

#### Favorable Mid-Term Outcomes Following Unicompartmental Knee Arthroplasty with Wider Patent Selection: A Single-Center Experience

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## Introduction

Traditionally narrow indications for UKA •

- >60 years old
- <180lbs
- Avoidance of heavy labor, minimal baseline pain
- Angular deformity <15deg</li>
- Emerging indications for some populations
  - Include heavier, younger, PF arthritis, ACL insufficiency



Current Concepts Review

#### Unicondylar Knee Arthroplasty

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# Introduction

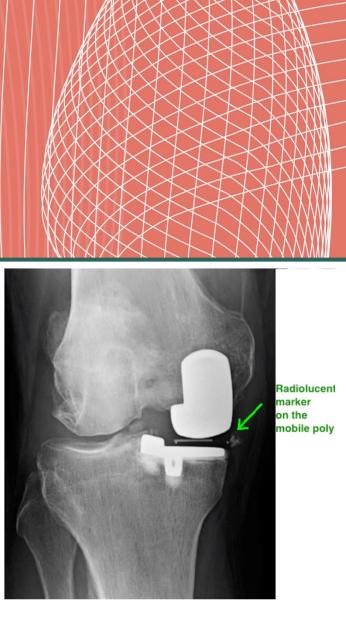
#### Delay in need for TKA

- 15-year survivorship of 79%, 82% by Australian, Canada data, respectively
- 14-year survivorship of 83.3% by New Zealand data
- 20-year survivorship of 72% by Norwegian data
- Lower complication rate than TKA
- Decreased post-op rehabilitation due to retained proprioception





Fixed-Bearing UKA



Mobile-Bearing UKA



### Purpose

- To retrospectively evaluate outcomes and reoperation rates in patients undergoing UKA with relaxed indications
- To evaluate patient risk factors predictive of clinical failure or failure to achieve minimal clinically important difference in outcomes



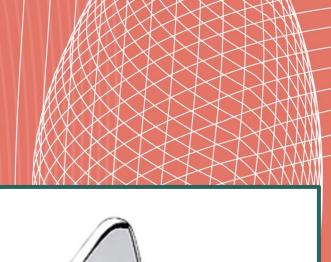


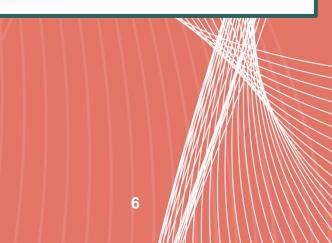
## Methods

- Retrospective review of prospectively maintained data
- Single institution database of patients undergoing UKA
  - Medial or lateral UKA with stable knee
  - Before 2013, a1c <7.5; after 2015, a1c <7.0</li>
  - Restoris MCK, Mako, Stryker Corp.
- Oxford scores pre-op, 6mo, and annually
- Radiographic data- angular deformity, joint space (mm)
- Clinical data- complex pain, comorbidities, demographics









### Results

1,186 knees in 1,014 patients with min 4-yr follow-up

- Mean age: 63.4±10.7 years
- Mean follow-up: 76.4±17.4 months
- Mean BMI: 32.3±6.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- 901 medial, 122 lateral, 69 patellofemoral
- 859 inlay, 258 onlay
- Average varus: 4.61±4.34°
- Average valgus: 9.85±3.96°





# Predictors for conversion to TKA

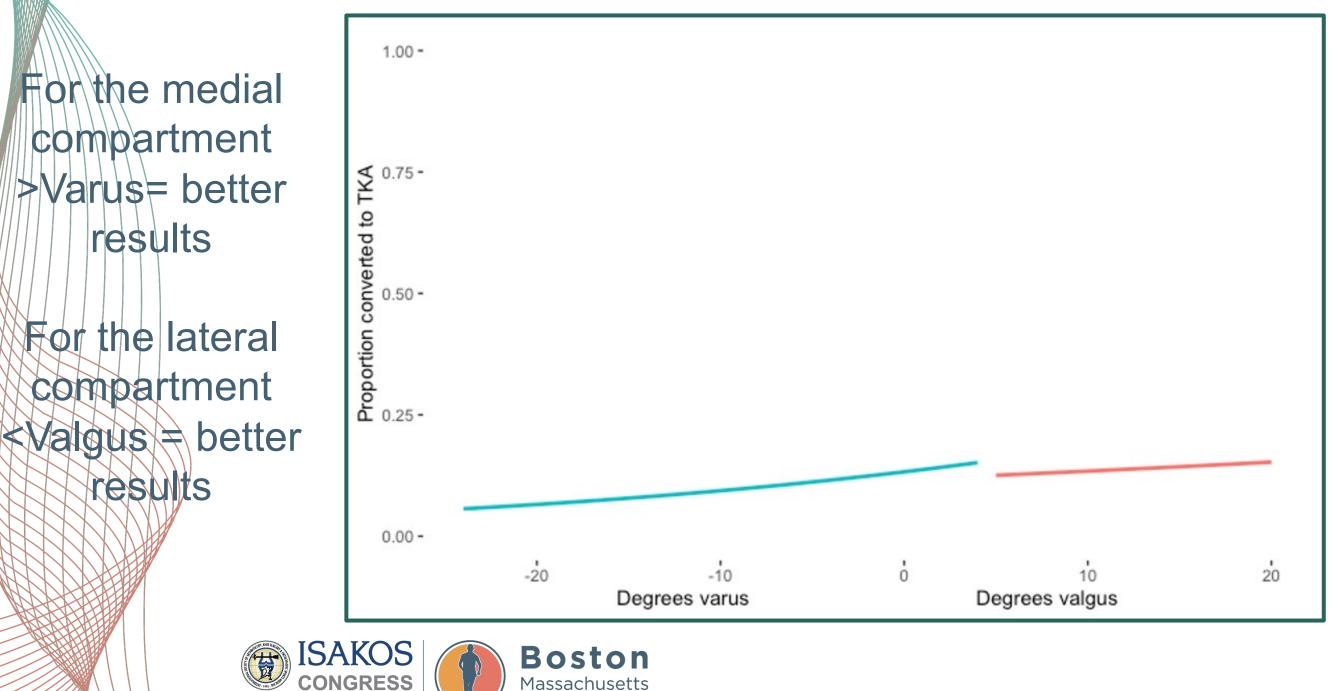
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85 knees (7.2%)
converted to TKA with 4-
year follow-up
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Variable	p-value	Odd's Ratio	95% CI
Age	0.153	0.98	0.96, 1.00
Pre-operative	0.110	0.97	0.93, 1.01
BMI			
<u>Onlay</u>	0.042	<u>0.64</u>	0.41, 0.98
<b>Previous</b>	0.014	<u>1.93</u>	<u>1.15, 3.26</u>
Surgery			
Pain syndrome	0.013	<u>1.90</u>	<u>1.15, 3.16</u>
Opioid User	0.111	1.57	0.90, 2.72
Degree valgus	0.011	<u>1.08</u>	1.02, 1.14
<b>Operative</b>	0.043	<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.01, 1.42</u>
Joint space			
Compartment	0.061	0.35	0.12, 1.05





