Minimally Invasive Surgical Techniques for the Lateral Compartment

Spacer Block, Intramedullary and Extramedullary techniques
Unicompartmental High Flex Knee Spacer Block, Intramedullary and Extramedullary options. Minimally Invasive Surgical Techniques for the Lateral Compartment

Developed in conjunction with
Jonathan Braslow, MD
Arthritis Institute – JFK Hospital
Advanced Orthopaedics
Indio, California

Andrew A. Freiberg, MD
Arthroplasty Service Chief
Massachusetts General Hospital
Boston, Massachusetts

John J. Swienckowski, DO
Clinical Professor, MSU, COM
Botsford General Hospital
Tri County Orthopedics, P.C.
Farmington Hills, Michigan

James E. Wood, Jr., MD
Chief of Orthopaedics
Harbor Hospital
Baltimore, Maryland

The following technique is for informational and educational purposes only. It is not intended to serve as medical advice. It is the responsibility of treating physicians to determine and utilize the appropriate products and techniques, according to their own clinical judgment, for each of their patients. For more information on the ZUK Unicondylar Knee, including its indications for use, contraindications, and product safety information, please refer to the product's label and the Instructions for Use packaged with the product.
# JOURNEY° ZUK
## Unicompartmental High Flex Knee

## Table of Contents

**Introduction** 2

**Spacer Block Surgical Technique** 3  
- Rationale 3  
- Preoperative Planning 3  
- Patient Preparation 4  
- Exposure 4  
- Step One: Resect the Proximal Tibia 6  
- Step Two: Resect the Distal Femoral Condyle 10  
- Step Three: Check Flexion Extension Gaps 12  
- Step Four: Size the Femur 13  
- Step Five: Finish the Femur 14  
- Step Six: Finish the Tibia 16  
- Step Seven: Perform Trial Reduction 18  
- Step Eight: Implant Final Components 19  
- Closure 20

**Intramedullary (IM) Surgical Technique** 21  
- Rationale 21  
- Preoperative Planning 21  
- Patient Preparation 22  
- Exposure 22  
- Step One: Drill Hole in Distal Femur 24  
- Step Two: Resect the Distal Femoral Condyle 25  
- Step Three: Resect the Proximal Tibia 26  
- Step Four: Check Flexion/Extension Gaps 29  
- Step Five: Size the Femur 30  
- Step Six: Finish the Femur 31  
- Step Seven: Finish the Tibia 33  
- Step Eight: Perform Trial Reduction 35  
- Step Nine: Implant Final Components 36  
- Closure 37

**Extramedullary (EM) Surgical Technique** 38  
- Rationale 38  
- Preoperative Planning 38  
- Patient Preparation 39  
- Exposure 39  
- Step One: Assembly/Apply the Instrumentation 41  
- Step Two: Align the Joint 44  
- Step Three: Resect the Distal Femoral Condyle 45  
- Step Four: Resect the Proximal Tibia 46  
- Step Five: Check Flexion/Extension Gaps 47  
- Step Six: Size the Femur 48  
- Step Seven: Finish the Femur 49  
- Step Eight: Finish the Tibia 51  
- Step Nine: Perform Trial Reduction 53  
- Step Ten: Implant Final Components 54  
- Closure 55  
- Instrumentation Guide 56
Unicompartmental knee arthroplasty (UKA) has been shown to be an effective treatment for isolated osteoarthritis affecting the medial or lateral compartment. The M/G® Unicompartmental Knee System has long-term clinical success with 98% survivorship over an 11- to 14-year period.\(^1\)

The MIS Instruments for the ZUK Unicompartmental High Flex Knee are designed to provide accurate, reproducible results using a minimally invasive technique. The goals of a minimally invasive surgical procedure are to:

- Facilitate the patient's recovery
- Provide less pain
- Provide earlier mobilization
- Provide shorter hospital stay
- Provide quicker rehabilitation

This instrumentation allows the surgeon to operate without evertting the patella. The system offers three MIS instrumentation options:

- Spacer Block
- Intramedullary Instrumentation System (IM)
- Extramedullary Instrumentation System (EM)

The same tibial assembly is used for all three options. However, the distal femoral resection instruments are unique to each of the three techniques.

This guide to the surgical technique is a step-by-step procedure written for a lateral compartment UKA. Many of the same principles can be applied to both the medial and lateral compartments; however, the exposure for a lateral compartment UKA may be more challenging given the proximity of the patella to the lateral condyle. It may be necessary to extend the incision a few centimeters. Additional precautions must also be exercised to help protect the ACL, the patellar tendon, and the popliteus tendon.

With appropriate preparation and understanding of the principles involved, lateral compartment UKA has demonstrated excellent clinical results.\(^2\) Combined with surgeon judgment, proper patient selection, and appropriate use of the device, this guide offers a comprehensive technique that discusses the procedure for component sizing, bone preparation, trial reduction, cementing techniques, and component implantation. It is strongly recommended that the surgeon read the complete procedure for details, notes, and technique tips.

**Indications**

Unicompartmental knee implants are indicated for restoring either compartment of a knee that has been affected by the following:

1. Noninflammatory degenerative joint disease including osteoarthritis, traumatic arthritis, or avascular necrosis;
2. Correction of functional deformity;
3. Revision procedures where other treatments or devices have failed;
4. Treatment of fractures that are unmanageable using other techniques.

Unicompartmental knee implants are single use only and are intended for implantation only with bone cement.

**Contraindications**

1. Cases where there is poor bone stock which would make the procedure unjustifiable.
2. Active, local infection or previous intra-articular infections.
3. Mental or neurologic conditions that tend to pre-empt the patient's ability or willingness to restrict activities.
4. Neuropathic (Charcot) joint.
5. Conditions that tend to place increased loads on implants such as age, weight, and activity level, which are incompatible with a satisfactory long-term result.
6. Collateral ligament insufficiency (except in cases where a constrained knee system is indicated and used).
7. Skeletal immaturity.
8. Use of a supracondylar nail through intercondylar notch of PROFIX® primary femoral components.
9. Use of slotted femoral and tibial stems without adequate bone support.
Rationale

The basic goals of unicompartmental knee arthroplasty are to improve limb alignment and function, and to reduce pain. Routinely, an effort is made to minimize disruption of the surrounding soft tissue during the procedure. The development of instruments specifically designed to be used through a smaller exposure has had a significant impact on this effort.

Accurate limb alignment is described by the mechanical axis of the lower extremity, which is a straight line running from the center of the femoral head to the center of the ankle. When the center of the knee lies on this mechanical axis, the knee is said to be in neutral alignment.

Unicompartmental knee disease typically reduces the joint space in the affected compartment, causing a malalignment of the joint. Full correction of the malalignment would return the knee to neutral alignment (Fig. 1).

The alignment goals for unicompartmental arthroplasty differ from those that are customary in an osteotomy where overcorrection is desirable to displace the weight-bearing forces away from the diseased compartment. In contrast, when adjusting limb alignment in a unicompartmental procedure, it is particularly important to avoid overcorrection of the limb as this may increase the stress in the contralateral compartment and heighten the potential for cartilaginous breakdown.

Studies of unicompartmental procedures have shown that slight undercorrection of the limb alignment correlates to long-term survivorship. It is important to recognize that the methods used to adjust alignment in TKA are very different from those used in unicompartmental arthroplasty. In TKA, the angle of the femoral and tibial cuts determines the postoperative varus/valgus alignment. In UKA, the angle of the cuts does not affect varus/valgus alignment. Instead, postoperative varus/valgus alignment is determined by the composite thickness of the prosthetic unicompartmental components. The amount of tibial bone resection is variable, while the amount of distal femoral bone resection is constant.

For the Spacer Block technique, the tibia must be resected first as the femoral resection is based off the tibial cut. Therefore, the femoral cut is affected by the tibial resection, as well as by the extent of soft tissue release.

The Spacer Block technique uses an extramedullary method for resecting the distal femoral condyle parallel to the tibial cut in extension. After resecting the tibia, the amount of bone resected, the slope of the cut, and the rotation are checked. Then the Spacer Block is inserted into the joint space with the chosen tibial thickness. The Distal Femoral Resector is then attached to the Spacer Block, providing a linked cut and helping to ensure that the proximal tibial cut and distal femoral cut are parallel with the knee in full extension.

Note: The tibial slope is very important. The flexion and extension gaps should be checked frequently.

Preoperative Planning

The tibial assembly is aligned visually with the mechanical axis of the tibia, and the cut is made perpendicular to this axis. The angle of the distal femoral cut is determined by the proximal tibial cut. This angle does not affect varus/valgus alignment, but does determine the contact point of the femoral component on the tibia (Fig. 2). The goal is to produce a parallel relationship between the distal femoral cut and the proximal tibial cut.

Pre-Op Neutral Alignment (Fully Corrected)
Take standing weight-bearing A/P and lateral radiographs of the affected knee, and a skyline radiograph of the patella. Then take a long standing A/P radiograph showing the center of the femoral head, the knee, and as much of the tibia as possible (preferably including the ankle). Alternatively, a single A/P radiograph of the entire femur allows correct calculations and can be made on a 35cm x 42cm (14 x 17-inch) film.

It is important to avoid overcorrection. An additional radiograph while stressing the limits of the collateral ligaments may be helpful in assessing the appropriate correction.

When evaluating the patient and planning for the procedure, consider TKA if:

- Degenerative changes are present in the contralateral compartment and/or the patellofemoral joint.
- The ACL is deficient.
- A significant flexion contracture exists.
- Slight undercorrection is not attainable.
- A significant overcorrection is likely with a varus stress.
- There is an existing valgus or varus deformity >15°.

Patient Preparation

With the patient in the supine position, test the range of hip and knee flexion. If unable to achieve 120° of knee flexion, a larger incision may be necessary to create sufficient exposure. Wrap the ankle area with an elastic wrap. Do not place bulky drapes on the distal tibia, ankle, or foot. A bulky drape in this area will make it difficult to locate the center of the ankle, and will displace the Tibial Resector, which may cause inaccurate cuts.

Be sure that the proximal femur is accessible for assessing the femoral head location. Use anatomic landmarks to identify the location of the femoral head. Alternatively, the surgeon may prefer to reference the anterior-superior iliac spine.

**Technique tip:** Place a marker, such as an EKG electrode, over the center of the femoral head. Then confirm the location with an A/P radiograph.

**Technique tip:** Before surgery, mark the tibial crest, the tibial tubercle, and the second metatarsal.

Exposure

The incision can be made with the leg in either flexion or extension. The location of the skin incision can be determined according to surgeon preference; however, a lateral para-lateral capsular incision should be used to achieve the optimum exposure for a lateral compartment UKA. If a lateral skin incision is used, the surgeon is encouraged to further verify the candidacy of the patient preoperatively to avoid the possibility of a parallel incision should a future TKA become necessary.

For a lateral parapatellar skin incision, begin the incision just lateral to the superior pole of the patella and extend it below the joint line and slightly lateral to the tibial tubercle (Fig. 3). Then dissect the subcutaneous tissue.
Identify the lateral margin of the patellar tendon inferiorly and mark it. Being careful to avoid the patellar tendon, make a lateral parapatellar arthrotomy beginning at the superolateral border of the patella just distal to the vastus lateralis muscle and extending to a point distal to the tibial plateau (Fig. 4). If necessary, split the distal of the vastus lateralis muscle, and release the patellar tendon slightly off the tibial tubercle to help mobilize the patella.

Excise the anterior third of the lateral meniscus to expose the anterior edge of the tibial plateau. The remainder of the meniscus will be removed after bone resection. Slightly release the iliotibial band off Gerdy’s tubercle at the lateral margin of the tibia.

Continue the subperiosteal dissection toward the midline, ending at the patellar tendon insertion. This will facilitate positioning of the tibial cutting guide.

Debride the joint and inspect it carefully. Remove intercondylar osteophytes to avoid impingement with the tibial spine or cruciate ligament. Also, remove from both the femur and tibia any peripheral osteophytes that interfere with the collateral ligament and lateral capsule. Final debridement will be performed before component implantation.

