



Management of knee osteoarthritis

A joint effort with patients



AI-generated cover image – see last page for attribution

Objective	Scope	Target audience
To enhance management of knee osteoarthritis (OA) and minimise low-value care where relevant	Assessment and non-surgical management of knee OA in adult patients	This clinical guideline is relevant to all healthcare professionals caring for patients with knee OA, especially those in primary care

Knee osteoarthritis (OA) presents a significant global health burden and is one of the leading causes of disability worldwide.¹ Singapore ranks third globally for knee OA prevalence and second for disease burden. In 2021, an estimated 5.8% of the population was affected, with an age-standardised years of life lost due to disability (YLD) of 189 per 100,000 people.² This burden is projected to increase in the coming decades due to an ageing population and rising rates of sedentary lifestyle and obesity. The economic impact is also considerable, with the local total burden of knee OA estimated at \$1.37 billion in 2021.³

Effective non-surgical management strategies are available to manage knee OA. However, many patients either do not receive these interventions (e.g. tailored patient education, exercise programmes, referrals to allied health professionals) before considering surgical management,⁴⁻⁶ or there is poor adherence.⁷ For example, a local study found that less than half of the patients with knee OA received information on non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) for knee pain; were assessed for walking difficulties; or were referred for weight management.⁴

This ACE Clinical Guideline (ACG) provides evidence-based recommendations for managing knee OA in primary care settings, focusing on conservative strategies and highlighting criteria for specialist consideration.

Statement of Intent

This ACE Clinical Guideline (ACG) provides concise, evidence-based recommendations and serves as a common starting point nationally for clinical decision-making. It is underpinned by a wide array of considerations contextualised to Singapore, based on best available evidence at the time of development. The ACG is not exhaustive of the subject matter and does not replace clinical judgement. The recommendations in the ACG are not mandatory, and the responsibility for making decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient remains at all times with the healthcare professional.

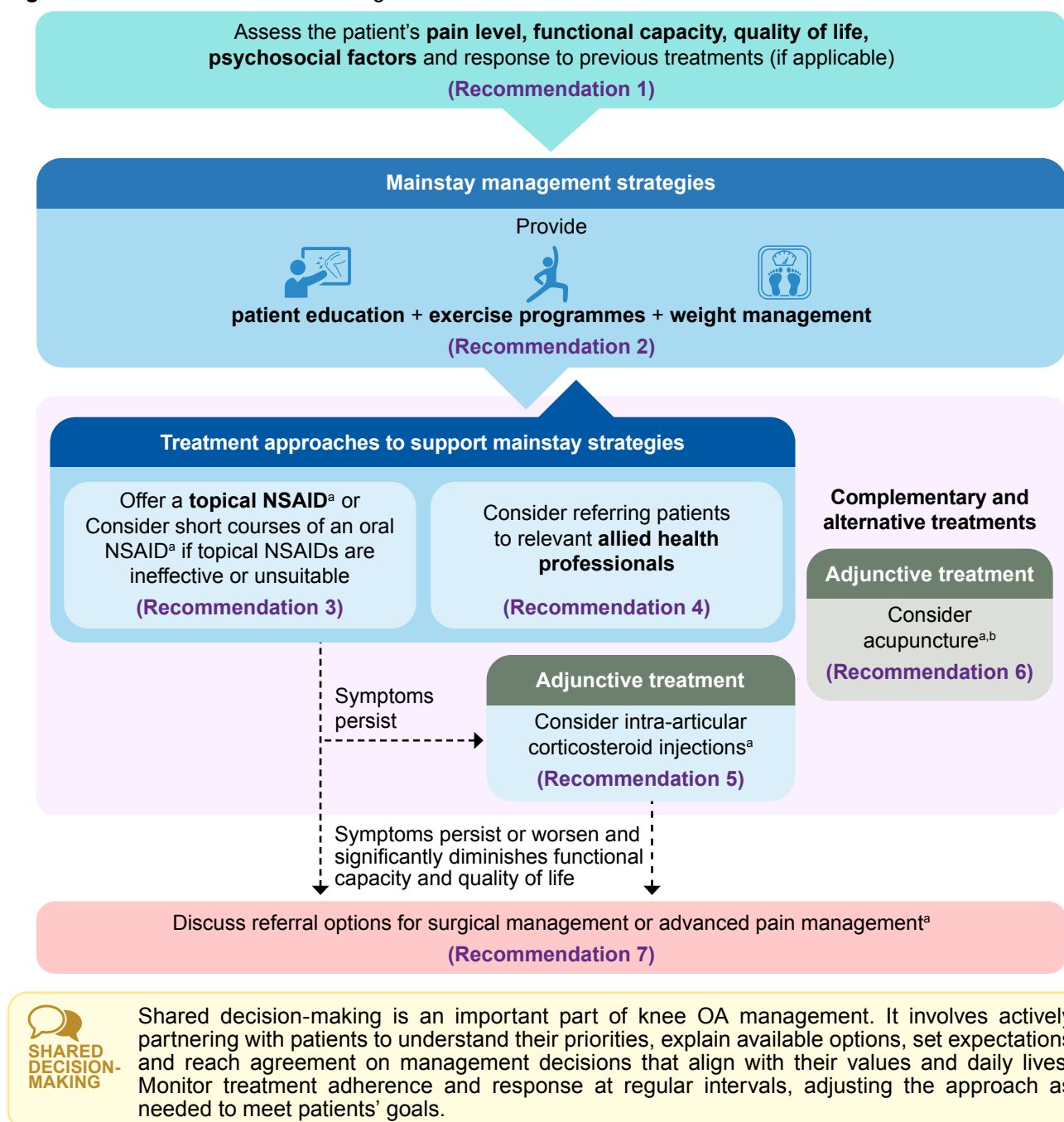
Once regarded as a degenerative ‘wear and tear’ condition, knee OA is now recognised as a complex, multifactorial disorder characterised by tissue breakdown and abnormal cellular changes of the entire joint.⁸ The condition arises from cumulative exposure to various risk factors and age-related structural changes, with progression accelerated by modifiable factors including obesity and sarcopenia.⁵

