

Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry

2025 SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

Prosthesis Types
with No or
Minimal Use



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Orthopaedic
Association
National
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2025 Supplementary Report

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National Joint Replacement Registry**

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Summary

This report provides summary data and outcomes for hip, knee and shoulder prosthesis types with no or minimal use in Australia.

There are two classes of hip replacement no longer used: partial resurfacing and thrust plate. These are defined in the following section on hip replacement. These two classes of implants have not been used since 2014 and 2012, respectively.

There are two bearing surfaces used in total conventional hip replacement that have no or little use: procedures performed with ceramic heads on metal bearings and procedures performed with metal heads on ceramic bearings.

The rates of revision, reasons for revision and types of revision for procedures using ceramic head/metal bearings are provided. The number of procedures using metal heads/ceramic bearings is very low, so only a summary is provided for this combination.

There is one prosthesis type used in total conventional hip replacement that has minimal use: exchangeable neck prostheses. The proportion of procedures using exchangeable necks continues to decline.

There are three classes of partial knee replacement that are no longer used: Partial resurfacing, unispacer and bicompartamental. These are defined in the second section of this report on knee replacement. Unispacer and bicompartamental have not been used since 2005 and 2012, respectively. Partial resurfacing is also no longer used with the last procedure recorded in 2022.

There is one class of shoulder replacement no longer used: total resurfacing anatomic. This class is defined in the section on shoulder replacement. Total resurfacing anatomic shoulder replacement was last used in 2020.

Hip Replacement

Partial Resurfacing

Partial resurfacing is a subcategory of partial hip replacement. It involves the use of one or more button prostheses to replace part of the natural articulating surface on one or both sides of the hip joint.

The Registry has recorded 15 partial resurfacing hip procedures, and 10 of these have been revised. The last recorded procedure was in 2014 (Table SNU1).

Osteonecrosis was the principal diagnosis (46.7%) (Table SNU2). The majority of procedures were undertaken in males (80.0%) (Table SNU3).

All but one of these prostheses were used to replace part of the femoral articular surface. The remaining procedure was a partial acetabular surface replacement.

The cumulative percent revision is 6.7% at 1 year and 60.0% at 15 years (Table SNU4 and Figure SNU1).

Of the 10 revisions, 4 were for osteonecrosis, 3 were for erosion, 1 was for loosening, 1 was for lysis, and 1 was for progression of disease (Table SNU5). All were revised to a total hip replacement (Table SNU6).

Table SNU1 Number of Revisions of Primary Partial Resurfacing Hip Replacement by Year of Implant

Year of Implant	Number Revised	Total Number
2004	1	1
2005	1	2
2006	1	1
2007	2	5
2008	2	3
2009	2	2
2014	1	1
TOTAL	10	15

Table SNU2 Primary Partial Resurfacing Hip Replacement by Primary Diagnosis

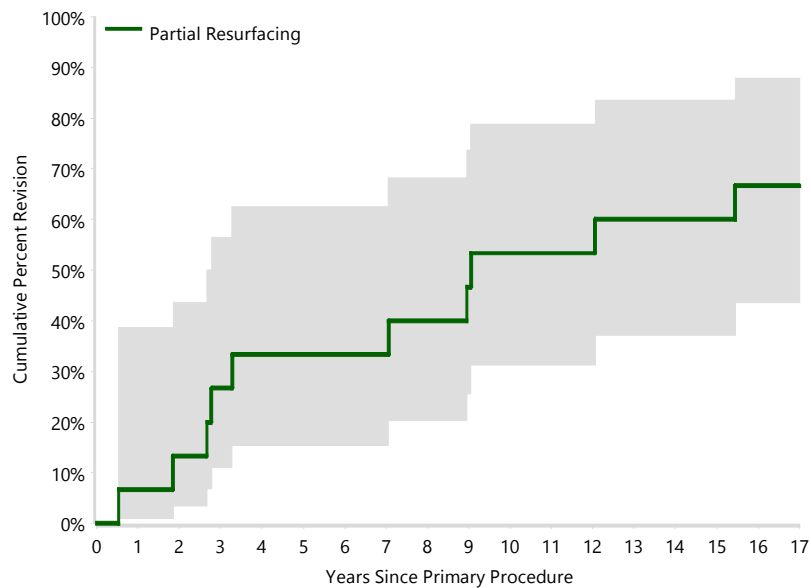
Primary Diagnosis	Number	Percent
Osteonecrosis	7	46.7
Osteoarthritis	5	33.3
Osteochondritis Dissecans	1	6.7
Other	2	13.3
TOTAL	15	100.0

Table SNU3 Age and Gender of Primary Partial Resurfacing Hip Replacement

Gender	Number	Percent	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Mean	Std Dev
Male	12	80.0%	18	39	27	26.6	6.6
Female	3	20.0%	17	53	23	31.0	19.3
TOTAL	15	100.0%	17	53	25	27.5	9.5

Table SNU4 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Partial Resurfacing Hip Replacement

Class	N Revised	N Total	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs
Partial Resurfacing	10	15	6.7 (1.0, 38.7)	26.7 (10.9, 56.4)	33.3 (15.4, 62.5)	33.3 (15.4, 62.5)	53.3 (31.3, 78.8)	60.0 (37.2, 83.5)
TOTAL	10	15						