Careful osteophyte removal is important in achieving full extension.

Note: It may be necessary to extend the incision intraoperatively to achieve appropriate exposure and visualization.

Excise the fat pad as necessary to facilitate visualization, being careful not to cut the anterior horn of the medial meniscus. Reflect the soft tissue subperiosteally from the tibia along the joint line back toward the collateral ligament, leaving the ligament intact. Be careful to avoid the popliteus tendon.
Step One
Resect the Proximal Tibia

The ZUK Unicompartmental High Flex Knee System is designed for an anatomic tibial position with a 5° posterior slope. However, because of the greater rollback in the lateral compartment, the posterior slope can generally be less than that of the medial compartment to achieve an appropriate flexion gap. If preferred, the initial cut can be made with a 3° slope. The proximal tibia can then be recut, if necessary.

It is important that the proximal tibial cut be made accurately. The tibial assembly consists of a Tibial Resector, a Tibial Resector Base, a Tibial Resector Stem, a Distal Telescoping Rod, and an Ankle Clamp (Fig. 5). Positioning of the Tibial Resector is crucial.

Note: All landmarks should be marked before attaching instruments.

Slide the Ankle Clamp onto the dovetail at the bottom of the Distal Telescoping Rod, and tighten the knob opposite the dovetail to temporarily hold the clamp in place. The Tibial Resector Stem is available in two lengths to accommodate different tibial lengths. Insert the appropriate length Tibial Resector Stem into the proximal end of the Distal Telescoping Rod and tighten the knob.

Attach the appropriate Tibial Resector to the corresponding Tibial Resector Base. Note that the resector and base are available in two configurations: Left MED/Right LAT and Right MED/Left LAT. Then slide the dovetail on the Tibial Resector Base onto the proximal end of the Tibial Resector Stem and tighten the knob on the stem. The dovetail provides a slide adjustment that allows M/L positioning.

Secure the distal portion of the assembly by placing the spring arms of the Ankle Clamp around the ankle proximal to the malleoli (Fig. 6). Loosen the knob at the top of the Distal Telescoping Rod. Position the Tibial Resector proximal to the tibial tubercle with the cutting slot at the approximate desired level of resection, then retighten the knob.

While holding the proximal portion of the assembly in place, loosen the knob that provides mediolateral adjustment of the Distal Telescoping Rod. Adjust the distal end of the rod so it lies directly over the tibial crest. Then fully tighten the knob to secure it in place. This will help ensure that the proximal portion of the guide is parallel to the mechanical axis of the tibia. Mediolateral adjustments can also be made proximally, but the proximal portion will always remain parallel to the distal portion and, therefore, parallel to the mechanical axis of the tibia.
Use the proximal M/L slide adjustment at the midshaft of the assembly to position the fixation arm of the Tibial Resector Base and Tibial Resector so it lies just lateral to the midpoint of the tibial tubercle and is in line with the center of the intercondylar eminence (Fig. 7).

In the sagittal plane, align the assembly so it is parallel to the anterior tibial shaft (Fig. 8) by using the A/P slide adjustment at the distal end of the Distal Telescoping Rod. Tighten the knob for the adjustment. If there is a bulky bandage around the ankle, adjust the assembly to accommodate the bandage. This will help with cutting the tibia in the proper slope.

Optional technique: If the patient has a slight flexion contracture, cutting less posterior slope may help as it would result in less bone resection posteriorly than anteriorly, thereby opening the extension gap more relative to the flexion gap. This can be accomplished by moving the assembly closer to the leg distally. Then check the depth and angle of resection with the Resection Guide.

Note: The tibial slope is critical in achieving an optimal outcome.

Secure the assembly to the proximal tibia by inserting a 48mm Headed Screw, or predrilling and inserting a Holding Pin, through the hole in the fixation arm of the Tibial Resector Base (Fig. 9). Do not completely seat the screw/pin until the final adjustments have been made to the position of the Tibial Resector.

Note: To minimize the number of screw/pin holes in the bone, avoid repositioning the screw/pin by confirming the appropriate position of the guide before inserting the screw/pin.
Use the 2mm tip of the Tibial Depth Resection Stylus to help achieve the minimum depth of cut. Insert the stylus into the hole on the top of the Tibial Resector and gently tighten the screw. The tip of the stylus should rest in the deepest defect on the tibial plateau (Fig. 10). The cut will remove 2mm of bone below the tip of the stylus. If necessary, use the thumb screw on the Tibial Resector Base to adjust the resection level. Measure the resection level, then check the slope and rotation.

Seat the screw/pin that was inserted into the Tibial Resector Base. Then secure the Tibial Resector to the proximal tibia by predrilling and inserting Gold Headless Holding Pins, or inserting 48mm Headless Holding Screws, through the two holes. Use electrocautery or the reciprocating saw to score the tibial surface where the sagittal cut will be made. Check this point both in extension and flexion.

If desired, the depth of cut can be verified by inserting the Resection Guide again (Fig. 11).

Optional Technique: If preferred, position the stylus so the tip rests in the deepest defect. Then use the thumb screw on the Tibial Resector Base to raise the Tibial Resector 2mm. This will remove bone only to the level of the deepest defect.

Insert a retractor laterally to protect the lateral capsular structures. Use a 1.27mm (0.050-inch) oscillating saw blade through the slot in the cutting guide to make the transverse cut. The Tibial Resector must remain against the bone during resection. Be careful to avoid undercutting the tibial spine.

Note: Do not use a saw blade with a thickness of less than 1.27mm to avoid inaccurate cuts.
The sagittal cut is made to allow the tibial base plate to be implanted in 15°-20° of internal rotation. This may help accommodate eccentric loading that may occur if the femoral component shifts onto the anteromedial lip of the tibial articular surface in full extension. With the knee in extension, and before making the sagittal cut, use electrocautery to mark the desired anterior position of the component on the bone.

Flex the knee and use a reciprocating blade to make the sagittal cut at the base of the tibial eminence. In the A/P plane, angle the cut to provide 15°-20° of internal rotation (Fig. 12). Cut along the edge of the ACL down to, but not beyond, the level of the transverse cut (Fig. 13). Be careful to avoid the ACL attachment.

Note: The ACL is more prominent on the lateral side. To help avoid possible injury to the ACL, a single-sided reciprocating blade can be used for the sagittal cut.

Note: Leave the tibial assembly in place and check the resection level to ensure that sufficient bone has been resected. Use the thin end of the appropriate Flexion/Extension Gap Spacer to check the gaps. Then measure the slope to ensure accuracy.

When the tibial preparation is complete, remove the tibial assembly.
Spacer Block Surgical Technique

Step Two
Resect the Distal Femoral Condyle

Fully extend the knee, and insert the appropriate size Spacer Block into the joint space until the anterior stop contacts the anterior tibia (Fig. 14). The Spacer Block must be fully inserted and sit flat on the resected tibial surface to ensure that the proper amount of femoral bone will be resected.

Insert a 48mm Headed Screw or predrill and insert a Short-head Holding Pin into the anterolateral angled hole in the Spacer Block (Fig. 15).

If the 8mm Spacer Block will not fit into the joint, remove an additional 2mm from the proximal tibia. If the 8mm Spacer Block is too loose, use a thicker Spacer Block.

Attach the Alignment Tower to the Spacer Block (Fig. 16) and insert the Alignment Rod through the Alignment Tower. Then insert the Targeting Guide onto the Alignment Rod, and position the guide relative to the femoral head to check alignment (Fig. 17).
The ZUK Unicompartmental High Flex Knee System has been designed for 5° of posterior tibial slope. The handle of the Spacer Block is angled 5° relative to the Spacer Block. This ensures that the distal femoral resection is made perpendicular to the mechanical axis of the femur.

Place the Distal Femoral Resector over the handle of the Spacer Block (Fig. 18). Then secure the guide by inserting a 48mm Headed Screw or predrill and insert a Holding Pin through the hole (Fig. 19).

Note: Be sure that the Spacer Block is fully inserted in the joint and centered on the femoral condyle to help ensure that the screw/pin achieves appropriate purchase in the bone.

Use a 1.27mm (0.050-inch) oscillating saw blade to resect the distal femur (Fig. 20). Do not extend the saw blade posteriorly past the distal femur to avoid damaging the posterior popliteal area. If desired, the femoral cut can be started in extension and finished in flexion. Before flexing the knee, remove the Distal Femoral Resector and Spacer Block.
Step Three
Check Flexion/Extension Gaps

To assess the flexion and extension gaps, Flexion/Extension Gap Spacers are available that correspond to the 8mm, 10mm, 12mm, and 14mm tibial articular surface thicknesses. The thick end of each spacer duplicates the combined thickness of the corresponding tibial and femoral components in extension. The thin end of each spacer simulates the thickness of the tibial component in flexion.

Check the extension gap by inserting the thick end of the 8mm Flexion/Extension Gap Spacer into the joint (Fig. 21). It may be helpful to slightly flex the knee when checking the extension gap to avoid a false sense of tightness.

Remove the Flexion/Extension Gap Spacer and flex the knee. Check the flexion gap by inserting the thin end of the selected Flexion/Extension Gap Spacer into the joint (Fig. 22).

If, in both flexion and extension, the joint space is too tight to insert the 8mm Flexion/Extension Gap Spacer, then more bone must be removed. Please refer to the 2mm Femoral/Tibial Recutter surgical technique. Once the recut has been completed, use the Flexion/Extension Gap Spacers to check the gaps.

If, in both flexion and extension, the joint space is too loose, insert progressively thicker Flexion/Extension Gap Spacers and repeat the gap checking.

If tight in extension and acceptable in flexion, two options may be pursued:
1. Recut the proximal tibia with less tibial slope
2. Recut 1mm-2mm of distal femoral condyle

After any adjustment of the flexion and/or extension gap is made, use the Flexion/Extension Gap Spacers to recheck the gaps. Verifying the gaps at this stage of the procedure will reduce the likelihood of a gap imbalance during the trial reduction.
Step Four
Size the Femur

There are seven sizes of femoral implants and corresponding sizes of Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guides. The outside contour of the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guides matches the contour of the corresponding implant.

Insert the prongs on the Insertion Handle into the corresponding holes of the appropriate left medial/right lateral or right medial/left lateral Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide (Fig. 23). Then thread the handle into the guide and tighten it securely (Fig. 24).

Insert the foot of the guide into the joint and rest the flat surface against the cut distal condyle. Pull the foot of the guide anteriorly until it contacts the cartilage/bone of the posterior condyle. There should be 2mm-3mm of exposed bone above the anterior edge of the guide (Fig. 25). Repeat with additional guides until the proper size is selected (Fig. 26). If the condyle appears to be between two sizes, choose the smaller size. This helps prevent the patella from impinging on the prosthesis.

Note: Be sure that there is no soft tissue or remaining osteophytes between the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide and the cut distal condyle. It is important that the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide sits flush against the bone. Any gaps between the guide and the bone will compromise the accuracy of the cuts and, subsequently, component fit may be compromised. Do not allow the patella to cause improper alignment of the guide. The patella may move the finishing guide laterally in a lateral UKA.
Step Five
Finish the Femur

The following order is recommended to maximize the stability and fixation of the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide. This will help ensure that the cuts and holes are precise.

With the proper size Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide in position, insert a 48mm Headed Screw into the top pin hole, or predrill and insert a Holding Pin (Fig. 27). Rotate the guide on the screw/pin until the posterior edge of the guide is parallel to the cut surface of the tibia (Fig. 28). Make sure there is exposed bone on both sides of the guide to ensure that the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide does not overhang.

Insert one 33mm Headed Screw (gold head) into the angled anterior pin hole, which is parallel to the chamfer cut (Fig. 29). For best fixation, seat the screw head slowly. This should stabilize the guide sufficiently to finish the femur. For additional stability, insert a 48mm Headed Screw or predrill and insert a Short-head Holding Pin into the middle hole closest to the intercondylar notch. If this hole is used, it will be necessary to remove the Femoral Sizer/Finish Guide before finishing the femoral cuts.