These changes are associated with clinical features such as joint pain, stiffness, functional impairment, crepitus and restricted range of motion. However, the severity of symptoms does not consistently correlate with the extent of structural abnormalities. In addition to peripheral nociceptive drivers arising from joint pathology, alterations in central sensitisation mechanisms may also contribute to pain perception and persistence in some individuals.⁵

Management of knee OA centres largely on non-pharmacological strategies. While primary care clinicians play a key role in managing knee OA, multi-disciplinary management involving physiotherapists, occupational therapists and other healthcare professionals enables comprehensive care to be delivered and reinforced consistently.

Figure 1 provides an overview of knee OA management to prevent disease progression and facilitate ongoing care in community settings. Many patients can achieve effective symptom control using non-surgical management strategies, although there is no standard treatment combination. Shared decision-making enables clinicians and patients to determine if selected treatments are effective and aligned with patient goals. Previously effective treatments may become less so over time and/or no longer align with patient goals, and vice-versa.⁹

Figure 1. Overview of knee OA management



^a To be trialled for a short term and ceased if ineffective.

^b Evidence and considerations for other complementary and alternative treatments (e.g. supplements, electrotherapies) can be found under Recommendation 6.

Recommendation 1

Assess the patient's pain level, functional capacity, quality of life, psychosocial factors and response to previous treatments (if applicable) to create an individualised management plan.

Patients with knee OA often present with debilitating symptoms, most commonly joint pain, alongside functional limitations.¹⁰ While pain and function are two primary assessment domains for knee OA, an effective biopsychosocial assessment should also include quality of life and psychosocial factors (Figure 2). This holistic approach recognises that knee OA affects social participation, mental health and overall life satisfaction, and ensures that treatment benefits can be measured using outcomes that matter most to patients.¹¹

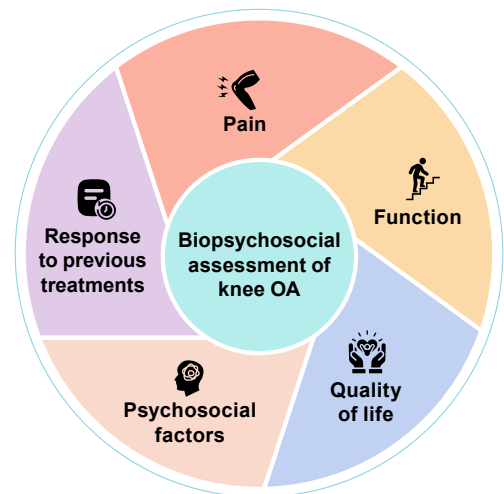
Psychosocial factors like kinesiophobia, pain catastrophising, depression and poor sleep can negatively influence how patients perceive their pain and functional limitations, and affect adherence to mainstay strategies (see Recommendations 2 and 4).¹²

A comprehensive biopsychosocial assessment enables clinicians to provide personalised care by:

-  Prioritising interventions based on the patient's most significant problems and response to previous treatments
-  Setting realistic, patient-centred goals
-  Monitoring progress effectively by having clear baseline measurements

This comprehensive assessment can be complemented by the use of validated tools which assess the various domains shown in Figure 2 (see [Annex A](#) for examples of validated tools).