Figure SNU1 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Partial Resurfacing Hip Replacement

Number at Risk	0 Yr	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs
Partial Resurfacing	15	14	11	10	10	7	6

Table SNU5 Primary Partial Resurfacing Hip Replacement by Reason for Revision

Reason for Revision	Partial Resurfacing	
	N	Col%
Osteonecrosis	4	40.0
Chondrolysis/Acetab. Erosion	3	30.0
Loosening	1	10.0
Lysis	1	10.0
Other	1	10.0
TOTAL	10	100.0

Note: The Other revision is for a HemiCap Failure

Table SNU6 Primary Partial Resurfacing Hip Replacement by Type of Revision

Type of Revision	Partial Resurfacing	
	N	Col%
THR (Femoral/Acetabular)	10	100.0
TOTAL	10	100.0

Thrust Plate

Thrust plate is a subcategory of total hip replacement. It involves acetabular replacement combined with resection of the femoral head and replacement with a femoral component that has a lateral fixation plate and femoral head prosthesis.

The Registry has recorded 258 thrust plate hip procedures, 29 of which have been revised. The last recorded procedure was in 2012 (Table SNU7).

Osteoarthritis was the principal diagnosis (94.2%) (Table SNU8). The majority of procedures were undertaken in males (71.3%) (Table SNU9). The cumulative percent revision is 13.4% at 20 years (Table SNU10 and Figure SNU2).

Of the 29 revisions, 37.9% were for loosening (Table SNU11). The most common type of revision was of the femoral component (48.3%) (Table SNU12).

Table SNU7 Number of Revisions of Primary Thrust Plate Hip Replacement by Year of Implant

Year of Implant	Number Revised	Total Number
2000	2	15
2001	2	25
2002	4	31
2003	4	20
2004	2	22
2005	2	23
2006	5	14
2007	1	23
2008	2	20
2009	2	26
2010	0	15
2011	3	18
2012	0	6
TOTAL	29	258

Table SNU8 Primary Thrust Plate Hip Replacement by Primary Diagnosis

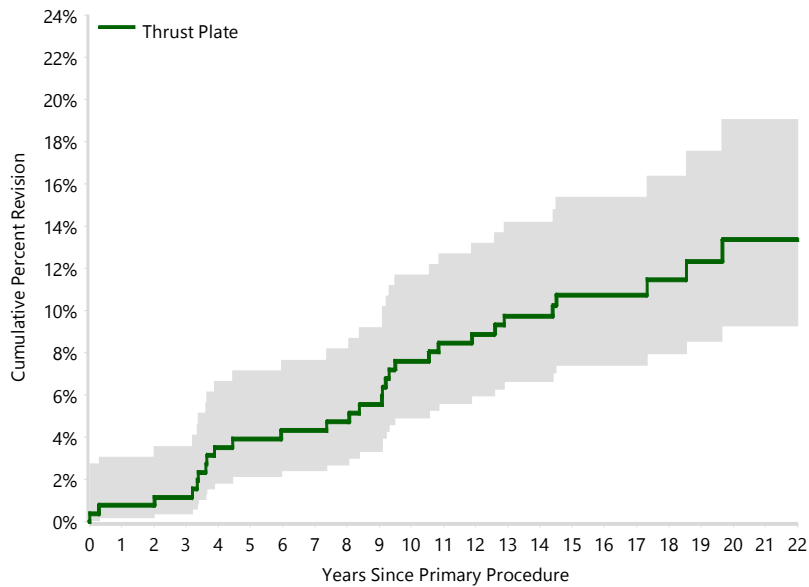
Primary Diagnosis	Number	Percent
Osteoarthritis	243	94.2
Rheumatoid Arthritis	6	2.3
Osteonecrosis	5	1.9
Developmental Dysplasia	3	1.2
Other Inflammatory Arthritis	1	0.4
TOTAL	258	100.0

Table SNU9 Age and Gender of Primary Thrust Plate Hip Replacement

Gender	Number	Percent	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Mean	Std Dev
Male	184	71.3%	33	75	59	58.5	8.7
Female	74	28.7%	27	71	56	54.5	9.9
TOTAL	258	100.0%	27	75	58	57.3	9.2

Table SNU10 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Thrust Plate Hip Replacement

Class	N Revised	N Total	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs	20 Yrs
Thrust Plate	29	258	0.8 (0.2, 3.1)	1.2 (0.4, 3.6)	3.9 (2.1, 7.2)	4.3 (2.4, 7.7)	7.6 (4.9, 11.7)	10.7 (7.4, 15.4)	13.4 (9.3, 19.0)
TOTAL	29	258							

Figure SNU2 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Thrust Plate Hip Replacement

Number at Risk	0 Yr	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs	20 Yrs
Thrust Plate	258	255	253	242	236	221	178	79

Table SNU11 Primary Thrust Plate Hip Replacement by Reason for Revision

Reason for Revision	Thrust Plate	
	N	Col%
Loosening	11	37.9
Fracture	4	13.8
Pain	4	13.8
Lysis	3	10.3
Metal Related Pathology	2	6.9
Infection	2	6.9
Wear Acetabular Insert	1	3.4
Prosthesis Dislocation/Instability	1	3.4
Malposition	1	3.4
TOTAL	29	100.0

