

Report

MRI KNEE JOINT

CLINICAL HISTORY:

Severe pain, discomfort, and stiffness in the knee joint. Pain present even at rest and aggravated by weight-bearing activities such as walking, standing, or even minimal movement. Significant joint swelling, deformity, and loss of function in the knee joint.

IMPRESSION:

This scan shows extensive joint space narrowing, complete loss of cartilage, prominent osteophytes or bone spurs, and possible changes in the alignment of the knee joint. These changes are visible on X-rays and are associated with severe symptoms and functional limitations.

RISK FACTORS:

Risk factors for developing knee OA, including grade 4, may include age, previous knee injuries, family history of OA, obesity, joint overuse or repetitive stress, and other underlying health conditions.

MANAGEMENT:

Treatment for grade 4 knee OA may involve a combination of conservative measures and more aggressive interventions. However, in severe cases, conservative measures may have limited effectiveness, and surgical options may be considered. These may include joint replacement surgery, such as total knee arthroplasty, where the damaged joint surfaces are replaced with artificial components. Rehabilitation after surgery may also be an important part of the management plan. The goal of management is to alleviate pain, improve function, and optimize quality of life.

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CONCLUSION:

The patient has been diagnosed with **Grade IV knee OA**, and a conservative management plan has been recommended. The patient will be followed up to monitor symptoms and assess response to treatment.

Degeneration of Knee Joint / KL Grade IV Progression of Knee Osteoarthritis

Suggested clinical correlation

*** End Of Report ***

In case of any discrepancy due to typing error, kindly get it rectified immediately. This is a professional opinion, not a diagnosis.