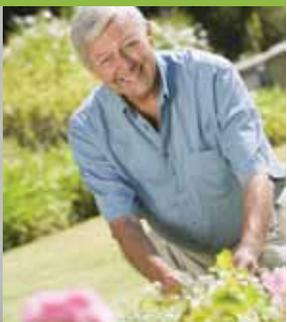


At home with arthritis

Simple steps for managing in the home



How can this booklet help?

When you have arthritis, joint pain and weakness can make normal activities around the home difficult.

You might find some tasks cause pain or strain, and other activities become almost impossible. But don't throw in the towel just yet! There are many ways that you can protect your joints from pain and strain and also make jobs around the home easier to manage. This booklet includes information on:

- Ways to reduce joint stress and pain
- How to incorporate these techniques into your daily life
- How to find a healthy balance between activity and rest
- Aids and equipment that can make your daily activities simpler and less tiring.

The information in this booklet has been reviewed by a panel of people with arthritis and medical experts to make sure it is current and relevant to your needs. So, if you're looking for ways to take the pain and strain out of managing at home, this is the booklet for you!



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Joint Protection brochure,
Occupational Therapy Department,
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*How to manage and Food
packaging guide for people
with arthritis* booklets,
Arthritis Queensland

The information in this booklet has been obtained from various sources and has been reviewed by Arthritis Australia. It is intended as an educational aid and should not be used in place of medical advice. It can be reproduced in its entirety but cannot be altered without permission from Arthritis Australia.

The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) publication *How to present the evidence for consumers: preparation of consumer publications* (2000) was used as a guide in developing this booklet.

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Protecting your joints

Joints affected by arthritis are usually weaker and less stable than 'normal' joints.

This makes them more vulnerable to damage, particularly from twisting or repetitive movements. As soon as you find out you have arthritis, it is important to start looking after your joints. Small changes in the way you do things can greatly reduce the stress on your joints and help prevent problems becoming worse in the future.

Here are some ways you can look after your joints:

Pace yourself

If you carefully plan and organise your activities you can make the most of your energy. Pacing helps you to finish what you want to do without increasing your pain. Here are some simple tips to help you pace your activities:

- Take frequent, short breaks. For example, do the activity for a set time, then take a short break, then do a bit more. You might find that by taking short breaks you will still be able to finish the activity without causing stress to your joints and increasing your pain.
- Break up tasks into smaller bits. For example, do three short trips to the shop in a week rather than doing one big shop. Divide your shopping into smaller bags so it is easier to carry and causes less stress on your joints. Rather than trying to clean the entire house, just do one or two rooms each day or have a rest between rooms.
- Plan your day so that you can alternate periods of activity with periods of rest.
- Try to avoid scheduling tasks in succession that might require you



to over-exert a specific area of your body.

- Making a list also means that you have control over how much you do. If you are having a 'flare' of your arthritis, you can still try to stick to your daily plan but have more frequent, short rest breaks.
- Try to prioritise jobs. Do the hardest tasks when you are feeling your best.
- On a good day, be careful not to do more than you planned as you may feel the effects the following days.



Balance work and rest

When doing tasks around the house, set a steady pace and take a break BEFORE you get tired and sore.

Alternate periods of rest and activity during the day. As a rough guide, try to take a 10-15 minute rest every one and a half hours. You can also rest different joints and muscles throughout the day by regularly changing activities. For example, switch from an activity that requires standing, to one that allows you to sit so that you can rest your legs and back.

Remember, don't overdo things on 'good days' as it could result in pain and fatigue the following days.



Respect pain

The way you use your joints can increase the pain and strain you feel. Over time, the way you use your joints can also make your joints more deformed. This is why it is important to listen to your body and take notice of pain. Pain can serve as a warning. Pushing through pain can make it worse and can also increase stress, fatigue and joint damage. It is important to:

- Understand your limits. Take note of activities which cause you pain or cause your joints to swell.
- Work within your limits of pain. Instead of working through pain you should think about changing the way you do that activity to minimise pain and protect your joints from further damage. Stop activities before you become really tired or before they cause excessive pain. If you have extra or unusual pain for more than one to



two hours after an activity, you've done too much. Next time, reduce the amount of time spent on that activity or do less.