Table SNU12 Primary Thrust Plate Hip Replacement by Type of Revision

Type of Revision	Thrust Plate	
	N	Col%
Femoral Component	14	48.3
THR (Femoral/Acetabular)	9	31.0
Head/Insert	2	6.9
Acetabular Component	1	3.4
Minor Components	1	3.4
Thrust Plate	1	3.4
Cement Spacer	1	3.4
TOTAL	29	100.0

Ceramic/Metal Bearing Surface

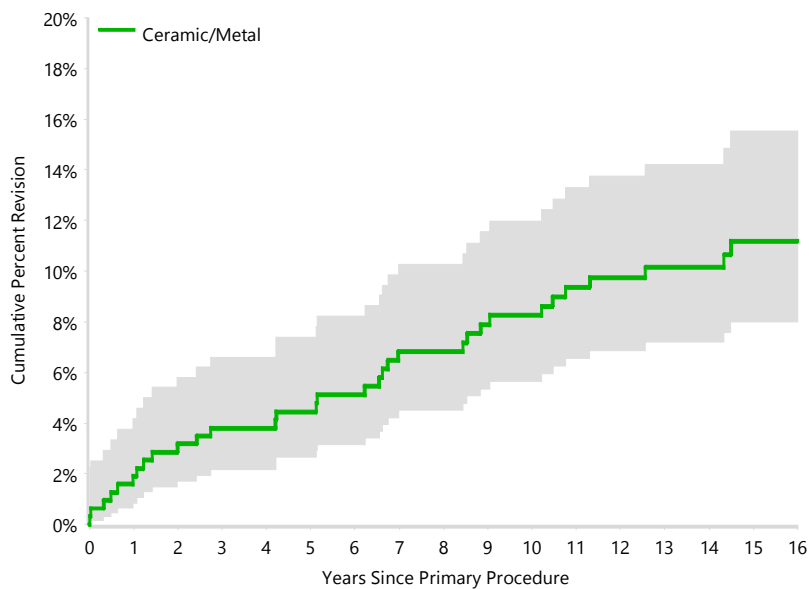
The Registry has information on 316 primary total conventional hip replacement procedures using ceramic head/metal bearings. All recorded procedures have been used with cementless acetabular components and the majority have been used with a head size of 36mm (82.6%).

The cumulative percent revision at 15 years is 11.2% (Table SNU13 and Figure SNU3).

Table SNU13 Cumulative Percent Revision of Ceramic/Metal Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement (All Diagnoses)

Bearing Surface	N Revised	N Total	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs
Ceramic/Metal	32	316	1.9 (0.9, 4.2)	3.8 (2.2, 6.6)	4.5 (2.7, 7.4)	6.8 (4.5, 10.3)	8.3 (5.6, 12.0)	11.2 (8.0, 15.5)
TOTAL	32	316						

Figure SNU3 Cumulative Percent Revision of Ceramic/Metal Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement (All Diagnoses)



Number at Risk	0 Yr	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs
Ceramic/Metal	316	309	301	290	272	250	132

Table SNU14 Number of Revisions of Ceramic/Metal Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Year of Implant

Year of Implant	Number Revised	Total Number
2007	1	16
2008	7	55
2009	12	124
2010	7	84
2011	5	35
2012	0	2
TOTAL	32	316

Table SNU15 Ceramic/Metal Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Primary Diagnosis

Primary Diagnosis	Number	Percent
Osteoarthritis	299	94.6
Fractured Neck Of Femur	5	1.6
Osteonecrosis	5	1.6
Other Inflammatory Arthritis	3	0.9
Rheumatoid Arthritis	2	0.6
Developmental Dysplasia	2	0.6
TOTAL	316	100.0

Table SNU16 Ceramic/Metal Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Revision Diagnosis

Revision Diagnosis	Number	Ceramic/Metal % Primaries Revised	% Revisions
Fracture	7	2.2	21.9
Loosening	7	2.2	21.9
Prosthesis Dislocation/Instability	6	1.9	18.8
Infection	4	1.3	12.5
Pain	3	0.9	9.4
Lysis	2	0.6	6.3
Metal Related Pathology	2	0.6	6.3
Malposition	1	0.3	3.1
N Revision	32	10.1	100.0
N Primary	316		

Table SNU17 Ceramic/Metal Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Type of Revision

Type of Revision	Number	Ceramic/Metal % Primaries Revised	% Revisions
Femoral Component	14	4.4	43.8
Acetabular Component	7	2.2	21.9
Head/Insert	5	1.6	15.6
Cement Spacer	2	0.6	6.3
Minor Components	2	0.6	6.3
THR (Femoral/Acetabular)	2	0.6	6.3
N Revision	32	10.1	100.0
N Primary	316		

Metal/Ceramic Bearing Surface

Metal head/ceramic bearings have only been used in a small number of procedures. The Registry has information on 8 primary total conventional hip replacements using metal

head/ceramic bearings. None have been revised. All have been used with cementless acetabular components.

