ABSTRACT Objectives: This study is conducted to compare the three different frequency of the physical therapy application for knee osteoarthritis in female patients.While there was no significant difference in once-a-day treatment group at 3rd month control (p0.05), alternate day group showed a significant improvement (p0.05).We used Visual Analog Scale (VAS); to determine pain level, Western Ontario McMaster Osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC); to determine osteoarthritis (OA) severity, 10-meter walking test (WD); to determine walking speed and Short Form (SF-36) questionnaire; to determine the quality of life.Methods: Consecutive 89 female patients with knee osteoarthritis were randomized into three groups of physical therapy as twice-daily, once-a-day and alternate day, by computerized random number generator.All groups received a total of 10 physical therapy sessions including hot pack, therapeutic ultrasound (US) and transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS).Alternatively twice a day or alternate day therapies can be applicable.Results: Improvement was observed in all groups after treatment (p0.05).We evaluated subjects at the beginning, at the end of treatment and at the third month control at post- treatment period.Conclusions: In the treatment of knee osteoarthritis, usually once-a-day physical therapy approach is preferred in daily practice.

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