Figure 2. Assessment domains for knee OA



Red flags and atypical symptoms

The findings below may suggest a need for alternative or additional diagnoses and specialist evaluation (e.g. rheumatologist, orthopaedic surgeon):¹³

- Persistent knee effusion
- Rapid worsening of symptoms
- Severe pain or inability to bear weight
- Signs of infection, inflammatory arthritis, cancer or fracture



Limited role for imaging

Knee OA is primarily diagnosed clinically. Imaging plays a limited role in diagnosing and monitoring knee OA progression due to the poor correlation between radiographic findings and clinical symptoms. Therefore, reserve imaging for patients presenting with atypical symptoms, red flags or pre-surgical planning.¹⁴⁻¹⁶

Mainstay management strategies

Recommendation 2

Provide patient education, exercise programmes and weight management as mainstay strategies for all patients with knee OA, tailoring advice based on individual patient profile.

Patient education



Patient education is a core component of knee OA management and works synergistically with other treatment approaches such as exercise and weight management to provide greater benefits on pain and function compared to a single approach.¹⁷⁻¹⁹ Combined education and exercise programmes can be a cost-effective approach to improve pain and quality of life while reducing the need for surgery by 10–30%.²⁰⁻²³

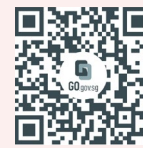


Educating patients about knee OA – communicating clearly and effectively

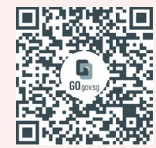
Use clear, consistent and empathetic communication when explaining knee OA progression and management principles:

- Introduce knee OA as a common chronic disease which is manageable with adherence to exercise and/or weight management programmes.
- Help the patient make sense of knee OA and the symptoms they are experiencing from a patient-centred perspective.
- Set realistic expectations – the aim of treatment is to **relieve symptoms, minimise progression and restore quality of life** in a reasonable time, as opposed to providing a permanent cure or achieving rapid symptom relief.
- Reassure patients that not meeting goals within expected timeframes is not failure, but valuable feedback for adjusting future goals and action plans.²⁴

Scan or click the QR codes to access local patient education leaflets on knee OA



Knee OA
(HealthHub)



Knee OA
(SingHealth)

Besides information from clinicians, patients' perception of knee OA may be shaped by other sources of information and their own lived experiences.²⁴ Knee OA is often viewed as a condition defined by joint degradation and inevitable decline, which can discourage adoption of exercise and/or weight management programmes.²⁴ Clinicians play an important role in reframing the narrative around knee OA – empowering patients to take active steps in managing their symptoms (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Key strategies to reframe unhelpful beliefs about knee OA

Unhelpful beliefs ^{24,25}	Useful points ²⁵	Positive examples ²⁵
 Knee pain with OA will only worsen with age	✗ Avoid language which conveys hopelessness as it can lead to passivity, resignation and withdrawal. ✓ Use positive terms to empower patients to actively take control of their condition.	“Knee OA pain does not always get worse, and outcomes vary for different people. It may improve or even resolve over time by taking action with exercise and weight management.”
 All activities that work the knee joint should be avoided to prevent further wear-and-tear and bone-on-bone pain Knee pain = damage	✗ Avoid phrases which reinforce or perpetuate unhelpful beliefs that exercise worsens the knee joint (e.g. degenerative disease, wear-and-tear, bone-on-bone). Such beliefs may prompt patients to 'protect' their joint through inactivity, which will worsen their condition. ✓ Use positive terms to communicate the benefits of movement and building strength. ✓ Explain that pain is not necessarily a sign of tissue damage.²⁶	“Knee OA is a complex condition of the knee joint and muscles. Although it's often described as joint wear-and-tear, using your joints with exercise won't wear them away. In fact, movement is good for your joints.” Our knee joints are designed to stay healthy through movement. It's safe to be active, even if you feel a bit sore at first. What's important is to find the right amount of activity that you can do now, and what you want to do in the future.
 Knee OA is a degenerative condition that will eventually require surgical management Like broken parts of a machine, the solution is to replace it – surgery is inevitable	✗ Avoid language that implies future surgery may be necessary as this can reinforce patients' beliefs that non-surgical treatment is futile. ✓ Reassure patients that they can improve their symptoms and quality of life without surgery. ✓ Use terms like 'healthy', 'strong' and 'active' to empower patients to manage knee OA effectively.	“There is evidence that most people with knee OA who exercise frequently and maintain a healthy weight can be healthy, strong and able to participate in the activities they enjoy without needing surgery.^{20,21}” Surgery is a last-resort option that is only required for some patients, after they have tried conservative management strategies.

