UNICONDYLAR KNEE ARTHROPLASTY

Frank C. Smith MB, ChB, FRCSC Assoc. Professor of Surgery McMaster University, CANADA





HTO v UKR

HTO - Distraction (Weale 2001)
 76 HTO, 65 patients with OA
 Mean age 55, mean follow up 6yr

HTO v. UKR

UKR Oxford < 60years
 Survival - JWG & US combined
 52 UKR, Follow up to 15 years
 Function - All Oxford surgeons
 78 UKR, Mean follow up 5 years

Conclusion

HTO function and survival worse than UKR (not RCT)
What are the indications for HTO?

Conclusions

Very high demand (eg contact sport), ACL deficient etc?
 Only definite indication primary tibia vara.

UKR and TKR Comparative studies

Rougraff 1991

120 UKR & 91TKR, mean 8 yr follow up

Laurencin 1991

23 bilateral UKR and TRK

Newman 1998

RCT, 45 UKR & 46 TKR, 10yr follow up

Advantages - function

Preserves undamaged structures
 Cruciate mechanism - 'normal' kinematics.
 ROM better

Advantages - function

Pain relief as good or better,
 Function better (gait studies)

 Especially demanding activities eg stairs
 Knee has a better "feel"

Advantages - morbidity

Blood loss less and no transfusions

Complications less frequent and severe

Recovery and rehabilitation more rapid

Advantages - morbidity

Cheaper implant and operation

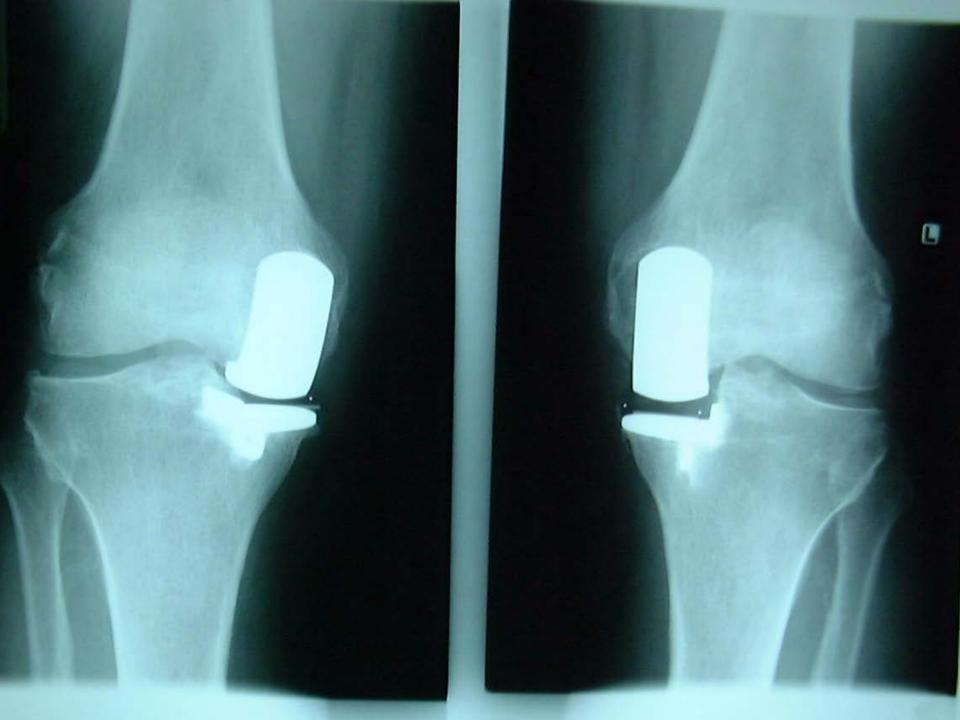
Minimal invasive surgery

UKR disadvantage

Higher revision rate in initial studies

UKR disadvantages

Options Accept Don't do UKR (eg USA) Consider UKR as pre TKR (eg Repicci) Minimise failure rate To equal that of TKR



UNI KNEES

1) Fixed Bearing Metal-on-plastic e.g. 1) Gunston 1) Cloutier 2) 3) Marmor Modular, I-III 4) 5) St Georg Sled 6) Brigham

Fixed_Bearing

1) Charnley Plastic-on-metal

2) MIS e.g.