Note: For Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide sizes A and B, the angle of the pin holes is different from the larger sizes. This is due to the relative difference in the size of the pegs on the size A and B femoral components, and does not affect the technique.

Insert the Femoral Drill w/Stop into the anterior post hole, and orient it to the proper angle (Fig. 30). Do not attempt to insert or align the drill bit while the drill is in motion. When the proper alignment is achieved, drill the anterior post hole. If the bone is very hard, it may be necessary to insert a Femoral Holding Peg for additional stability.

Drill the posterior post hole in the same manner. This hole is angled the same as the anterior post hole (Fig. 31).
Remove the anterior Femoral Holding Peg and cut the posterior chamfer through the cutting slot in the guide. If a screw/pin was inserted into a middle hole, either remove the screw/pin or cut around it. The remaining island of bone can then be resected after removing the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide. If posterior screws/pins were used, cut until the saw blade almost contacts the screws/pins (Fig. 32).

Remove the screws/pins and the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide, and finish any incomplete bone cuts.

Ensure that all surfaces are flat. Remove any prominences or uncut bone.

Debride the joint and inspect the posterior condyle. If any prominent spurs or osteophytes are present, especially in the area of the superior posterior femoral condyle, remove them with an oscillating saw or an osteotome, as they could inhibit flexion or extension (Fig. 34).

Cut the posterior condyle through the cutting slot in the guide (Fig. 33).

**Technique tip:** The Femoral Provisional may be put in place and the knee flexed. This would aid in identifying and removing any residual posterior condylar bone which could limit flexion. Use the Flexion/Extension Gap Spacers to make a final check of the gaps.
Step Six
Finish the Tibia

Resect the remaining meniscus and remove any osteophytes, especially those interfering with the collateral ligament.

Place the head of the Tibial Sizer on the cut surface of the tibia with the straight edge against the surface created by the sagittal cut. Verify the proper rotation of the sagittal cut in the transverse plane. The rotation is correct when the sizer handle is internally rotated 15°-20° (Fig. 35). Select the Tibial Sizer that best covers the resected proximal tibia in both the A/P and M/L dimensions. If desired, use the resected tibial bone fragment as an aid in sizing. If necessary, a second sagittal cut can be made more medially to allow for optimal coverage with the next larger size tibial base plate.

Technique tip: Clean the edge of the sagittal cut with a curette or rasp so the sizer will fit flush against the cut.

There are a number of indicators on the Tibial Sizer. If the slider is used without the sizer, the etch marks 1 through 6 on the slider indicate the A/P length of the corresponding implant. If the slider is used with the sizer, the A/P length is indicated on the sizer handle (Fig. 38). An additional measurement on the slider at the tip of the sizer handle indicates the length of exposed bone posteriorly (behind the implant) with the sizer head in this particular position (See Fig. 38). Also, the cutout on the straight edge of the sizer head indicates the location of the tibial keel for marking.

Remove the Tibial Sizer. Then remove all soft tissue debris from the popliteal region being careful to protect the popliteal tendon. Use electrocautery to coagulate vessels in the area of the inferior geniculate artery.

Technique tip: To facilitate insertion of the Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional, internally rotate the tibia while the knee is flexed.
Place the corresponding size Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional onto the cut surface of the tibia. Insert the Tibial Plate Impactor into the recess on the provisional and impact it so the central fin engages the bone and the provisional sits flush on the tibial surface (Fig. 39).

Predrill and insert a 17mm Short-head Holding Pin (00-5977-056-02) into the anterior fixation hole (Fig. 40).

Use the Tibial Drill w/Stop to drill the two tibial peg holes (Fig. 41). **Note that these holes are angled 20° posteriorly** to facilitate drilling. Although the pegs on the implant are at 90°, the drill is designed so that the pegs will fit into these angled holes.

Leave the Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional in place on the bone.
Step Seven
Perform Trial Reduction

With all bone surfaces prepared, perform a trial reduction with the appropriate size Femoral Provisional, Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional, and Tibial Articular Surface Provisional. The Concave Tibial Spacer can be used in place of the combined Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional and Tibial Articular Surface Provisional.

Insert the prongs on the Insertion Handle into the corresponding holes on the Femoral Provisional (Fig. 42). Thread the handle into the provisional and tighten it securely.

Slide the rails on the bottom of the Tibial Articular Surface Provisional into the grooves on the Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional (Fig. 44). Check the fit of the provisional components. If necessary, perform minor trimming of bone surfaces.

With all trial components in place, check for proper range of motion and ligament stability. The Tibial Articular Surface Provisional or Concave Tibial Spacer used should permit full flexion and full extension. Overstuffing should be avoided, as this will transfer stress to the contralateral compartment. Evaluate soft tissue tension in flexion and extension. Use the 2mm end of the Tension Gauge to help ensure that flexion and extension gaps are not too tight (Fig. 45).

The correct thickness of the prosthesis is one that produces the desired alignment and does not cause excessive stress on the collateral ligaments. As a rule, the correct prosthesis should allow the joint space to be opened approximately 2mm-3mm when a stress is applied, with the knee in full extension and without soft tissue release.

The knee must also be tested in 90° of flexion to allow a 2mm flexion gap. Excessive flexion tightness will prevent postoperative flexion and may cause the tibial prosthesis to lift up anteriorly as the femoral component rolls posteriorly on the tibial component. If the joint is too tight in flexion, try using a thinner tibial articular surface component or increasing the posterior slope of the tibial resection.

**Technique tip:** Use the Tension Gauge to help balance the knee in both flexion and extension. With the knee flexed 90°, position the 2mm end of the Tension Gauge between the Femoral Provisional and the Concave Tibial Spacer. This should be a snug, but not an overly tight fit. Then use the 2mm or 3mm end of the Tension Gauge to perform the same test with the knee in full extension.
Step Eight
Implant Final Components

Obtain the final components. If using a modular tibial component, implant the tibial component first. If using an all-polyethylene tibial component, implant the femoral component first.

**Technique tip:** With the modest amount of bone removed, particularly from the tibia, there may be a sclerotic cut surface. If the resected surfaces of the tibia and/or femur are sclerotic, drill multiple holes with a small drill (2.0mm-3.2mm) to improve cement intrusion.

**Tibial Component**

To facilitate insertion, flex the knee and internally rotate the tibia. If desired, place an opened and slightly moist sterile gauze sponge behind the tibia before implanting the components to help collect excess cement behind the tibia.

Apply cement and press the tibial base plate or the all-polyethylene tibial component onto the tibia. Position and press down the posterior portion of the component first. Then press the anterior portion of the component, expressing excess cement anteriorly.

If inserting a modular tibial component, use the Tibial Plate Impactor to impact the tibial base plate (Fig. 46). If using an all-polyethylene tibial component, insert the Tension Gauge into the joint and extend the knee. This will apply sufficient pressure to fully seat the component.

**Note:** Do not use the Tibial Plate Impactor to impact an all-polyethylene tibial component.

Remove the sterile gauze sponge slowly from behind the joint, and use the Cement Removal Tool to remove any excess cement.

**Femoral Component**

Apply cement and begin the femoral component insertion with the leg in deep flexion. Insert the long post first. Adjust the leg to a midflexion position, rotating the implant around and in back of the patella. Then reposition the leg in deep flexion and seat the component with the Femoral Impactor (Fig. 47).

If using a modular tibial component, confirm the correct size and thickness of the final tibial articular surface by testing with the Tibial Articular Surface Provisionals in maximum flexion and extension. Use the Tension Gauge to assess the flexion and extension gaps. Then recheck alignment to verify that the joint has not been overcorrected.

---

**Fig. 46**

**Fig. 47**
Tibial Articular Surface

After the cement has cured, remove any remaining excess cement before the final placement of the tibial articular surface. **Do not proceed with locking the final articular surface component until the cement has fully cured.**

Snap the disposable Articular Surface Inserter Tip (5843-052-01) onto the Tibial Articular Surface Inserter.

With the engraved side down, slide the edge of the polyethylene component under the posterior lip of the base plate. Then insert the tab on the lower jaw of the Tibial Articular Surface Inserter into the notch on the front of the tibial base plate. Bring the polyethylene tip on the upper jaw of the inserter down until it contacts the articular surface implant. Squeeze the handles of the inserter together until the articular surface implant snaps into place (Fig. 48).

Closure

Irrigate the knee for the final time and close. Cover the incision with a sterile dressing and wrap the leg with an elastic bandage from the toes to the groin.
Intramedullary (IM) Surgical Procedure

Rationale
The basic goals of unicompartmental knee arthroplasty are to improve limb alignment and function, and to reduce pain. Routinely, an effort is made to minimize disruption of the surrounding soft tissue during the procedure. The development of instruments specifically designed to be used through a smaller exposure has had a significant impact on this effort.

Accurate limb alignment is described by the mechanical axis of the lower extremity, which is a straight line running from the center of the femoral head to the center of the ankle. When the center of the knee lies on this mechanical axis, the knee is said to be in neutral alignment. Unicompartmental knee disease typically reduces the joint space in the affected compartment, causing a malalignment of the joint. Full correction of the malalignment would return the knee to neutral alignment (Fig. 1).

The alignment goals for unicompartmental arthroplasty differ from those that are customary in an osteotomy where overcorrection is desirable to displace the weight-bearing forces away from the diseased compartment. In contrast, when adjusting limb alignment in a unicompartmental procedure, it is particularly important to avoid overcorrection of the limb as this may increase the stress in the contralateral compartment and heighten the potential for cartilaginous breakdown. Studies of unicompartmental procedures have shown that slight undercorrection of the limb alignment correlates to long-term survivorship.3 It is important to recognize that the methods used to adjust alignment in TKA are very different from those used in unicompartmental arthroplasty. In TKA, the angle of the femoral and tibial cuts determines the postoperative varus/valgus alignment. In UKA, the angle of the cuts does not affect varus/valgus alignment. Instead, postoperative varus/valgus alignment is determined by the composite thickness of the prosthetic unicompartmental components. The amount of tibial bone resection is variable, while the amount of distal femoral bone resection is constant.

The mechanical axis of the femur is represented by a line between the center of the femoral head and the intercondylar notch at the knee. In the IM technique, the angle between the mechanical axis of the femur and the anatomic axis of the femur is measured, and then used to determine the angle of the distal femoral resection.

Preoperative Planning
This technique is written with the distal femoral resection performed first. However, if preferred, the tibia can be resected first. To resect the tibia first, begin with Step 3, “Resect the Proximal Tibia.” Then continue with Step 1, “Drill Hole in distal Femur.”

Take standing weight-bearing A/P and lateral radiographs of the affected knee, and a skyline radiograph of the patella. Then take a long standing A/P radiograph showing the center of the femoral head, the knee, and as much of the tibia as possible (preferably including the ankle). Alternatively, a single A/P radiograph of the entire femur allows correct calculations and can be made on a 35cm x 42cm (14 x 17-inch) film.

The IM Femoral Resection Guide and Distal Femoral Resector Block have been designed to reference the anatomic axis of the femur. On the radiograph, draw a line from the center of the femoral head to the center of the distal femur at the knee. This line represents the mechanical axis of the femur. Draw a second line down the center of the distal femoral shaft (Fig. 2) in the area where the IM Femoral Resection Guide will be used to reproduce the anatomic axis of the femur. The angle between the mechanical and anatomic axes of the femur determines the distal femoral condyle cut, and is usually 6°.
The angle of the distal femoral cut determines the contact point of the femoral component on the tibia (Fig. 3). This angle does not affect varus/valgus limb alignment. The goal is to produce a parallel relationship between the distal femoral cut and the proximal tibial cut. The resection guide allows for a choice of four angles (2°, 4°, 6° or 8°).

No calculations for the tibia are necessary. The tibial assembly is aligned visually with the mechanical axis of the tibia, and the cut is made perpendicular to this axis.

