

# Daily Living Activity among Elderly Women with Knee Osteoarthritis Pain: Impact of Socio-demographic Characteristics

*Background:* Knee osteoarthritis is classified as either primary or secondary, depending on its cause. Primary knee osteoarthritis is the result of articular cartilage degeneration without any known reason. Secondary knee osteoarthritis is the result of articular cartilage degeneration due to a known reason. Knee osteoarthritis is a common progressive multifactorial joint disease and is characterized by chronic pain and functional disability. *Aim:* The current study is conducted to assess effect of socio-demographic characteristics on daily living activity among elderly women with knee osteoarthritis. *Design:* A descriptive cross-sectional research design was utilized in the current study. *Setting:* the study was carried out at Beni-Suef university hospital in orthopedics outpatient clinic and the physiotherapy unit. *Subjects:* A non-probability consecutive sampling technique of a total 300 studied women was recruited in the current study. *Tools:* Interviewing questionnaire & Katz scale. *Results:* Women with severe pain documented severe functional impairment (71.4%) compared to who had moderate and no pain (50% & 0.0%). Statistically significant difference was found ( $p=0.000$ ). Full function was reported by 32.7% of younger elderly adult women. A statistically significant difference between elderly women' level of independence in activity of daily living and their age was found ( $p=0.002$ ). Illiterate women expressed moderate function impairment (18%). A high statistically significant difference between women' level of independence in activity of daily living and their level of education was found ( $p=0.000$ ). About 36% of retired women reported full function. A high statistically significant difference between elderly women' level of independence in activity of daily living and their occupation was found ( $p=0.000$ ). Married elderly adult women (35%) and rural elderly women (32.7%) reported moderate functional impairment. A statistically significant difference between elderly women' level of independence in activity of daily living and their age was found ( $p=0.010$ ). *Conclusion:* Level of pain affects elderly women's functions and impaired their daily living activity. Full function was more prevalent among younger elderly women than older ones. Moderate function impairment was more prevalent among illiterate, not working or free business, urban, married women, and those who inadequate family income. *Recommendations:* Implementation educational program regarding coping in reducing pain and complications of osteoarthritis through directed program to persons in community.

**Keywords:** daily living activity elderly, women, knee osteoarthritis, socio-demographic characteristics