Exercise programmes

Exercise provides sustained benefits for pain reduction and functional improvement.^{17,27-29} While some guidelines recommend specific low-impact exercises like walking, muscle strengthening, Pilates, tai chi or hydrotherapy, there is currently insufficient evidence to recommend one form of exercise over another.^{16,28,30,31}

Consider incorporating various exercise types into exercise programmes, including aerobic, strengthening, neuromuscular training, flexibility and balance training.³² While it is best to select exercises which directly address individual impairments or functional limitations,³² it may be more important overall to recommend an exercise programme which patients find acceptable and affordable to increase the chances of treatment adherence.

High-impact exercises like running may also be safe for most patients with knee OA. Recent evidence indicates that running does not worsen symptoms or disease progression, provided patients can tolerate temporary exercise-related discomfort and have a longer recovery period between each run.^{33,34} For patients with obesity or overweight, low-impact exercises can be considered to reduce excessive joint loading until weight improves.

Exercise risks are mostly minor and involve transient increased pain and swelling at the affected knee joints.^{16,30} Reassure patients that despite the possible temporary pain, exercise is not harmful to the knee joints and will be beneficial in the long run to reduce pain (Figure 3), improve functional capacity and quality of life.¹⁵

When used appropriately, wearing knee braces during exercise or weight-bearing activities can be beneficial for short-term pain relief and functional improvement,³⁵⁻³⁷ without causing muscle atrophy.^{38,39} They only need to be worn for activities that precipitate symptoms, or during flares (see [Annex B](#)). Consider referral to allied health professionals to optimise knee brace selection and use, when appropriate.



Encouraging exercise

- Explain that a sedentary lifestyle or avoiding physical activity is linked with knee OA progression.⁴⁰
- Explain that while seemingly counterintuitive, exercise helps with knee OA symptoms by improving pain tolerance, preventing cartilage degeneration, decreasing swelling and strengthening muscles.⁴¹
- Ask patients about their preferred exercises, and create an individualised exercise programme that aligns with their goals and lifestyle to build trust and encourage adoption.³²
- Advise patients that performing moderate-intensity exercise (e.g. brisk walking, leisure swimming) three times weekly for 20–60 min may be optimal for managing symptoms.^{34,42} If not feasible, emphasise that some exercise is better than none.⁴³
- Ensure patients understand how to perform the exercise and feel confident in their ability to do so.³²
- Explain how the pain due to knee OA flares (see [Annex B](#)) differs from the expected pain with exercise (e.g. muscle soreness) which should subside within 24 hours.³²
- Teach patients to use their symptoms as a guide for appropriate exercise intensity (Figure 4).

Scan or click the QR codes to access local exercise resources for knee OA



Stretching exercises for knee pain (SingHealth)



Strengthening exercises for knee pain (SingHealth)



General exercises for knee OA (NUP)



Examples of moderate intensity exercise (HealthHub)

Scan or click the QR codes for examples of community exercise programmes

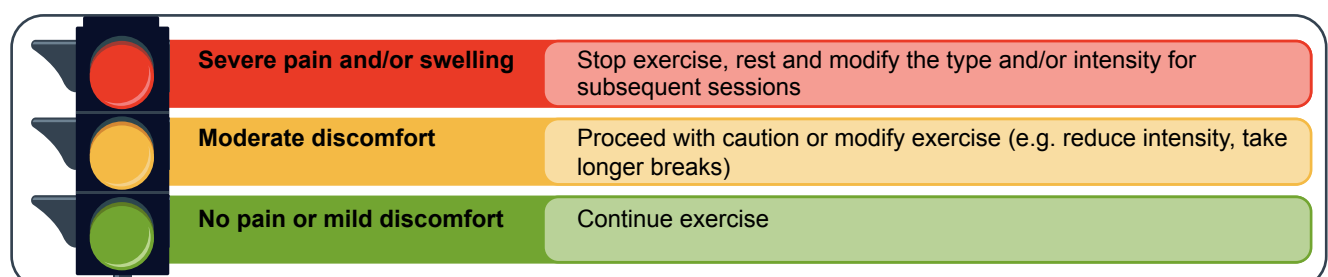


Manage knee health (Active Health)



Exercise for health (National Arthritis Foundation)

