Knee Arthroscopy Prior To Unicompartmental Knee Arthroplasty Does Not Cause Infection



Kevin D. Plancher, MD, MPH¹⁻⁴ Karen K. Briggs, MPH⁴ Stephanie C. Petterson, MPT, PhD⁴

14th Biennial ISAKOS Congress June 18-21, 2023 Boston, MA

¹Clinical Professor, Montefiore Medical Center / Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, NY ²Adjunct Clinical Assistant Professor, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY ³Plancher Orthopaedics & Sports Medicine, New York, NY ⁴Orthopaedic Foundation, Stamford, CT





© Copyright 2023 Plancher Orthopaedics & Sports Medicine PLLC



The author and co-authors have nothing to disclose.

Knee Arthroscopy & UKA

- > Advantages Of UKA vs. TKA Shorter Length Of Stay & Recovery¹ Higher Satisfaction Earlier Improvements In Pain & Function² Lower Incidence Of Infection^{3,4} > Arthroscopy A Contraindication For Arthroplasty? • No Consensus In The Literature Preop Arthroscopy & TKA vs. TKA Alone⁵ Preop Arthroscopy Group

 Higher Revision Rate - OR: 1.79

 - Higher Risk Of Infection If Within 7 Months Of TKA Preop Arthroscopy & UKA vs. UKA Alone⁶ Higher Failure Rates At 2-Years – Higher Failure Rate - OR: 2.16 - Higher Conversion To TKA - OR: 2.11 Same-Day Arthroscopy & UKA vs. UKA Alone⁷ Same-Day Group - Lower Incidence & Volume Of Blood Transfusion
 - No Sig. Difference In Functional Outcomes





Purpose

➤ To Determine If Ipsilateral Knee Arthroscopy Prior To UKA Increases Incidence Of Infection Or Failure After UKA > Hypothesis Arthroscopy Prior To UKA Will Not Yield A Significantly Higher **Rate Of Infection Or Failure** After UKA





Methods

>258 Knees Underwent UKA Non-Robotic Fixed-Bearing Medial or Lateral UKA With/Without Arthroscopy • Preoperative • Same Day No Arthroscopy Consecutive Series 2000-2020 Single-Surgeon (KDP) Exclusion Criteria History Of Septic Arthritis Refused To Participate Deceased Or Lost To Follow-Up <90-Day Follow-Up</p>





Methods

Medical Record Review Patient Demographics Age At Surgery, BMI, Gender Surgical Data Timing Of Arthroscopy Complications 90-day All-Cause Infection - Surveillance Period Recommended By CDC⁸ Failure Resulting In Conversion To TKA – Early Failure – Revision Within 2 Years^{9,10} -Long-Term Implant Survival





Methods - Statistical Analysis

Chi Square Test Assess Difference In Infection B/n Arthroscopy Groups > Two-Way ANOVA Differences In Age & BMI B/n Arthroscopy Groups & UKA Laterality Kaplan Meier Survival Curve Log-Rank Test ✓ Differences In Survivorship B/n Groups Significance: p < 0.05</p>





Results - Demographics

> 257 UKA

 191 Medial, 66 Lateral Mean F/U: 7.42 ±4.6 Years Range: 91 Days To 19.32 Years > Arthroscopy Groups 22 Preop Arthroscopy \checkmark Mean Time To UKA: 4.4 \pm 4.0 Months ✓ Age: 66.4±12.2 Years; BMI 29.2±3.6 • 226 Same-Day Arthroscopy Age: 65.1±13.2 Years; BMI 27.6±4.4 9 No-Arthroscopy Age: 67.5±11.1 Years; BMI 29.8±3.9 No Sig. Difference In Age, BMI B/n Groups



Results - Infection

>All-Cause Infection Rate - 0.78% (2/257)No Deep Infections - 0% No Superficial Infections In Preop & No-Arthroscopy Groups - 0% • 2 Superficial Infections in Same-Day Group - 0.88% Cellulitis - N=1 Resolved w/ Keflex (500mg QID x 1 week) Superficial Wound Infection - N=1 Resolved w/ Levaquin (500mg QD x 2 weeks) No Sig. Difference In Infections B/n Groups



Results - Failure

> 2-Year Early Failure Rate: 0.77% (2/257)

- No Failures In Preop & No-Arthroscopy Groups
- 2 Failures (0.88%) In Same-Day Group
 - Both Technical Errors Overstuffed Lateral Compartments
 - Time To TKA: 6 Months
 - Time To TKA: 1.8 Years
 - 2 of First 10 Cases In Series

> Overall Failure Rate: 3.1% (8/257)