Table SNU18 Cumulative Percent Revision of Metal/Ceramic Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement (Primary Diagnosis OA)

Bearing Surface	N Revised	N Total	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs
Metal/Ceramic	0	8	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
TOTAL	0	8					

Table SNU19 Number of Revisions of Metal/Ceramic Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Year of Implant

Year of Implant	Number Revised	Total Number
2001	0	1
2003	0	1
2006	0	2
2008	0	1
2011	0	1
2014	0	1
2015	0	1
TOTAL	0	8

Table SNU20 Metal/Ceramic Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Primary Diagnosis

Primary Diagnosis	Total Conventional	
	N	Col%
Osteoarthritis	8	100.0
TOTAL	8	100.0

Exchangeable Neck Prostheses

A femoral stem with an exchangeable neck has a separate neck that connects proximally to the stem. Femoral stems with exchangeable necks were introduced to enable surgeons to have increased choice with respect to determining femoral neck version, offset and length during primary total conventional hip replacement.

The Registry has recorded 11,555 primary procedures using femoral stems with exchangeable necks (Table SNU21). There were 10 procedures reported in 2024 which comprised 0.0% of all primary total conventional hip procedures (Table SNU22). The proportion of procedures using exchangeable necks has declined since the peak in 2010 at 6.2% of all primary total conventional hip procedures.

The cumulative percent revision at 20 years is 14.8% for stems with exchangeable necks

compared to 9.6% for fixed neck stems (Table SNU23).

Femoral stems with exchangeable necks have more than 1.7 times the rate of revision compared to fixed neck stems (Figure SNU4). The increase in the rate of revision is due to a higher cumulative incidence of loosening (2.7% compared to 1.8%, at 20 years), prosthesis dislocation/instability (2.3% compared to 1.3%) and fracture (2.7% compared to 1.8%) (Figure SNU5).

Of the reasons for revision of femoral stems with exchangeable necks, 3.3% are for implant breakage of the femoral component compared to 1.2% for fixed neck stems (Table SNU24).

The Registry has information on 13 different exchangeable femoral neck prostheses that have been used in >100 procedures. The outcomes of each of these stems are detailed in Table SNU25.

Table SNU21 Exchangeable Necks Used in Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Primary Diagnosis

Primary Diagnosis	Exchangeable		Fixed	
	N	Col%	N	Col%
Osteoarthritis	10411	90.1	603528	87.8
Fractured Neck Of Femur	396	3.4	36393	5.3
Osteonecrosis	335	2.9	22072	3.2
Developmental Dysplasia	180	1.6	9268	1.3
Rheumatoid Arthritis	83	0.7	5446	0.8
Tumour	26	0.2	3735	0.5
Other Inflammatory Arthritis	78	0.7	2738	0.4
Failed Internal Fixation	35	0.3	2738	0.4
Fracture/Dislocation	4	0.0	948	0.1
Arthrodesis Takedown	6	0.1	134	0.0
Other	1	0.0	155	0.0
TOTAL	11555	100.0	687155	100.0

Note: All procedures using metal/metal prostheses have been excluded

Table SNU22 Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Use of Exchangeable Neck and Year of Implant

Procedure Year	Exchangeable		Fixed		TOTAL	
	N	Row%	N	Row%	N	Row%
≤2002	617	2.1	28544	97.9	29161	100.0
2003	390	2.4	15608	97.6	15998	100.0
2004	409	2.5	16163	97.5	16572	100.0
2005	424	2.6	15997	97.4	16421	100.0
2006	498	3.1	15828	96.9	16326	100.0
2007	524	3.1	16226	96.9	16750	100.0
2008	711	3.8	18013	96.2	18724	100.0
2009	923	4.3	20555	95.7	21478	100.0
2010	1514	6.2	22834	93.8	24348	100.0
2011	1572	6.0	24728	94.0	26300	100.0
2012	959	3.5	26557	96.5	27516	100.0
2013	788	2.7	28733	97.3	29521	100.0
2014	633	2.0	31566	98.0	32199	100.0
2015	508	1.5	33494	98.5	34002	100.0
2016	412	1.1	35761	98.9	36173	100.0
2017	301	0.8	37091	99.2	37392	100.0
2018	174	0.4	38651	99.6	38825	100.0
2019	54	0.1	40141	99.9	40195	100.0
2020	40	0.1	38642	99.9	38682	100.0
2021	34	0.1	42215	99.9	42249	100.0
2022	29	0.1	42920	99.9	42949	100.0
2023	31	0.1	48143	99.9	48174	100.0
2024	10	0.0	48745	100.0	48755	100.0
TOTAL	11555	1.7	687155	98.3	698710	100.0

