



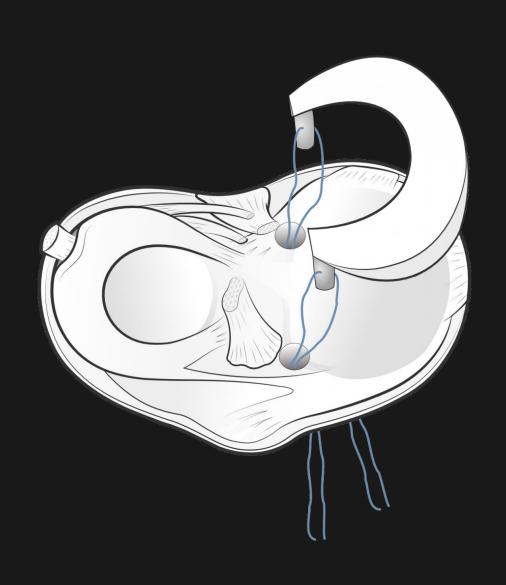








# INTRODUCTION TO KNEE JOINT PRESERVATION











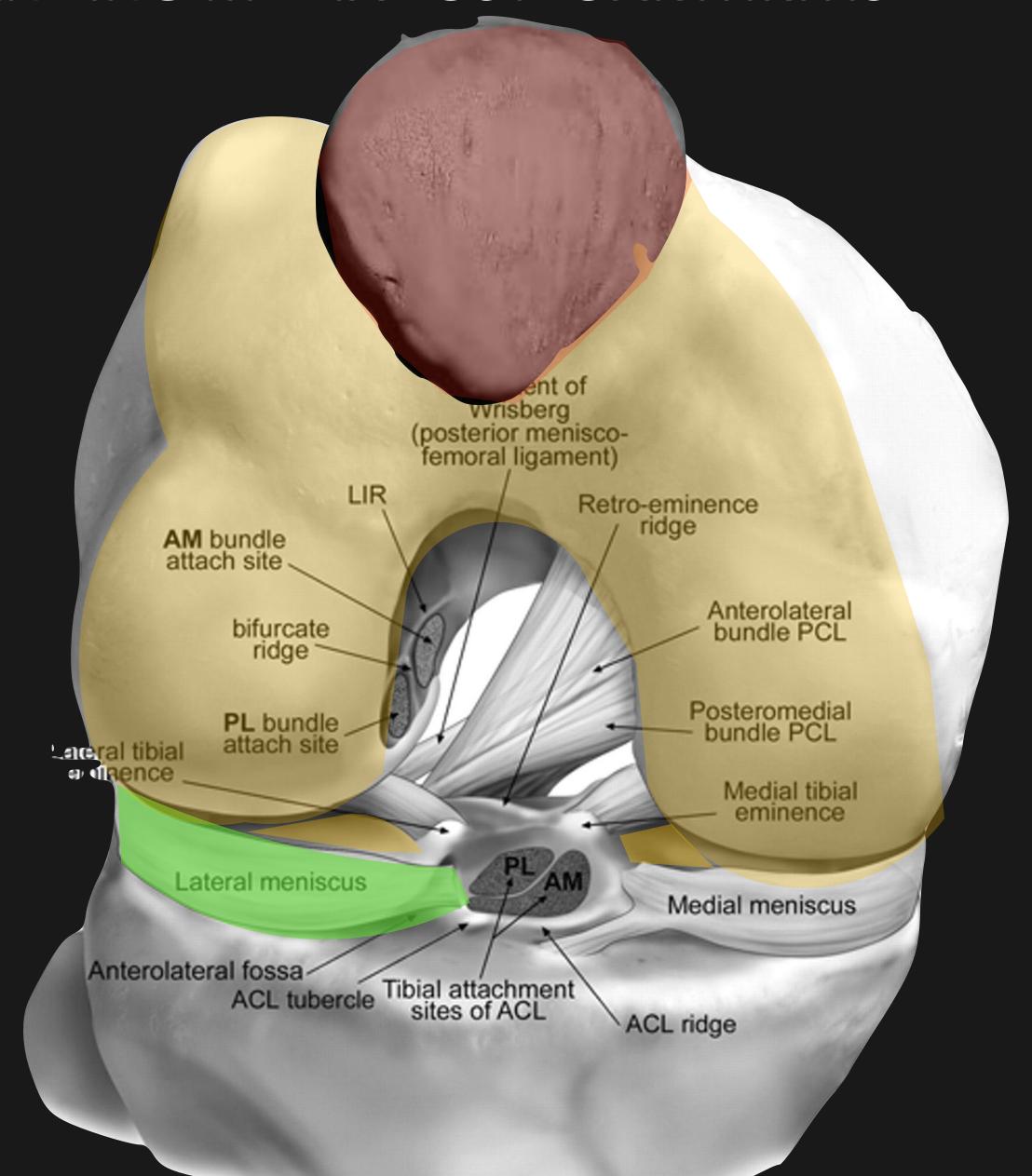




fostering an understanding of personalized treatment planning

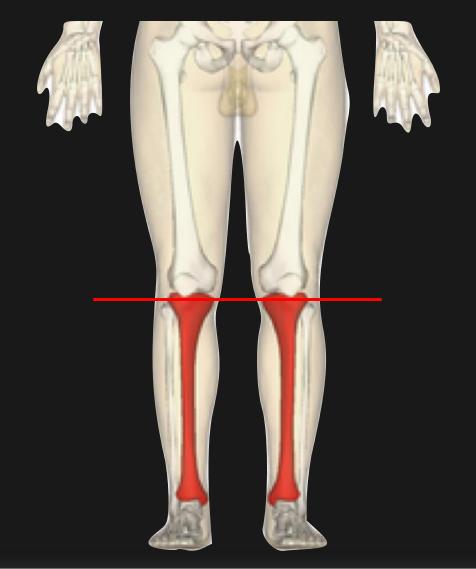


# UNDERSTANDING MEDIAL OSTEOARTHRITIS



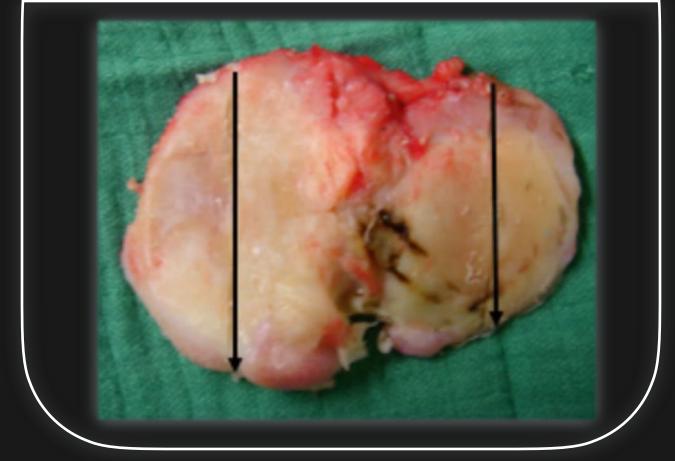


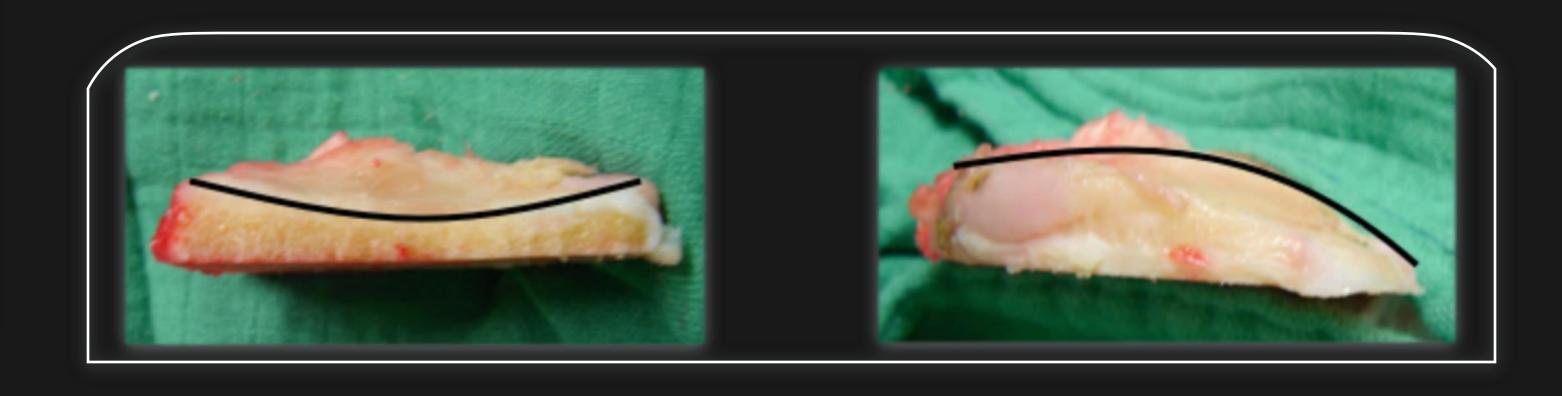
# BONY STABILITY MEDIAL SIDE



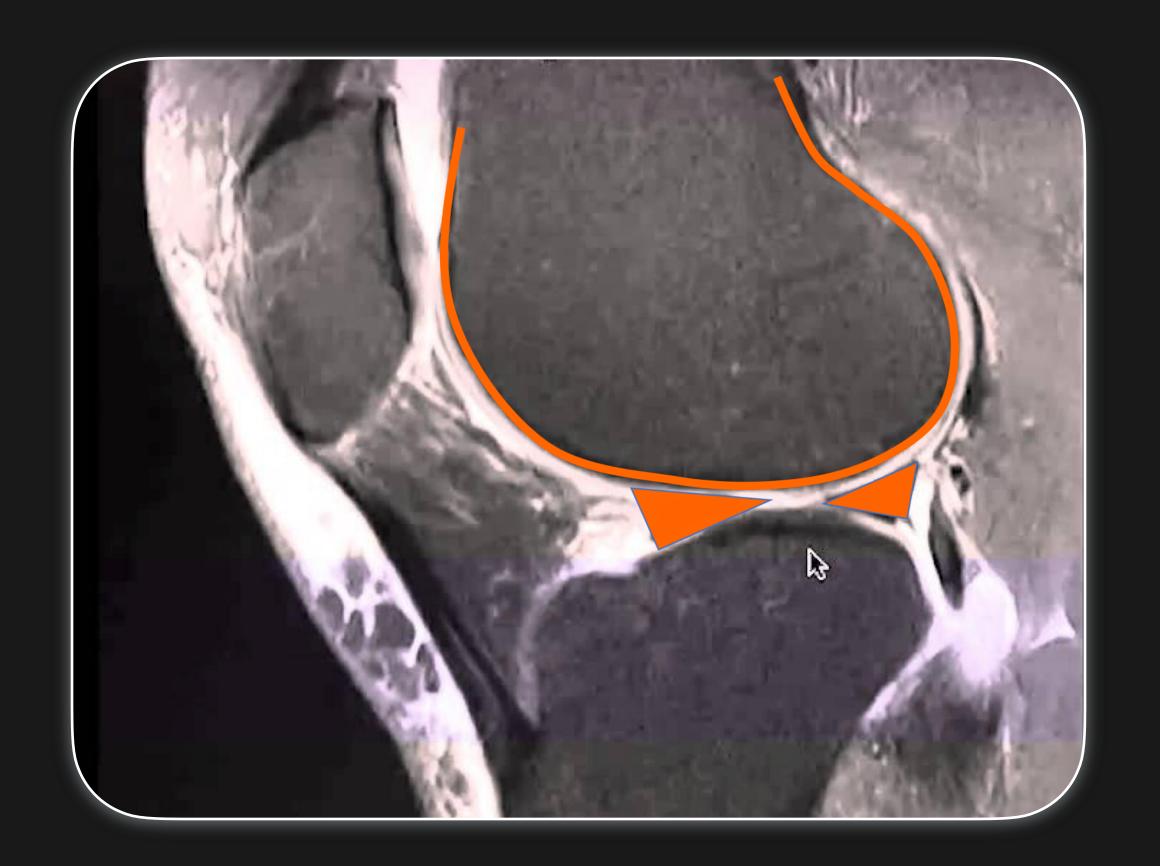
LIMITED

MEDIAL > LATERAL

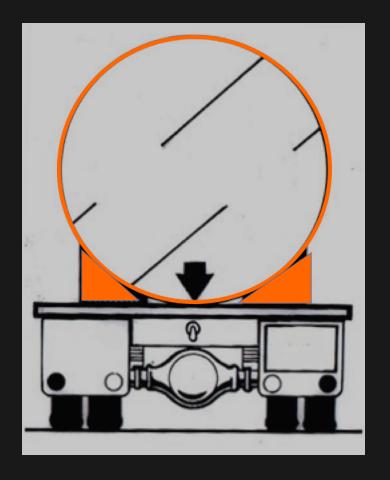




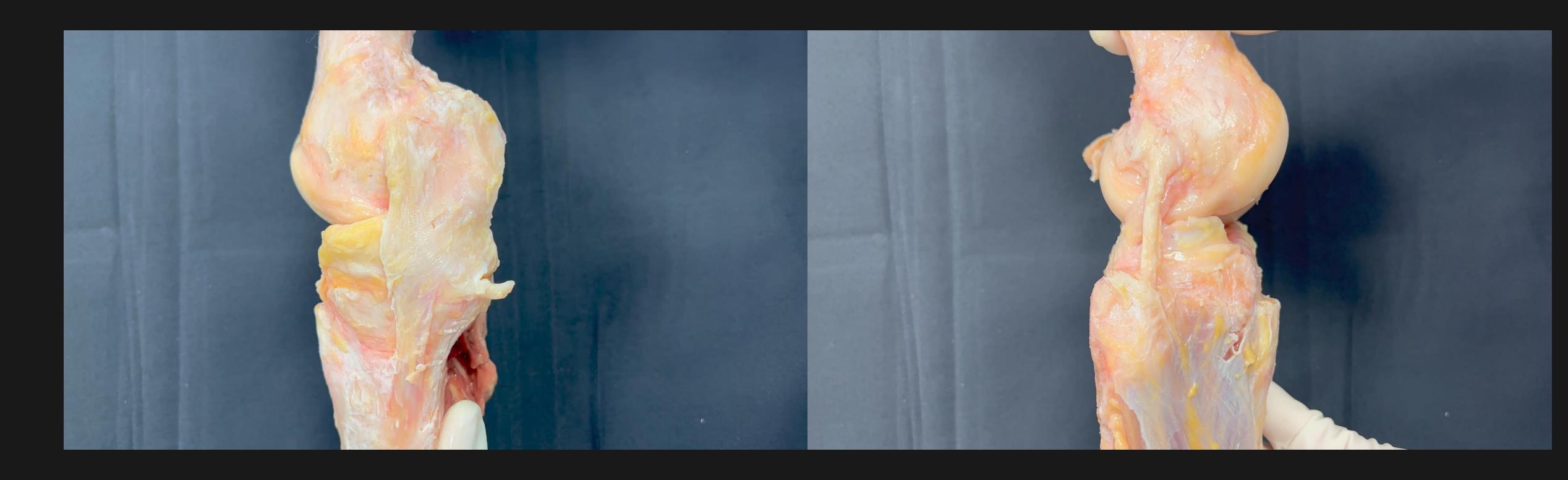




# MENISCI IMPROVE CONGRUENCY







**Medical compartment** 

Lateral compartment

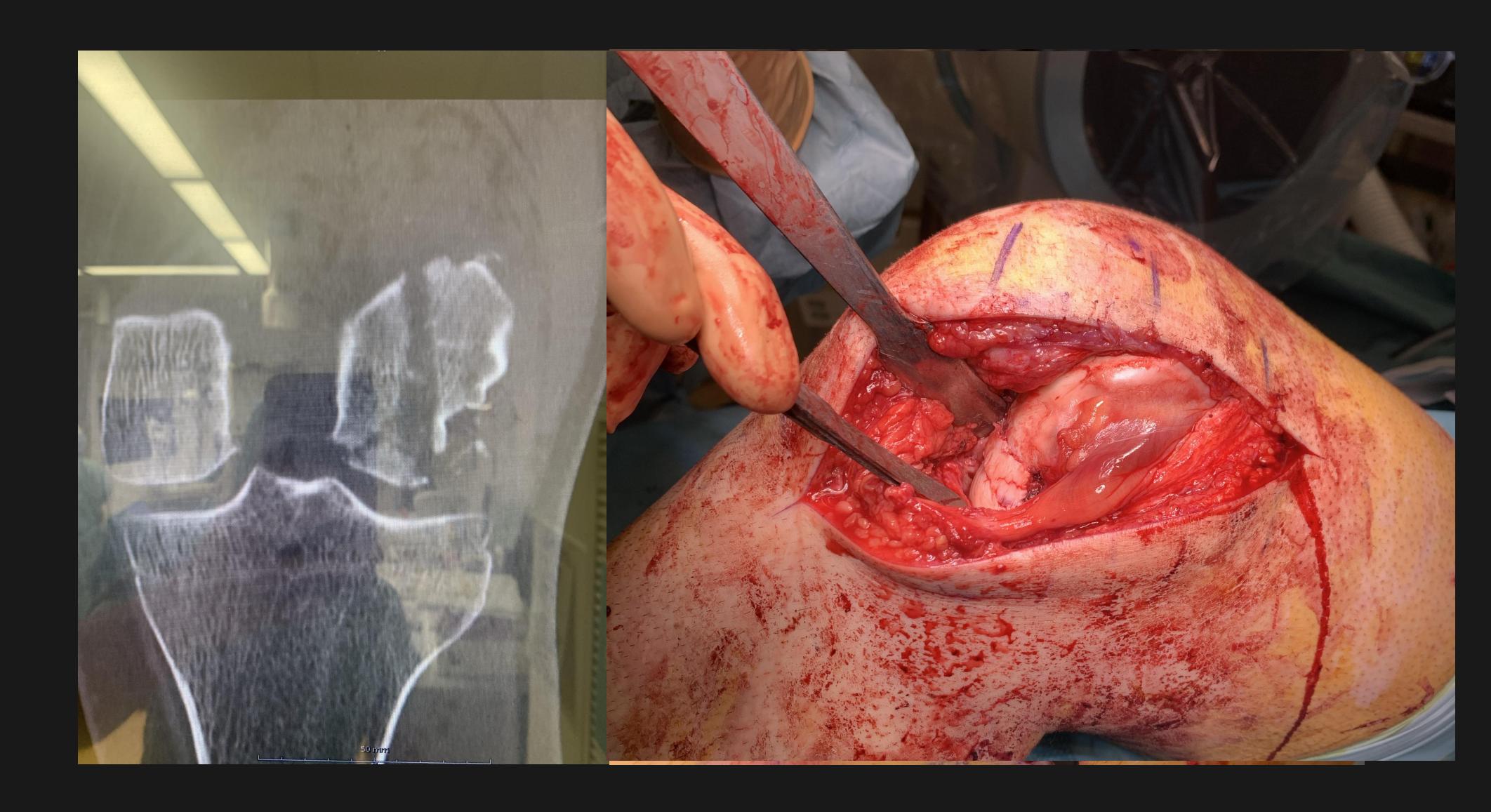