- 1) Repicci, metal-on-plastic, inset bearing.
- 2) Preservation
- 3) Eius
- 4) Zimmer
- 5) Etc., etc....

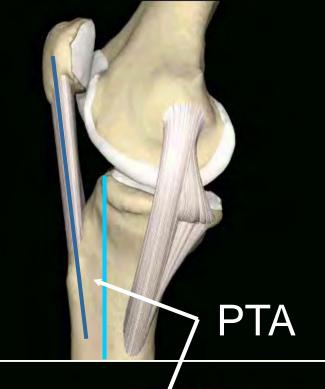
Mobile Bearing. 1.Fully conforming e.g. *Oxford LCS* 2. Maximally conforming e.g. *Uniglide*

Patello-femoral Angle

Preserved in Unicondylar Arthroplasty

 Cruciate and Collateral ligaments untouched
 Proprioception left intact

Saggital plane kinematics PFJ main problem of TKR Measure PTA PTA related to Tib/Fem kinematics PTA influences PFF Lever arm (cf Maquet) In vivo fluoroscopic study



The key to a rapid recovery following UKA is subluxing the patella rather than dislocating and everting the quadriceps mechanism.

The First Mobile Bearing Uni

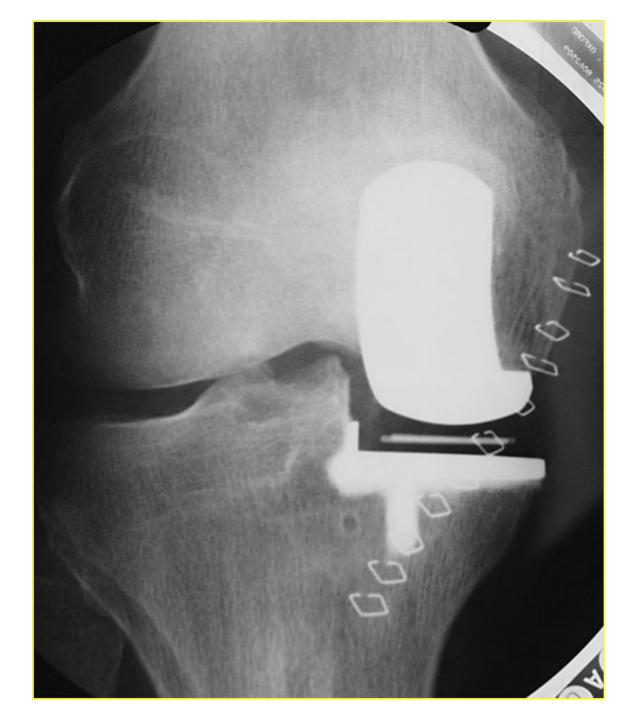
The Oxford Unicompartment Knee

John GoodefellowDavid Murray

Femoral component

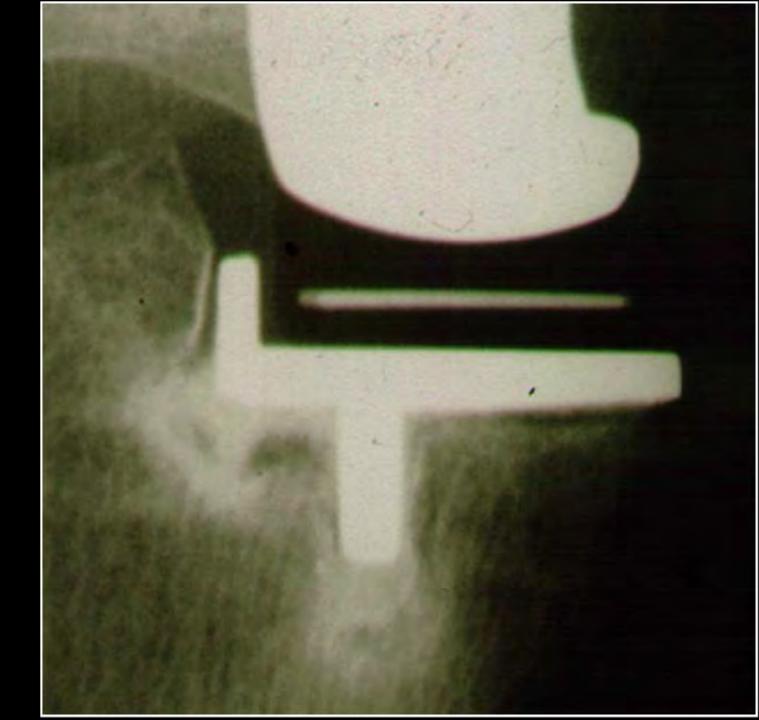
Four sizes



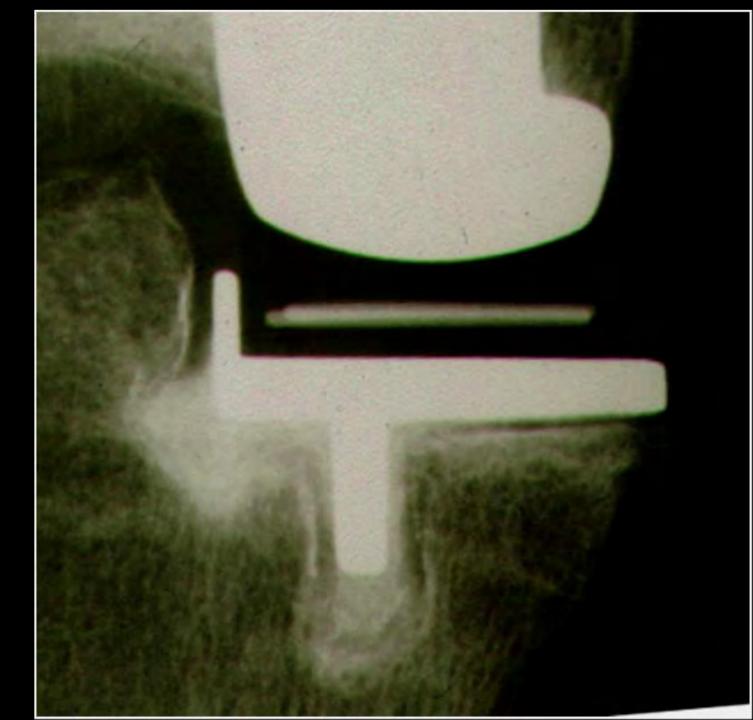




Five years out



Ten Years out

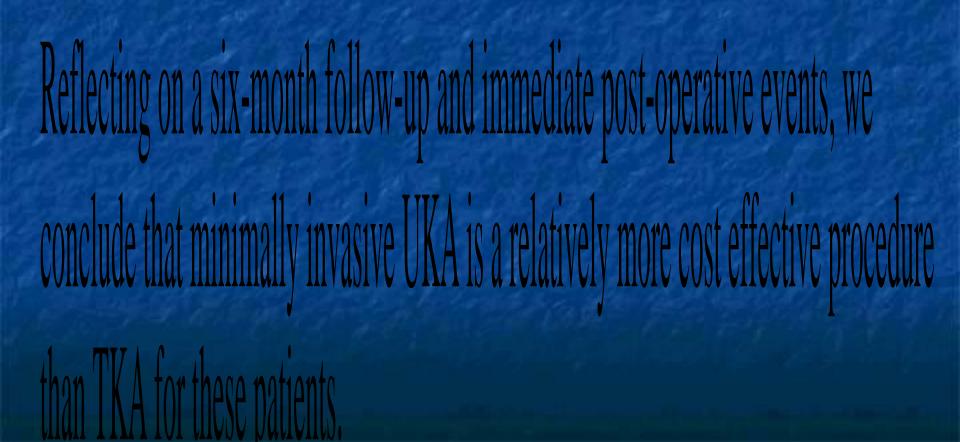


Minimally invasive unicondylar versus total condylar knee arthroplasty--early results of a matched-pair comparison.