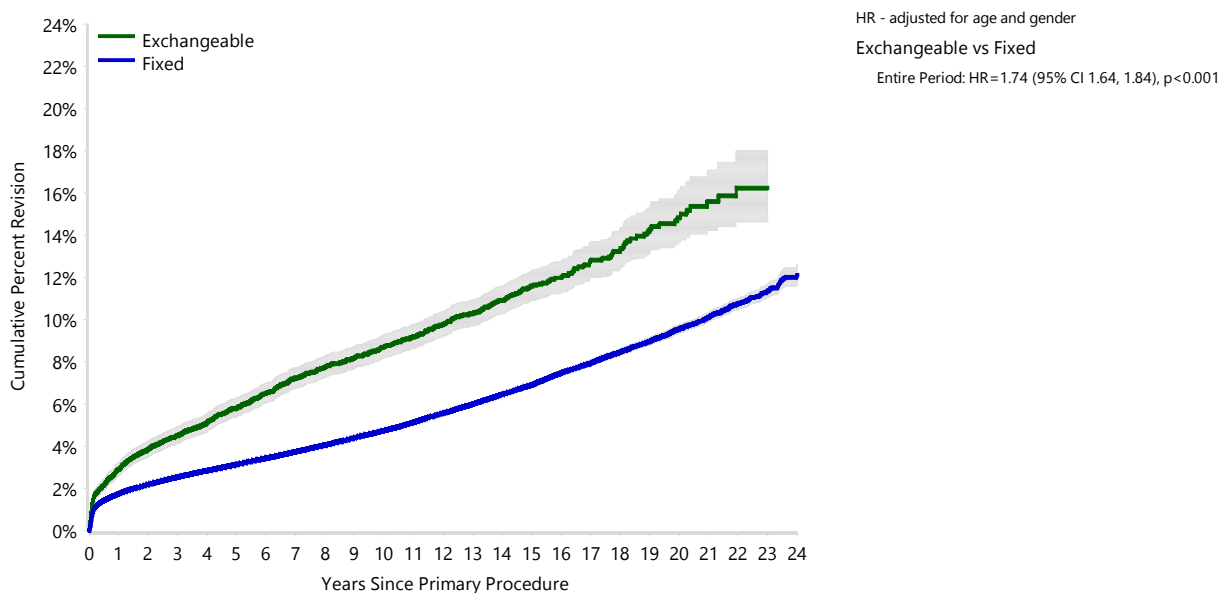
Note: All procedures using metal/metal prostheses have been excluded

Table SNU23 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Type of Femoral Neck (All Diagnoses)

Femoral Neck	N Revised	N Total	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs	20 Yrs
Exchangeable	1130	11555	2.9 (2.6, 3.2)	4.5 (4.2, 4.9)	5.8 (5.4, 6.3)	7.2 (6.8, 7.7)	8.7 (8.2, 9.3)	11.6 (10.9, 12.3)	14.8 (13.7, 16.1)
Fixed	28532	687155	1.7 (1.7, 1.8)	2.6 (2.5, 2.6)	3.1 (3.1, 3.2)	3.8 (3.7, 3.8)	4.8 (4.7, 4.8)	6.9 (6.8, 7.0)	9.6 (9.4, 9.8)
TOTAL	29662	698710							

Note: All procedures using metal/metal prostheses have been excluded

Figure SNU4 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Type of Femoral Neck (All Diagnoses)

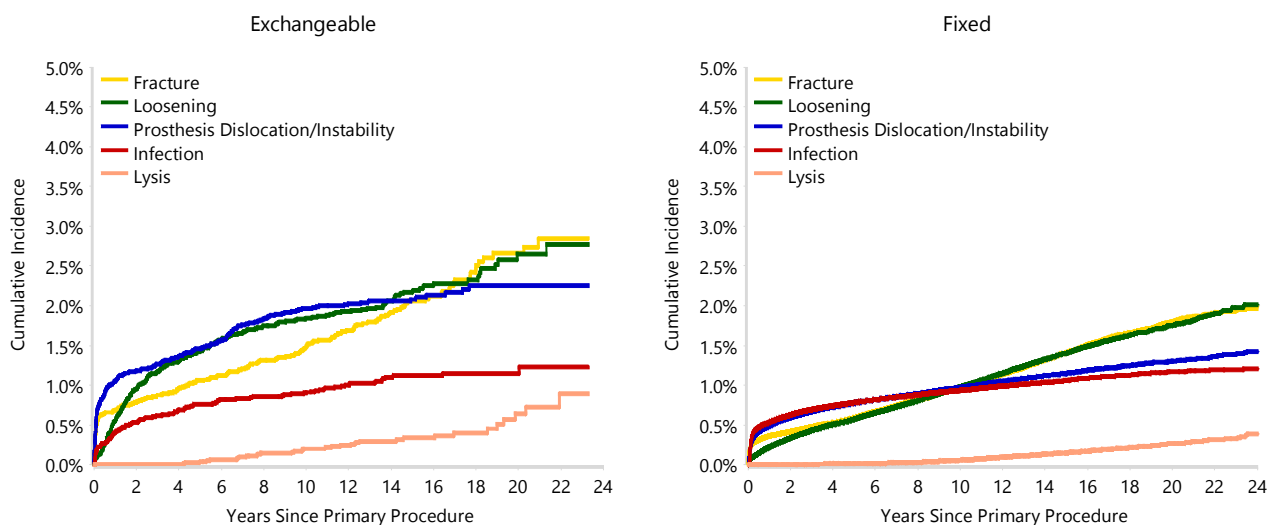


Number at Risk	0 Yr	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs	20 Yrs
Exchangeable	11555	11082	10512	9889	9026	7037	2346	530
Fixed	687155	618069	507498	409162	316562	199457	73765	19716

Table SNU24 Reason for Revision of Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Type of Femoral Neck (All Diagnoses)

