

# Long term results after partial knee arthroplasty with the Oxford Knee

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Avhandlingen baseras på följande delarbeten

- I Oxford medial unicompartmental knee arthroplasty.  
A survival analysis of an independent series  
Svärd UCG, Price AJ. J Bone Joint Surg (Br) 2001;83-B:191-197
- II Oxford medial unicompartmental knee arthroplasty in patients younger and older than 60 years of age.  
Price AJ, Dodd CAF, Svärd UCG, Murray DW. J Bone Joint Surg (Br) 2005;87-B:1488-1492
- III Oxford medial unicompartmental arthroplasty for spontaneous osteonecrosis of the knee.  
Langdown AL, Pandit H, Price AJ, Dodd CAF, Murray DW, Svärd UCG, Gibbons CL. Acta Orthopaedica 2005;76:688-692
- IV Medial unicompartmental arthroplasty after failed high tibial osteotomy. Rees JL, Price AJ, Lynskey TG, Svärd UCG, Dodd CAF, Murray DW. J Bone Joint Surg (Br) 2001;83-B:1034-1036
- V Twenty year survival of the medial Oxford unicompartmental knee arthroplasty.  
Svärd UCG, Price AJ. In manuscript
- VI Revision of Oxford medial unicompartmental knee arthroplasty to total knee arthroplasty results of a multicentre study  
Saldanha KAN, Keys GW, Svärd UCG, White SH, Rao C. The Knee 2007;14:275-279



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## ABSTRACT

### *Introduction*

Osteoarthritis of the knee is one of the most common reasons for disability, especially in elderly people. Surgical treatment is still controversial. Unicompartamental knee arthroplasty, i.e. partial knee arthroplasty, using the Oxford Knee has been available since 1983.

The aims of the study were to compare the 10 years survival rate in the designers´ series, to determine the 10 year survival rate and clinical outcome in younger patients, to assess the outcome in patients with spontaneous osteonecrosis of the knee, to report the results in patients who were operated on earlier operated with high tibial osteotomy, to report long-term survival results more than 20 years after primary procedure and to assess the reconstruction requirements and early clinical outcome following revision of the Oxford Knee to total knee arthroplasty.

### *Methods and results*

Patients in different age with painful focal antero-medial osteoarthritis stage I-III according to the Ahlbäck classification were operated on using unicompartamental arthroplasty with the Oxford Knee. Clinical and radiological assessments were performed preoperatively, as well as after 3 months, and 1, 6, 10, 15 and finally more than 20 years postoperatively. Hospital for Special Surgery score (HSS score 0-100) and Oxford Knee Score (OKS 0-48) were used to evaluate the outcome. The 10-years survival was found to be comparable to the designer's series. Accordingly, there was no obvious contraindication for the use of the Oxford Knee in younger patients. The clinical outcome and survival was similar in knees with primary osteonecrosis in terms of short- and medium-term results as in patients with osteoarthritis. A previous high tibial osteotomy should be considered to be a contraindication to the use of the Oxford Knee. The revision of the Oxford Knee is technically easier and the results superior to the revision of total knee replacement.

### *Conclusion*

With correct indication and good surgical technique, the Oxford Knee partial arthroplasty can be considered a useful treatment in patients with antero-medial osteoarthritis of the knee.