

Supplementary information 1 (SI1)

Title: Starting up a Cementless Oxford Medial Unicompartmental Knee Arthroplasty Practice - A Prospective Cohort Study of 200 Knees

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Table 1: Demographic comparison of patients with and without a completed 12-months Oxford Knee Score

Group	Complete 12 months OKS	Missing 12 months OKS
Patients (knees)	174 (87%)	26 (13%)
Number of males, n (%)	77 (44.3)	10 (38.5)
Mean age (years) (SD)	65.5 (10.0)	60.4 (11.6)
Mean body mass index (kg/m ²) (SD)	30.5 (5.8)*	32.4 (7.5)
ASA score (%)		
- ASA 1	30 (17.2)	3 (11.5)
- ASA 2	113 (64.9)	18 (69.2)
- ASA 3	31 (17.8)	5 (19.2)
Mean follow-up (SD)	5.9 (1.1)	5.7 (1.6)

**n = 172*

Categorical data are displayed as n (%). Continuous data are summarized as mean and standard deviation (SD). BMI = body mass index (kg/m²). ASA score: American Society of Anesthesiologists Physical Classification System.

Table 2: Patient reported outcome measures postoperatively.

Median (IQR)	OKS	APQ	FJS
3 months	36 (28-40), n=177	44 (22-69), n=179	52 (34-68), n=178
12 months	41 (34-44), n=174	66 (32.5-88), n=175	65 (46-83), n=174
24 months	42 (35-45), n=166	70.5 (38-97), n=166	69 (44-88), n=165

Continuous data are summarized as median and interquartile range (IQR). OKS: Oxford Knee

Score, APQ: Activity & Participation Questionnaire, FJS: Forgotten Joint Score. *n* represents the number of patient responses.

Table 3: Overview of causes and surgical interventions for reoperation and revision

Re-operations, revisions, deaths				
Category	Causes	Procedure	n	Case number
Reoperation	Progression of OA	Lateral UKA	3	7, 74, 157
	Reduced range of motion	MUA	1	44
	Impingement	Arthroscopic debridement	2	82,197
			Total = 6	
Revision	Progression of OA	TKA	5	19, 21, 48,91,121
	Pain	TKA	1	52
	Bearing dislocation	Bearing exchange	2	88, 108
			Total = 8	
Death	Cause unrelated to the UKA		8	
			Total = 8	

Categorical data are displayed as n. OA: Osteoarthritis. UKA: unicompartmental knee arthroplasty.

TKA: total knee arthroplasty. MUA: Manipulation under anesthesia

Figure 1: Distribution of revision and reoperation events along the learning curve (CUSUM)

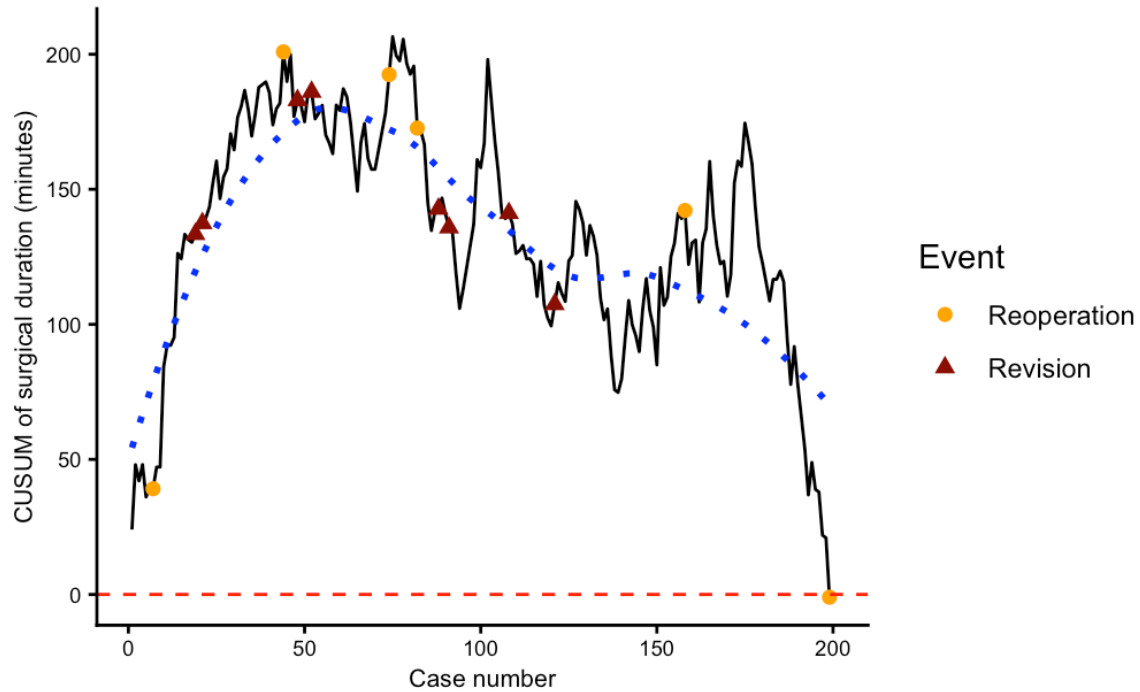


Figure 1: The figure illustrates the cumulative sum (CUSUM) of surgical duration across consecutive cases, with revision and reoperation events superimposed on the learning curve. The x-axis represents the chronological case number and the y-axis the CUSUM of surgical duration. Revision events are indicated by triangles, and reoperation events by circles. Revision events were predominantly observed during the early to mid-phase of the learning curve, whereas reoperations occurred throughout the case series, including the late phase.