

Oxford® Partial Knee



A Definitive Implant

Research shows that surgeons utilizing Partial Knee Arthroplasty (PKA) for at least 20% of their annual knee replacements experienced a decrease in their revision rate.¹ One study indicated that 47.6% of knee replacement patients, out of a consecutive series of 200, are candidates for PKA.²

With over 40 years' clinical heritage, the Oxford Partial Knee is the most widely used,³ clinically proven^{4,5} partial knee system in the world. PKA patients have demonstrated increased patient satisfaction,^{6*} better self perceived functionality⁷ and fewer postoperative complications^{8*} compared to total knee patients.

- Partial knee patients have also been found to be more likely to forget their artificial joint in daily life and consequently may be more satisfied.⁶
- A multi-center study demonstrated decreased morbidity and complications of PKA compared to TKA^{8*}
- Proven and reproducible technique with Microplasty[®] Instrumentation⁹
- Retention of the ACL is reported to result in better proprioception¹⁰
- Best-in-class continuous education programme
- PKA is a cost effective^{2,11,12} treatment for unicompartmental osteoarthritis



* Study included Oxford Partial Knees as well as other 'non-Biomet' partial knees

1 Femoral Component

- Conforming, spherical design minimizes contact stress throughout entire range of motion
- Curved inner geometry designed for minimal bone removal

2 Mobile Meniscal Bearing

- Mobile bearing designed to remain fully congruent with the femoral and tibial components throughout the entire range of motion¹³
- Proven wear resistance with ArCom® Direct Compression Molded Polyethylene¹⁴

3 Tibial Component

- Anatomical shape designed for optimal bone coverage

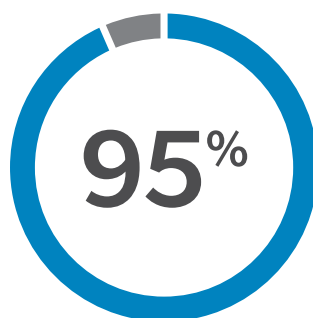
Cementless Fixation

The Oxford Partial Knee for medial compartment replacement is now available with PPS® Porous Plasma Spray & Hydroxyapatite (HA) coating for cementless fixation.

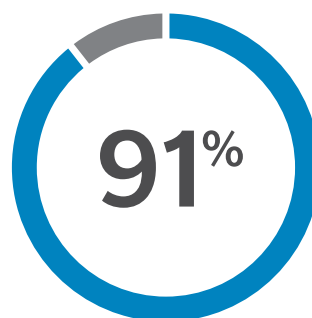


- Offers twin-peg femoral design to allow for additional rotational stability
- Plasma sprayed porous titanium coating provides mechanical interlock with the substrate
- Provides improved fixation¹⁵
- Reduces the incidence of radiolucencies seen under the tibial components on screened radiographs¹⁵⁻¹⁷
- Designed to eliminate possible known failure mechanisms caused by poor cementing technique
- Reduces operating time as it eliminates cement preparation and curing time¹⁵
- In a multicenter study of 1,000 patients, the cementless Oxford Partial Knee has demonstrated a 97.2% survivorship at 6 years.¹⁸

Cemented Survivorship

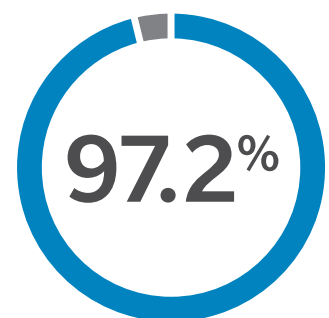


at 15 years¹⁹



at 20 years⁴

Cementless Survivorship



at 6 years¹⁸

Oxford Partial Knee Microplasty Instrumentation

Microplasty Instrumentation simplifies the surgical technique, providing for accurate and reproducible implant positioning.⁹

The soft-tissue referencing Microplasty Instrumentation references the posterior femoral condyle to set the amount of tibial resection. This bone-conserving approach to tibial preparation resulted in a greater number of thinner, 3 mm and 4 mm, bearings implanted (92% vs. 84%; $p=0.001$)⁹ compared to Phase 3 Instrumentation, which has demonstrated better survivorship than bearings 5 mm or thicker.⁵

- Proprietary tibial resection guide that uses patients' normal MCL tension to determine level of tibial resection
- Spherical mill and spigots have been designed to provide a simplified approach to balancing the flexion and extension gaps
 - Size specific femoral instrumentation allows precise 1 mm incremental bone removal
- The femoral drill guide linked to the IM rod provides for accurate and reproducible alignment⁹
- The design of the anterior mill, in combination with the anti-impingement guide, is intended to allow for precise removal of impinging osteophytes and anterior bone
- Microplasty Instrumentation has shown an average reduction in OR time of 9 minutes when compared to Phase 3 Instrumentation²⁰
- Oxford Microplasty Instrumentation has also been shown to reduce the risk of dislocation compared to Phase 3 Instrumentation²¹