Figure 4. Traffic light system to guide patients during exercise



Weight management



Weight management encompasses weight loss, weight maintenance and prevention of weight gain.⁴⁴ Obesity is a modifiable risk factor for knee OA development and progression, where systemic inflammation and increased mechanical joint loading contribute to pain and reduced function. Like exercise, weight loss can improve pain levels and disability, with greater pain relief observed when combining weight loss with patient education.⁴⁵

For patients with knee OA who have obesity or overweight:

- Weight loss may be achieved through a combination of psychological support, diet, exercise and/or medications.⁴⁶
- Every 1 kg of body weight lost results in a four-fold reduction in the load on the knee joints.
- Gradual weight loss of 5–10% over 6–12 months is manageable and provides significant improvements in pain, function and quality of life, with greater weight loss providing progressively larger benefits.^{47–49}

Scan or click the QR code to access local tips on weight management



Tips for successful weight management (HealthHub)



A slow and steady approach

Advise patients who have obesity or overweight to adopt strategies which promote gradual and sustainable weight loss, complemented by resistance training and adequate protein intake to preserve muscle mass. Discourage rapid or excessive weight loss, which is associated with risks like joint instability, muscle and bone loss, malnutrition and osteoporosis.⁵⁰

Long-term weight loss maintenance also remains a challenge, with high rates of weight regain observed in patients with OA.⁵⁰ Encourage them to persist in maintaining a healthy weight to minimise symptoms from returning.

Treatment approaches to support mainstay strategies

Recommendation 3

To complement or support adherence to mainstay strategies for knee OA:

- Offer a topical NSAID**
- Consider prescribing short courses of an oral NSAID if topical NSAIDs are ineffective or unsuitable**

The primary role of pharmacological treatment is to provide symptomatic relief so that patients can continue engaging in exercise and weight management programmes.

Offer topical NSAIDs first

Topical NSAIDs are strongly recommended for knee OA due to their favourable benefit and safety profile.^{14,15,27,28,51} Compared to paracetamol, topical NSAIDs show similar improvements for pain and better outcomes for functional improvement and safety, with only mild local skin reactions and lower risks of gastrointestinal (GI) adverse events.⁵² Topical NSAIDs are as efficacious for pain and functional improvement as oral NSAIDs, but carry less than half the risks for GI adverse effects due to lower systemic exposure.⁵² However, topical NSAIDs are not risk free, hence they should be used only when needed for the shortest possible duration and at the lowest effective dose.

Comparative efficacy and safety of oral NSAIDs

Both non-selective NSAIDs (nsNSAIDs) and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors provide comparable improvements in pain and function.¹⁶ Although evidence suggests that etoricoxib 60 mg/day and diclofenac 150 mg/day may be the most effective for improving pain and function in OA compared to other oral NSAIDs, paracetamol and opioids,⁵³ the choice of oral NSAID should take into consideration risks and adverse effects, patient comorbidities, previous treatment response, patient preferences and cost (see [Annex C](#)).

Risks associated with oral NSAIDs

GI risks are present for all oral NSAIDs, with COX-2 inhibitors having lower risks than nsNSAIDs. Concurrent proton pump inhibitor (PPI) with nsNSAIDs can reduce GI risks (to a similar level as COX-2 inhibitors).⁵⁴ Patients who may benefit from gastroprotective strategies (such as concurrent PPI therapy) include those:



With history of GI bleeding or peptic ulcers



Requiring high-dose NSAIDs



Aged >65 years



Concomitantly using medications with increased risk of GI effects (e.g. antiplatelet medications, anticoagulants, oral corticosteroids)

Oral NSAIDs' cardiovascular (CV) risks are dose- and duration-dependent: CV risks rise within weeks of starting oral NSAIDs, except for naproxen which does not show this association.^{55,56} Of note, COX-2 inhibitors, high-dose diclofenac (150 mg/day) and high-dose ibuprofen (2,400 mg/day) may carry higher risks for vascular death, non-fatal MI or stroke, but not naproxen and low-dose ibuprofen.⁵⁶



Considerations for patients taking aspirin

For patients taking aspirin for secondary prevention of conditions such as chronic coronary syndrome or stroke, avoid NSAIDs like ibuprofen and naproxen as they may weaken aspirin's cardioprotective effects.⁵⁷ Conversely, oral NSAIDs with high COX-2 selectivity like etoricoxib and diclofenac are unlikely to interfere with aspirin's cardioprotective effects as they do not significantly inhibit COX-1;⁵⁸ these may be more appropriate choices if an oral NSAID is required, depending on the patient's comorbidities and other risks (see [Annex C](#)).

