# Robotic-arm assisted vs conventional unicompartmental knee arthroplasty: the 2-year clinical outcomes of a randomized controlled trial

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# Goal of study

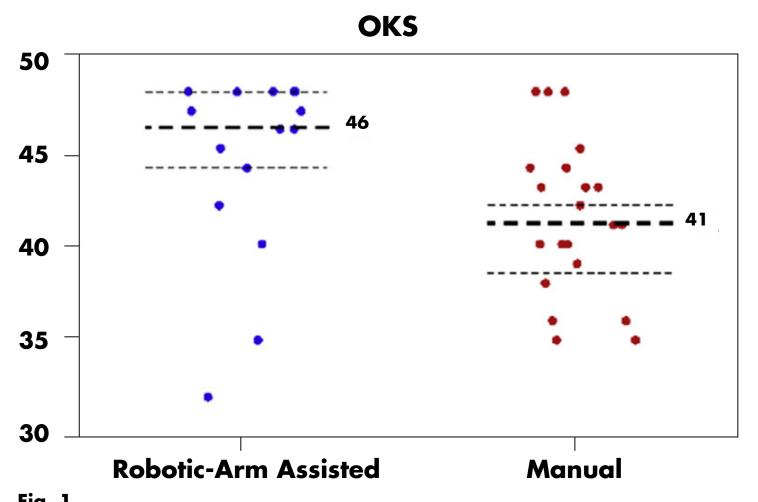
To assess clinical outcomes for unicompartmental arthroplasty (UKA) comparing robotic-arm assisted with conventional surgery

### Materials and methods

- Prospective, single-center, randomized controlled trial
- 139 patients randomly assigned to:
- Mako UKA: received robotic-arm assisted medial UKA
- Manual UKA: received manual procedure using Oxford
- The main outcome measures were the Oxford Knee Score, American Knee Society Score and revision rate
- At 2 year follow-up, collected outcome measures included:
- Oxford Knee Score (OKS)
- American Knee Society Score (AKSS)
- Forgotten Joint Score (FJS)
- Pain Catastrophizing Scale
- Pain Visual Analogue Scale
- Stiffness Visual Analogue Scale (SVAS)
- Patient satisfaction
- Range of motion (ROM)
- University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) Activity Scale
- Complications
- Revision rate

#### Results

- 2 year follow-up completed for 58 Mako UKA and 54 manual UKA patients
- At 2 years, Mako UKA delivered equivalent outcomes to manualUKA, showing superiority in more active patients
- Sub-group analysis (n = 35) of participants with a preoperative University of California Los Angeles Activity Scale >5 (more active) was performed
  - Median OKS statistically significantly reduced for Mako UKA sub-group compared to manual UKA sub-group (p = 0.036) (**Fig. 1**)
  - Median AKSS statistically significantly reduced for Mako UKA sub-group compared to manual UKA sub-group (p = 0.17) (**Fig. 2**)
- Survivorship was 100% in robotic-arm-assisted group and 96.3% in the manual group



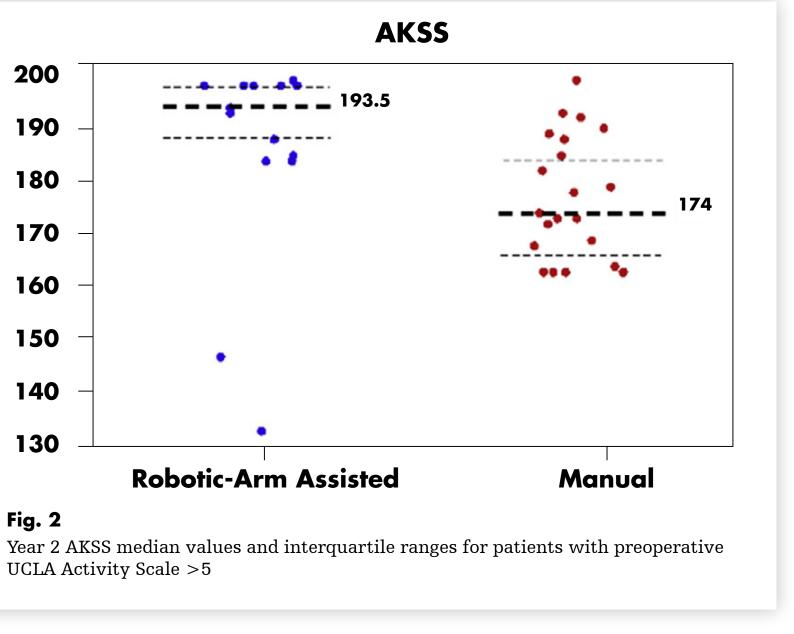
#### Fig. 1

Year 2 OKS median values and interquartile ranges for patients with preoperative UCLA Activity Scale >5

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### Conclusion

- Overall, participants achieved an outcome equivalent to the most widely implanted UKA in the United Kingdom (Oxford)
- Sub-group analysis suggests that more active patients may benefit from robotic-arm assisted surgery
- Long term follow-up is required to evaluate differences in survivorship







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