It is important to avoid overcorrection. An additional radiograph while stressing the limits of the tissues may be helpful in assessing the appropriate correction.

When evaluating the patient and planning for the procedure, consider TKA if:

- Degenerative changes are present in the contralateral compartment and/or the patellofemoral joint.
- The ACL is deficient.
- A significant flexion contracture exists.
- Slight undercorrection is not attainable.
- A significant overcorrection is likely with a varus stress
- There is an existing valgus or varus deformity $\geq 15^\circ$.

**Patient Preparation**

With the patient in the supine position, test the range of hip and knee flexion. If unable to achieve 120° of knee flexion, a larger incision may be necessary to create sufficient exposure. Wrap the ankle area with an elastic wrap. Do not place bulky drapes on the distal tibia, ankle, or foot. A bulky drape in this area will make it difficult to locate the center of the ankle, and will displace the Tibial Resector, which may cause inaccurate cuts.

**Exposure**

The incision can be made with the leg in either flexion or extension. The location of the skin incision can be determined according to surgeon preference; however, a lateral parapatellar capsular incision should be used to achieve the optimum exposure for a lateral compartment UKA. If a lateral skin incision is used, the surgeon is encouraged to further verify the candidacy of the patient preoperatively to avoid the possibility of a parallel incision should a future TKA become necessary.

For a lateral parapatellar skin incision, begin the incision just lateral to the superior pole of the patella and extend it to about 2cm-4cm below the joint line and slightly lateral to the tibial tubercle (Fig. 4). Then dissect the subcutaneous tissue.

**Optional Incision:** If preferred, a midline skin incision can be used, beginning approximately 2cm-3cm above the superior pole of the patella and extending to about 2cm-3cm above and slightly to the left of the tibial tubercle.
Identify the lateral margin of the patellar tendon inferiorly and mark it. Being careful to avoid the patellar tendon, make a lateral parapatellar arthrotomy beginning at the superolateral border of the patella just distal to the vastus lateralis muscle and extending to a point distal to the tibial plateau (Fig. 5). If necessary, split the distal 1cm-2cm of the vastus lateralis muscle, and release the patellar tendon slightly off the tibial tubercle to help mobilize the patella.

Excise the anterior third of the lateral meniscus to expose the anterior edge of the tibial plateau. The remainder of the meniscus will be removed after bone resection. Slightly release the iliotibial band off Gerdy’s tubercle at the lateral margin of the tibia.

Continue the subperiosteal dissection toward the midline, ending at the patellar tendon insertion. This will facilitate positioning of the tibial cutting guide.

Excise the fat pad as necessary to facilitate visualization, being careful not to cut the anterior horn of the medial meniscus. Reflect the soft tissue subperiosteally from the tibia along the joint line back toward the collateral ligament, leaving the ligament intact. Be careful to avoid the popliteus tendon.

Debride the joint and inspect it carefully. Remove intercondylar osteophytes to avoid impingement with the tibial spine or cruciate ligament. Also, remove from both the femur and tibia any peripheral osteophytes that interfere with the collateral ligaments and lateral capsule. Final debridement will be performed before component implantation. Careful osteophyte removal is important in achieving full extension.

Note: It may be necessary to extend the incision intraoperatively to achieve appropriate exposure and visualization.
Step One
Drill Hole in distal Femur

Without everting the patella, flex the knee 20°-30° and use a bent Hohmann retractor to move the patella medially. Place the retractor on the lateral side of the ACL, and against the medial aspect of the lateral femoral condyle. Choose the site for inserting the IM Femoral Resection Guide approximately 1cm anterior to the origin of the posterior cruciate ligament and just anterior to the intercondylar notch in the distal femur. Use the 8mm Femoral IM Drill or an awl to create the hole for the guide. Hold the drill parallel to the shaft of the femur in both the A/P and lateral projections (Fig. 6). Drill only the cancellous bone of the distal femur. **Suction the canal to remove intramedullary fat.** This will help reduce intramedullary pressure during the placement of subsequent guides.

The hollow diaphysis offers little resistance to the insertion of the intramedullary rod of the resection guide. IM Femoral Resection Guides are available for Left MED/Right LAT or Right MED/Left LAT, with two different rod lengths. The standard length is 23cm (nine inches) long and provides the most accurate reproduction of the anatomical axis. If the femoral anatomy is altered, as in a femur with a long-stem total hip femoral component, or with a femoral fracture malunion, then use the optional resection guide with a 10cm (four-inch) rod.

Using the Universal Handle, insert the appropriate IM Femoral Resection Guide into the femur (Fig. 7). Control the rotation of the guide as it approaches the articular surface of the femur. With the knee in 90° of flexion, the posterior edge of the guide should be parallel to the tibial articular surface (perpendicular to the tibial shaft) (Fig. 8). The goal is to be parallel to the cut surface of the tibia after the tibial cut is made. Flex or extend the knee as necessary to properly position the guide. **Make sure that the surface of the resection guide is flush with the condyles and no soft tissue is impinged.** Predrill and place a Holding Pin on the posterior flange of the IM Femoral Resection Guide.
Step Two
Resect the Distal Femoral Condyle

Make sure that the IM Femoral Resection Guide is contacting the distal femur (not osteophytes) and that the soft tissue is protected. **Not fully seating this guide could cause insufficient resection of the distal femur.**

Choose the appropriate Distal Femoral Resector Block. The silver block is for medial compartment resection, and the gold block is for lateral compartment resection. With the engraving that corresponds to the compartment to be resected facing up (Right MED, Left LAT, or Right LAT, Left MED), slide the correct Distal Femoral Resector Block over the anterior post of the resection guide until the edge of the block contacts the distal femur.

Observe the angle-setting holes on the anterior surface of the block and select the appropriate angle as determined by preoperative radiographs. Insert a Slotted Holding Pin through the appropriate hole in the Distal Femoral Resector Block (Fig. 9). Mate it with the corresponding angle hole in the IM Femoral Resection Guide. This locks the angle and prevents movement of the resector block.

**Note:** Distal femoral resection should begin at the tidemark, the most anterior point of wear. Mark this spot on the condyle, then use the Resection Guide through the slot in the resector block to confirm that the cut will be made at the tidemark.

When performing the cut from the lateral side, carefully place a retractor at the superolateral portion of the skin incision to protect the skin.

**Note:** If a pin is used for fixation of the IM guide to the distal femur, impingement may occur with the saw blade. The distal cut may be started with the pin in place, but the pin should be removed before contact with the blade occurs.

Use a narrow, 1.27mm (0.050-inch) oscillating or reciprocating blade to cut the distal portion of the condyle through the slot of the Distal Femoral Resector Block (Fig. 10). The amount of articular cartilage and bone removed will be replaced by the femoral component. Having the IM Femoral Resection Guide flush against the femoral condyle will help ensure that the proper amount of bone is resected.

After removing the IM Femoral Resection Guide and Distal Femoral Resector Block, check the flatness of the distal femoral condyle cut with a flat surface. If necessary, modify the cut surface of the distal condyle so that it is completely flat. This is extremely important for the placement of subsequent guides and for proper fit of the implant. Smooth any bony prominences that remain and contour the peripheral edge of the femur to restore anatomic shape.

Insert the IM Patellar Retractor into the medullary canal (Fig. 11).
Step Three  
Resect the Proximal Tibia

**Note:** This technique is written to cut the tibia after cutting the distal femur. If preferred, the femoral cuts can be finished first (Refer to page 30).

The ZUK Unicompartmental High Flex Knee System is designed for an anatomic tibial position with a 5° posterior slope. However, because of the greater rollback in the lateral compartment, the posterior slope can generally be less than that of the medial compartment to achieve an appropriate flexion gap. If preferred, the initial cut can be made with a 3° slope. The proximal tibia can then be recut, if necessary.

It is important that the proximal tibial cut be made accurately. The tibial assembly consists of a Tibial Resecto, a Tibial Resector Base, a Tibial Resector Stem, a Distal Telescoping Rod, and an Ankle Clamp (Fig. 12). Positioning of the Tibial Resector is crucial.

**Note:** All landmarks must be marked before attaching instruments.

Slide the Ankle Clamp onto the dovetail at the bottom of the Distal Telescoping Rod, and tighten the knob opposite the dovetail to temporarily hold the clamp in place. The Tibial Resector Stem is available in two lengths to accommodate different tibial lengths. Insert the appropriate length Tibial Resector Stem into the proximal end of the Distal Telescoping Rod and tighten the knob.

Attach the appropriate Tibial Resector to the corresponding Tibial Resector Base. Note that the resector and base are available in two configurations: Left MED/Right LAT and Right MED/Left LAT. Then slide the dovetail on the Tibial Resector Base onto the proximal end of the Tibial Resector Stem and tighten the knob on the stem. The dovetail provides a slide adjustment that allows M/L positioning.

Secure the distal portion of the assembly by placing the spring arms of the Ankle Clamp around the ankle proximal to the malleoli (Fig. 13). Loosen the knob at the top of the Distal Telescoping Rod. Position the Tibial Resector proximal to the tibial tubercle with the cutting slot at the approximate desired level of resection, then retighten the knob.

While holding the proximal portion of the assembly in place, loosen the knob that provides mediolateral adjustment of the Distal Telescoping Rod. Adjust the distal end of the rod so it lies directly over the tibial crest. Then fully tighten the knob to secure it in place. This will help ensure that the proximal portion of the guide is parallel to the mechanical axis of the tibia. Mediolateral adjustments can also be made proximally, but the proximal portion will always remain parallel to the distal portion and, therefore, parallel to the mechanical axis of the tibia.

Use the proximal M/L slide adjustment at the midshaft of the assembly to position the fixation arm of the Tibial Resector Base and Tibial Resector so it lies just medial to the midpoint of the tibial tubercle and is in line with the center of the intercondylar eminence (Fig. 14).
In the sagittal plane, align the assembly so it is parallel to the anterior tibial shaft (Fig. 15) by using the A/P slide adjustment at the distal end of the Distal Telescoping Rod. Tighten the knob for the adjustment. If there is a bulky bandage around the ankle, adjust the assembly to accommodate the bandage. This will help with cutting the tibia in the proper slope.

Optional Technique: If the patient has a slight flexion contracture, cutting less posterior slope may help as it would result in less bone resection posteriorly than anteriorly, thereby opening the extension gap more relative to the flexion gap. This can be accomplished by moving the assembly closer to the leg distally. Then check the depth and angle of resection with the Resection Guide.

Note: The tibial slope is critical in achieving an optimal outcome.

Secure the assembly to the proximal tibia by inserting a 48mm Headed Screw, or predrilling and inserting a Holding Pin, through the hole in the fixation arm of the Tibial Resector Base (Fig. 16). Do not completely seat the screw/pin until the final adjustments have been made to the position of the Tibial Resector.

Optional Technique: If the patient has a slight flexion contracture, cutting less posterior slope may help as it would result in less bone resection posteriorly than anteriorly, thereby opening the extension gap more relative to the flexion gap. This can be accomplished by moving the assembly closer to the leg distally. Then check the depth and angle of resection with the Resection Guide.

Note: The tibial slope is critical in achieving an optimal outcome.

Secure the assembly to the proximal tibia by inserting a 48mm Headed Screw, or predrilling and inserting a Holding Pin, through the hole in the fixation arm of the Tibial Resector Base (Fig. 16). Do not completely seat the screw/pin until the final adjustments have been made to the position of the Tibial Resector.

Optional Technique: If preferred, position the stylus so that it rests in the deepest defect. Then use the thumb screw on the Tibial Resector Base to raise the Tibial Resector 2mm. This will remove bone only to the level of the deepest defect.

Seat the screw/pin that was inserted into the Tibial Resector Base. Then secure the Tibial Resector to the proximal tibia by predrilling and inserting Gold Headless Holding Pins, or inserting 48mm Headless Holding Screws, through one of the two holes. Use electrocautery or the reciprocating saw to score the tibial surface where the sagittal cut will be made. Check this point both in extension and flexion.