- If you experience pain, take a break and then gradually resume your activity at a slower pace.

Many people with arthritis have some amount of pain all the time. While pain messages should always be respected, a fear of pain can stop you from living an active life and can lead to further problems. Many people will give up on an activity if it hurts. However it is better to keep doing these activities a little at a time, with plenty of rests, rather than give up altogether something which you enjoy. So keep moving within the sensible limits described above.



Work smarter, not harder

Look for ways that you can use tools or your environment to help you accomplish tasks. For example:

- Slide objects along a bench rather than lifting them.
- Take advantage of carts or trolleys when transporting large items.
- Use reach extending tools to get those out of the way items.

Use the strongest and largest muscles and joints for the job

Use your strongest and largest joints and muscles to distribute weight and reduce joint stress and pain. For example:

- Use your thigh muscles instead of your back to squat and lift an object.
- Use your forearm to carry bags or trays rather than your wrists or fingers.
- Carry items with your palms open.
- Use two hands to pick up objects whenever you can.

Use joints in their most stable position

Muscles and tendons are at their strongest when the joints are in straight alignment. Try to avoid or

change activities that put your affected joints into unstable or awkward positions. For example:

- When holding objects, try to keep your wrists straight and your fingers in line with your knuckles and wrist. Check the way you hold the kettle or iron, or how you carry a shopping bag.
- When working at a table or bench, sit or stand as close as you can, facing your work, and reduce stretching and bending. If the table or bench is too low and you find yourself bending over it, consider sitting on a chair or stool instead of standing.
- When carrying or lifting objects hold them close to your body.



Change the way an activity is done

Simply changing the way you do an activity can save time, energy and unnecessary joint pain. Consider the following when performing your day to day tasks:

- Can you do this task while sitting rather than standing? For example, sit at the table when chopping vegetables for dinner.
- Carry and lift items using two hands instead of one wherever possible.
- Delegate tasks to others or ask for their assistance when necessary.
- Use equipment (for example, a trolley) to carry items instead of lifting or carrying them.
- Use equipment to make the job easier. For example, use a jar opener to get lids off jars and use long handled garden shears to prune trees and bushes.
- Replace items in the home that are difficult to use with items that have been designed with your needs in mind.

Avoid staying in one position for too long

Staying in the same position for long periods can lead to tired muscles and stiff joints. It is generally recommended to change positions

or stretch every 20 minutes. For example:

- Release your grip every 10 to 15 minutes while writing or doing activities involving gripping with your hands or fingers.
- Get up out of your chair during television commercial breaks.
- Get out of the car and stretch every hour during long car trips.
- Take a break from the computer every 15 to 20 minutes.



Avoid positions leading to joint deformity

Inflammation can stretch and weaken joints. This can make joints more vulnerable to damage. Try to avoid positions or grips that put extra stress and force on joints. For example:

- Select a writing instrument that is comfortable for your grip.
- Use a wireless headset so that your neck and arm are not in uncomfortable positions while talking on the phone.
- Select an ergonomic keyboard and position the keyboard at a comfortable height for typing.
- Select a mouse that allows you to rest your arm in a more neutral position.
- Use one pillow to support your neck in a straight line with your body while sleeping/resting.



Use good body mechanics and posture

Always maintain good posture when sitting or standing. For example:

- When standing, spread your weight evenly on both legs.
- When sitting, use a chair with a firm or supportive back rest. Try to avoid soft, 'saggy' couches.
- Use long handled tools (for example, dustpans, brooms and mops) to avoid bending and stooping. Long handled shoe horns, bath/shower sponges, toe wipers, and grabbers (to help you pick things off the floor without bending) may also be useful.
- Plan your work space so items are at a convenient height and you don't have to stoop or stretch as you work.
- Organise your work space so the items you use most often are within easy reach.





