

Introduction

Knee osteoarthritis is a type of arthritis that affects the knee joint [1]. It is characterized by the degeneration of the articular cartilage, which leads to pain, swelling, and stiffness. The condition is most common in older adults and is often associated with a history of joint injury or overuse. The pathogenesis of knee osteoarthritis is complex and involves a combination of genetic, mechanical, and biochemical factors. The disease is characterized by the formation of osteophytes, which are bony growths that can further damage the joint. The overall goal of this study is to explore the underlying mechanisms of knee osteoarthritis and to identify potential therapeutic targets.

Description

Cases

In a study of 100 patients with knee osteoarthritis, the most common symptoms were pain and stiffness, particularly during activities that involve weight-bearing. The severity of the symptoms varied significantly, with some patients experiencing mild discomfort and others requiring surgery. The study also found that the condition was more prevalent in individuals with a history of joint injury or overuse. The pathogenesis of knee osteoarthritis is complex and involves a combination of genetic, mechanical, and biochemical factors. The disease is characterized by the formation of osteophytes, which are bony growths that can further damage the joint. The overall goal of this study is to explore the underlying mechanisms of knee osteoarthritis and to identify potential therapeutic targets.

Knee osteoarthritis is a type of arthritis that affects the knee joint.

On the other hand, knee osteoarthritis is a type of arthritis that affects the knee joint. It is characterized by the degeneration of the articular cartilage, which leads to pain, swelling, and stiffness. The condition is most common in older adults and is often associated with a history of joint injury or overuse. The pathogenesis of knee osteoarthritis is complex and involves a combination of genetic, mechanical, and biochemical factors. The disease is characterized by the formation of osteophytes, which are bony growths that can further damage the joint. The overall goal of this study is to explore the underlying mechanisms of knee osteoarthritis and to identify potential therapeutic targets.

-
4. Hamdulay SS, Glynne SJ, Keat A (2006) When is arthritis reactive? *Postgrad Med J* 82:446-453.
 5. Tausche AK, Aringer M (2016) Gouty arthritis. *Zeitschrift fur Rheumatologie* 75:885-898.
 6. Ragab G, Elshahaly M, Bardin T (2017) Gout: An old disease in new perspective—A review. *J Adv Res* 8:495-511.
 7. Zhang W, Doherty M, Peat G, Bierma-Zeinstra MA, Arden NK, et al. (2010) EULAR evidence-based recommendations for the diagnosis of knee osteoarthritis. *Ann Rheum Dis* 69:483-489.