# UNDERSTANDING MEDIAL OSTEOARTHRITIS



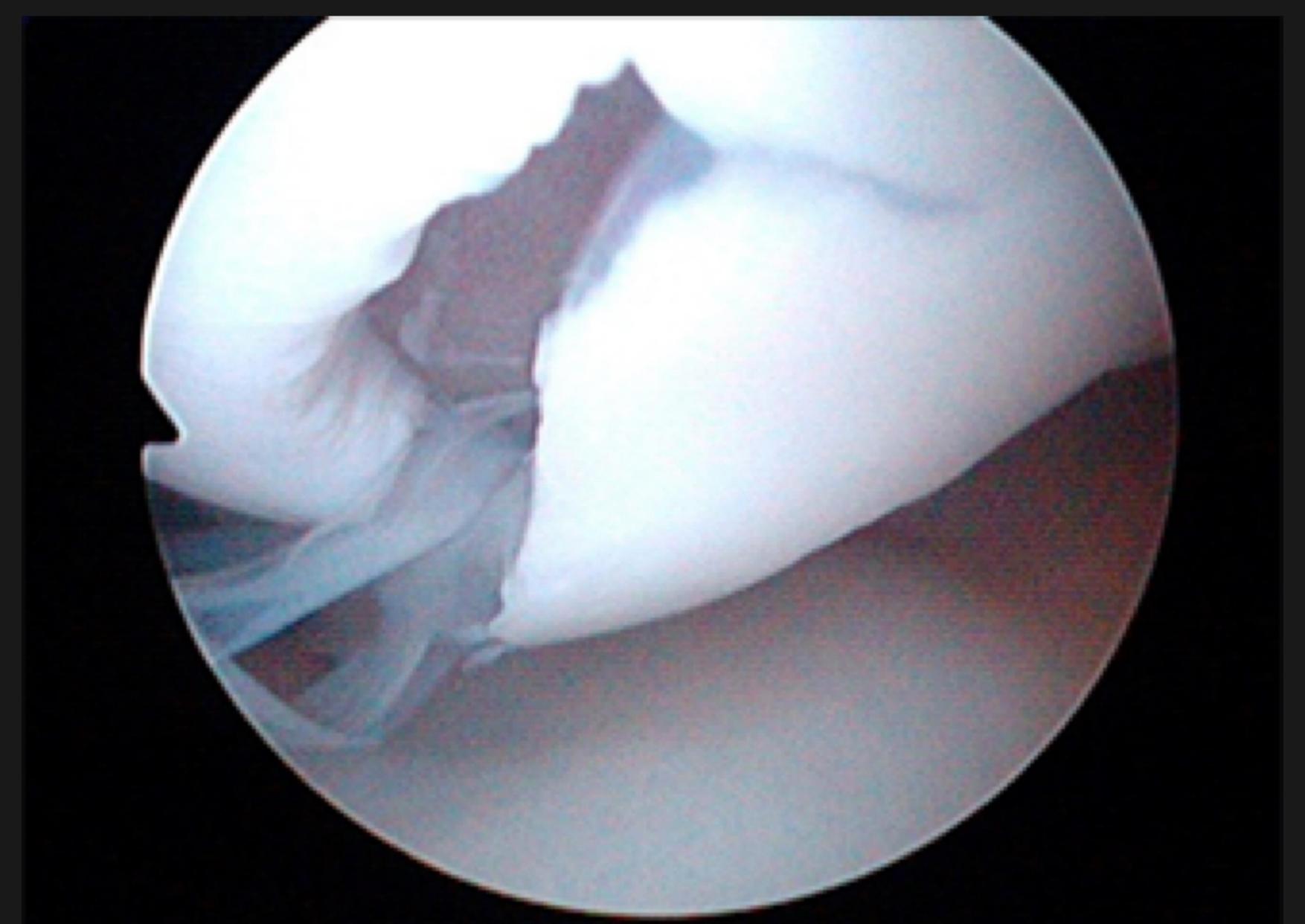


# BONY TRAUMATIC LESIONS





# LIGAMENTARY TRAUMA

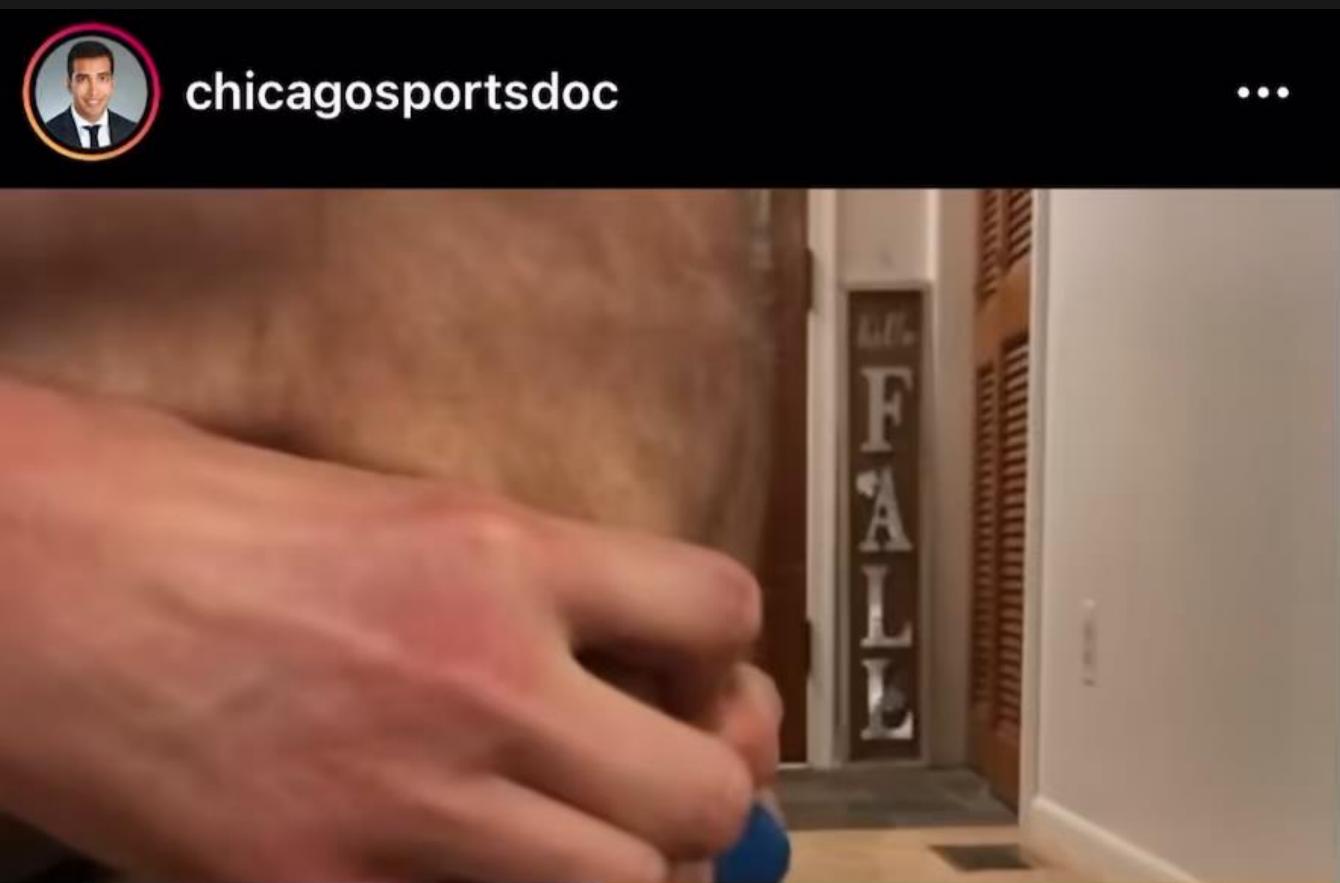


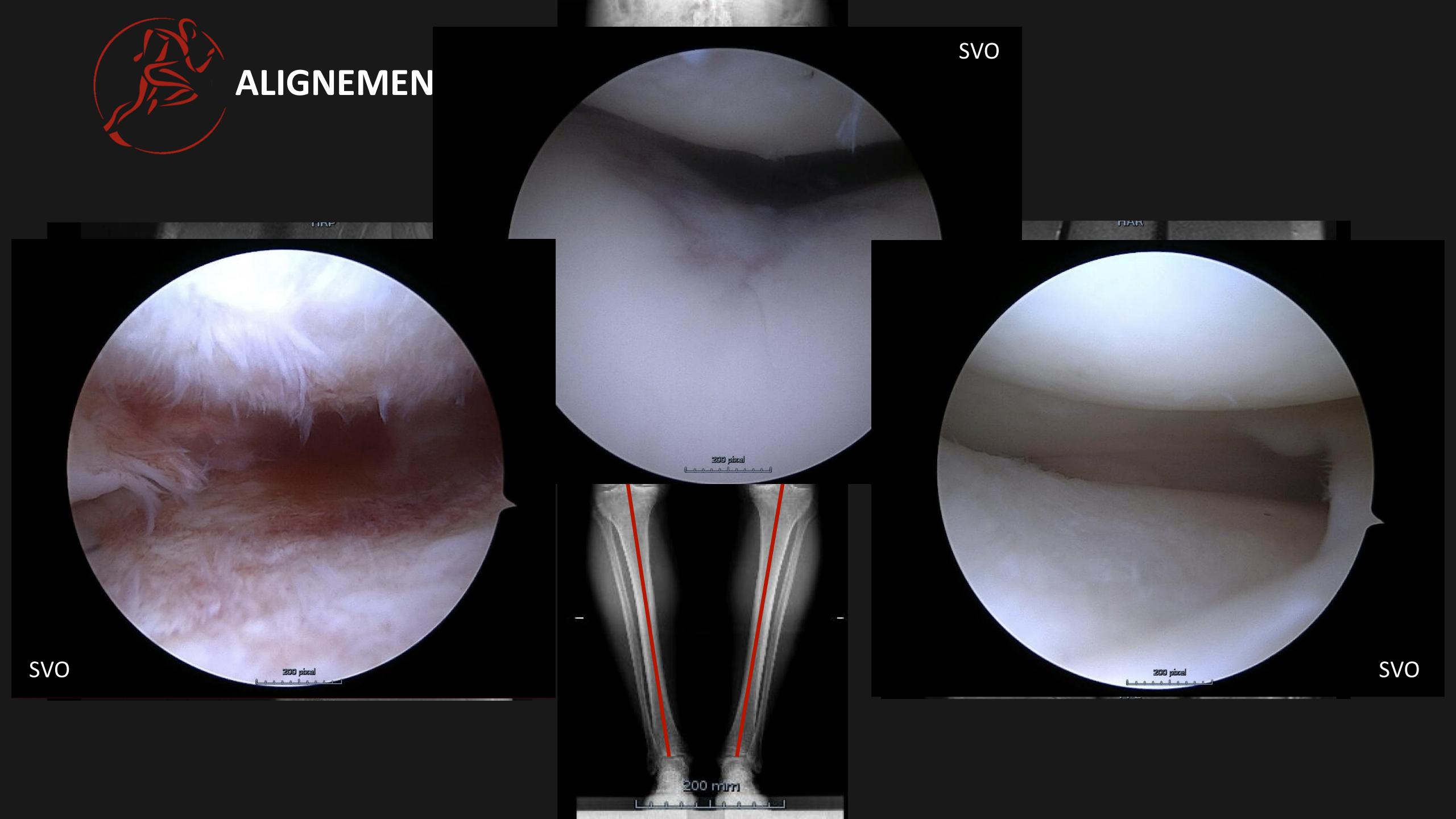


# PREVIOUS MENISCAL SURGERY









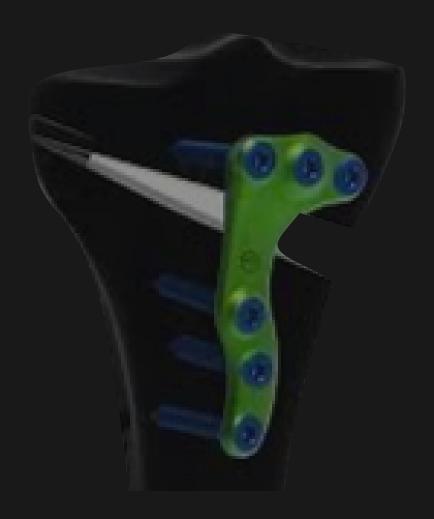






# STATEMENT

UKA and HTO are different procedures with different indications



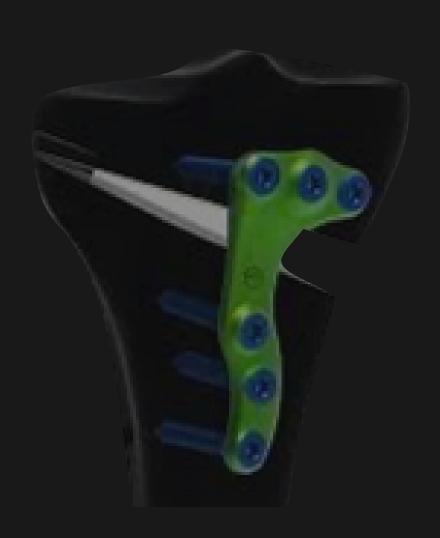
a comparison between them is only meaningful in the very small population of patients amenable to both treatments.



# COMPARING UKA AND HTO

#### **HTO**

1961
Increase lifespan of cartilage
Unloading
Redistributing joint forces



#### **UKA**

1970s
Alternative to TKA or HTO
Resurfacing worn out compartment
Preserving non affected compartment





#### Indications

Both procedures target medial compartment osteoarthritis `but differ in patient age, activity level, and alignment issues.

#### **Selection Criteria**

UKA is preferred for older, less active patients with isolated compartment disease, HTO is favored for younger, active individuals with alignment deformities.

#### **Personalized Treatment**

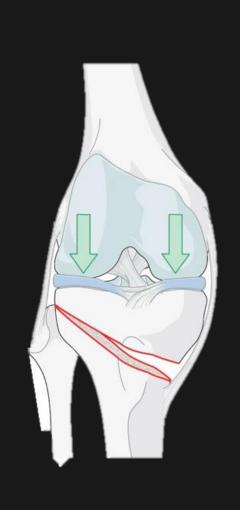
The choice between UKA and HTO should be tailored to individual patient factors, emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive evaluation.