Note: To minimize the number of screw/pin holes in the bone, avoid repositioning the screw/pin by confirming the appropriate position of the guide before inserting the screw/pin.

Use the 2mm tip of the Tibial Depth Resection Stylus to help achieve the desired depth of cut.

Insert the stylus into the hole on the top of the Tibial Resector and gently tighten the screw. The tip of the stylus should rest in the deepest defect in the tibia (Fig. 17). This indicates a cut that will remove 2mm of bone below the tip of the stylus. If necessary, use the thumb screw on the Tibial Resector Base to adjust the resection level.

Note: The 4mm tip of the Tibial Depth Resection Stylus indicates a cut that will remove 4mm of bone below the tip of the stylus.

Optional Technique: If preferred, position the stylus so that it rests in the deepest defect. Then use the thumb screw on the Tibial Resector Base to raise the Tibial Resector 2mm. This will remove bone only to the level of the deepest defect.

Seat the screw/pin that was inserted into the Tibial Resector Base. Then secure the Tibial Resector to the proximal tibia by predrilling and inserting Gold Headless Holding Pins, or inserting 48mm Headless Holding Screws, through one of the two holes. Use electrocautery or the reciprocating saw to score the tibial surface where the sagittal cut will be made. Check this point both in extension and flexion.

Note: To minimize the number of screw/pin holes in the bone, avoid repositioning the screw/pin by confirming the appropriate position of the guide before inserting the screw/pin.

Use the 2mm tip of the Tibial Depth Resection Stylus to help achieve the desired depth of cut.

Insert the stylus into the hole on the top of the Tibial Resector and gently tighten the screw. The tip of the stylus should rest in the deepest defect in the tibia (Fig. 17). This indicates a cut that will remove 2mm of bone below the tip of the stylus. If necessary, use the thumb screw on the Tibial Resector Base to adjust the resection level.
If desired, the depth of cut can be verified by inserting the Resection Guide again (Fig. 18).

Insert a retractor laterally to protect the lateral capsular structures. Use a 1.27mm (0.050-inch) oscillating saw blade through the slot in the cutting guide to make the transverse cut. The Tibial Resector must remain against the bone during resection. Be careful to avoid undercutting the tibial spine.

**Note:** Do not use a saw blade with a thickness of less than 1.27mm to avoid inaccurate cuts.

The sagittal cut is made to allow the tibial base plate to be implanted in 15°-20° of internal rotation. This may help accommodate eccentric loading that may occur if the femoral component shifts onto the anteromedial lip of the tibial articular surface in full extension. With the knee in extension, and before making the sagittal cut, use electrocautery to mark the desired anterior position of the component on the bone.

Flex the knee and use a single-sided reciprocating blade to make the sagittal cut at the base of the tibial eminence. In the A/P plane, angle the cut to provide 15°-20° of internal rotation (Fig. 19). **Cut along the edge of the ACL down to, but not beyond, the level of the transverse cut (Fig. 20).** Be careful to avoid the ACL attachment.

**Note:** The ACL is more prominent on the lateral side. To help avoid possible injury to the ACL, a single-sided reciprocating blade must be used for the sagittal cut.

When the tibial preparation is complete, remove the tibial assembly.
Step Four
Check Flexion/Extension Gaps

To assess the flexion and extension gaps, Flexion/Extension Gap Spacers are available that correspond to the 8mm, 10mm, 12mm and 14mm tibial articular surface thicknesses. The thick end of each spacer duplicates the combined thickness of the corresponding tibial and femoral components in extension. The thin end of each spacer simulates the thickness of the tibial component in flexion.

Check the extension gap by inserting the thick end of the 8mm Flexion/Extension Gap Spacer into the joint (Fig. 21). It may be helpful to slightly flex the knee when checking the extension gap to avoid a false sense of tightness.

Remove the Flexion/Extension Gap Spacer and flex the knee. Check the flexion gap by inserting the thin end of the selected Flexion/Extension Gap Spacer into the joint (Fig. 22).

If, in both flexion and extension, the joint space is too tight to insert the 8mm Flexion/Extension Gap Spacer, then more tibial bone must be removed. Then use the Flexion/Extension Gap Spacers to check the gaps.

If, in both flexion and extension, the joint space is too loose, insert progressively thicker Flexion/Extension Gap Spacers and repeat the gap checking.

If tight in extension and acceptable in flexion, two options may be pursued:
1. Recut the proximal tibia with less tibial slope
2. Recut 1mm-2mm of distal femur

After any adjustment of the flexion and/or extension gap is made, use the Flexion/Extension Gap Spacers to recheck the gaps. Verifying the gaps at this stage of the procedure will reduce the likelihood of a gap imbalance during the trial reduction.
Step Five
Size the Femur

There are seven sizes of femoral implants and corresponding sizes of Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guides. The outside contour of the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guides matches the contour of the corresponding implant.

Insert the prongs on the Insertion Handle into the corresponding holes of the appropriate left medial/right lateral or right medial/left lateral Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide (Fig. 23). Then thread the handle into the guide and tighten it securely (Fig. 24).

Insert the foot of the guide into the joint and rest the flat surface against the cut distal condyle. Pull the foot of the guide anteriorly until it contacts the cartilage/bone of the posterior condyle. There should be 2mm-3mm of exposed bone above the anterior edge of the guide (Fig. 25).

Repeat with additional guides until the proper size is selected (Fig. 26). If the condyle appears to be between two sizes, choose the smaller size. This helps prevent the patella from impinging on the prosthesis.

Note: Be sure that there is no soft tissue or remaining osteophytes between the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide and the cut distal condyle. It is important that the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide sits flush against the bone. Any gaps between the guide and the bone will compromise the accuracy of the cuts and, subsequently, component fit may be compromised. Do not allow the patella to cause improper alignment of the guide. The patella may move the finishing guide laterally in a lateral UKA.
Step Six
Finish the Femur

The following order is recommended to maximize the stability and fixation of the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide. This will help ensure that the cuts and holes are precise.

With the proper size Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide in position, insert a 48mm Headed Screw into the top pin hole, or predrill and insert a Holding Pin (Fig. 27). Rotate the guide on the screw/pin until the posterior edge of the guide is parallel to the cut surface of the tibia (Fig. 28). Make sure there is exposed bone on both sides of the guide to ensure that the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide does not overhang.

Insert one 33mm Headed Screw (gold head) into the angled anterior pin hole, which is parallel to the chamfer cut (Fig. 29). For best fixation, seat the screw head slowly. This should stabilize the guide sufficiently to finish the femur. For additional stability, insert a 48mm Headed Screw or predrill and insert a Short-head Holding Pin into the middle hole closest to the intercondylar notch. If this hole is used, it will be necessary to remove the Femoral Sizer/Finish Guide before finishing the femoral cuts.

Note: For Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide sizes A and B, the angle of the pin holes is different from the larger sizes. This is due to the relative difference in the size of the pegs on the size A and B femoral components, and does not affect the technique.

Insert the Femoral Drill w/Stop into the anterior post hole, and orient it to the proper angle (Fig. 30). Do not attempt to insert or align the drill bit while the drill is in motion. When the proper alignment is achieved, drill the anterior post hole and, if necessary, insert a Femoral Holding Peg for additional stability.
Intramedullary (IM) Surgical Procedure

Step Six
Finish the Femur

Drill the posterior post hole in the same manner. This hole is angled the same as the anterior post hole (Fig. 31).

Remove the anterior Femoral Holding Peg and cut the posterior chamfer through the cutting slot in the guide. If a screw/pin was inserted into a middle hole, either remove the screw/pin or cut around it. The remaining island of bone can then be resected after removing the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide. If posterior screws/pins were used, cut until the saw blade almost contacts the screws/pins (Fig. 32).

Cut the posterior condyle through the cutting slot in the guide (Fig. 33).

Remove the screws/pins and the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide, and finish any incomplete bone cuts. Ensure that all surfaces are flat. Remove any prominences or uncut bone. Then, if desired, use the Flexion/Extension Gap Spacers to check the flexion and extension gaps again.

Debride the joint and inspect the posterior condyle. If any prominent spurs or osteophytes are present, especially in the area of the superior posterior femoral condyle, remove them with an oscillating saw or an osteotome, as they could inhibit flexion or extension (Fig. 34).

Technique tip: The Femoral Provisional may be put in place and the knee flexed. This would aid in identifying and removing any residual posterior condylar bone which could limit flexion.
Step Seven
Finish the Tibia

Resect the remaining meniscus and remove any osteophytes, especially those interfering with the collateral ligament.

Place the head of the Tibial Sizer on the cut surface of the tibia with the straight edge against the surface created by the sagittal cut. Verify the proper rotation of the sagittal cut in the transverse plane. The rotation is correct when the sizer handle is internally rotated 15°-20° (Fig. 35). Select the Tibial Sizer that best covers the resected proximal tibia in both the A/P and M/L dimensions. If desired, use the resected tibial bone fragment as an aid in sizing. If necessary, a second sagittal cut can be made more medially to allow for optimal coverage with the next larger size tibial base plate.

The Tibial Sizer has a sliding ruler which facilitates measuring in the A/P dimension (Fig. 36). Be sure that the head of the sizer rests on cortical bone near the edge of the cortex around its entire perimeter. Be sure that it does not overhang. Pull the Tibial Sizing Slider anteriorly until the hook on the tip of the slider contacts the posterior edge of the tibia (Fig. 37).

There are a number of indicators on the Tibial Sizer. If the slider is used without the sizer, the etch marks 1 through 6 on the slider indicate the A/P length of the corresponding implant. If the slider is used with the sizer, the A/P length is indicated on the sizer handle (Fig. 38). An additional measurement on the slider at the tip of the sizer handle indicates the length of exposed bone posteriorly (behind the implant) with the sizer head in this particular position (See Fig. 38). Also, the cutout on the straight edge of the sizer head indicates the location of the tibial keel for marking.

Remove the Tibial Sizer. Then remove all soft tissue debris from the popliteal region being careful to protect the popliteal tendon. Use electrocautery to coagulate vessels in the area of the inferior geniculate artery.

Technique tip: To facilitate insertion of the Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional, internally rotate the tibia while the knee is flexed.
Intramedullary (IM) Surgical Procedure

Step Seven
Finish the Tibia  

Place the corresponding size Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional onto the cut surface of the tibia. Insert the Tibial Plate Impactor into the recess on the provisional and impact it so the central fin engages the bone and the provisional sits flush on the tibial surface (Fig. 39).

Use the Tibial Drill w/Stop to drill the two tibial peg holes (Fig. 41). Note that these holes are angled 20° posteriorly to facilitate drilling. Although the pegs on the implant are at 90°, the drill is designed so that the pegs will fit into these angled holes.

Predrill and insert a 17mm Short-head Holding Pin (00-5977-056-02) into the anterior fixation hole (Fig. 40).

Leave the Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional in place on the bone.
Step Eight
Perform Trial Reduction

Remove the IM Patellar Retractor. With all bone surfaces prepared, perform a trial reduction with the appropriate size Femoral Provisional, Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional, and Tibial Articular Surface Provisional. The Concave Tibial Spacer can be used in place of the combined Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional and Tibial Articular Surface Provisional.

Insert the prongs on the Insertion Handle into the corresponding holes on the Femoral Provisional (Fig. 42). Thread the handle into the provisional and tighten it securely.

To help guide the femoral provisional past the patella, place the leg in deep flexion to begin the insertion. Insert the long post first. Then adjust the leg to a midflexion position, rotating the provisional around and in back of the patella. Reposition the leg in deep flexion to complete the insertion. Impact the provisional onto the femur with a mallet (Fig. 43).

Slide the rails on the bottom of the Tibial Articular Surface Provisional into the grooves on the Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional (Fig. 44). Check the fit of the provisional components. If necessary, perform minor trimming of bone surfaces.