Putting it into practice

There are many products with useful features that can be purchased to help you protect your joints.

When shopping, look for:

- Larger/thicker handles - these provide an easier grip and reduce stress placed on small joints.
- Longer handles - these will extend your reach, reducing bending and stress to your back.
- Lever handles - these reduce twisting forces that may damage small joints and cause pain.
- Non-slip products – these can help reduce the risk of falls and make it easier to grasp slippery items.
- Items that are lightweight (travel irons, microwave cookware).
- Containers that have tabs to make them easier to open and close.
- Trolleys and small furniture on wheels (laundry trolleys, small tables, storage baskets).
- Go electric - take advantage of electrically powered devices that will save you energy and reduce stress to your joints, such as electric can openers and food processors.

An occupational therapist, physiotherapist or the Independent Living Centre can provide advice about all aspects of managing daily activities when you have arthritis, including how to find these types of products when shopping. See the 'Want to know more' section of this booklet on page 32 for further details.



Here are some other practical tips to help make household jobs easier on your joints:



Gardening

- Use long handled tools to eliminate bending.
- Wrap foam or twist rubber bands around handles for a softer, more flexible and larger surface grip.
- Mount a mailbox on your garden fence and store your tools in it.
- When watering, use smaller containers with handles to reduce the weight you have to carry.
- Use a pair of gloves designed to increase your grip and minimise the pressure on painful finger joints.

Housekeeping

- Do not rush! Pace yourself and take regular rest breaks.
- Have a plan of attack. Spring clean one room per week and then do simple maintenance, such as tidying, at other times.
- Use a trolley or basket to transport the cleaning supplies.
- If you have a two storey home, have cleaning supplies on both floors to avoid carrying the products up and down stairs.
- Avoid staying in the same position for a long period of time. Don't give your joints the chance to become stiff. Release your grip every 10 to 15 minutes.
- Enlist the assistance of family, friends or paid help.
- Wearing gloves can give you a better grip – particularly when scrubbing or cleaning.



Shopping

- Use a trolley when shopping so you don't have to hold and carry heavy bags. Lifting heavy items can place pressure on joints.
- Limit the number of items in each bag so that they are not too heavy. Ask the checkout operator to pack your groceries evenly into a number of bags rather than just one or two heavy ones.
- Attach a shopping bag handle to a plastic shopping bag to make it easier to hold.
- Look for shops that have change rooms with comfortable chairs so that you can sit to try on clothing.
- Include a stop for a drink or meal during longer shopping trips so you have a chance to rest.
- Take advantage of parcel pick up.
- Consider doing your shopping online and have it delivered to your door.



Car access

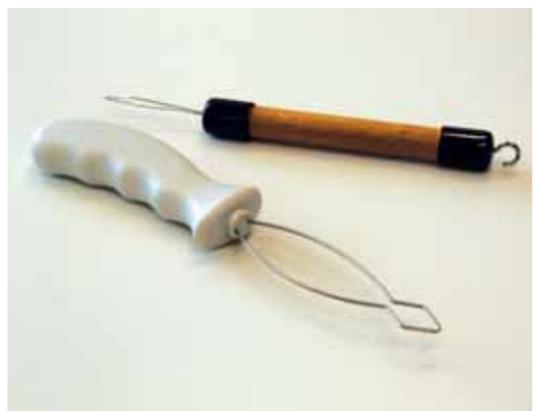
- If getting in and out of the car is a problem there are many transfer aids that could be of assistance. These include:
 - handy bars
 - car seat slide pads
 - turn table seat pads
 - roller sheets
 - grip handle straps.
- To close doors, use a belt looped through the door handle on the inside of the car. Put your arm through the loop and swing the door closed.