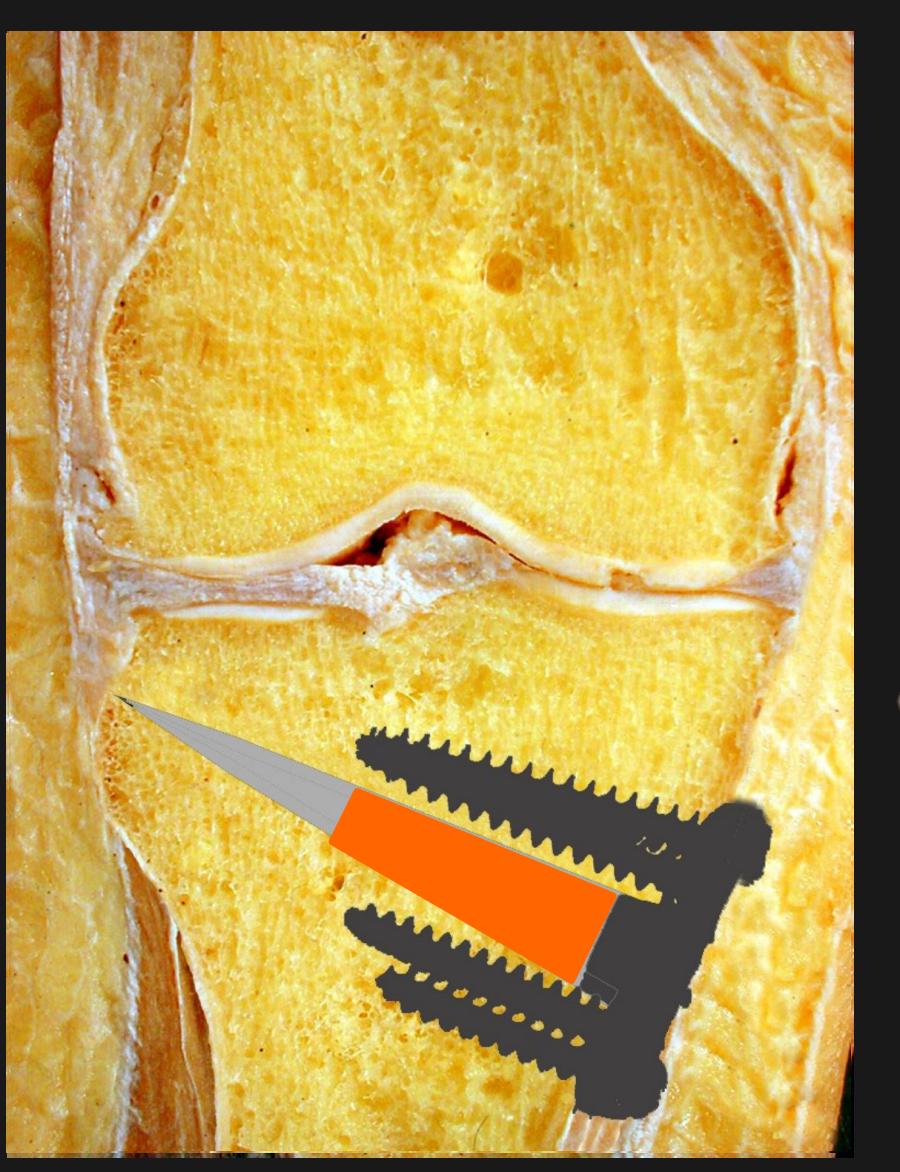
	Indication	Extended indication	Contra indication
osteoarthritis	isolated anteromedial osteoarthritis	anteromedial osteoarthritis	tricompartmental, rheumatoid, inflammatory
pain	isolated medial pain	medial and mild retropatellar pain	lateral and lateral pat-fem facet pain
pat-fem status	no patello-femoral pain and wear	medial pat-fem facet wear	severe lateral pat-fem facet wear
deformity	varus < 10°	varus 10° - 15°	varus > 15°
range of motion	full ROM	flexion contracture < 10°	flexion contracture > 10°
stability	AC L intact, stable joint	AC L not intact, stable joint	instable joint
	age < 55 and active: consider osteotomy		
	significant pat-fem osteoarthritis: consider bicomp		

