

# Oxford<sup>®</sup> Cementless Partial Knee

Brochure



# Clinical Results

## Eliminating Cement

- Saves time and reduces cost
  - No cost for cement and cement accessories
  - Pandit *et al*, have shown a 9 minute reduction in operating time with cementless compared to cemented<sup>1</sup>
  - Retained cement may increase wear of the polyethylene bearing
- Cementing errors may result in loose cement debris
- Cementing errors may cause pain due to medial overhang, tight flexion gap, and impingement

## Reducing X-ray Misinterpretation

Radiolucent lines are often observed under the tibial tray of fixed and mobile bearing partial knee replacements.<sup>1,8,9</sup> Misinterpretation of these radiolucent lines may result in unnecessary revision. This could possibly help explain the higher revision rate of partial knee replacement seen in the joint registers.<sup>10</sup>

Reduction of radiolucent lines under the tibial component, could result in better survivorship. Multiple studies of the cementless Oxford Partial Knee have found a reduction of radiolucent lines.

- Hooper, et al found only 1.5% of cementless Oxford Partial Knee replacements were found to have a radiolucent line under the tibial tray<sup>12</sup>

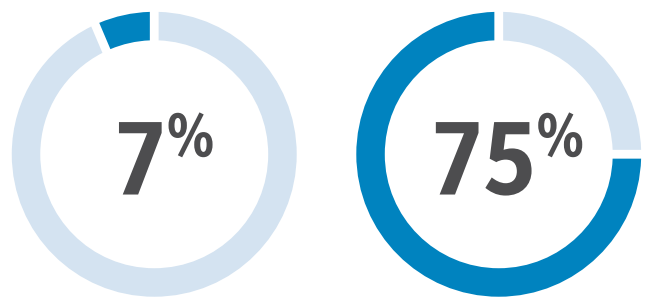
## Other Benefits of the Oxford Partial Knee:

- A multi-center study<sup>2\*</sup> found that Oxford PKR patients were 2.7 times more satisfied with their ability to perform activities of daily living compared to TKA patients
- A multi-centre study demonstrated decreased morbidity and complications of PKA compared to TKA<sup>3\*\*</sup>
- Proven,<sup>4\*</sup> safe and reproducible technique<sup>5\*</sup> with Oxford Microplasty<sup>®</sup> Instrumentation
- Better functionality<sup>6\*</sup> and more natural motion<sup>7\*</sup> compared to TKA
- Best-in-class continuous education programme

\* Oxford Cemented Partial Knee study

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

## At 1 year, Pandit, *et al* found no increase of radiolucent lines in the cementless group<sup>11</sup>



Radiolucent lines in Oxford Cementless PKRs<sup>11</sup>

Radiolucent lines in Oxford Cemented PKRs<sup>11</sup>

The Oxford Partial Knee is the most widely used<sup>13</sup> and clinically proven<sup>4</sup> partial knee replacement (PKR) system in the world. The Oxford Partial Knee is available with PPS<sup>®</sup> (Porous Plasma Spray) and Hydroxyapatite (HA) coating for cementless fixation. In a multicenter study of 1,000 patients, the cementless Oxford Partial Knee has demonstrated a 97.2% survivorship at 6 years.<sup>14</sup>



### 1 Tibial Component

- PPS coating on all implant/bone interfaces provides mechanical interlock with the substrate
- Improved fixation compared with cemented fixation<sup>14</sup>

### 2 Mobile Meniscal Bearing

- Mobile bearing designed to remain fully congruent with femoral component throughout entire range of motion<sup>1</sup>
- Proven wear resistance with ArCom<sup>®</sup> Direct Compression Molded polyethylene<sup>5,6</sup>

### 3 Femoral Component

- PPS coating on all implant / bone interfaces provides mechanical interlock with the substrate
- Twin-peg femoral design to allow for additional rotational stability
- 6.35 mm large stepped peg is designed to provide a press fit to aid initial fixation
- Improved fixation compared with cemented fixation<sup>14</sup>

## References

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14. Liddle, A. *et al.* Cementless Fixation in Oxford Unicompartmental Knee Replacement: A Multicentre Study of 1000 Knees. *JBJS (Br.)* Vol. 95-B, No.2, February 2013.

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