

Catastrophic Full Thickness Wear of Oxinium Knee Implants: A Case Report and Analysis of Failure Mechanisms

- Rajesh Malhotra, MS
 Orthopaedics, FIMSA, FRCS,
 FACS*
- 2. Naman Wahal, MBBS, MS Orthopaedics*



Faculty Disclosure Information

Nothing to disclose





Background

- Oxinium (oxidized zirconium) implants
 - For patients with metal hypersensitivity
 - Improved wear resistance in knee arthroplasty
- Multiple reports of catastrophic wear
- Mechanism of failure not clear









Case Report – History and Presentation

- 63-year-old female,
- 9 years post bilateral knee arthroplasty with oxinium implants.
- Symptoms: Progressive right knee pain and instability starting 2 years post-surgery.
- Radiographs: Medial joint space narrowing and metal debris suggestive of metallosis

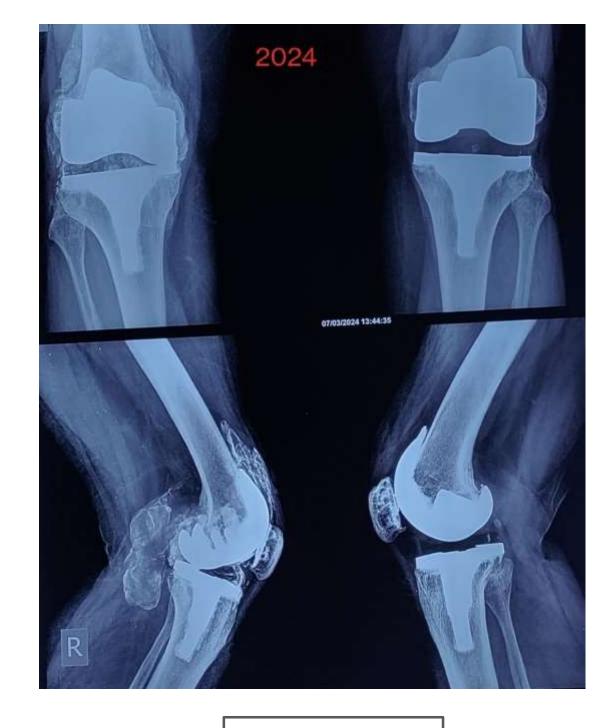


Sequential Xrays















Intraoperative Findings

- Complete polyethylene wear on postero-medial aspect.
- Scratched oxinium surface.
- Black metallosis throughout joint.













Mechanism of Failure

- 1. Polyethylene Wear:
 - Led to metal-on-metal articulation
- 2. Edge Loading:
 - Scratched the oxinium surface
 - Exposed softer zirconium core
- 3. Metallosis:
 - Triggered inflammation, causing synovitis and bone loss
- 4. Surgical Technique and Implant Design:
 - Possible improper polyethylene seating.
 - Unbalanced gaps contributed to early failure





Revision Surgery and Outcome

- LCCK-like implant used with distal and posterior femoral augments
- All visible metallosis debrided except posterior recess
- Patient allowed full weight bearing from day 1
- At 6 months: 0-70° ROM, no pain or instability
- At 1 year: 0-80° active ROM, 0-110 ° passive ROM, no pain or instability





Post operative Xrays

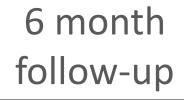


Immediate

Post-op









1 year followup







Clinical picture at 6 months











Lessons and Recommendations

- Early detection and polyethylene insert exchange may prevent catastrophic failure
- Frequent radiographic follow-up is essential
- Oxinium implant patients should be monitored closely, especially after trauma
- Surgical handling of implants must be meticulous





Summary and Conclusion

- Oxinium offers good wear resistance but can catastrophically fail when zirconium is exposed
- This case illustrates the cascade from polyethylene wear to metallosis
- Preventive strategies and better implant design are needed





References

- •Frye BM, Laughery KR, Klein AE. *The Oxinium Arthrogram: A Sign of Oxidized Zirconium Implant Failure*. Arthroplasty Today. 2021;8:103–106. [PMCID: PMC7943965]
- •Tribe H, Malek S, Stammers J, Ranawat V, Skinner JA. *Advanced wear of an Oxinium*™ *femoral head implant following polyethylene liner dislocation*. Ann R Coll Surg Engl. 2013;95(8):e138–e141. [PMID: 24165329]
- •Greco NJ, Berend KR. Polyethylene liner dislocation of fixed-bearing medial Oxinium unicompartmental arthroplasty with severe metallosis. Knee. 2018;25(2):341–345. [PMID: 29525546]
- •Kore L, Bates T, Mills G, Lybeck D. Oxidized Zirconium Total Knee Arthroplasty Implant Failure in a Patient With Knee Instability. Arthroplasty Today. 2020;6(3):552–556. [PMCID: PMC7397700]
- •Purcell A, Buckner S, Brindley G, Grimes J. A unique case of extra-articular extravasation of metal into the lower leg resulting from oxidized zirconium wear particles from total knee arthroplasty. Arthroplasty Today. 2020;6(4):988–992. [PMID: 33385039]
- •Cañizares S, Barriga GC, Jarrín FV, Freire CDP. *Metallosis after Oxinium total knee arthroplasty in a patient with rheumatoid arthritis: A case report*. Cureus. 2023;15(2):e34759. [PMCID: PMC9985308]
- •Kelly B, Manes T, Main C. Bilateral failure of oxidized zirconium implants in total knee arthroplasty. Arthroplasty Today. 2023;21:101098. [PMCID: PMC10192679]
- •Seon JK, Ayob KA, Noh MG, Yang HY. *Peculiar reaction of oxidized zirconium from a total knee arthroplasty prosthesis: A case report*. Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc. 2024;58(1):68–72. [PMCID: PMC11059476]