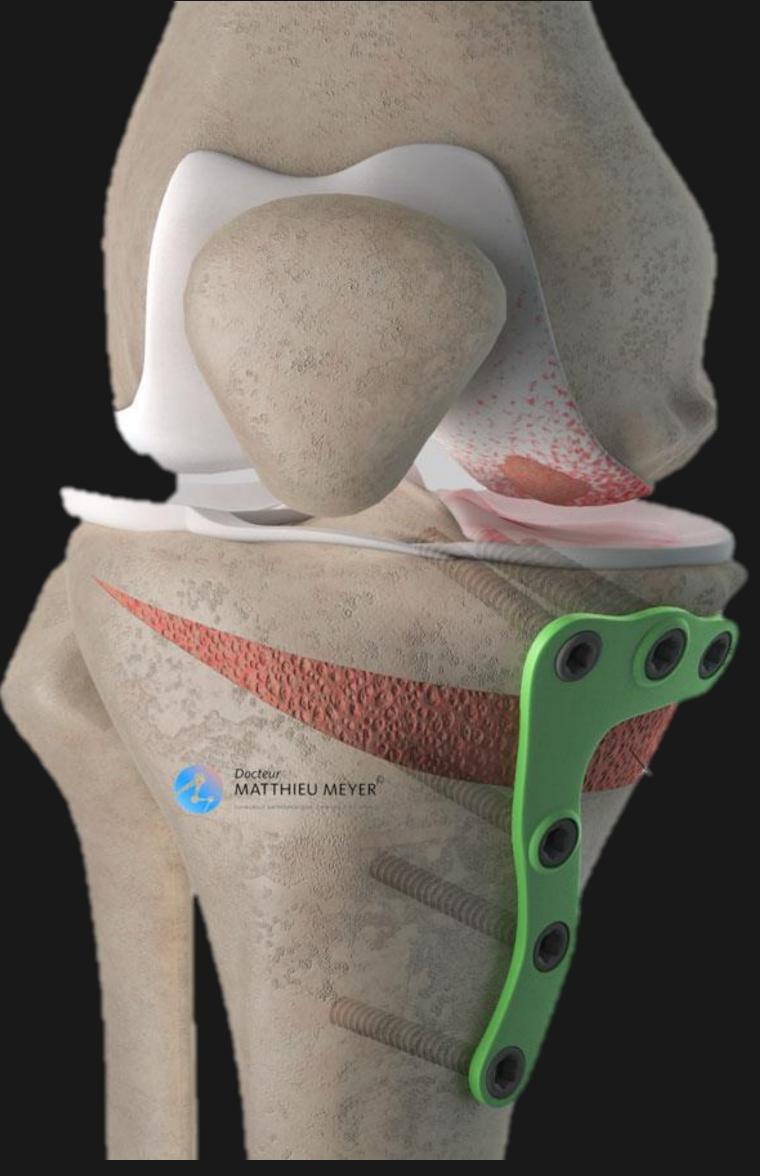


# OPENING WEDGE MEDIAL HTO

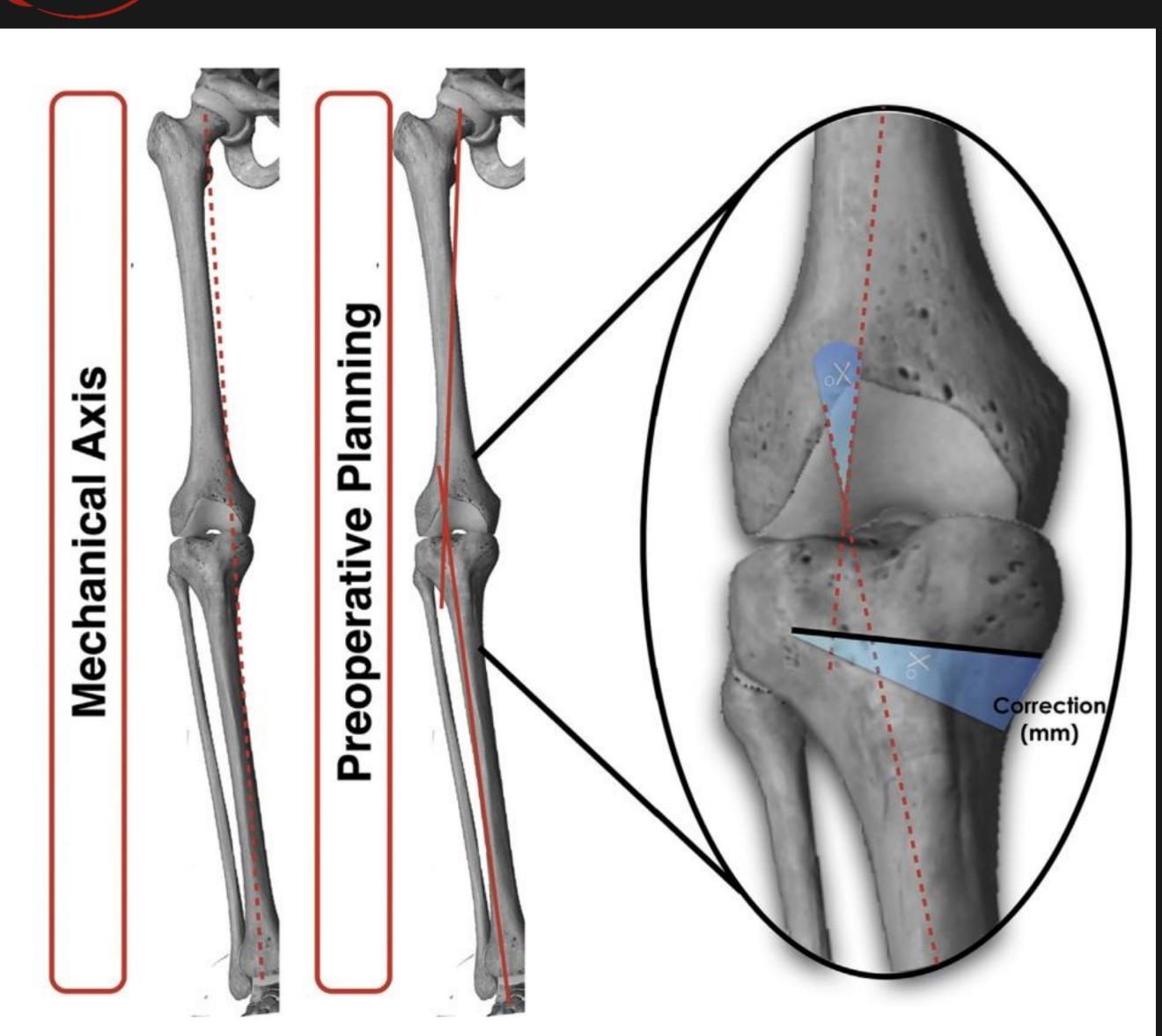


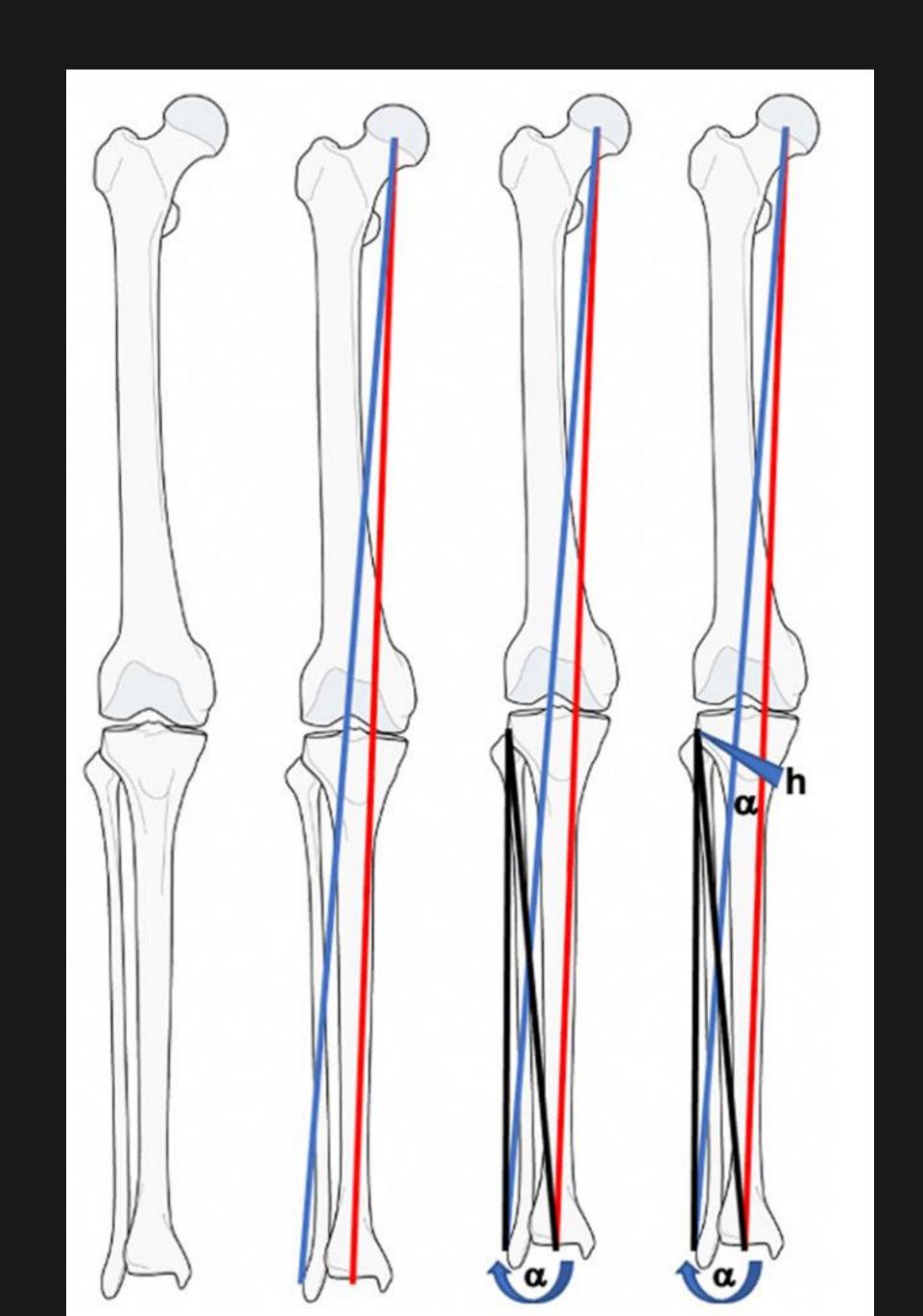




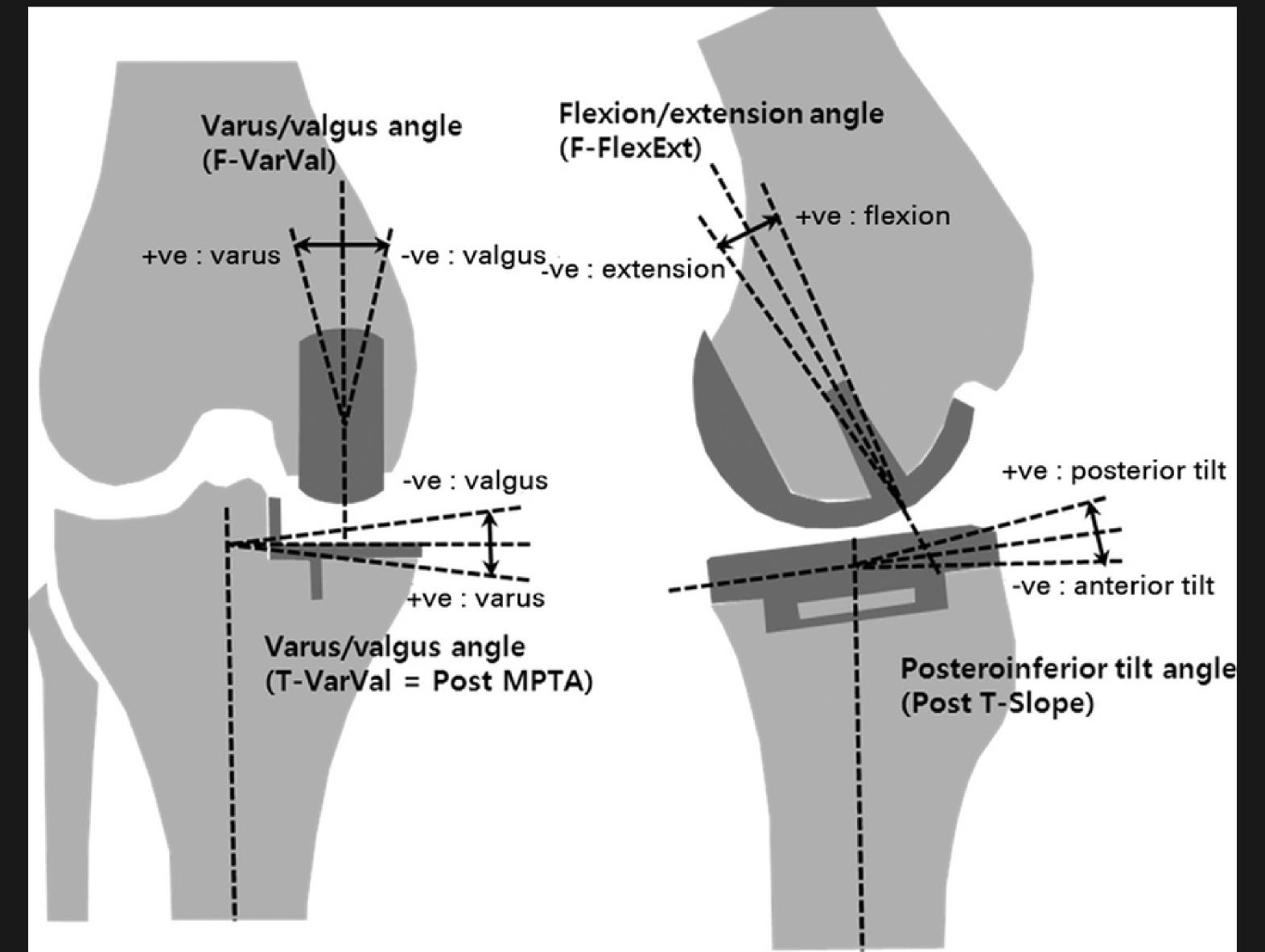


Animation courtesy of Jan Victor

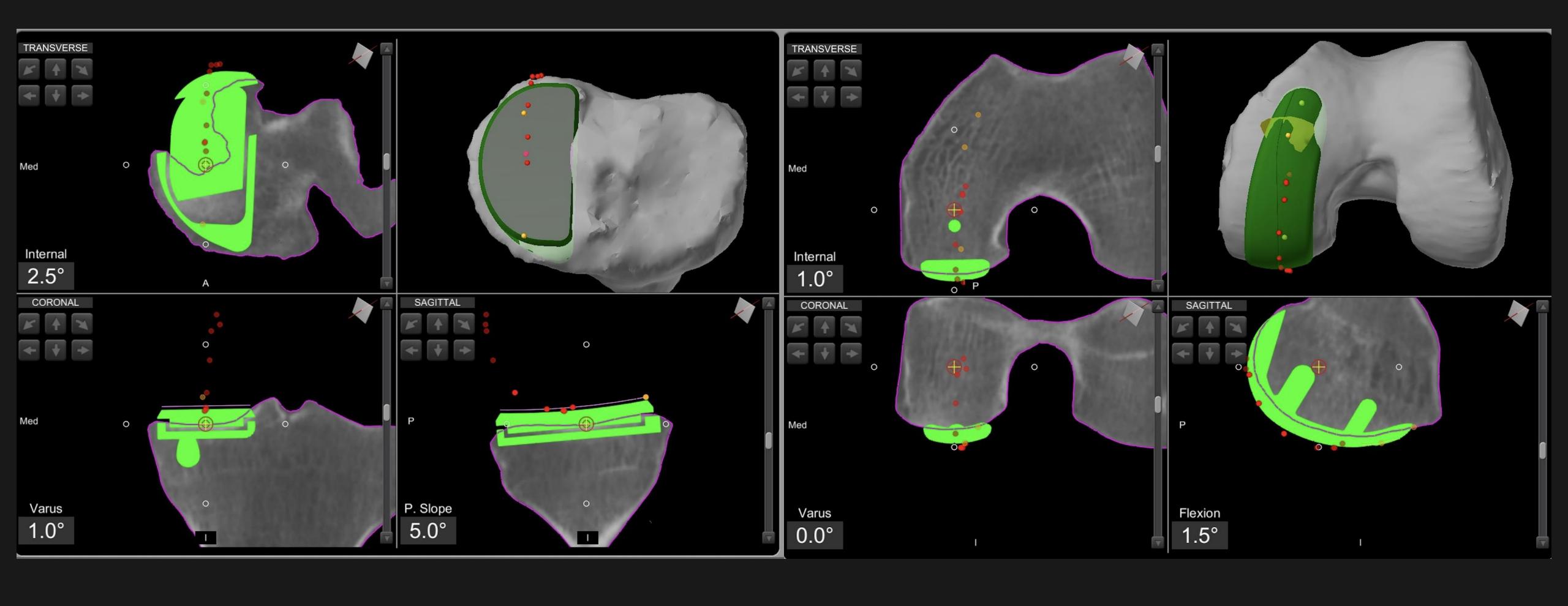














#### **Short-term Outcomes**

UKA patients typically experience quicker recovery and less post-operative pain.

HTO patients may have a longer recovery but can maintain a more active lifestyle.

#### **Long-term Outcomes**

Both procedures show good durability, with UKA having a higher revision rate compared to HTO. Functional outcomes and patient satisfaction are high for both when appropriately selected.

#### Complications

UKA risks include implant wear and loosening;

HTO complications can involve nonunion or malunion of the osteotomy site.



