

Table 1: Procedural breakdown and follow-up data, including revision, prosthetic fixation and instrumentation type.

Procedures	404
Patients	330
Lost to follow-up	0
Male/female %	57/43%
Average age at operation	70.8 (range: 51–94)
Average follow-up	13 years (range: 12 days–29 years)
Alive	166 (41.1%)
Deceased	167 (41.3%)
Revision to total knee	51 (12.6%)
Other reoperation	20 (5%)
Cemented prostheses	292 (72%)
Uncemented	92 (24%)
Hybrid (2 reverse)	16 (4%)
Phase 2	137 (34%)
Phase 3	267 (66%)

Table 2: Reasons leading to revision to total knee replacement.

	N=51	Average time to revision (years)	Range of time (years)
Progression of lateral compartment arthritis	31	10	1.3–24
Loosening tibial component	8	10.3	1–16
Progression patellofemoral arthritis	4	8	1–14
Significant traumatic injury to knee	4	5.2	3.3–16.6
Heterotopic ossification with stiffness	1	10	
Deep infection	1	0.7	
Chronic regional pain syndrome, stiffness	1	13	
Pain without identifiable cause	1	4.5	

Figure 1: 5-yearly Kaplan–Meier revision and reoperation survival estimates.

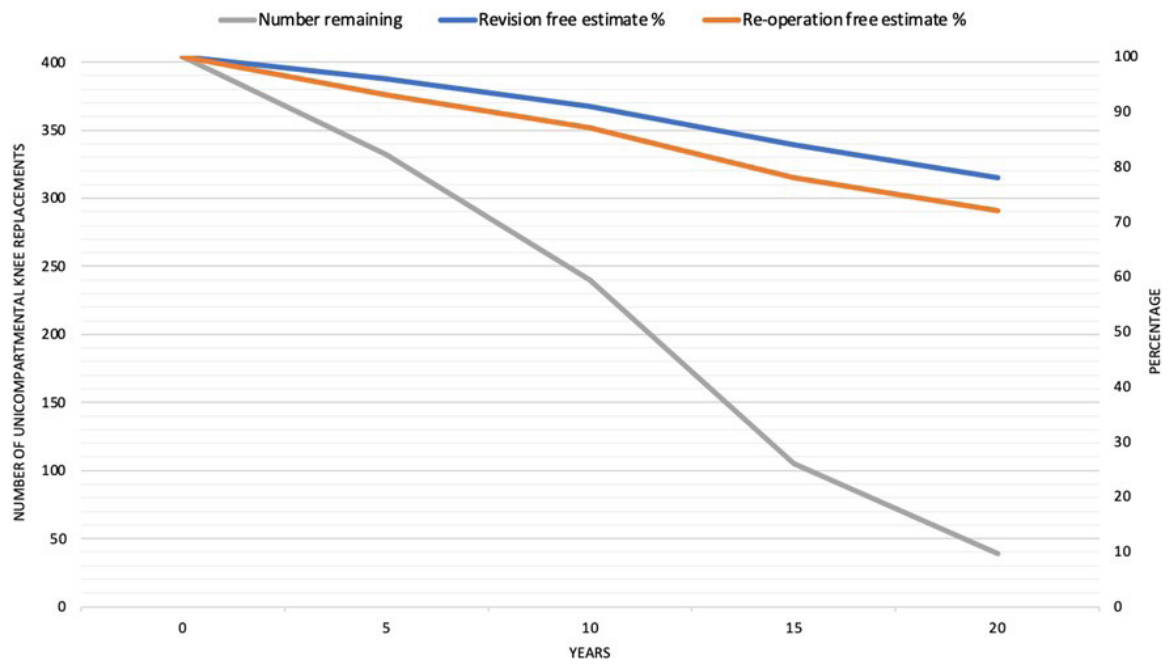


Table 3: Reason for reoperation, other than conversion to total knee replacement.

Reason for reoperation	Procedure	N=20	Time to reoperation	Further surgery	Survival after reoperation
Worn or fractured mobile bearing	Replace bearing	6	12 (10–15) years	No	12 (4–17) years
Mobile bearing instability	Insert larger bearing	2	1 & 6 years	No	7 & 10 years
Isolated post-operative mobile bearing dislocation	Replace bearing	2	5 & 6 weeks	No	2 & 13 years
Recurrent mobile bearing dislocation	Convert to Oxford-M	2 in one patient	0.5 & 4.7 years	No	9 years
Anterior mobile bearing impingement	Arthroscopic debridement	1	2 years	No	13 years
Loose femoral component	Re-cement	1	4 years	No	12 years
Medial ligament injury, bearing instability	Insert larger bearing	1	2.5 years	No	7 years
Impinging osteophyte cruciate footprint of tibia	Excise osteophyte	1	2 years	No	13 years
Cement loose body	Remove loose body	1	1.4 years	No	14 years
Irritation overhang tibial component, 4mm	Revise tibia size A to AA	1	16 weeks	No	10 years
Traumatic anterior cruciate ligament rupture	Convert to Oxford-M	1	16 weeks	No	10 years
Traumatic proximal tibial fracture	Internal fixation	1	3 weeks	No	10 years

Table 4: Revision and reoperation rates per 100 component years.

	Total number of UKRs	Sum of component years	Number of UKRs revised	Rate/100 component years	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value
Revision							
All UKRs	404	4,653	51	1.10	0.82	1.44	
Reoperation							
All UKRs	404	4,653	71	1.53	1.19	1.92	
Revision							
Cemented	294	3,849	44	1.14	0.83	1.53	0.93
Un-cemented	102	756	7	0.93	0.37	1.91	
Reoperation							
Cemented	294	3,849	55	1.43	1.08	1.86	0.06
Un-cemented	102	756	16	2.12	1.21	3.44	
Revision							
Phase 2	137	1,906	22	1.15	0.72	1.75	0.99
Phase 3	277	2,748	29	1.06	0.71	1.52	
Reoperation							
Phase 2	137	1,906	29	1.52	1.02	2.18	0.92
Phase 3	267	2,748	42	1.53	1.10	2.07	

Table 5: Returned Oxford Knee Scores (OKS).

	6 months	5 years	10 years	15 years
Number returned	208	115	67	11
Average score	40	41	42	41
Excellent	47%	64%	64%	36%
Good	34%	23%	28%	55%
Fair	13%	6%	3%	9%
Poor	5%	5%	3%	0%

OKS: excellent >41; good 34-41; fair 27-33; poor <27.⁹