Evaluate soft tissue tension in flexion and extension. Use the 2mm end of the Tension Gauge to help ensure that flexion and extension gaps are not too tight (Fig. 45).

The correct thickness of the prosthesis is one that produces the desired alignment and does not cause excessive stress on the collateral ligaments. As a rule, the correct prosthesis should allow the joint space to be opened approximately 2mm-3mm when a stress is applied, with the knee in full extension and without soft tissue release.

The knee must also be tested in 90° of flexion to allow a 2mm flexion gap. Excessive flexion tightness will prevent postoperative flexion and may cause the tibial prosthesis to lift up anteriorly as the femoral component rolls posteriorly on the tibial component. If the joint is too tight in flexion, try using a thinner tibial articular surface component or increasing the posterior slope of the tibial resection.

Technique tip: Use the Tension Gauge to help balance the knee in both flexion and extension. With the knee flexed 90°, position the 2mm end of the Tension Gauge between the Femoral Provisional and the Concave Tibial Spacer. This should be a snug, but not an overly tight fit. Then use the 2mm or 3mm end of the Tension Gauge to perform the same test with the knee in full extension.
Step Nine
Implant Final Components

Obtain the final components. If using a modular tibial component, implant the tibial component first. If using an all-polyethylene tibial component, implant the femoral component first.

**Technique tip:** With the modest amount of bone removed, particularly from the tibia, there may be a sclerotic cut surface. If the resected surfaces of the tibia and/or femur are sclerotic, drill multiple holes with a small drill (2.0mm-3.2mm) to improve cement intrusion.

**Tibial Component**
To facilitate insertion, flex the knee and internally rotate the tibia. If desired, place an opened and slightly moist sterile gauze sponge behind the tibia before implanting the components to help collect excess cement behind the tibia.

Apply cement and press the tibial base plate or the all-polyethylene tibial component onto the tibia. Position and press down the posterior portion of the component first. Then press the anterior portion of the component, expressing excess cement anteriorly.

If inserting a modular tibial component, use the Tibial Plate Impactor to impact the tibial base plate (Fig. 46). If using an all-polyethylene tibial component, insert the Tension Gauge into the joint and extend the knee. This will apply sufficient pressure to fully seat the component.

**Femoral Component**
Apply cement and begin the femoral component insertion with the leg in deep flexion. Insert the long post first. Adjust the leg to a midflexion position, rotating the implant around and in back of the patella. Then reposition the leg in deep flexion and seat the component with the Femoral Impactor (Fig. 47).

If using a modular tibial component, confirm the correct size and thickness of the final tibial articular surface by testing with the Tibial Articular Surface Provisionals in maximum flexion and extension. Use the Tension Gauge to assess the flexion and extension gaps. Then recheck alignment to verify that the joint has not been overcorrected.

**Note:** Do not use the Tibial Plate Impactor to impact an all-polyethylene tibial component.
Remove the sterile gauze sponge slowly from behind the joint, and use the Cement Removal Tool to remove any excess cement.
Tibial Articular Surface

After the cement has cured, remove any remaining excess cement before the final placement of the tibial articular surface. Do not proceed with locking the final articular surface component until the cement has fully cured.

Snap the disposable Articular Surface Inserter Tip (5843-052-01) onto the Tibial Articular Surface Inserter.

With the engraved side down, slide the edge of the polyethylene component under the posterior lip of the base plate. Then insert the tab on the lower jaw of the Tibial Articular Surface Inserter into the notch on the front of the tibial base plate. Bring the polyethylene tip on the upper jaw of the inserter down until it contacts the articular surface implant. Squeeze the handles of the inserter together until the articular surface implant snaps into place (Fig. 48).

Closure

Irrigate the knee for the final time and close. Cover the incision with a sterile dressing and wrap the leg with an elastic bandage from the toes to the groin.
Rationale
The basic goals of unicompartmental knee arthroplasty are to improve limb alignment and function, and to reduce pain. Routinely, an effort is made to minimize disruption of the surrounding soft tissue during the procedure. The development of instruments specifically designed to be used through a smaller exposure has had a significant impact on this effort.

Accurate limb alignment is described by the mechanical axis of the lower extremity, which is a straight line running from the center of the femoral head to the center of the ankle. When the center of the knee lies on this mechanical axis, the knee is said to be in neutral alignment. Unicompartmental knee disease typically reduces the joint space in the affected compartment, causing a malalignment of the joint. Full correction of the malalignment would return the knee to neutral alignment (Fig. 1).

The alignment goals for unicompartmental arthroplasty differ from those that are customary in an osteotomy where overcorrection is desirable to displace the weight-bearing forces away from the diseased compartment. In contrast, when adjusting limb alignment in a unicompartmental procedure, it is particularly important to avoid overcorrection of the limb as this may increase the stress in the contralateral compartment and heighten the potential for cartilaginous breakdown. Studies of unicompartmental procedures have shown that slight undercorrection of the limb alignment correlates to long-term survivorship. It is important to recognize that the methods used to adjust alignment in TKA are very different from those used in unicompartmental arthroplasty. In TKA, the angle of the femoral and tibial cuts determine the postoperative varus/valgus alignment. In UKA, the angle of the cuts does not affect varus/valgus alignment. Instead, postoperative varus/valgus alignment is determined by the composite thickness of the prosthetic unicompartmental components. The amount of tibial bone resection is variable, while the amount of distal femoral bone resection is constant.

When using the extramedullary instruments, the angle between the anatomic and mechanical axes of the femur does not need to be measured. In the EM technique, the leg is manually aligned in extension, allowing the surgeon to visualize and adjust the alignment to the desired slight degree of undercorrection. The desired soft tissue tension is determined by the surgeon during this passive correction of limb alignment. As the distal femoral cut and proximal tibial cut are linked in extension, limb alignment is determined and set before committing to any cuts. Thus, alignment is achieved first, and the instruments will adjust to accommodate the appropriate implant sizing and positioning.

Once the alignment has been set, the instrumentation allows reproducible bone resection of the articular surfaces. The distal femoral and proximal tibial cuts are achieved by linked resection guides. The cuts are therefore parallel and result in a preset space that is calculated to match the thickness of the implants and reproduce the selected alignment. These linked, precise cuts reduce the potential need for recutting and may help to preserve tibial bone stock. Because the tibial resection level corresponds to the selected polyethylene thickness, the likelihood of needing a tibial articular surface that is between available component thicknesses is reduced.

Also, the EM instruments eliminate the need for intrusion into the medullary canal. By not drilling the canal, the associated blood loss and possibility of fat embolism are reduced.

Preoperative Planning
This technique is written with the distal femoral resection performed first. However, if preferred, the tibia can be resected first. With either option, the tibial apparatus must be assembled and applied to the tibia first. Steps three and four can then be performed in the order preferred.

Take standing weight-bearing A/P and lateral radiographs of the affected knee, and a skyline radiograph of the patella. Then take a supine A/P radiograph showing the center of the femoral head, the knee, and as much of the tibia as possible (preferably including the ankle). This radiograph is used to determine limb malalignment.
The goal of the procedure is to establish mechanical alignment that is slightly undercorrected relative to a neutral mechanical axis (See Fig. 1). Do not overcorrect the alignment. It is better to be slightly undercorrected than to risk overcorrection.

An additional radiograph while stressing the limits of the tissues may be helpful in assessing the appropriate correction.

When evaluating the patient and planning for the procedure, consider TKA if:

- Degenerative changes are present in the contralateral compartment and/or the patellofemoral joint.
- The ACL is deficient.
- A significant flexion contracture exists.
- Slight undercorrection is not attainable.
- A significant overcorrection is likely with a varus stress
- There is an existing valgus or varus deformity >15°.

**Patient Preparation**

With the patient in the supine position, test the range of hip and knee flexion. If unable to achieve 120° of knee flexion, a larger incision may be necessary to create sufficient exposure. Wrap the ankle area with an elastic wrap. Do not place bulky drapes on the distal tibia, ankle, or foot. A bulky drape in this area will make it difficult to locate the center of the ankle, and will displace the Tibial Resector, which may cause inaccurate cuts.

Be sure that the proximal femur is accessible for assessing the femoral head location. Use anatomic landmarks to identify the location of the femoral head. Alternatively, the surgeon may prefer to reference the anterior-superior iliac spine.

**Technique tip:** Place a marker, such as an EKG electrode, over the center of the femoral head. Then confirm the location with an A/P radiograph or fluoroscopy.

**Exposure**

The incision can be made with the leg in either flexion or extension. The location of the skin incision can be determined according to surgeon preference; however, a lateral parapatellar capsular incision should be used to achieve the optimum exposure for a lateral compartment UKA. If a lateral skin incision is used, the surgeon is encouraged to further verify the candidacy of the patient preoperatively to avoid the possibility of a parallel incision should a future TKA become necessary.

For a lateral parapatellar skin incision, begin the incision just lateral to the superior pole of the patella and extend it to about 2cm-4cm below the joint line and slightly lateral to the tibial tubercle (Fig. 2). Then dissect the subcutaneous tissue.

**Optional Incision:** If preferred, a midline skin incision can be used, beginning approximately 2cm-3cm above the superior pole of the patella and extending to about 2cm-3cm above and slightly to the left of the tibial tubercle.
Identify the lateral margin of the patellar tendon inferiorly and mark it. Being careful to avoid the patellar tendon, make a lateral parapatellar arthrotomy beginning at the superolateral border of the patella just distal to the vastus lateralis muscle and extending to a point distal to the tibial plateau (Fig. 3). If necessary, split the distal 1cm-2cm of the vastus lateralis muscle, and release the patellar tendon slightly off the tibial tubercle to help mobilize the patella.

Excise the fat pad as necessary to facilitate visualization, being careful not to cut the anterior horn of the medial meniscus. Reflect the soft tissue subperiosteally from the tibia along the joint line back toward the collateral ligament, leaving the ligament intact. Be careful to avoid the popliteus tendon.

Excise the anterior third of the lateral meniscus to expose the anterior edge of the tibial plateau. The remainder of the meniscus will be removed after bone resection. Slightly release the iliotibial band off Gerdy's tubercle at the lateral margin of the tibia.

Continue the subperiosteal dissection toward the midline, ending at the patellar tendon insertion. This will facilitate positioning of the tibial cutting guide.

Debride the joint and inspect it carefully. Remove intercondylar osteophytes to avoid impingement with the tibial spine or cruciate ligament. Also, remove from both the femur and tibia any peripheral osteophytes that interfere with the collateral ligaments and lateral capsule. Final debridement will be performed before component implantation. Careful osteophyte removal is important in achieving full extension.

Note: It may be necessary to extend the incision intraoperatively to achieve appropriate exposure and visualization.
Step One
Apply the Instrumentation

Without evertting the patella, flex the knee 20°-30° and use a bent Hohmann retractor to move the patella medially. Place the retractor on the lateral side of the ACL, and against the medial aspect of the lateral femoral condyle.

Flex the knee and use an oscillating saw to resect the anterior tibial boss, being careful not to undercut the tibial articular surface (Fig. 4). Then extend the knee, and position a towel or "block" under the ankle to help maintain full extension.

The ZUK Unicompartmental High Flex Knee System is designed for an anatomic tibial position with a 5° posterior slope. However, because of the greater rollback in the lateral compartment, the posterior slope can generally be less than that of the medial compartment to achieve an appropriate flexion gap. If preferred, the initial cut can be made with a 3° slope. The proximal tibia can then be recut, if necessary.

Assemble the Instrument

Slide the Ankle Clamp onto the dovetail at the bottom of the Distal Telescoping Rod, and tighten the knob opposite the dovetail to temporarily hold the clamp in place. The Tibial Resector Stem is available in two lengths to accommodate different tibial lengths. Insert the appropriate length Tibial Resector Stem into the proximal end of the Distal Telescoping Rod and tighten the knob.