Knee



Unicompartmental knee arthroplasty versus high tibial osteotomy for medial knee osteoarthritis: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery
31(1) 1–14
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DOI: 10.1177/10225536231162829
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Bin Zhang<sup>®</sup>, Hanguang Qian, Hongfu Wu and Xiaofei Yang

Our meta-analysis shows that UKA may be associated with reduced postoperative pain, less postoperative complication and good knee function, while the HTO procedure showed superior ROM and less revision rate.

Both surgery options yielded satisfactory results, and the treatment options should be carefully considered based on appropriate clinical indications.



Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy (2023) 31:4861–4870 https://doi.org/10.1007/s00167-023-07526-5

KNEE



High tibial osteotomy versus unicompartmental knee arthroplasty for Kellgren–Lawrence grade 3–4 knee osteoarthritis in younger patients: comparable improvements in patient-reported outcomes, adjusted for osteoarthritis grade and sex

A. Hoorntje<sup>1,2</sup> · Y. Pronk<sup>3</sup> · J. M. Brinkman<sup>4</sup> · R. C. I. van Geenen<sup>5</sup> · R. J. van Heerwaarden<sup>4</sup>

Received: 25 April 2023 / Accepted: 23 July 2023 / Published online: 12 August 2023 © The Author(s) 2023

Younger (50–60 years) patients had better function (OKS), pain and satisfaction scores over time after UKA than HTO, adjusted for preoperative PROs, OA grade and sex.

Yet, the observed differences were below their established minimal clinically important differences.



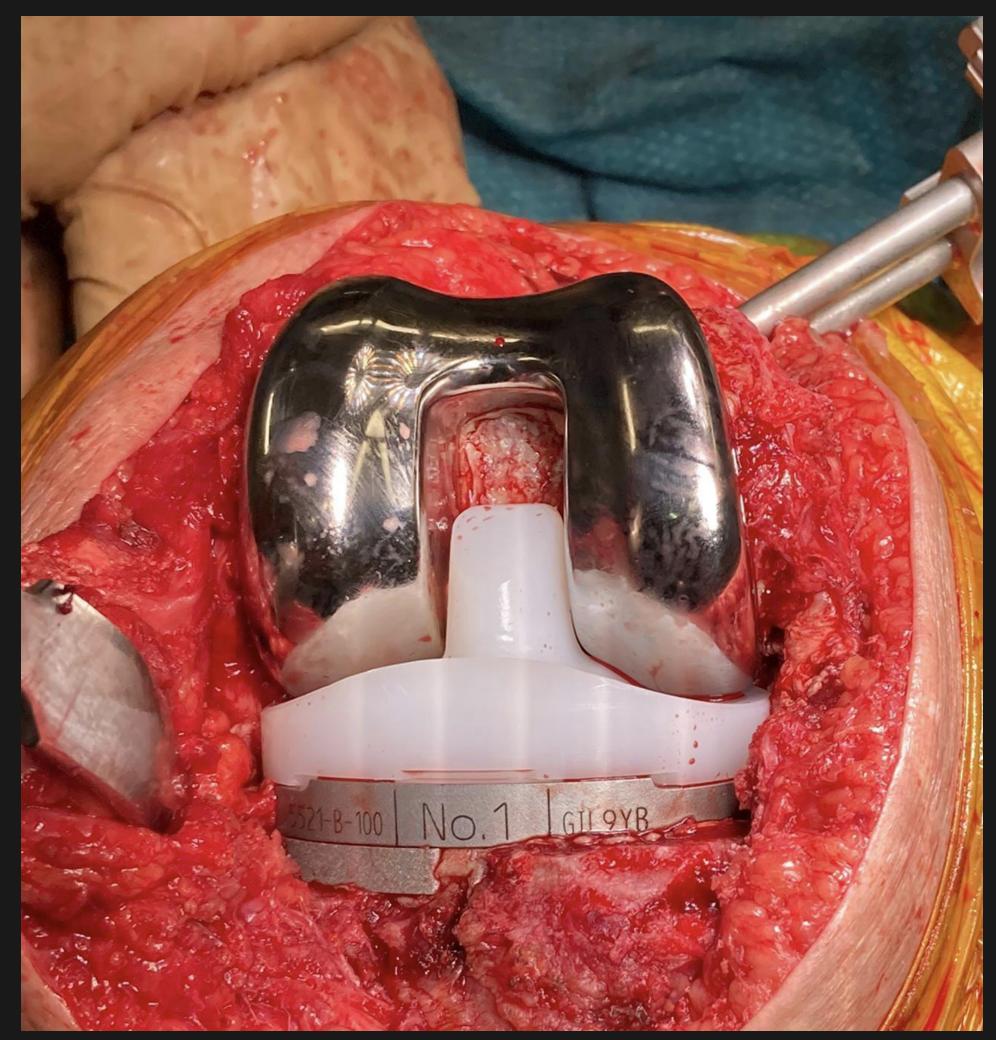
knee score for the revision TKA after HTO group better

REVISION RISK TKA 2X higher for UKA compared to HTO

TKA after UKA needing more components and thicker polyethylene in contrast to conversion TKA after HTO sometimes requiring a stem to bypass the osteotomy gap.

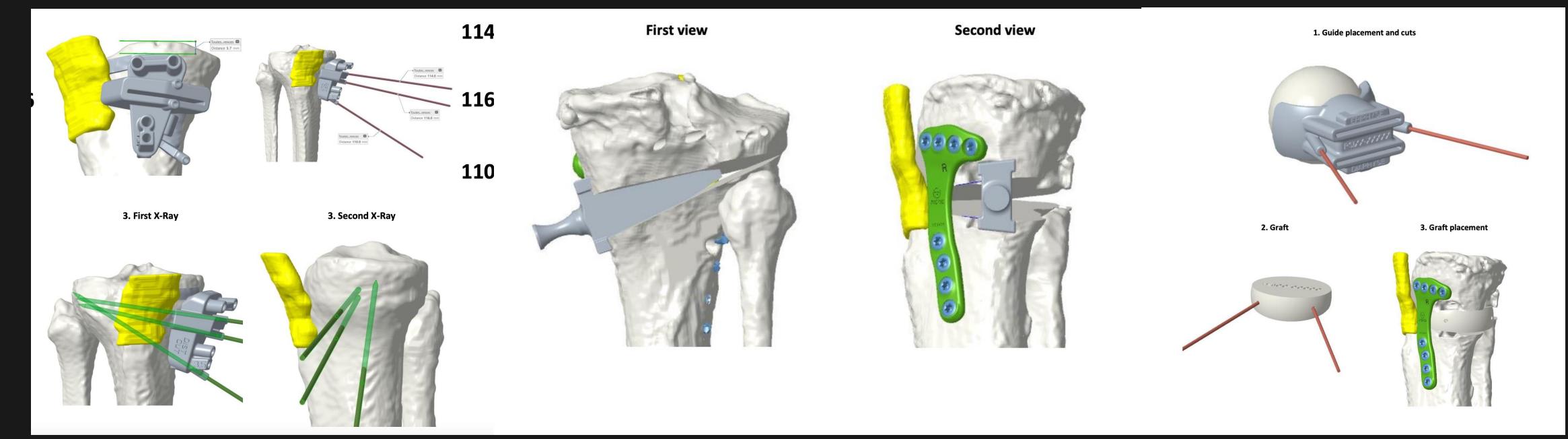
However...

most people that have a HTO or UKA never need a TKA...





# **CURRENT RESEARCH AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS**





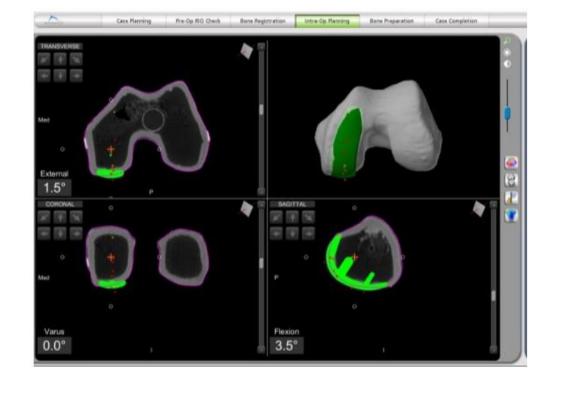
ESSKA FORMAL CONSENSUS PROJECT



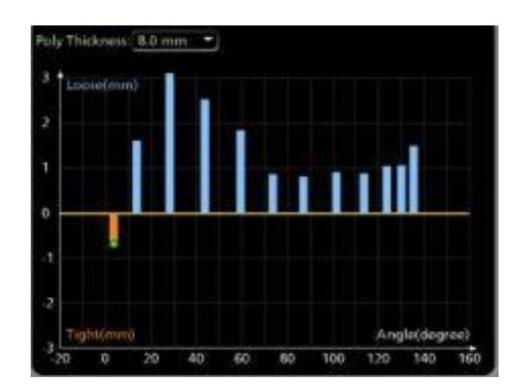
# **CURRENT RESEARCH AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS**