- Preop- & No-Arthroscopy Groups
 100% At 5-, 10-, & 15-Years
- Same-Day Arthroscopy Group
 - ✓ 98.0% At 5-Years
 - ✓ 96.9% At 10-Years
 - 90.6% At 15-Years

No Significant Difference In Survivorship Across Groups

Log Rank (Mantel-Cox)
 p=0.64



	Early Failure (<2 Years)	All-Cause Failure
Preoperative Arthroscopy	0.0% (0/22)	0.0% (0/22)
Same-Day Arthroscopy	0.88% (2/226)	3.5% (8/226)
No-Arthroscopy	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/9)
Total	0.77% (2/257)	3.1% (8/257)

Conclusion

- Arthroscopy On The Same Day As UKA Does Not Increase Risk Of Infection Or Early Failure
 - Compared To Preop Arthroscopy & No-Arthroscopy Group
- Holistic Approach To Infection Risk
 - Preop Counseling On Risk Factors
 - Low Vitamin D, Poor Glycemic Control, Malnutrition, Tobacco Use, Mental Health^{11,12}
 - Enforce Preoperative Protocols
 - Preoperative Screening S. aureus¹³
 Intraoperative Antibiotics¹⁴
- Arthroscopy Safe To Perform w/ UKA
 - Address Concomitant Pathology In Contralateral Compartment Prior To UKA Without Increased Incidence Of Infection Or Failure





Thank You

References

- 1. Wilson HA, Middleton R, Abram SGF, Smith S, Alvand A, Jackson WF, Bottomley N, Hopewell S, Price AJ. Patient relevant outcomes of unicompartmental versus total knee replacement: systematic review and meta-analysis. BMJ. 2019;364:I352.
- 2. Jansen K, Beckert M, et al. Satisfaction and Functional Outcomes in Unicompartmental Compared with Total Knee Arthroplasty: Radiographically Matched Cohort Analysis. JBJS. 2020;5(3).
- 3. Lee CS, Su EP, et al. Unicompartmental Knee Arthroplasty Is Associated With a Lower Rate of Periprosthetic Joint Infection Compared to Total Knee Arthroplasty. Arthroplast Today. 2021;10:117-122.
- 4. Yamagami R, Inui H, et al. Unicompartmental knee arthroplasty is associated with lower proportions of surgical site infection compared with total knee arthroplasty: A retrospective nationwide database study. Knee. 2021;28:124-130.
- 5. Gu A, Fassihi SC, Wessel LE, et al. Comparison of Revision Risk Based on Timing of Knee Arthroscopy Prior to Total Knee Arthroplasty. J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2021;103(8):660-667. doi:10.2106/JBJS.20.00218
- 6. Fassihi SC, Gu A, et al. Prior Knee Arthroscopy Increases the Failure Rate of Subsequent Unicompartmental Knee Arthroplasty. J Arthroplasty. 2021;36(5):1556-1561 e1.
- Wang HR, Li ZL, Li J, Wang YX, Zhao ZD, Li W. Arthroscopy combined with unicondylar knee arthroplasty for treatment of isolated unicompartmental knee arthritis: A long-term comparison. World J Clin Cases. 2019;7(24):4196-4207. doi:10.12998/wjcc.v7.i24.4196
- 8. Surgical Site Infection Event (SSI) National Healthcare Safety Network. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention. Published online 2023:43.
- 9. Khan M, Osman K, Green G, Haddad FS. The epidemiology of failure in total knee arthroplasty. The Bone & Joint Journal. 2016;98-B(1_Supple_A):105-112. 23.
- 10. Brown ML, Javidan P, Early S, Bugbee W. Evolving etiologies and rates of revision total knee arthroplasty: a 10-year institutional report. Arthroplasty. 2022;4(1):39.
- 11. Cancienne JM, Mahon HS, et al. Patient-related risk factors for infection following knee arthroscopy: An analysis of over 700,000 patients from two large databases. The Knee. 2017;24(3):594-600.
- 12. Alamanda VK, Springer BD. The prevention of infection: 12 modifiable risk factors. Bone Joint J. 2019;101-B(1_Supple_A):3-9.
- 13. Pelfort X, Romero A, Brugués M, García A, Gil S, Marrón A. Reduction of periprosthetic Staphylococcus aureus infection by preoperative screening and decolonization of nasal carriers undergoing total knee arthroplasty. Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc. 2019;53(6):426-431.
- 14. Martin VT, Zhang Y, Wang Z, Liu QL, Yu B. A systematic review and meta-analysis comparing intrawound vancomycin powder and povidone iodine lavage in the prevention of periprosthetic joint infection of hip and knee arthroplasties. J Orthop Sci. 2022;S0949-2658(22)00326-8.