Clothing and getting dressed

Socks and shoes

- Stocking, sock and pantyhose aids may be helpful if you have difficulty bending down to reach your feet. Special aids to assist in putting on compression stockings are also available.
- Shoe horns (especially long handled) are very helpful for putting on shoes.
- Elastic shoelaces can be used instead of standard shoelaces.
- Select shoes that can be slipped on securely without the need for shoelaces.





Buttons/zips

- Button hooks can make doing up buttons easier. They are used by passing the aid through the buttonhole to catch the button and then pulling the button back through the hole.
- You could also sew Velcro on the back of the button and on the hole where the shirt is, so the shirt can easily be done up and still has the appearance of a button.
- Sometimes the end of a button aid has a hook for looping through zips to assist in fastening them. You could also loop a ribbon through the zip hole.



Bras

- Front fastening bras are a lot easier to use than back fastening bras.
- Velcro fastening bras are also available.
- You may find it easier to use a bra with no fastening that pulls on over your head.

Bedroom

Lighting

- Use a night light or bedside lamp for good visibility to prevent tripping. Sensor lights which will activate only when you get up are also available.
- Keep a flashlight nearby in case of an unexpected power outage.

Making the bed

- Lifting a mattress can be difficult. Ask a family member for assistance or use a lightweight mattress.
- Non-fitted sheets can be easier to handle.
- Quilts can be lighter to lift and move than blankets.

Getting in and out of bed

- Adjustable beds come with features such as raising and lowering the height and raising and lowering the backrest for ease of getting in and out of bed and sitting up.
- Bed sticks and rope ladders provide an anchor point for you to grasp to assist with turning in bed.
- Getting out of bed can be made easier by rolling onto your side.

Then slide your legs out of bed and slowly push up into a sitting position so you are sitting on the edge of the bed. Wait a few minutes before standing up. A bed stick can also be of help.

- Select a bed that is an appropriate height for you. Beds that are too high or too low can be difficult to get in and out of easily.



Laundry and bathroom

Ironing and washing

- Purchase permanent press clothes which do not require any ironing.
- Use a lightweight iron, such as a travel iron.
- Use a portable clothes airer rather than pegging clothes on the line.
- Store powders, liquids and other containers at a level which avoids the need to bend or reach up high for them.
- Hang clothes on hangers if using pegs is a problem.
- Consider using front loading appliances on pedestals rather than top loading appliances.
- Use a laundry trolley instead of carrying a basket.
- A long handled reaching device can be used to remove clothes from a front loader. This prevents leaning down into the machine.
- If squeezing standard pegs is difficult, consider using pegs which do not require a pinching or squeezing action.

Showering hints

- A shower stool, which allows you to sit while showering, can give you more energy for washing and drying yourself.

- A shower head wand can help position the water without having to assume uncomfortable postures.
- When taking a shower, put the soap in a cloth bag or a stocking and hang it around the taps. Wash yourself with the soap (still in the bag/stocking). This will prevent having to bend down to pick up the soap if you drop it.
- Consider installing grab rails in your shower or beside the toilet to make it easier to get in and out. These need to be installed into wall studs to make them stable.
- Use non-slip mats, tread or strips on the floor and in the shower/bath.
- Drying yourself can be difficult if your shoulders and elbows are painful and stiff. Using a towelling dressing gown immediately after your shower will save a lot of effort with drying.
- Long handled sponges and toe wipers assist with drying.



Lounge room

Chair selection

- If a chair is too low, it can be difficult to get in and out. Chair raisers can be placed under the legs of a chair to make the chair higher and easier to use.
- If getting in and out is particularly difficult, electric lift chair recliners are available. These can electronically assist you to move from a sitting position to standing (via a remote, controlled by you).
- If an electric lift chair recliner is too expensive to purchase, there are also special cushions available which assist you in standing up from a chair.