Revision Diagnosis	Exchangeable			Fixed		
	Number	% Primaries Revised	% Revisions	Number	% Primaries Revised	% Revisions
Fracture	227	2.0	20.1	6387	0.9	22.4
Loosening	245	2.1	21.7	6186	0.9	21.7
Prosthesis Dislocation/Instability	238	2.1	21.1	6185	0.9	21.7
Infection	122	1.1	10.8	5961	0.9	20.9
Lysis	40	0.3	3.5	546	0.1	1.9
Pain	28	0.2	2.5	485	0.1	1.7
Leg Length Discrepancy	12	0.1	1.1	403	0.1	1.4
Malposition	16	0.1	1.4	393	0.1	1.4
Implant Breakage Stem	37	0.3	3.3	332	0.0	1.2
Wear Acetabular Insert	3	0.0	0.3	255	0.0	0.9
Implant Breakage Acetabular Insert	16	0.1	1.4	219	0.0	0.8
Implant Breakage Acetabular	19	0.2	1.7	161	0.0	0.6
Metal Related Pathology	101	0.9	8.9	152	0.0	0.5
Incorrect Sizing	6	0.1	0.5	144	0.0	0.5
Wear Head	3	0.0	0.3	99	0.0	0.3
Tumour	1	0.0	0.1	65	0.0	0.2
Implant Breakage Head	4	0.0	0.4	60	0.0	0.2
Heterotopic Bone	2	0.0	0.2	41	0.0	0.1
Wear Acetabulum	1	0.0	0.1	21	0.0	0.1
Osteonecrosis				3	0.0	0.0
Synovitis	1	0.0	0.1	2	0.0	0.0
Other	8	0.1	0.7	432	0.1	1.5
N Revision	1130	9.8	100.0	28532	4.2	100.0
N Primary	11555			687155		

Note: All procedures using metal/metal prostheses have been excluded

Figure SNU5 Cumulative Incidence Revision Diagnosis of Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement by Type of Femoral Neck (All Diagnoses)

Note: All procedures using metal/metal prostheses have been excluded

Table SNU25 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Conventional Hip Replacement Using an Exchangeable Femoral Neck (All Diagnoses)

Femoral Neck	N Revised	N Total	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs	20 Yrs
ABGII	108	244	4.5 (2.5, 8.0)	11.2 (7.8, 15.9)	20.7 (16.1, 26.4)	31.0 (25.5, 37.4)	37.5 (31.5, 44.3)		
Adapter	74	428	3.3 (2.0, 5.5)	7.2 (5.1, 10.1)	10.0 (7.5, 13.4)	13.7 (10.7, 17.6)	17.0 (13.5, 21.2)	21.0 (16.9, 25.9)	
Apex	244	2977	2.8 (2.3, 3.5)	4.1 (3.4, 4.8)	5.1 (4.4, 6.0)	6.2 (5.4, 7.2)	7.6 (6.7, 8.7)	9.8 (8.6, 11.1)	
F2L	92	735	3.4 (2.3, 5.0)	5.5 (4.1, 7.4)	6.8 (5.2, 8.9)	7.7 (5.9, 9.9)	8.6 (6.8, 10.9)	12.1 (9.8, 14.9)	14.7 (12.0, 17.8)
Femoral Neck (Amplitude)	36	607	0.8 (0.3, 2.0)	2.0 (1.1, 3.5)	3.4 (2.2, 5.2)	3.9 (2.6, 5.8)	4.6 (3.1, 6.7)	6.7 (4.7, 9.4)	
M-Cor	17	124	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	2.5 (0.8, 7.5)	4.2 (1.8, 9.7)	6.0 (2.9, 12.1)	9.8 (5.5, 17.0)	15.1 (9.5, 23.6)	
M/L Taper Kinectiv	178	3234	2.3 (1.9, 2.9)	3.2 (2.7, 3.9)	3.8 (3.2, 4.5)	4.5 (3.8, 5.3)	5.3 (4.6, 6.2)	7.8 (6.3, 9.8)	
MBA	92	719	2.4 (1.5, 3.8)	4.1 (2.9, 5.9)	6.3 (4.7, 8.4)	7.8 (6.0, 10.1)	10.8 (8.6, 13.5)	14.5 (11.7, 18.0)	19.9 (15.6, 25.1)
MSA	25	185	7.1 (4.2, 11.8)	9.3 (5.9, 14.5)	10.4 (6.8, 15.8)	11.6 (7.7, 17.2)	14.0 (9.7, 20.1)		
Margron	120	670	5.6 (4.1, 7.6)	8.3 (6.5, 10.7)	10.2 (8.1, 12.8)	13.6 (11.2, 16.5)	15.4 (12.8, 18.4)	18.0 (15.2, 21.3)	20.1 (17.0, 23.6)
Modula	13	152	5.3 (2.7, 10.2)	8.2 (4.7, 14.1)	8.2 (4.7, 14.1)	10.2 (5.7, 17.9)			
Profemur	84	976	3.1 (2.2, 4.4)	4.8 (3.6, 6.3)	5.6 (4.3, 7.2)	6.8 (5.4, 8.6)	7.6 (6.1, 9.6)	9.4 (7.4, 11.9)	
R120	10	217	0.9 (0.2, 3.6)	1.9 (0.7, 5.0)	1.9 (0.7, 5.0)	2.5 (1.1, 6.1)	5.5 (2.8, 10.4)		
Other (7)	37	287	5.0 (3.0, 8.3)	6.4 (4.1, 10.0)	8.0 (5.3, 11.9)	9.6 (6.6, 13.8)	11.3 (8.0, 15.8)	15.0 (11.0, 20.3)	
TOTAL	1130	11555							

Note: All procedures using metal/metal prostheses have been excluded
Only prostheses with > 100 procedures have been listed

Knee Replacement

Partial Resurfacing

Partial resurfacing is a subcategory of partial knee replacement. It involves the use of one or more button prostheses to replace part of the natural articulating surface on one or more sides of the joint, in one or more articular compartments of the knee.