Attach the appropriate Tibial Resector to the corresponding Tibial Resector Base. Note that the resector and base are available in two configurations: Left MED/Right LAT and Right MED/Left LAT. Then slide the dovetail on the Tibial Resector Base onto the proximal end of the Tibial Resector Stem and tighten the knob on the stem. The dovetail provides a slide adjustment that allows M/L positioning.
While applying a varus stress to the leg, introduce the paddle of the Distal Femoral Resector into the affected compartment (Fig. 7). Be sure that the paddle abuts the most distal aspect of the femoral condyle, and that the Tibial Resector engages the anterior tibia. Then retighten the knob at the top of the Distal Telescoping Rod.

**Technique tip:** If the Distal Femoral Resector will not fit into the joint while attached to the assembly, remove the holding peg and resector. Then place the Tibial Resector against the tibia, and slide the Distal Femoral Resector onto the dovetail with the paddle inserted between the distal femoral condyle and proximal tibial plateau. While holding the proximal portion of the assembly in place, loosen the knob that provides mediolateral adjustment of the Distal Telescoping Rod. Adjust the distal end of the rod so it lies directly over the tibial crest. Then fully tighten the knob to secure it in place. This will help ensure that the proximal portion of the guide is parallel to the mechanical axis of the tibia. Mediolateral adjustments can also be made proximally, but the proximal portion will always remain parallel to the distal portion and, therefore, parallel to the mechanical axis of the tibia.

Use the proximal M/L slide adjustment at the midshaft of the assembly to position the fixation arm of the Tibial Resector Base and Tibial Resector so it lies just lateral to the midpoint of the tibial tubercle and is in line with the center of the intercondylar eminence (Fig. 8).

The Distal Femoral Resector is available with a choice of paddle lengths and distal femoral depths. To resect 2mm less bone from the distal femoral condyle, attach the -2mm Distal Femoral Resector. Select the appropriate paddle length to ensure that the most prominent aspect of the distal femoral condyle is referenced. Attach the Distal Femoral Resector to the dovetail on the proximal end of the Tibial Resector and insert the Distal Femoral Resector Holding Peg.

Apply the Instrument

Secure the distal portion of the assembly by placing the spring arms of the Ankle Clamp around the ankle proximal to the malleoli (Fig. 6). Loosen the knob at the top of the Distal Telescoping Rod and extend the proximal portion of the assembly to the joint line.
In the sagittal plane, align the assembly so it is parallel to the anterior tibial shaft (Fig. 9) by using the A/P slide adjustment at the distal end of the Distal Telescoping Rod. Tighten the knob for the adjustment. If there is a bulky bandage around the ankle, adjust the assembly to accommodate the bandage. This will help with cutting the tibia in the proper slope.

Optional Technique: If the patient has a slight flexion contracture, cutting less posterior slope may help as it would result in less bone resection posteriorly than anteriorly, thereby opening the extension gap more relative to the flexion gap. This can be accomplished by moving the assembly closer to the leg distally. Then check the depth and angle of resection with the Resection Guide.

Note: The tibial slope is critical in achieving an optimal outcome.

Secure the assembly to the proximal tibia by inserting a 48mm Headed Screw, or predrilling and inserting a Holding Pin, through the hole in the fixation arm of the Tibial Resector Base (Fig. 10).
Step Two
Align the Joint

Note: Avoid aligning the limb in a way that may result in overcorrection. It is preferable to align the limb in slight varus for a medial compartment arthroplasty, or in slight valgus for a lateral compartment arthroplasty, rather than overcorrect the alignment.

Manually correct the alignment of the leg. Ask an assistant to maintain the alignment, holding the joint open. Check the alignment of the assembly by inserting the Alignment Rod into the towers on the Distal Telescoping Rod. Attach the Targeting Guide to the proximal end of the Alignment Rod and position the guide near the femoral head (Fig. 11).

While maintaining this corrected position, use the thumb screw on the Tibial Resector Base to move the cutting guides superiorly until the paddle on the Distal Femoral Resector contacts the distal femoral condyle. It is important to manually hold the joint open and raise the paddle to meet the condyle rather than using the paddle to open the joint. Once the paddle contacts the distal femoral condyle, the instrument will maintain the joint alignment without manual assistance.

Use the Holding Pin Pliers to remove the Distal Femoral Resector Holding Peg. Remove the Alignment Rods and Targeting Guide.

With the limb in full extension, secure the Distal Femoral Resector by predrilling and inserting Holding Pins, or inserting 48mm Headless Screws through the two holes (Fig. 12). Secure the Tibial Resector to the proximal tibia by predrilling and inserting Gold Headless Holding Pins, or inserting 48mm Headless Holding Screws, through one of the two holes (Fig. 13). Use electrocautery or the reciprocating saw to score the tibial surface where the sagittal cut will be made. Check this point both in extension and flexion.

If desired, the depth of both the femoral and tibial cuts can be verified by inserting the Resection Guide through the cutting slots (Fig. 14).

Note: Avoid aligning the limb in a way that may result in overcorrection. It is preferable to align the limb in slight varus for a medial compartment arthroplasty, or in slight valgus for a lateral compartment arthroplasty, rather than overcorrect the alignment.

Manually correct the alignment of the leg. Ask an assistant to maintain the alignment, holding the joint open. Check the alignment of the assembly by inserting the Alignment Rod into the towers on the Distal Telescoping Rod. Attach the Targeting Guide to the proximal end of the Alignment Rod and position the guide near the femoral head (Fig. 11).

While maintaining this corrected position, use the thumb screw on the Tibial Resector Base to move the cutting guides superiorly until the paddle on the Distal Femoral Resector contacts the distal femoral condyle. It is important to manually hold the joint open and raise the paddle to meet the condyle rather than using the paddle to open the joint. Once the paddle contacts the distal femoral condyle, the instrument will maintain the joint alignment without manual assistance.

Use the Holding Pin Pliers to remove the Distal Femoral Resector Holding Peg. Remove the Alignment Rods and Targeting Guide.

With the limb in full extension, secure the Distal Femoral Resector by predrilling and inserting Holding Pins, or inserting 48mm Headed Screws through the two holes (Fig. 12). Secure the Tibial Resector to the proximal tibia by predrilling and inserting Gold Headless Holding Pins, or inserting 48mm Headless Holding Screws, through one of the two holes (Fig. 13). Use electrocautery or the reciprocating saw to score the tibial surface where the sagittal cut will be made. Check this point both in extension and flexion.

If desired, the depth of both the femoral and tibial cuts can be verified by inserting the Resection Guide through the cutting slots (Fig. 14).
Step Three
Resect the Distal Femoral Condyle

Insert a retractor laterally to protect the lateral capsular structures. Using a narrow, 1.27mm (0.050-inch) thick oscillating saw blade, resect the distal femoral condyle through the slot in the Distal Femoral Resector (Fig. 15). To avoid damaging the posterior popliteal area, do not extend the saw blade beyond the posterior margin of the femoral condyle while the knee is in extension. Begin the femoral cut with the knee in extension. Before flexing the knee, use the Removal Hook to remove the Distal Femoral Resector (Fig. 16) by sliding it over the headless pins or screws, or by removing the headed pins or screws.

Note: If completing the distal femoral cut after removing the Distal Femoral Resector, the cut must be finished with the knee in flexion.

Check to ensure that the distal bone cut is flat. Remove any prominent bone to allow subsequent instruments to sit flat on the bone surface.
Step Four
Resect the Proximal Tibia

Use a 1.27mm (0.050-inch) oscillating saw blade through the slot in the Tibial Resector to make the transverse cut. The Tibial Resector must remain against the bone during resection.

Note: Do not use a saw blade with a thickness of less than 1.27mm to avoid inaccurate cuts.

The sagittal cut is made to allow the tibial base plate to be implanted in 15°-20° of internal rotation. This may help accommodate eccentric loading that may occur if the femoral component shifts onto the anteromedial lip of the tibial articular surface in full extension. With the knee in extension, and before making the sagittal cut, use electrocautery to mark the desired anterior position of the component on the bone.

Flex the knee and use a single-sided reciprocating blade to make the sagittal cut at the base of the tibial eminence. In the A/P plane, angle the cut to provide 15°-20° of internal rotation (Fig. 17). Cut along the edge of the ACL down to, but not beyond, the level of the transverse cut (Fig. 18). Be careful to avoid the ACL attachment.

Note: The ACL is more prominent on the lateral side. To help avoid possible injury to the ACL, a single-sided reciprocating blade must be used for the sagittal cut.

When the tibial preparation is complete, remove the tibial assembly.
Step Five  
Check Flexion/Extension Gaps

To assess the flexion and extension gaps, Flexion/Extension Gap Spacers are available that correspond to the 8mm, 10mm, 12mm and 14mm tibial articular surface thicknesses. The thick end of each spacer duplicates the combined thickness of the corresponding tibial and femoral components in extension. The thin end of each spacer simulates the thickness of the tibial component in flexion.

Check the extension gap by inserting the thick end of the 8mm Flexion/Extension Gap Spacer into the joint (Fig. 19). It may be helpful to slightly flex the knee when checking the extension gap to avoid a false sense of tightness.

Remove the Flexion/Extension Gap Spacer and flex the knee. Check the flexion gap by inserting the thin end of the selected Flexion/Extension Gap Spacer into the joint (Fig. 20).

If, in both flexion and extension, the joint space is too tight to insert the 8mm Flexion/Extension Gap Spacer, then more tibial bone must be removed. Then use the Flexion/Extension Gap Spacers to recheck the gaps.

If, in both flexion and extension, the joint space is too loose, insert progressively thicker Flexion/Extension Gap Spacers and repeat the gap checking.

If tight in extension and acceptable in flexion, two options may be pursued:
1. Recut the proximal tibia with less tibial slope
2. Recut 1mm-2mm of distal femur

After any adjustment of the flexion and/or extension gap is made, use the Flexion/Extension Gap Spacers to recheck the gaps. **Verifying the gaps at this stage of the procedure will reduce the likelihood of a gap imbalance during the trial reduction.**
Step Six
Size the Femur

There are seven sizes of femoral implants and corresponding sizes of Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guides. The outside contour of the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guides matches the contour of the corresponding implant.

Insert the prongs on the Insertion Handle into the corresponding holes of the appropriate left medial/right lateral or right medial/left lateral Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide (Fig. 21). Then thread the handle into the guide and tighten it securely (Fig 22).

Insert the foot of the guide into the joint and rest the flat surface against the cut distal condyle. Pull the foot of the guide anteriorly until it contacts the cartilage/bone of the posterior condyle. There should be 2mm-3mm of exposed bone above the anterior edge of the guide (Fig. 23). Repeat with additional guides until the proper size is selected (Fig. 24). If the condyle appears to be between two sizes, choose the smaller size. This helps prevent the patella from impinging on the prosthesis.

Note: Be sure that there is no soft tissue or remaining osteophytes between the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide and the cut distal condyle. It is important that the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide sits flush against the bone. Any gaps between the guide and the bone will compromise the accuracy of the cuts and, subsequently, component fit may be compromised. Do not allow the patella to cause improper alignment of the guide. The patella may move the finishing guide laterally in a lateral UKA.
Step Seven
Finish the Femur

The following order is recommended to maximize the stability and fixation of the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide. This will help ensure that the cuts and holes are precise.

1. With the proper size Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide in position, insert a 48mm Headed Screw into the top pin hole, or predrill and insert a Holding Pin (Fig. 25). Rotate the guide on the screw/pin until the posterior edge of the guide is parallel to the cut surface of the tibia (Fig. 26). Make sure there is exposed bone on both sides of the guide to ensure that the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide does not overhang.

2. Insert one 33mm Headed Screw (gold head) into the angled anterior pin hole, which is parallel to the chamfer cut (Fig. 27). For best fixation, seat the screw head slowly. This should stabilize the guide sufficiently to finish the femur. For additional stability, insert a 48mm Headed Screw or predrill and insert a Holding Pin into the middle hole closest to the intercondylar notch. If this hole is used, it will be necessary to remove the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide before finishing the femoral cuts.