Treatment duration and monitoring of oral NSAIDs

The analgesic effects of oral NSAIDs can begin within two hours of starting treatment and peak after two weeks, but diminish after eight weeks.⁵⁹ Given that adverse effects may appear after four weeks of treatment,⁵⁹ NSAIDs should be used **only when needed** for the **shortest possible duration** and at the **lowest effective dose**. Patients should be counselled against taking NSAIDs if they do not experience symptoms, and clinicians should review treatment effectiveness and consider alternative options if NSAIDs fail to provide adequate symptom relief within several weeks.

Limited role for paracetamol and opioids

While paracetamol is generally considered safe and serves as the first-line analgesic in the pain management ladder, its effectiveness in knee OA is limited. Paracetamol provides minimal improvements in pain and function compared to placebo in patients with knee OA.⁶⁰ If paracetamol is used, it should be prescribed at the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible duration, due to the risk of hepatotoxicity particularly with prolonged high-dose use. Its use should typically be reserved for specific circumstances, such as when NSAIDs are unsuitable for patients.^{15,17}

Opioids, including weaker ones like tramadol, are strongly discouraged for knee OA due to marginal benefits for pain and function when compared to placebo.^{14-17,28,53,61-63} The significant long-term safety risks – including dependency and increased mortality – make their risk-benefit profile particularly unfavourable for managing knee OA, especially in those with multiple chronic medical conditions.⁶⁴



Limited role for duloxetine in knee OA (off-label indication)

Duloxetine is a serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor (SNRI) which provides small improvements in pain, function and quality of life for some patients with knee OA with persisting symptoms despite NSAID treatment, particularly for those whose pain is modulated by central sensitisation, neuropathic pathways or psychosocial factors.^{65,66} However, duloxetine is currently not registered in Singapore for knee OA treatment (i.e. off-label use), and its adverse effects may lead to treatment discontinuation.^{65,66} If offered, duloxetine should be trialled as short-term adjunctive therapy and ceased if ineffective.^{16,17,28}

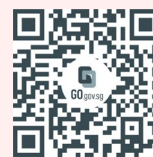
Recommendation 4

Consider referring patients with knee OA to relevant allied health professionals for additional non-pharmacological strategies (e.g. supervised exercise, walking aids).

Physiotherapy and supervised exercise

Although exercise is an important mainstay strategy with significant benefits for knee OA (see Recommendation 2), exercise adherence may be suboptimal due to patient factors like negative beliefs, limited social support and environmental constraints.⁶⁷ Physiotherapists can help address these barriers by reinforcing the importance of exercise programmes and further personalising exercise programmes by ensuring correct techniques and incrementally adjusting difficulty levels based on patient response.³² Supervised exercise by physiotherapists also produces greater improvements in pain and function compared to home-based programmes.⁶⁸

Scan or click the QR code for information about community physiotherapy programmes



Community rehabilitation (AIC)

Clinicians may refer patients to physiotherapists either alongside or after pharmacological treatment initiation (Figure 1) based on the patient's symptoms, ability to adhere to exercise programmes and preferences. Early referral is particularly beneficial for **patients experiencing functional limitations, muscle weakness, restricted range of motion or difficulties with self-directed exercise programmes**.^{14-17,27,51,69} These patients often benefit more from supervised exercise and tailored instructions, which can improve treatment adherence and knowledge for effective self-management.

Referral to other allied health professionals

Depending on patient needs and risk factors, clinicians can refer patients to other allied health professionals:

- Patients with functional difficulties can benefit from referral to occupational therapists, for evidence-based assistive devices that offer stability and reduce weight burden to improve functional capacity and quality of life.
- Patients who require additional support and nutritional guidance for weight management can benefit from referral to dietitians, especially if they have obesity, concurrent metabolic disease or those with multiple unsuccessful weight loss attempts.
- Patients with psychosocial risk factors can benefit from referral to psychologists, for interventions such as cognitive behavioural therapy to provide additional improvements in pain, function, insomnia and depression.^{70,71} For guidelines on management of mental health conditions in primary care, refer to the ACGs on [major depressive disorder](#) and [generalised anxiety disorder](#).

Adjunctive treatments

Recommendation 5

Consider intra-articular corticosteroid injections for short-term symptom relief alongside mainstay strategies for knee OA if symptoms persist despite NSAID treatment and/or allied health professional support.

Intra-articular corticosteroids (IA CSs) should be reserved for patients whose symptoms persist despite treatment with NSAIDs and allied health professional support, to enable them to continue adhering to exercise and/or weight management programmes. IA CSs also provide an option for patients for whom NSAIDs are unsuitable, or patients unsuitable for surgical management.