- Armrests are also a good addition for a chair and can assist in standing up.
- Avoid chairs with excessive cushioning. After sinking down into the chair it can be difficult to get back up again.
- It is important that the chair you choose is comfortable, supportive and beneficial in maintaining a good posture.



Lounge room setup

- Ensure you have a phone close by to avoid rushing to answer it and possibly tripping. Cordless phones are good for this purpose. Some emergency call systems let you answer your home phone without leaving your chair.
- Use a pouch that hangs over the chair armrest to hold items such as the cordless telephone, or keep the phone within easy reach on a coffee table.
- Try to keep the room clutter free and remove any unnecessary rugs or mats.
- Place a non-slip rug grip under rugs and mats to reduce the risk of tripping over them.





General household

Slippery surfaces

- Non-slip socks (standard socks with a non-slip grip on the bottom) can prevent slipping on tiled or wooden floors. These are available from supermarkets and department stores.
- Use non-slip rug grips or underlay under rugs that tend to move.
- Try to keep floors dry and mop up any spills or wet puddles as soon as possible.



- Non-slip floorings in areas such as bathrooms, kitchens and laundries are important. Non-slip products (for example, self-adhesive non-slip strips) can make these areas less slippery.

Tap turners

- A tap turner is a portable lever device that can assist with the turning action required to operate a tap. It reduces strain on the fingers and wrist and can be used away from the home because of its portability.
- Alternatively, lever taps could be installed.

Home office

- Ensure your computer screen and keyboard are ergonomically set up on a desk of an appropriate



height with a comfortable, supportive chair. If possible, ask an occupational therapist or physiotherapist for advice on how best to set up your work space.

- Select a cursor control device that doesn't require you to move excessively or assume an uncomfortable posture. An upright mouse or trackball may be a good alternative to a standard computer mouse.
- Computer accessories such as voice-recognition software (which eliminates the need to type) can make accessing a computer easier.
- Store regularly accessed files and paperwork on shelves and in drawers that don't require you to bend down or reach up.

Kitchen and cooking

Ideas for setting up your kitchen

- Organise your storage system and keep items where they can be easily reached, preferably at waist level.
- Group particular items (for example, breakfast requirements) on a tray to minimise trips to the pantry. Keep items close to where you use them so that they are always easily accessible.
- Use drawers, slide-out shelves and 'Lazy Susans' to improve access to storage.
- Hang utensils for easier access.
- Use a trolley to carry several items from the refrigerator or pantry to the work area.



- Sit on a high stool while cooking or washing dishes.
- Keep the rubbish bin in a handy position.
- Consider installing lever taps or quarter-turn taps.

Simplifying your work

- Knives: special ergonomic knives make cutting and slicing easier. Serrated blades require less pressure than straight-edged knives. Keep knives sharp and ready to use.
- Breadboards: new designs of chopping boards are available. These have guards to stop bread from sliding, and spikes to put vegetables on for one-handed slicing.
- Pot and pan holders: these devices can be attached to your stove to allow one-handed stirring.
- Non-slip mats: use these to hold your plates and cutlery in place.
- Jar openers: many different types of jar, bottle and tube openers are now available.
- Electric plug puller: this device fits around an electrical plug and makes it easier to remove it from the power point.
- Adapted cutlery and crockery: these are specially designed for easy gripping.
- Buy saucepans and pots with two handles for easier lifting.
- Look for lightweight crockery and kitchen items.
- Opt for utensils with a large, comfortable grip.
- Disposable pans, non-stick sprays and aluminium foil make cleaning up a breeze.
- Check out electrical items that may be easier to use such as hand-held mixers, electric knives, juicers, blenders, and food processors. Make sure you can easily press the switches.
- Hold stirring spoons like a dagger to prevent joint stress.
- Use plastic bags instead of plastic film wrap.
- Choose a kettle with the handle





across the top, and don't overfill.