### **Mako Partial Knee**

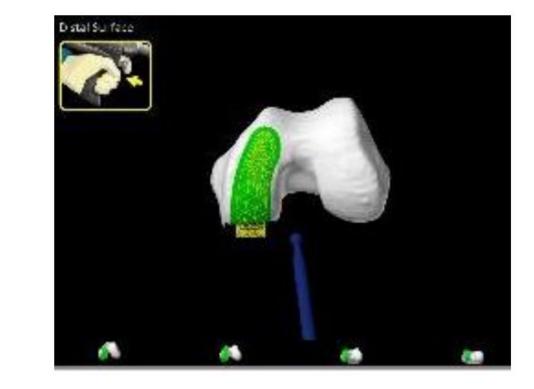
# Enhanced planning

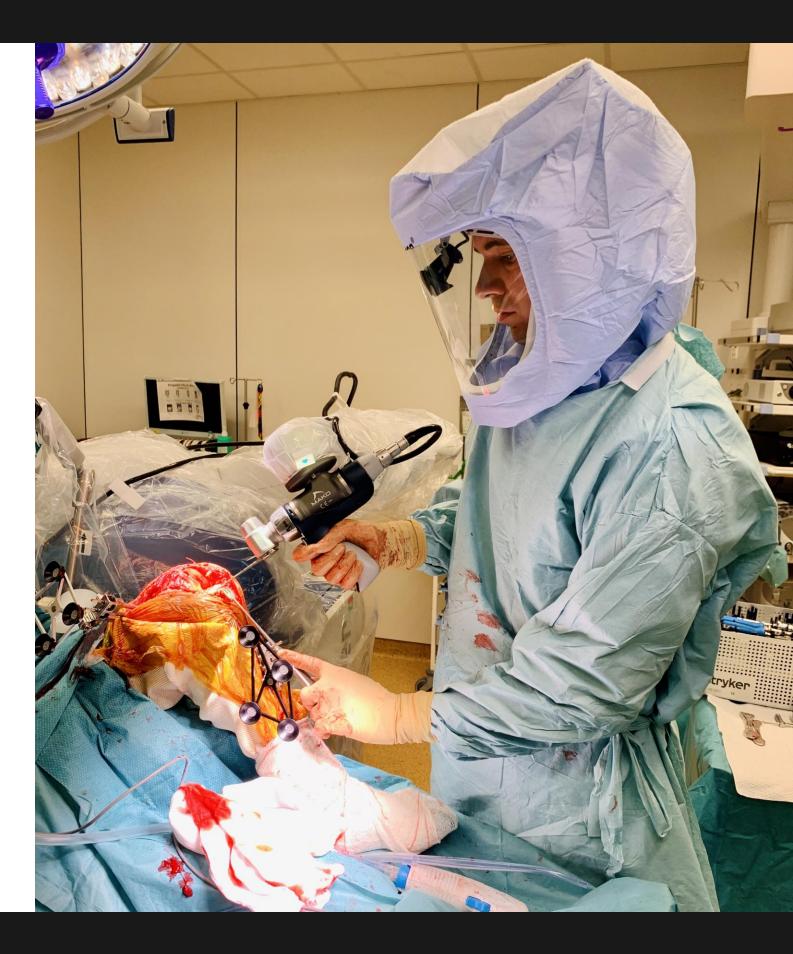


# Dynamic joint balancing



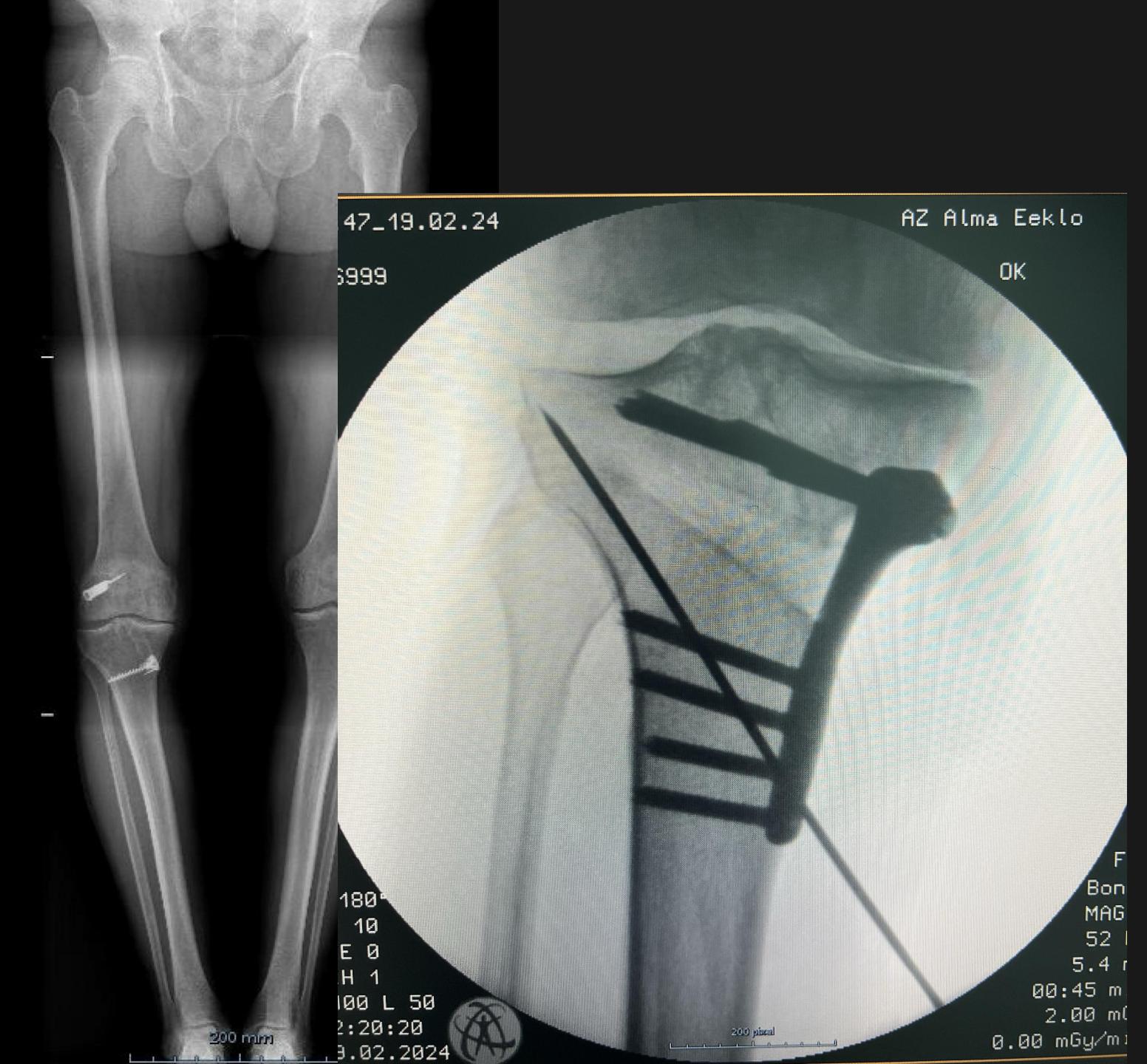
# Haptic guidance











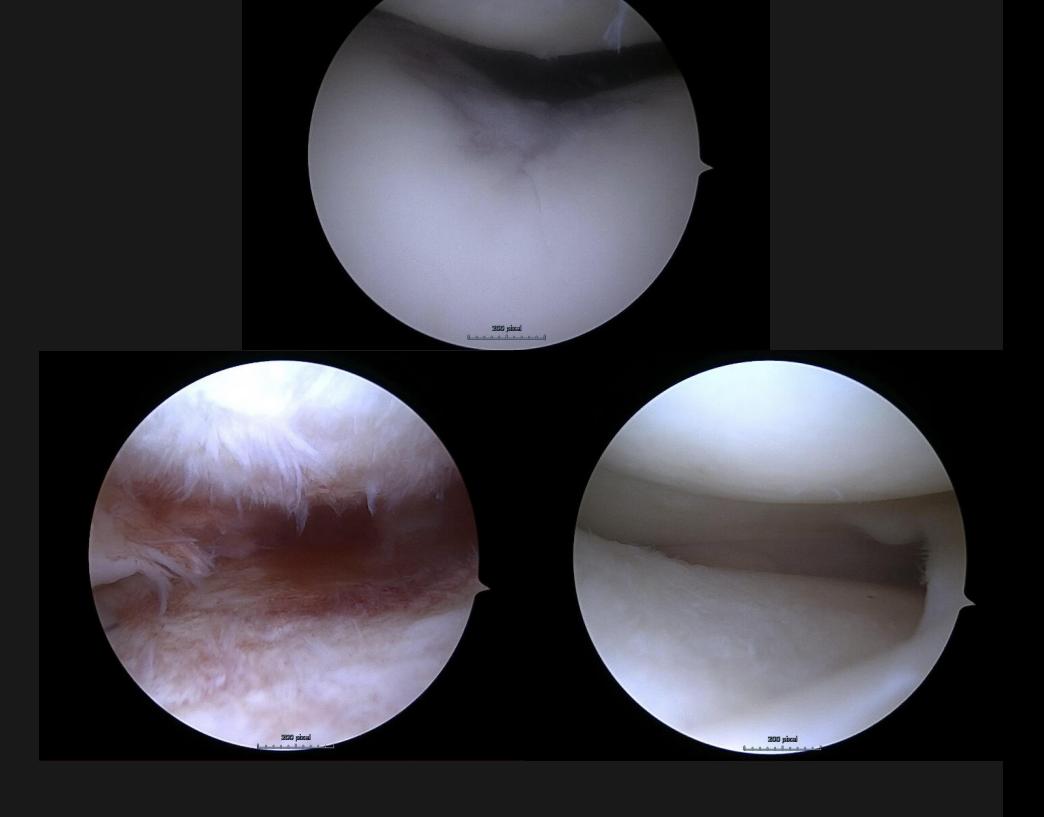


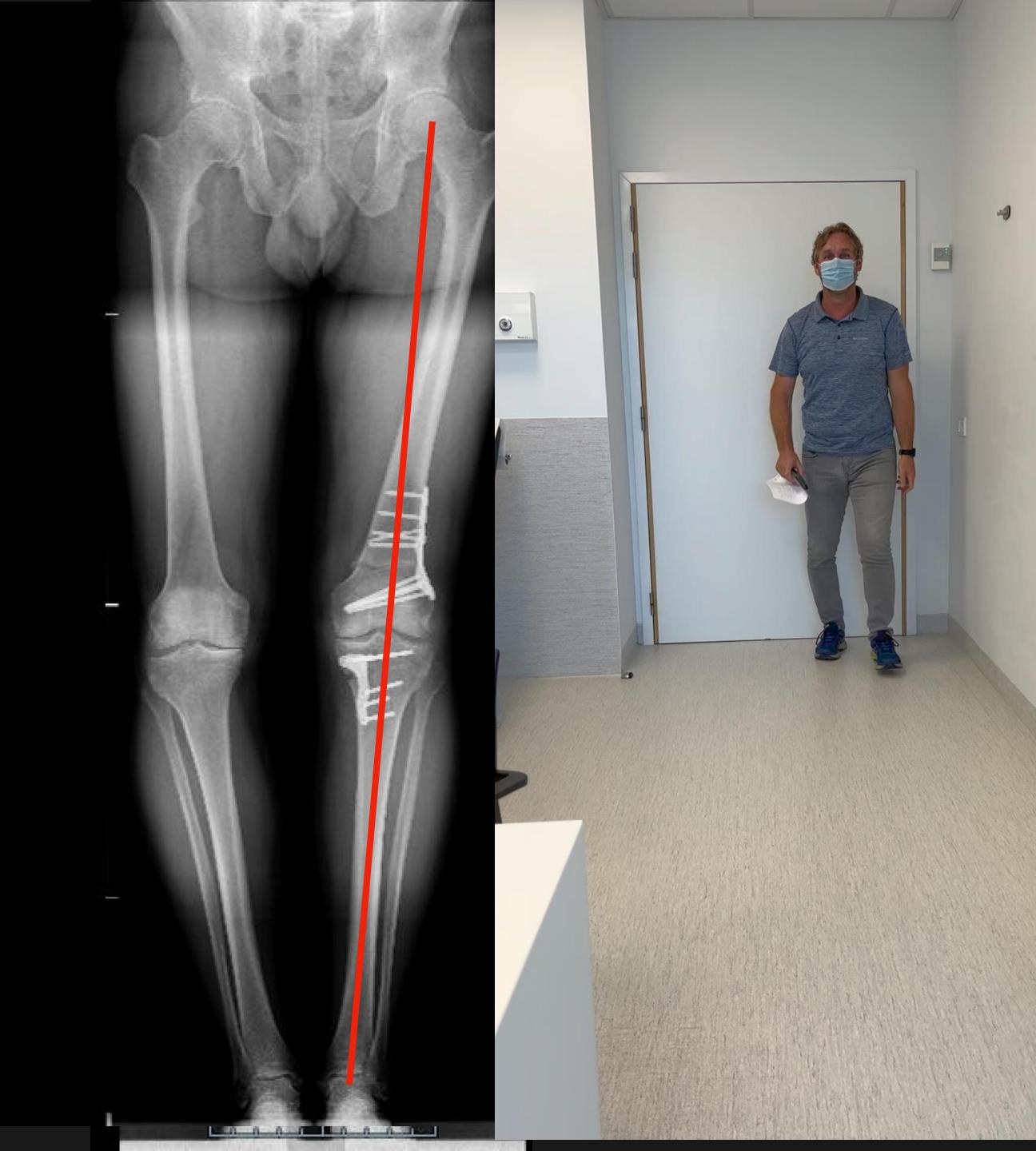










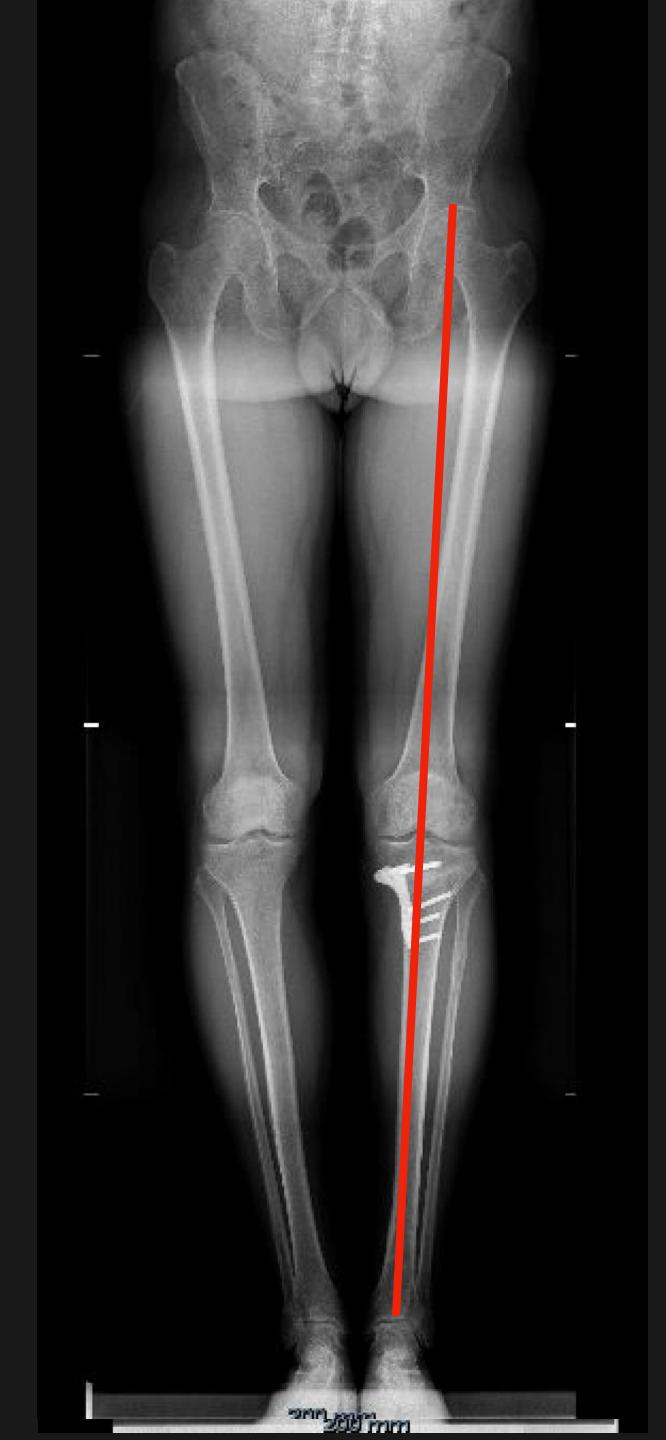




# CASE VD.T MALE 44Y

















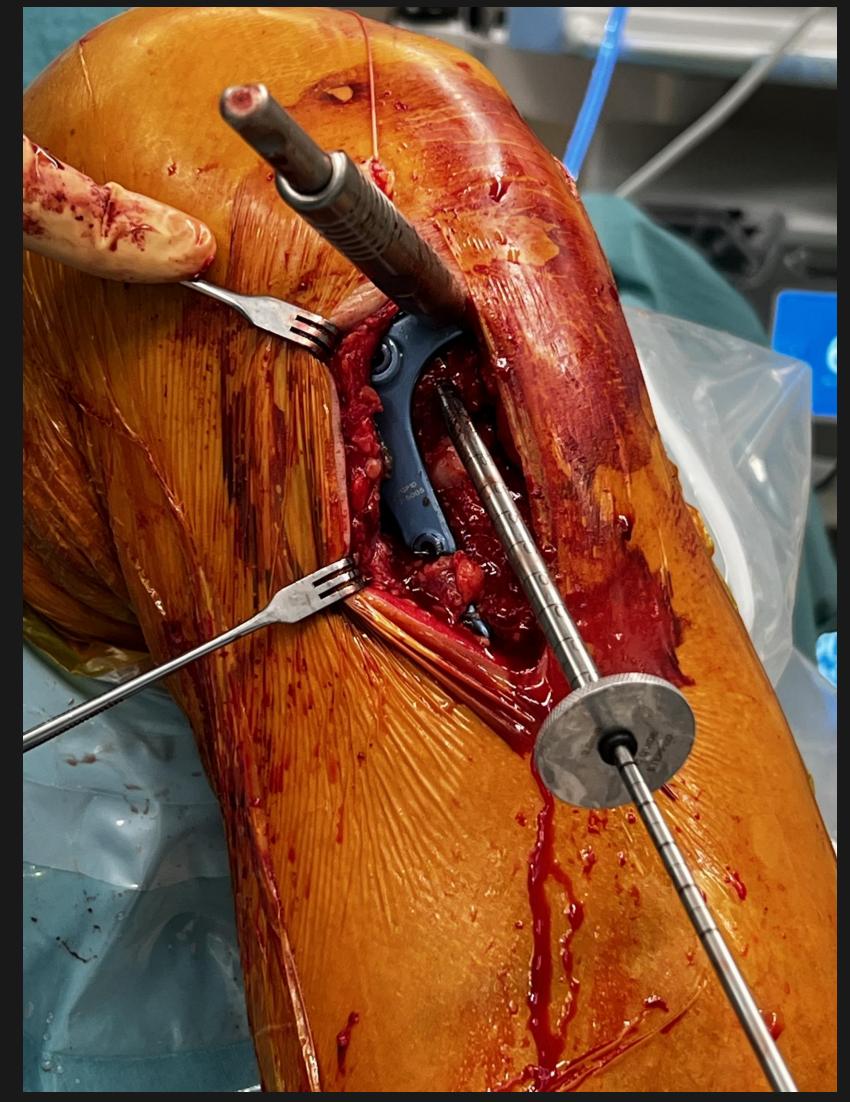
# BICOMP OR POST ACL





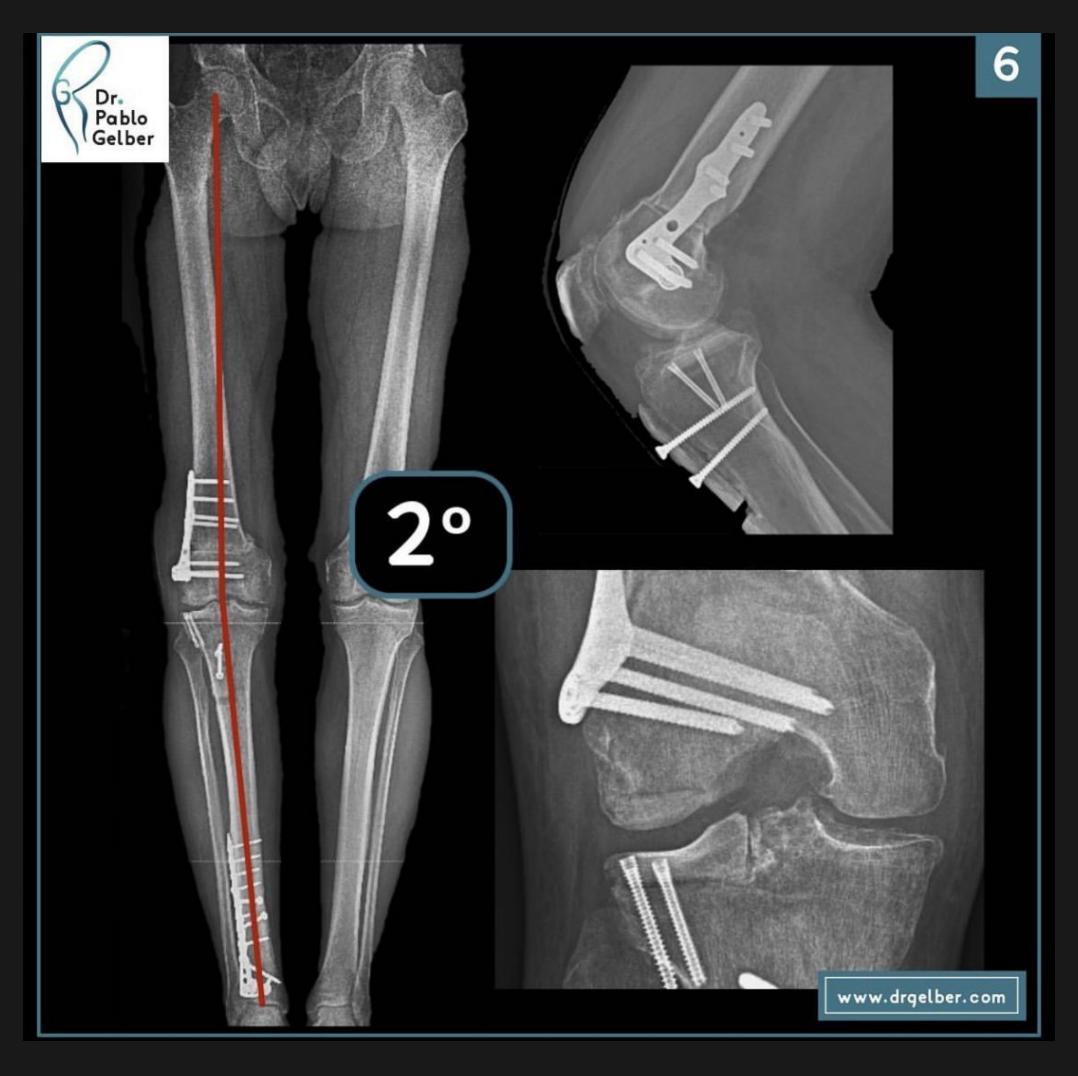


# HTO + ACL









The extremes



Both very sucessful techniques

importance of individualized treatment approaches considering the patient's lifestyle, preferences, and specific knee pathology.





# AZALMA

Regional Hospital in Flanders
30km from Gent / 30km from Brugge
500+ beds

8 orthopedic surgeons - 2/3 assistenten 4 knee surgeons

>900 TKA procedures per year

>130 ACL reconstructions per year

>800 artroscopy per year

>50 osteotomies per year

also biological cartilage solutions and meniscal

transplants







### BEDANKT VOOR JULLIE AANDACHT!



STEFAAN VAN ONSEM

stefaan.vanonsem@azalma.be
Afspraken 09 310 04 36



ORTHOPEDIE EEKLO

Consultaties en operaties Ringlaan 15, 9900 Eeklo Ter Linden 104, 9052 Zwijnaarde GHENT UNIVERSITY

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