IA CSs such as triamcinolone may provide the most significant pain relief compared to other intra-articular therapies for knee OA, with benefits similar to NSAIDs for pain and function for up to 24 weeks.⁷²⁻⁷⁴ However, physiotherapy and exercise produce better long-term functional improvements. IA CSs are also associated with risks like elevated blood glucose levels, adrenal suppression and bone mineral density (BMD) reduction.⁷⁵ Furthermore, mixed evidence suggests that multiple IA CS injections may be associated with knee cartilage loss on radiological imaging.^{61,76}

Ensure that patients understand that IA CS injections serve as a temporary pain relief measure to complement the exercise and/or weight management programmes; it is not a standalone long-term treatment.

Figure 5. Practical considerations for administering IA CS⁷⁵

Dosing and frequency

Despite limited evidence for optimal dosing of IA CSs, international guidance suggests:

- Administering the lowest effective dose with a minimum interval of three weeks to three months between injections
- Triamcinolone 40 mg (or equivalent) may be the minimum effective dose for knee OA
- Maximum cumulative triamcinolone dose of 200 mg per year (or equivalent) and 400 mg per three years (or equivalent) in postmenopausal women and men >50 years to minimise BMD reduction

Administration considerations

- Can be administered in primary care settings if feasible, or refer to specialists
- This invasive procedure may require specialised equipment and human resources due to sterility requirements
- Do not administer if infection is suspected

If knee replacement surgery is planned

- There is a higher risk of postoperative deep joint infection if IA CSs are administered within 3 months prior to the planned knee replacement surgery
- If IA CS injections are required within this period, discuss the benefits and risks with the patient and surgeon



Other intra-articular therapies

Intra-articular hyaluronic acid (IA HA)

IA HA, also known as viscosupplementation, represents the second most prescribed IA intervention for knee OA.⁷³ IA HA is proposed to yield benefits through chondroprotection and anti-inflammatory effects.⁷⁷ However, IA HA has not resulted in significant improvements in pain and function compared to placebo, IA CS or other intra-articular therapies, and may carry a higher risk of adverse events including acute knee swelling or pain.⁷³

Platelet-rich plasma (PRP)

PRP is a biological therapy for knee OA, with potential benefits including promoting cartilage repair and modulating knee inflammation.⁷⁸ However, PRP resulted in no significant difference in pain and functional improvement compared to IA CS, with most adverse events being mild and transient.⁷⁸ The lack of standardised PRP preparations and uncertainty over the evidence base further limits its use for knee OA.^{17,28}

Stem cell injections

Stem cell therapy represents another biological treatment approach based on the principle that stem cells can develop into mature cells to help regrow damaged joint cartilage and slow down disease progression. While stem cell injections may provide slight improvements in pain and function compared to placebo, uncertainty remains regarding their benefits over IA CS, efficacy in slowing disease progression, and overall safety profile.⁷⁹

Use of intra-articular therapies listed above may incur additional costs without established clinical benefit for knee OA. If used, they should be trialled for a short, defined period and ceased if ineffective.

Recommendation 6

Consider acupuncture as adjunctive therapy for patients with knee OA who have not responded adequately to conventional therapies (e.g. exercise, NSAIDs) or prefer alternative treatments.

Acupuncture, a Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) treatment involving the stimulation of specific acupoints by trained practitioners, may be considered as an adjunct to conventional knee OA treatment. Acupuncture reduces inflammation and provides modest improvements in pain and function with fewer adverse effects than NSAIDs, though the quality of evidence remains variable.⁸⁰ Different acupuncture techniques show varying effectiveness. Electroacupuncture appears most effective for pain relief compared to other acupuncture techniques, and celecoxib.^{81,82} For improving function, warming acupuncture and electroacupuncture may be more effective than manual acupuncture.^{81,82} The modality, duration and frequency of sessions is left to the clinical discretion of the TCM practitioner.

Acupuncture is generally considered safe, with minor temporary adverse events including pain during needle insertion, post-insertion soreness, and local bruising.



Practical considerations for acupuncture

- Discuss acupuncture with the patient to ensure management decisions align with their values and circumstances. While acupuncture can help, patient values and preferences towards acupuncture may heavily influence their acceptance of acupuncture.
- Advise patients to only consult registered acupuncturists. Acupuncture should be performed by practitioners registered with the [TCM Practitioners Board](#).
- Remind patients that acupuncture functions as adjunctive therapy alongside conventional treatments.