The Registry has recorded 248 partial resurfacing knee procedures and 122 of these have been revised (Table SNU26). There were 2 recorded procedures in 2024.

Osteoarthritis was the principal diagnosis (91.5%) (Table SNU27). The majority of procedures were undertaken in males (51.2%) (Table SNU28).

The cumulative percent revision is 6.1% at 1 year and 52.1% at 15years (Table SNU29 and Figure SNU6).

The most common reason for revision is progression of disease (68.0%), followed by loosening (8.2%) and pain (6.6%) (Table SNU30). Most (68.0%) were revised to a total knee replacement (Table SNU31).

Table SNU26 Number of Revisions of Primary Partial Resurfacing Knee Replacement by Year of Implant

Year of Implant	Number Revised	Total Number
2004	1	1
2005	9	15
2006	26	42
2007	17	35
2008	17	31
2009	16	25
2010	2	9
2011	5	8
2012	6	11
2013	8	25
2014	10	21
2015	2	10
2016	1	5
2017	1	4
2018	1	3
2022	0	1
2024	0	2
TOTAL	122	248

Table SNU27 Primary Partial Resurfacing Knee Replacement by Primary Diagnosis

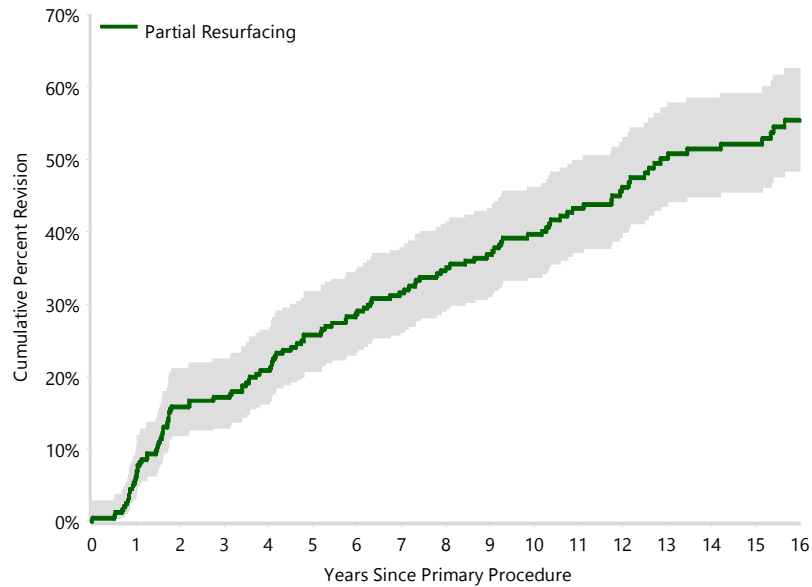
Primary Diagnosis	Number	Percent
Osteoarthritis	227	91.5
Osteonecrosis	11	4.4
Osteochondritis Dissecans	4	1.6
Other Inflammatory Arthritis	2	0.8
Chondrocalcinosis	1	0.4
Other	3	1.2
TOTAL	248	100.0

Table SNU28 Age and Gender of Primary Partial Resurfacing Knee Replacement

Gender	Number	Percent	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Mean	Std Dev
Male	127	51.2%	17	85	49	48.8	14.3
Female	121	48.8%	30	88	51	51.3	11.7
TOTAL	248	100.0%	17	88	50	50.0	13.1

Table SNU29 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Partial Resurfacing Knee Replacement

Class	N Revised	N Total	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs	20 Yrs
Partial Resurfacing	122	248	6.1 (3.7, 9.9)	17.1 (12.9, 22.4)	25.7 (20.7, 31.7)	31.6 (26.1, 37.8)	39.6 (33.7, 46.1)	52.1 (45.4, 59.2)	
TOTAL	122	248							

Figure SNU6 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Partial Resurfacing Knee Replacement

Number at Risk	0 Yr	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs
Partial Resurfacing	248	231	202	180	161	125	62

Table SNU30 Primary Partial Resurfacing Knee Replacement by Reason for Revision

Reason for Revision	Partial Resurfacing	
	N	Col%
Progression Of Disease	83	68.0
Loosening	10	8.2
Pain	8	6.6
Patella Maltracking	3	2.5
Infection	2	1.6
Implant Breakage Patella	2	1.6
Patellofemoral Pain	2	1.6
Malalignment	2	1.6
Incorrect Sizing	1	0.8
Metal Related Pathology	1	0.8
Wear Tibial	1	0.8
Osteonecrosis	1	0.8
Wear Patella	1	0.8
Prosthesis Dislocation	1	0.8
Lysis	1	0.8
Patella Erosion	1	0.8
Other	2	1.6
TOTAL	122	100.0

Table SNU31 Primary Partial Resurfacing Knee Replacement by Type of Revision

Type of Revision	Partial Resurfacing	
	N	Col%
TKR (Tibial/Femoral)	83	68.0
UKR (Uni Tibial/Uni Femoral)	22	18.0
Patella Only	5	4.1
Patella/Trochlear Resurfacing	4	3.3
Partial Resurfacing	4	3.3
Removal of Prostheses	3	2.5
Cement Spacer	1	0.8
TOTAL	122	100.0

Unispacer

Unispacer knee replacement involves the use of a medial or lateral femorotibial compartment articular spacer.