Note: For Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide sizes A and B, the angle of the pin holes is different from the larger sizes. This is due to the relative difference in the size of the pegs on the size A and B femoral components, and does not affect the technique.

3. Insert the Femoral Drill w/Stop into the anterior post hole, and orient it to the proper angle (Fig. 28). Do not attempt to insert or align the drill bit while the drill is in motion. When the proper alignment is achieved, drill the anterior post hole and, if necessary, insert a Femoral Holding Peg for additional stability.
Step Seven
Finish the Femur *Continued*

4. Drill the posterior post hole in the same manner. This hole is angled the same as the anterior post hole (Fig. 29).

5. Remove the anterior Femoral Holding Peg and cut the posterior chamfer through the cutting slot in the guide. If a screw/pin was inserted into a middle hole, either remove the screw/pin or cut around it. The remaining island of bone can then be resected after removing the Femoral Sizer/Finishing Guide. If posterior screws/pins were used, cut until the saw blade almost contacts the screws/pins (Fig. 30).

6. Cut the posterior condyle through the cutting slot in the guide (Fig. 31).


8. Ensure that all surfaces are flat. Remove any prominences or uncut bone. Then, if desired, use the Flexion/Extension Gap Spacers to check the flexion and extension gaps again.

Debride the joint and inspect the posterior condyle. *If any prominent spurs or osteophytes are present, especially in the area of the superior posterior femoral condyle, remove them with an oscillating saw or an osteotome, as they could inhibit flexion or extension (Fig. 32).*

**Technique tip:** The Femoral Provisional may be put in place and the knee flexed. This would aid in identifying and removing any residual posterior condylar bone which could limit flexion.
Step Eight
Finish the Tibia

Resect the remaining meniscus and remove any osteophytes, especially those interfering with the collateral ligament.

Place the head of the Tibial Sizer on the cut surface of the tibia with the straight edge against the surface created by the sagittal cut. Verify the proper rotation of the sagittal cut in the transverse plane. The rotation is correct when the sizer handle is internally rotated 15°-20° (Fig. 33). Select the Tibial Sizer that best covers the resected proximal tibia in both the A/P and M/L dimensions. If desired, use the resected tibial bone fragment as an aid in sizing. If necessary, a second sagittal cut can be made more medially to allow for optimal coverage with the next larger size tibial base plate.

The Tibial Sizer has a sliding ruler which facilitates measuring in the A/P dimension (Fig. 34). Be sure that the head of the sizer rests on cortical bone near the edge of the cortex around its entire perimeter. Be sure that it does not overhang. Pull the Tibial Sizing Slider anteriorly until the hook on the tip of the slider contacts the posterior edge of the tibia (Fig. 35).

Technique tip: Clean the edge of the sagittal cut with a curette or rasp so the sizer will fit flush against the cut.

There are a number of indicators on the Tibial Sizer. If the slider is used without the sizer, the etch marks 1 through 6 on the slider indicate the A/P length of the corresponding implant. If the slider is used with the sizer, the A/P length is indicated on the sizer handle (Fig. 36). An additional measurement on the slider at the tip of the sizer handle indicates the length of exposed bone posteriorly (behind the implant) with the sizer head in this particular position (Fig. 36). Also, the cutout on the straight edge of the sizer head indicates the location of the tibial keel for marking.

Remove the Tibial Sizer. Then remove all soft tissue debris from the popliteal region being careful to protect the popliteal tendon. Use electrocautery to coagulate vessels in the area of the inferior geniculate artery.

Technique tip: To facilitate insertion of the Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional, internally rotate the tibia while the knee is flexed.
Extramedullary (EM) Surgical Procedure

Step Eight
Finish the Tibia  

Place the corresponding size Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional onto the cut surface of the tibia. Insert the Tibial Plate Impactor into the recess on the provisional and impact it so the central fin engages the bone and the provisional sits flush on the tibial surface (Fig. 37).

![Fig. 37](image)

**Fig. 37**

Leave the Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional in place on the bone.

Predrill and insert a 17mm Short-head Holding Pin (00-5977-056-02) into the anterior fixation hole (Fig. 38).

![Fig. 38](image)

**Fig. 38**

Use the Tibial Drill w/Stop to drill the two tibial peg holes (Fig. 39). Note that these holes are angled 20° posteriorly to facilitate drilling. Although the pegs on the implant are at 90°, the drill is designed so that the pegs will fit into these angled holes.

![Fig. 39](image)

**Fig. 39**
Step Nine
Perform Trial Reduction

With all bone surfaces prepared, perform a trial reduction with the appropriate size Femoral Provisional, Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional, and Tibial Articular Surface Provisional. The Concave Tibial Spacer can be used in place of the combined Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional and Tibial Articular Surface Provisional.

Insert the prongs on the Insertion Handle into the corresponding holes on the Femoral Provisional (Fig. 40). Thread the handle into the provisional and tighten it securely (Fig. 41).

To help guide the femoral provisional past the patella, place the leg in deep flexion to begin the insertion. Insert the long post first. Then adjust the leg to a midflexion position, rotating the provisional around and in back of the patella. Reposition the leg in deep flexion to complete the insertion. Impact the provisional onto the femur with a mallet.

Slide the rails on the bottom of the Tibial Articular Surface Provisional into the grooves on the Tibial Fixation Plate Provisional (Fig. 42). Check the fit of the provisional components. If necessary, perform minor trimming of bone surfaces.

With all trial components in place, check for proper range of motion and ligament stability. The Tibial Articular Surface Provisional or Concave Tibial Spacer used should permit full flexion and full extension. Overstuffing should be avoided, as this will transfer stress to the contralateral compartment.

Evaluate soft tissue tension in flexion and extension. Use the 2mm end of the Tension Gauge to help ensure that flexion and extension gaps are not too tight (Fig. 43).

The correct thickness of the prosthesis is one that produces the desired alignment and does not cause excessive stress on the collateral ligaments. As a rule, the correct prosthesis should allow the joint space to be opened approximately 2mm-3mm when a stress is applied, with the knee in full extension and without soft tissue release.

The knee must also be tested in 90° of flexion to allow a 2mm flexion gap. Excessive flexion tightness will prevent postoperative flexion and may cause the tibial prosthesis to lift up anteriorly as the femoral component rolls posteriorly on the tibial component. If the joint is too tight in flexion, try using a thinner tibial articular surface component or increasing the posterior slope of the tibial resection.

Technique tip: Use the Tension Gauge to help balance the knee in both flexion and extension. With the knee flexed 90°, position the 2mm end of the Tension Gauge between the Femoral Provisional and the Concave Tibial Spacer. This should be a snug, but not an overly tight fit. Then use the 2mm or 3mm end of the Tension Gauge to perform the same test with the knee in full extension.
Step Ten
Implant Final Components

Obtain the final components. If using a modular tibial component, implant the tibial component first. If using an all-polyethylene tibial component, implant the femoral component first.

**Technique tip:** With the modest amount of bone removed, particularly from the tibia, there may be a sclerotic cut surface. If the resected surfaces of the tibia and/or femur are sclerotic, drill multiple holes with a small drill (2.0mm-3.2mm) to improve cement intrusion.

**Tibial Component**

To facilitate insertion, flex the knee and internally rotate the tibia. If desired, place an opened and slightly moist sterile gauze sponge behind the tibia before implanting the components to help collect excess cement behind the tibia.

Apply cement and press the tibial base plate or the all-polyethylene tibial component onto the tibia. Position and press down the posterior portion of the component first. Then press the anterior portion of the component, expressing excess cement anteriorly.

If inserting a modular tibial component, use the Tibial Plate Impactor to impact the tibial base plate (Fig. 44). If using an all-polyethylene tibial component, insert the Tension Gauge into the joint and extend the knee. This will apply sufficient pressure to fully seat the component.

**Femoral Component**

Apply cement and begin the femoral component insertion with the leg in deep flexion. Insert the long post first. Adjust the leg to a midflexion position, rotating the implant around and in back of the patella. Then reposition the leg in deep flexion and seat the component with the Femoral Impactor (Fig. 45).

If using a modular tibial component, confirm the correct size and thickness of the final tibial articular surface by testing with the Tibial Articular Surface Provisionals in maximum flexion and extension. Use the Tension Gauge to assess the flexion and extension gaps. Then recheck alignment to verify that the joint has not been overcorrected.

**Note:** Do not use the Tibial Plate Impactor to impact an all-polyethylene tibial component.

Remove the sterile gauze sponge slowly from behind the joint, and use the Cement Removal Tool to remove any excess cement.
Tibial Articular Surface

After the cement has cured, remove any remaining excess cement before the final placement of the tibial articular surface. Do not proceed with locking the final articular surface component until the cement has fully cured.

Snap the disposable Articular Surface Inserter Tip (5843-052-01) onto the Tibial Articular Surface Inserter.

With the engraved side down, slide the edge of the polyethylene component under the posterior lip of the base plate. Then insert the tab on the lower jaw of the Tibial Articular Surface Inserter into the notch on the front of the tibial base plate. Bring the polyethylene tip on the upper jaw of the inserter down until it contacts the articular surface implant. Squeeze the handles of the inserter together until the articular surface implant snaps into place (Fig. 46).

Closure

Irrigate the knee for the final time and close. Cover the incision with a sterile dressing and wrap the leg with an elastic bandage from the toes to the groin.

---

### SPEED PIN® device and sawblades

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPEED PINs</th>
<th>Sawblades</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tibia Resector 5°</td>
<td>Recommended Oscillating Sawblades*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7401-3471 (45mm Rimmed SPEED PIN)</td>
<td>7144-0389 Stryker 2000/Systems 4&amp;5 Straight Blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-5791-041-00 (Headed Screw, 48mm)</td>
<td>7144-0367 Linvatec Hall PowerPro Straight Blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7401-3480 (65mm Non-Rimmed SPEED PIN)</td>
<td>7144-0381 3M MaxiDriver Straight Blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-5791-042-00 (Headless Screw, 48mm)</td>
<td>7220-4188 Dyonics StableCut Straight Blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spacer Block 5°</td>
<td>7220-4152 Dyonics Diamond Ground Teeth Straight Blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7401-3471 (45mm Rimmed SPEED PIN)</td>
<td>Recommended Reciprocating Sawblades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-5791-041-00 (Headed Screw, 48mm)</td>
<td>7144-1573 Stryker Single-sided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7401-3471 (45mm Rimmed SPEED PIN)</td>
<td>7144-1574 Hall Single-sided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-5791-041-00 (Headed Screw, 48mm)</td>
<td>7144-1575 Synthes Single-sided</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Femoral Sizer / Finishing Guide |
| 7401-3401 (30mm Rimmed SPEED PIN) |
| 00-5791-044-00 (Headed Screw, 33mm) |
| 7401-3471 (45mm Rimmed SPEED PIN) |
| 00-5791-041-00 (Headed Screw, 48mm) |

| 2mm Recut Block |
| 7401-3471 (45mm Rimmed SPEED PIN) |
| 00-5791-041-00 (Headed Screw, 48mm) |

| EM Femoral Resector |
| 7401-3471 (45mm Rimmed SPEED PIN) |
| 00-5791-041-00 (Headed Screw, 48mm) |

| ZUK Additional Disposable Pin |
| IM Femoral Resector |
| 00-5791-054-00 (Collapsing Holding) |

| Driver |
| 7401-3489 (SPEED PIN Quick Connect) |
| 7101-3470 (30mm Rimmed) |
| 7101-3471 (45mm Rimmed) |
| 7101-3480 (65mm Non-Rimmed) |
| 7101-3470 (30mm Rimmed) |

| ZUK Screw Inserter/Extractor |
| 00-5791-049-00 (Screw Inserter/Extractor) |
| 00-5791-044-00 (Headed, 33mm – Gold) |
| 00-5791-041-00 (Headed, 48mm) |
| 00-5791-042-00 (Headless, 48mm) |
| 00-5791-043-00 (Headed, 27mm) |

*Or any 0.050” or 1.27mm thick saw blade