relief, including pain. Acetaminophen is usually the treatment of choice. Anti-inflammatories may also be used to reduce inflammation. Ointments and lotions can be applied on the sore joint for more localized pain relief. Compresses may also help alleviate pain. Use cold compresses to reduce inflammation and warm compresses to reduce stiffness.

In more severe cases, codeine may be prescribed to help relieve pain. Codeine however, can cause drowsiness, stomach upset, and constipation. Older patients tend to be more sensitive to its effects. Cortisone injections, which involve