Yang KY, Wang MC, Yeo SJ, Lo NN.

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Singapore General Hospital, Outram Road, Singapore 169608. kyyang@orthopods.net

Comparison of the two groups at six months show that patients with minimally invasive UKA have less blood loss, quicker rehabilitation, earlier ambulation, shorter hospitalisation stay and better post-operative range-of-motion with reduced hospitalisation cost.



Orthopedics. 2003
 Sep;26(9):951-2.

Unicondylar arthroplasty: redefining itself.

Scott RD.

Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass, USA.

Unicompartmental knee arthroplasty is the right operation for the right patient when performed by the right surgeon using the right surgical technique.

Josten T. Sieman, Universitat Leipzig

In the 90s significantly better results were noted with 5 and 10 years survival in more than 95 % of the cases. Thus, like current studies prove, unicondylar sleigh arthroplasties have reached the standard of complete surface replacement. Additionally minimal loss of bone stock, sparing of the crucial ligaments

 Unicompartmental osteoarthritis: an outpatient arthritic bypass Minimally invasive Unicondylar knee arthroplasty Repicci JA, Hartman JF.

Orthop Clin North Am. 2004 Apr;35(2):201-16.

 This review summarizes past studies examining the progression of osteoarthritis (OA) of the knee.

They have led to the conclusion that the disease is slow, progressive, and typically limited to one tibio-femoral compartment.

 Treatments such as Unicondylar Knee Arthroplasty (UKA)...
 That address the single diseased compartment, preserving bone and soft tissue...

Seem appropriate.

Minimally invasive unicondylar versus total condylar knee arthroplasty--early results of a matched-pair comparison.

Yang KY, Wang MC, Yeo SJ, Lo NN.

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Singapore General Hospital, Outram Road, Singapore 169608. kyyang@orthopods.net Singapore Med J. 2003 Nov;44(11):554-6.

Fifty consecutive patients with isolated medial compartmental osteoarthritis of the knee
Were treated with minimally invasive unicompartmental knee arthroplasty (UKA).

An equal number of patients with total knee arthroplasty (TKA) performed in the same period were selected They were matched with respect to: age, pre-operative range of motion radiological grade of knee arthrosis. (Kelgren)

UKA have: Less blood loss, Quicker rehabilitation Earlier ambulation Shorter hospitalisation stay Better post-operative range-of-motion Reduced hospitalisation cost.

Reflecting on a six-month follow-up and immediate post-operative events:

We conclude that minimally invasive UKA is a relatively more cost effective procedure than TKA for these patients.

J Bone Joint Surg Br. 2002 Jul;84(5):667-72.

A comparative study of the medial St Georg sled and kinematic total knee arthroplasties. Ten-year survivorship.

Ackroyd CE, Whitehouse SL, Newman JH, Joslin CC.

Bristol Knee Group, Winford Unit, Avon Orthopaedic Centre, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, England.





There was no statistically significant (p > 0.05) difference between the rates of survival for the two types of arthroplasty
 using any of the endpoint criteria.

Good or excellent results were recorded for 77.9% of the medial sled knees and 75.1% for the Kinematic knees.

Uni Knees Bristol Study

The former (UKA) had 93.8% of cases with a final range of movement in excess of 90 degrees
 compared with 83.7% for the Kinematic knees (TKR) (p < 0.01).

UNI KNEES

Cemented Unicondylar knees

Two cases of cement loose bodies
 Definite "Proctalgia"

Search for Non-Cemented as the LCS had low loosening rate.