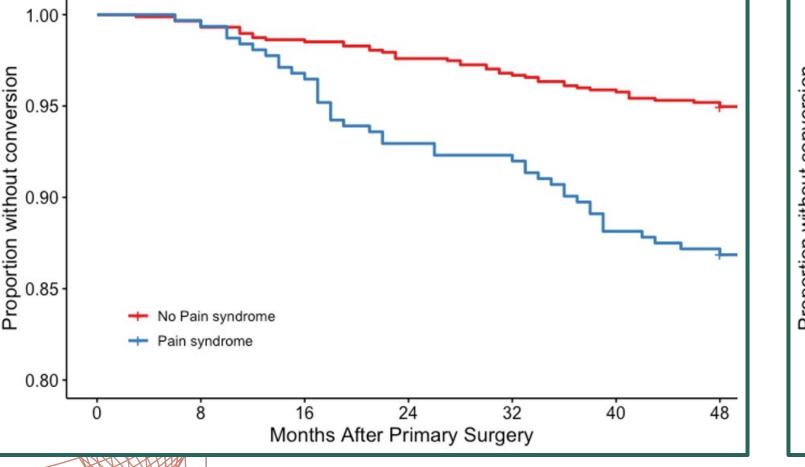
# Influence of preoperative coronal alignment

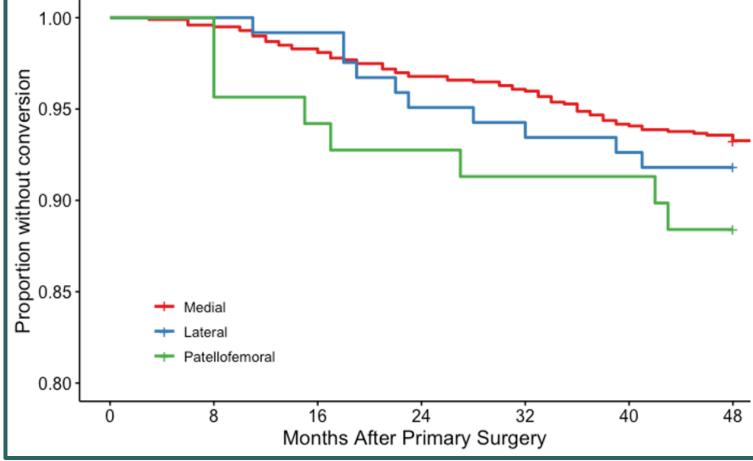


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## Factors associated with survivorship after UKA







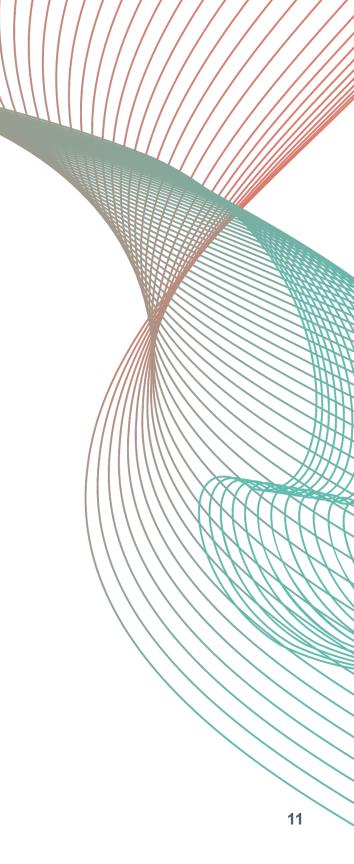


24	32	40	48
rimary S	Surgery		

# Conclusions

- Favorable survival (92% at 4-years) and clinical outcomes with relaxed patient selection criteria
- Greater coronal malalignment may still tolerate UKA
- Failures may be related to complex pain, unrelated to arthritis; further research required to screen these patients for possible referral to pain management
- Beware if the operative joint space is greater than 2 mm on the lateral xray





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