- Choose plastic measuring jugs.
- Look for a grater that has a non-slip base and a handle on the top.
- A sponge is easier to squeeze out than a cloth.
- Wipe down benches with your hand flat, not scrunched.
- Use a dish drainer instead of drying with a tea towel.

Food packaging

Look for arthritis-friendly food packaging that makes it easier on your joints when preparing meals. Wherever possible, try to avoid having to use tools, such as scissors or sharp knives, to open packages. Here are some ways to manage packaging if your hands and fingers are affected by arthritis:

- Canned food: look for a can opener with a large turner and locking handles, or preferably an electric can opener.



- Plastic bags: look for food that is packaged in a resealable bag. For all food that is packaged in non-resealable plastic bags, simply cut the plastic bag with kitchen shears and seal with a peg or food clip. Alternatively, transfer the contents to an airtight container.
- Cardboard boxes: slip a blunt knife under the flap of the box, and run it along the edge.
- Bread: use a food clip or peg to seal your bread bag rather than using a twister tie.
- Containers with foil/plastic coverings: look for packaging with pull tabs or packaging that can be easily punctured without having to use a tool. When the seal is not easy to open, use a sharp knife to cut a cross in the covering, and peel back each section.
- Milk cartons: use a carton pourer and sealer, or opt for plastic, one-litre milk bottles which are lighter and easily opened with a



jar opener.

- Jars: use a specially designed device to open and close jar lids easily. Where possible, choose plastic over glass.
- Vacuum-sealed jars: a jar opener releases the vacuum seal and lifts the lid slightly to break the seal.
- Flip-top lids: look for a flip top lid with a large lip that is easy to open. A multi opener will assist with opening flip-top lids on sauce bottles, medication bottles, or other bottles with this type of lid that are more difficult to open.
- Bottles: a bottle cap opener will help not only with ordinary bottles, but also bottles with safety caps (found on some medication bottles).
- Tetra packs: look for tetra packs with flip top lids. Simply break the seal with a knife and seal with the flip top lid. If you can't find a flip top lid, use kitchen shears to cut the tetra pack – never use a knife.



Food preparation tips

- Store dry goods in plastic containers that are easy to open.
- When tired, consider using packaged or frozen meals.
- Cook double quantities and freeze half for later.
- Use your microwave to cook sauces straight in the serving jug, instead of using a saucepan from which you have to pour the sauce.
- Use sauce mixes and cake mixes instead of cooking from scratch.

Meat, fish, poultry

- Tuna, salmon and deli meats are available in easily opened foil packaging.
- Buy meat that's already diced or cut into serving sizes. Ask your butcher to de-bone roasts.
- Purchase cold meats from the deli to avoid dealing with difficult packaging.

Dairy products

- Buy grated cheeses in easy-peel, re-sealable packages.
- Most yoghurt and dairy desserts are packaged with foil lids. To open, cut a cross in the foil and peel back each section from the centre.

- Opt for cheese slices and cheese cubes over blocks of cheese.
- Choose one-litre milk bottles, or tetra pack long-life milk, over milk in a carton.
- If purchasing a carton, use a pourer and sealer for easy access.

Fruit

- Diced fruit is available in packaging with 'easy peel' lids. Cut a cross in the foil and peel back.
- Fruit can now be purchased in large, twist top containers that are easily stored in the fridge. Keep the lid slightly ajar to enable easier opening.
- When slicing round fruit (for example, apples) cut them in half and place the flat surface on the chopping board.

Vegetables

- 'Heat and serve' containers with foil lids and 'microwave-ready' vegetables are a new addition to supermarkets.
- Most greengrocers and supermarkets sell vegetables pre-packed and pre-sliced. If these are not available, ask your greengrocer to cut the vegies for you.