Incision

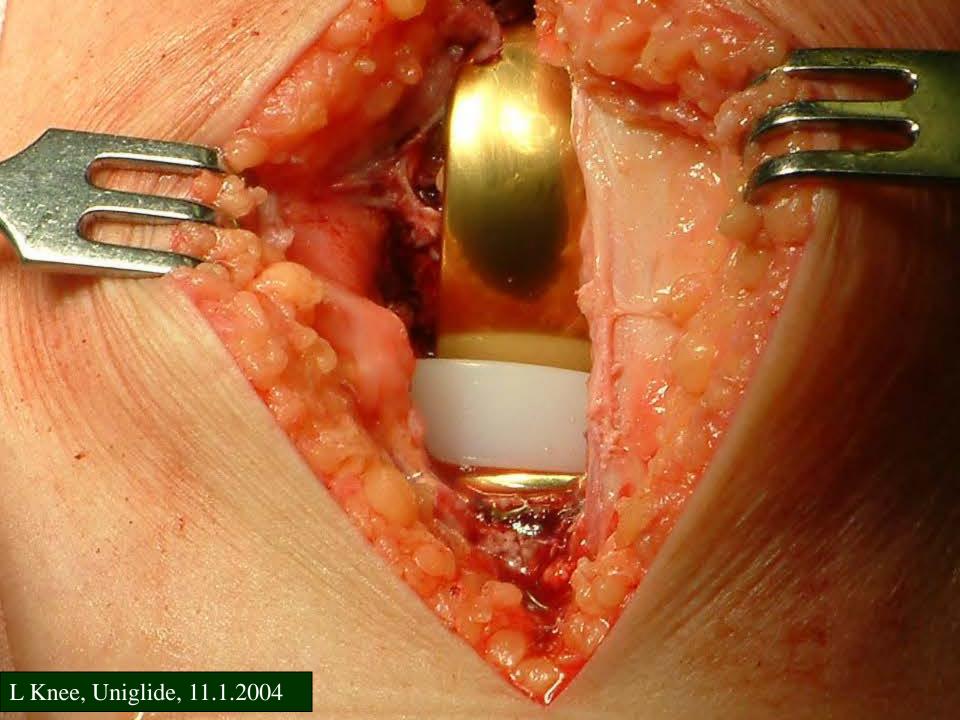
Medial pole of patella

Joint Line

– Tibial Tuberosity

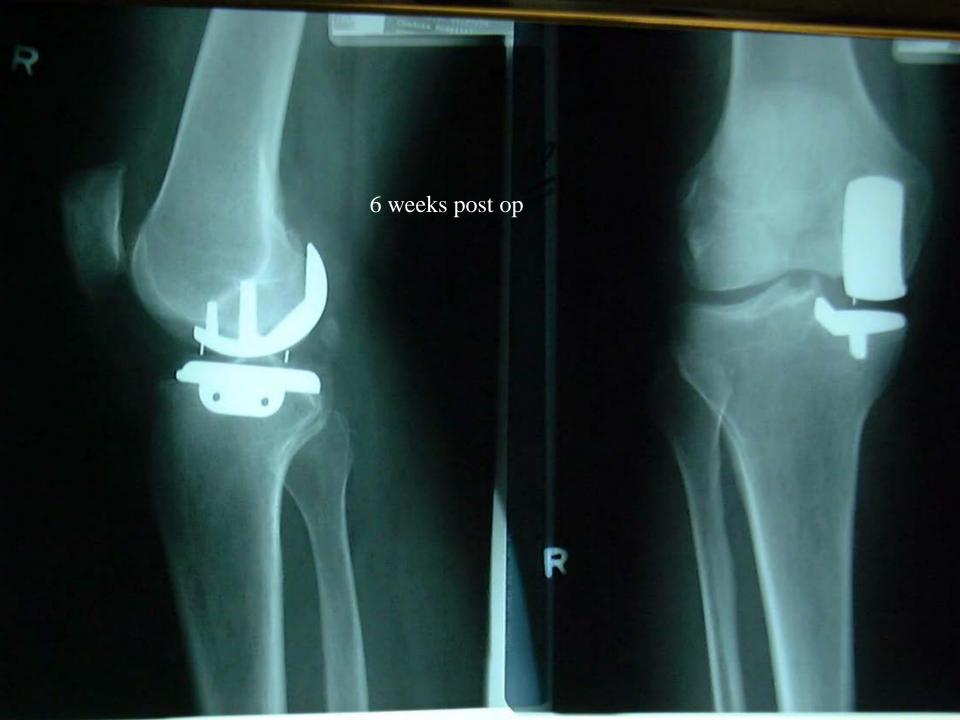
Tibial Plateau, Uniglide, 11.1.2004

Posterior Femoral Condyle, Uniglide, 11.1.2004











Case ReportsTricky cases

81 Year old male

Still practising as ER Physician! Now, at 87!!

