

# Advanced Active Robotic TKA ; A learning curve of surgical time and alignment accuracy

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### **Several Robotics for TKA**







# New technology: Learning Curve









#### **Purpose**



 to determine the learning curve necessary to minimize the operative time and to evaluate the alignment accuracy when using advanced active robotic TKA

# **Methods: Robotic Surgery**



TKA using newly advanced active robotic system

 Robot (CUVIS-Joint<sup>®</sup>; CUREXO Inc.)

 Image(CT)-base, active



#### LST

# Methods: Patients & Outcome variables

- 60 consecutive primary TKAs
  - ✓ Age: 73.4 years, Sex: 54/6 (F/M), BMI: 27.1 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
  - ✓ Preoperative HKA angle: varus 7.7°
- Operation time: tourniquet (incision to closure)
- Radiological evaluation
  - Alignment lower leg and component







# **Methods: Statistical Analysis**

CAU <sup>1</sup><sup>3</sup></sup>

- Group classification
  - ✓60 cases of robotic TKAs
  - ✓ 6 groups according to the order of surgery (10 patients per group)
  - Kruskal-Wallis test & post-hoc comparison

Cumulative summation analysis (CUSUM)

#### **Results: Operation Time**



	Group1	Group2	Group3	Group4	Group5	Group6	
<b>OP</b> time	138	130	133	130	116	111	<0.001

# **Results: Lower Limb Alignment**



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<u>Q</u> ≡ Patient   Patient   Right   TK	A-20201016-131646				Critoria	Dobot (n	-60)
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	Group1	Group2	Group3	Group4	Group5	Group6	
HKA angle	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.126

# **Results: Component Alignment**



	Criteria	Proportion(n=60)	angle
α	90°±3°	59 (98.3%)	<b>89.1°</b>
β	90°±3°	58 (96.7%)	89.3°
Г	0°±5°	56(93.3%)	<b>2.8</b> °
δ	87°±3°	55(91.7%)	85.6°

	Group1	Group2	Group3	Group4	Group5	Group6	
α	89.1	89.3	89.0	89.2	89.1	89.0	0.845
β	89.4	89.1	89.3	89.3	89.2	89.5	0.548
γ	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	0.779
δ	85.5	86.1	85.3	85.6	85.4	85.7	0.128

# Conclusion



- Robotic TKA with advanced active robotics
  - ✓Operative time: 40 cases for learning curve
  - Accuracy: no learning curve
    - Favorable accuracy
      - :Lower limb alignment
      - :Component alignment, especially coronal plane

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