- Enjoy frozen and canned vegetables and packaged salads.
- Choose vegetables that do not need peeling (for example, broccoli and zucchini) and cook vegetables whole.
- Use a steamer or bamboo steaming basket to cook vegetables.
- Microwave steam bags are available for steaming fresh or frozen vegetables.
- Remove vegetables from a saucepan with a slotted spoon, or use a strainer.
- Use a potato peeler with a large grip.

Cereals

- Buy sliced bread and use a peg to seal your bread after opening.
- Buy pre-made pancake mixes to avoid having to mix the ingredients yourself.
- Purchase rice in re-sealable plastic packages, or twist top containers.
- Put your colander in the sink and rest the full saucepan on the draining board to easily empty cooked pasta or rice.

A diet consistent with the *Australian Guide to Healthy Eating* recommends people consume a variety of foods across and within the five food groups and avoid foods that contain too much added fat, salt and sugar.



Want to know more?

Your State/Territory Arthritis Office can provide you with details of support services for people with arthritis and other information resources that may be useful.

Freecall anywhere in Australia: **1800 011 041** or visit **www.arthritisaustralia.com.au**

An occupational therapist (OT) is a health professional who can advise you on how to take stress and strain off joints affected by arthritis. They look at your activities at home or work, then show you ways to simplify daily tasks and protect your joints. OTs can also advise you on any special equipment you might need, including splints and devices to make everyday tasks easier on your joints, such as those mentioned in this booklet.

You will need a referral from your doctor to see an OT in the public system (such as at a community health centre). These services are usually free or low cost. You can also consult a private OT at any time without a referral from your doctor. If you are being managed by your GP

under the Chronic Disease Management (CDM) care planning items, you may be able to be referred by your GP for up to five allied health sessions per year which attract a medicare rebate. Providers of these sessions include OTs, physiotherapists and dieticians. Ask your GP for more information. Find a local private OT at the Australian Association of Occupational Therapists website www.ausot.com.au or look under 'Occupational therapist' in the Yellow Pages.

A physiotherapist (physio) can advise you on exercise, posture, walking aids and other ways to look after your joints and muscles. To find a physio, see the Australian Physiotherapy Association's website www.physiotherapy.asn.au or look



under 'Physiotherapist' in the Yellow Pages. To see a physio in the public system (such as at a community health centre), you will need a referral from your doctor.

Having arthritis can affect you emotionally, as well as physically. Many people with arthritis are frightened and/or frustrated by the impact arthritis might have on their everyday life and their future. It is common to feel frustrated or depressed if you are finding it difficult to keep doing your normal home, work or social activities. For more information about how to manage these feelings, see Arthritis Australia's *Arthritis and emotions* information sheet.

You can find information about all types of equipment discussed in this booklet at an Independent Living Centre. These centres are located in each capital city and have displays of aids and devices that make daily tasks around the house easier. You can get advice, including where to purchase equipment, in person or over the phone. Occupational therapists are also available at the centres to provide advice about the equipment. You may need to make an appointment, and may be charged a fee, to see an occupational therapist. See Independent Living Centre www.ilcaustralia.org or call 1300 885 886 to find your closest

centre. If you're in the ACT call (02) 6205 1900 or in Tasmania call (03) 6334 5899. Note, the Independent Living Centre is called LifeTec in Queensland.

Online information

For access to quality online information about arthritis, start at the Australian Government's HealthInsite website, www.healthinsite.gov.au

Healthy eating

For advice on healthy eating and exercise, visit the Australian Government's A Healthy and Active Australia website, www.healthyactive.gov.au

For expert nutrition and dietary advice on how you can best meet your nutritional needs, contact an Accredited Practising Dietitian, see www.daa.asn.au

Arthritis Australia

Arthritis Australia is a not-for-profit organisation that provides support and information for all Australians affected by arthritis.

Contact your State/Territory Arthritis Office on the Freecall number below for information, education and support for people with arthritis:

Freecall anywhere in Australia: **1800 011 041**

www.arthritisaustralia.com.au

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