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# Kinematic Analysis of Total Knee Arthroplasty using Orthosensor system : Externally rotated femoral prosthesis versus Traditional design prosthesis

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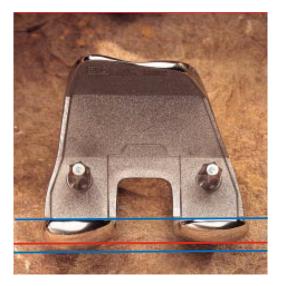
#### Abstract

### 1. Introduction

The purpose of this study was to elucidate kinematic change according to the implant's spe cific femoral rotation by using orthosensor implant with three degrees external rotation of fem oral rotation rebuilt and traditional TKA implant without rebuilt of the femoral rotation.

# 2. Methods

Twenty-eight patients (34 knees) underwent TKA using traditional TKA implant and 16 patients (22 knees) underwent TKA using implant with three degrees external rotation of femoral rotation. Patients were followed up for at least 1 year. Mean age of patients was 71.1 years (range, 60 to 80 years) at the time of surgery. After implantation of femur and tibial components, we applied the orthosensor system, to evaluate femoral rollback of the new artificial joint. Femoral rollback was analyzed using digitized screenshot function of orthosensor system.



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Figure 1: Tracking of the Femoral Component using Verasense.

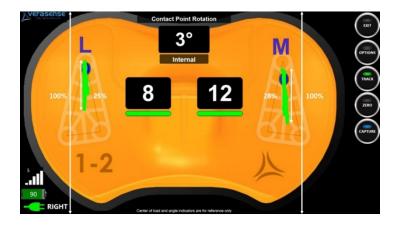


Figure 2: Femoral Rollback Analysis.

# 3. Results

Overall femoral tracking proportion regardless of implants was significantly higher on the m edial compartment compared to that on the lateral compartment ( $13.3 \pm 8.4\%$  vs.  $6.3 \pm 5.0\%$ , p < 0.001). Regarding femoral tracking according to each compartment, externally rotated fe moral prosthesis and traditional prosthesis showed  $12.1 \pm 8.2\%$  and  $14.2 \pm 8.6\%$  (p = 0.371) on the medial compartment and  $8.0 \pm 5.8\%$  and  $5.2 \pm 4.2\%$  (p = 0.059) on the lateral compartment, respectively.

# 4. Conclusion

Our study showed reverse femoral roll-back movement with higher tracking distance on the lateral compartment during TKA. externally rotated femoral prosthesis TKA system with femo ral component 3-degree rebuilt showed less roll-back difference between medial and lateral compartments compared to traditional TKA system. Fortunately, both TKA systems had excellen t short-term clinical outcomes without having significant difference between the two. With lon ger follow-up and larger cohort, the advantage and effectiveness of femoral component rotatio n can be elucidated in the future.

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