Other complementary and alternative treatments

Oral supplements

Glucosamine and chondroitin are common supplements purported to relieve joint pain and slow cartilage loss. However, evidence regarding their efficacy remains uncertain due to varying formulations and inconsistent study results. There is conflicting evidence on whether they have benefits for pain and function compared to placebo,^{83,84} and adding them to exercise produced no significant benefit.⁸⁵ Although considered safe with mild GI adverse effects, their use may add cost without established clinical benefit for knee OA.

Herbal supplements like *Boswellia serrata* formulations may have benefits for knee pain and function with a good safety profile, though certainty in these findings is limited and more robust evidence is needed to ascertain its effectiveness.^{86,87}

If prescribed, these supplements should be trialled for a short term and ceased if ineffective.

Electrotherapies

Electrotherapies including transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS), interferential current, extracorporeal shock wave therapy and laser therapy may be less effective than conventional therapies like exercise for managing pain and function.³⁶ Evidence remains unclear on the benefits of TENS for pain and function for patients with knee OA due to low quality of evidence and small sample sizes, though adverse effects like skin irritation are typically mild and infrequent.⁸⁸⁻⁹⁰

Specialist referral

Recommendation 7

For patients with knee OA whose persistent symptoms significantly impact function and quality of life, discuss referral options for surgical or advanced pain management.

Clinicians should discuss potential referral options when:

-  Patients continue to experience symptoms – including significant joint pain, swelling and deformity – despite conservative management; and
-  Function and quality of life are significantly impacted, such as disrupted sleep or impaired ability to perform activities of daily living; and
-  Duration of the above is lasting at least 3–6 months^{5,91}

Surgical management

Surgical management (e.g. total knee replacement, unicompartmental knee replacement) can yield positive outcomes for pain, function and quality of life for patients with moderate-to-severe knee OA.⁹² However, these benefits should be balanced against risks associated with surgical intervention and cost considerations.^{3,4} Surgical management should only be considered after conservative interventions have been exhausted, with the most appropriate surgical approach determined by the surgeon based on patient factors and preferences.

When considering orthopaedic referral, discuss expectations and risks of surgical management,⁹³ particularly whether surgery can realistically meet patients' goals. Pain relief and restoration of range of motion following surgery is not guaranteed, with studies reporting that 10–34% of patients experience long-term pain, and 1–7% experience stiffness after total knee replacement.^{5,94} However, a local study found that fulfilling patient expectations provided significant improvements in pain, function and satisfaction after surgery.⁹⁵ This finding highlights an opportunity for clinicians to enhance surgical and patient outcomes by actively managing patient expectations before surgery.



Patient education on surgical management

Provide general information on knee surgery to help patients manage their expectations

- For most patients, the surgery should relieve pain, improve mobility and quality of life
- It may take 6–12 months to feel the benefits of the knee surgery
- 3–6 months of rehabilitation will usually be necessary after knee surgery
- Knee replacements last for an average of 25 years⁹⁶

Inform patients that possible risks of surgery include:

- Residual knee pain
- Postoperative knee joint infection
- Venous thromboembolism
- Nerve injury
- Other risks associated with surgery and anaesthesia

Advanced pain management

For patients who have exhausted conservative approaches but are ineligible for surgical management, prefer to avoid it, or are awaiting surgery, referral to pain medicine physicians for advanced non-surgical approaches offers an alternative. Patients reporting significant and persistent knee pain may benefit from specialised therapies like genicular nerve block or genicular nerve radiofrequency ablation, which are advanced options to improve pain and function.^{97,98}

References

Click or scan the QR code for the reference list to this clinical guideline



Evidence-to-Recommendation Framework

Click or scan the QR code to view the Evidence-to-Recommendation Framework for the recommendations in this clinical guideline



Google Gemini was used to portray two individuals with knee OA performing step-up exercises on stairs in an outdoor park in Singapore (Google Gemini, accessed 14 April 2026).

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For more information on the Expert Group composition and other details, click [here](#).

About the Agency

Established by the Ministry of Health, the Agency for Care Effectiveness (ACE) is Singapore's national health technology assessment (HTA) and clinical guidelines agency. We support providers, patients, and payers make better-informed decisions about patient care. We achieve this by conducting health technology assessments (HTAs), developing clinical guidelines and technology guidance, and providing education. ACE Clinical Guidelines (ACGs) inform specific areas of clinical practice. ACGs are usually reviewed around five years after publication, or earlier, if new evidence emerges that requires substantive changes to the recommendations. To access this ACG online, along with other ACGs published to date, please visit www.ace-hta.gov.sg/acg

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