Clinically Proven

Sources	Type	N at study start*	Survivorship
Bergeson, A., et al. Medial mobile bearing unicompartmental knee arthroplasty early survivorship and analysis of failures in 1000 consecutive cases. <i>Journal of Arthroplasty</i> . 2013. ²²	Publication	1,000 knees	95.2% at a mean of 44.4 months
Jones, L., et al. 10 year survivorship of the medial oxford unicompartmental knee arthroplasty. A 1000 patient non-designer series- the effect of surgical grade and supervision. <i>Osteoarthritis and Cartilage</i> . 20:S290-S291. 2012. ²³	Publication	1,085 knees	91% at 10 years
Keys, G., Ul-Abiddin, Z., Toh E. Analysis of first forty Oxford medial unicompartmental knee replacements from a small district hospital in UK. <i>Knee</i> . 11:375-377. 2004. ²⁴	Publication	40 knees	95.5% at mean of 10 years
Lim, H., et al. Oxford phase 3 unicompartmental knee replacement in Korean patients. <i>Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery</i> . 94-B(8). 2012. ²⁵	Publication	400 knees	94% at 10 years (cumulative survival)
Lisowski, L., et al. Ten- to 15-year results of the Oxford Phase III mobile unicompartmental knee arthroplasty. <i>Bone Joint J</i> 2016; (10 Suppl B):41–7. ²⁶	Publication	138 knees	90.6% at 15 years
Lombardi, A., et al. Is recovery faster for mobile-bearing unicompartmental than total knee arthroplasty? <i>Clinical Orthopedics and Related Research</i> . 467(6):1450-7. 2009. ²⁷	Publication	115 knees	94% at a mean of 30 months
Matharu, G., et al. The Oxford medial unicompartmental knee replacement: survival and the effect of age and gender. <i>The Knee</i> . 913-917. 2012. ²⁸	Publication	459 knees	93% at 8 years (cumulative survival)
Murray, D., et al. The Oxford medial unicompartmental arthroplasty: a ten-year survival study. <i>Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery</i> . 80-B:983-989. 1998. ²⁹	Publication	143 knees	97.7% at 10 years (cumulative survival)
Pandit, H., et al. The clinical outcome of minimally invasive Phase 3 Oxford unicompartmental knee arthroplasty. A 15-year follow-up of 1000 UKAs. <i>The Bone and Joint Journal</i> . 97-B:1493–1500. 2015. ⁵	Publication	1,000 knees	91% at 15 years
Pandit, H., et al. Minimally invasive Oxford phase 3 unicompartmental knee replacement. Results of 1000 cases. <i>The Bone and Joint Journal</i> . 93-B:198-204. 2011. ³⁰	Publication	1,000 knees	96% at 10 years (cumulative survival)
Price, A., Waite, J. Svard, U. Long-term clinical results of the medial Oxford unicompartmental knee arthroplasty. <i>Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research</i> . 435:171-180. 2005. ³¹	Publication	439 knees	93.9% at 15 years (cumulative survival)
Price, AJ., Svard, U. A second decade lifetable survival analysis of the Oxford unicompartmental knee arthroplasty. <i>Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research</i> . 469:174-179. 2011. ⁴	Publication	682 knees	91.0% at 20 years (cumulative survival)

*All patients are Oxford Partial Knees unless stated otherwise

Sources	Type	N at study start*	Survivorship
Rajasekhar, C., Das, S., Smith, A. Unicompartmental knee arthroplasty. 2- to 12-year results in a community hospital. <i>The Bone and Joint Journal</i> . 86:983-985. 2004. ³²	Publication	135 knees	94.04% at 10 years (cumulative survival)
Svard, U., Price, A. Oxford Medial 1. Unicompartmental Knee Arthroplasty. A Survival Analysis of an Independent Series. <i>Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery</i> . 83: 191-94, 2001. ¹⁹	Publication	124 knees	95.0% at 10 years (cumulative survival)
White, S., Roberts, S., Jones, P., The twin peg Oxford partial knee replacement: the first 100 cases. <i>The Knee</i> . 19(1) 36-40. 2012. ³³	Publication	108 knees	100% at 2 years
White, S., Roberts, S., Kuiper, J. The cemented twin-peg Oxford partial knee replacement survivorship: A cohort study. <i>The Knee</i> . 22(4):333-7. 2015. ³⁴	Publication	288 knees	98% at 9 years (cumulative survival)
Yoshida, K., <i>et al.</i> Oxford Phase 3 Unicompartmental Knee Arthroplasty in Japan – Clinical Results in Greater Than One Thousand Cases Over Ten Years. <i>The Journal of Arthroplasty</i> . 28(9) 168-171. 2013. ³⁵	Publication	1,279 knees	94.9% at 10 years (cumulative survival)

Cementless Results

Sources	Type	N at study start*	Survivorship
Blaney, J., <i>et al.</i> Five-year clinical and radiological outcomes in 257 consecutive cementless Oxford medial unicompartmental knee arthroplasties. <i>Bone Joint J</i> 99.5 (2017): 623-631. ³⁶	Publication	257 consecutive Cementless Oxford PKR	98.8% at 5 years
Hooper N., <i>et al.</i> The five-year radiological results of the uncemented Oxford medial compartment knee arthroplasty. <i>Bone & Joint Journal</i> . 2015;97(10):1358-1363. ³⁸	Publication	150 consecutive Cementless Oxford PKR	98.7% at 5 years
Liddle, A. D., <i>et al.</i> "Cementless fixation in Oxford unicompartmental knee replacement: A Multicenter Study of 1000 knees" <i>Bone Joint J</i> 95.2 (2013): 181-187. ¹⁸	Publication	1,000 knees	97.2% at a mean of 6 years
Pandit, H. G., <i>et al.</i> "Five-year experience of cementless Oxford unicompartmental knee replacement." <i>Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy</i> 25.3 (2017): 694-702. ³⁷	Publication	512 consecutive Cementless Oxford PKR	98.0% at 5 years

*All patients are Oxford Partial Knees unless stated otherwise

To find out more, visit www.oxfordpartialknee.com

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