Increasing varus Knee pain and giving way Night pain





81 Year old male

Right tibial osteotomy 1988
Atrial Fibrillation
Coumadin





81 Year old male

Options
 Total knees
 Uni left, total right
 Unis









81 Year old male

Two years later
 Left knee fine

 0-120

 Right knee

 0-110
 Pain with weight bearing not localised
 Pain if rolls over in bed



81 Year old male

Nil to find at knee examination

Pain on hip rotation

Flexes only 70 deg.



RT.

R

オンナンナンナンナン





81 Year old Male

6 years after knees and 4 years after THR
 Walks 2 miles per day
 Still working as Triage Doc in ER!

Uni Knees

However:

Things can go Wrong!

UNI KNEES

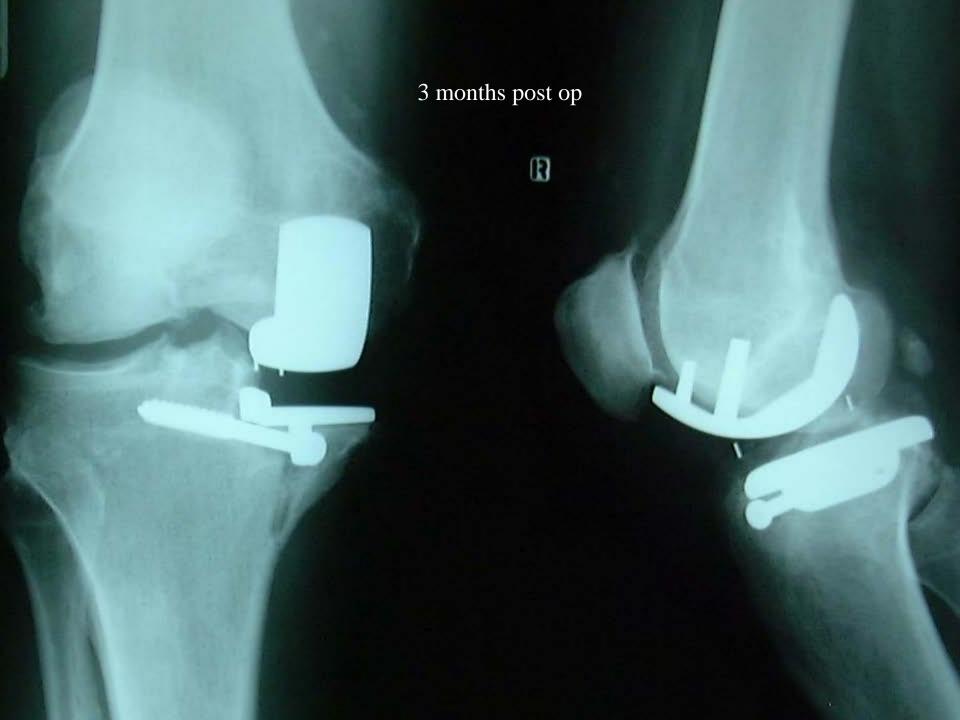
Disaster Strikes !!
60 year old male widower
Lives alone
Multiple joint disease
Two Crutches
Morphine













Must Minimise failure rate

3 Factors

Implant with minimal wear (Many earler UKR failures due to wear) Fully congruent unconstrained mobile bearing Indications Surgical technique



UKR superior to HTO in function and survival
UKR have functional advantages over TKR
UKR survival in general similar to TKR

Summary

Need to address:

Implant

Indications

Surgical technique

ALL DONE

Thank you