There have been 40 unispacer procedures reported to the Registry. The last recorded procedure was in 2005 (Table SNU32).

Osteoarthritis was the sole diagnosis reported for all unispacer procedures (Table SNU33). The mean age of patients was 54.7 years, with the majority of patients being male (52.5%) (Table SNU34).

Two types of unispacer prostheses have been used: UniSpacer (Zimmer) (n=31) and InterCushion (Advance Biosurfaces Inc) (n=9).

All InterCushion prostheses were revised within 1.5 years. The 15 year cumulative percent revision of the Zimmer UniSpacer prosthesis is 77.4% (Table SNU35 and Figure SNU7).

The main reason for revision was progression of disease (27.0%), followed by pain and loosening (Table SNU36).

Most unispacer procedures were revised to a unicompartmental knee replacement (54.1%) or a total knee replacement (35.1%). The remainder of the revisions involved a further unispacer replacement (Table SNU37).

Table SNU32 Number of Revisions of Primary Unispacer Knee Replacement by Year of Implant

Year of Implant	Number Revised	Total Number
2003	12	13
2004	24	26
2005	1	1
TOTAL	37	40

Table SNU33 Primary Unispacer Knee Replacement by Primary Diagnosis

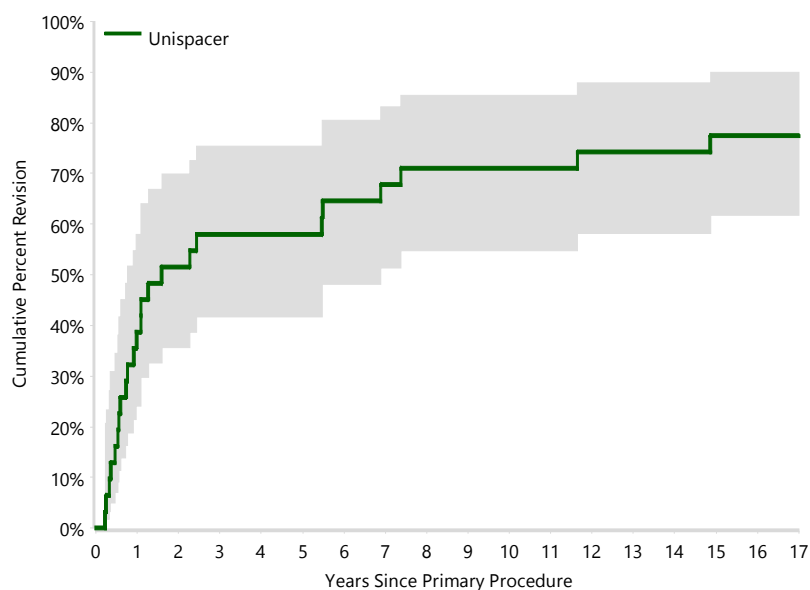
Primary Diagnosis	Number	Percent
Osteoarthritis	40	100.0
TOTAL	40	100.0

Table SNU34 Age and Gender of Primary Unispacer Knee Replacement

Gender	Number	Percent	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Mean	Std Dev
Male	21	52.5%	41	75	55	55.2	9.2
Female	19	47.5%	40	69	56	54.1	8.4
TOTAL	40	100.0%	40	75	55	54.7	8.7

Table SNU35 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Unispacer Knee Replacement by Prosthesis Type

Unispacer	N Revised	N Total	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs
InterCushion	9	9	55.6 (28.1, 86.4)					
Unispacer	28	31	38.7 (24.2, 58.0)	58.1 (41.7, 75.3)	58.1 (41.7, 75.3)	67.7 (51.4, 83.1)	71.0 (54.7, 85.5)	77.4 (61.7, 90.0)
TOTAL	37	40						

Figure SNU7 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Unispacer Knee Replacement

Number at Risk	0 Yr	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs
Unispacer	31	19	13	13	10	9	7

Table SNU36 Primary Unispacer Knee Replacement by Reason for Revision

Reason for Revision	Unispacer	
	N	Col%
Progression Of Disease	10	27.0
Pain	7	18.9
Loosening	6	16.2
Synovitis	4	10.8
Implant Breakage Tibial	3	8.1
Prosthesis Dislocation	2	5.4
Osteonecrosis	1	2.7
Incorrect Sizing	1	2.7
Infection	1	2.7
Malalignment	1	2.7
Wear Tibial	1	2.7
TOTAL	37	100.0

Table SNU37 Primary Unispacer Knee Replacement by Type of Revision

Type of Revision	Unispacer	
	N	Col%
UKR (Uni Tibial/Uni Femoral)	20	54.1
TKR (Tibial/Femoral)	13	35.1
Unispacer	4	10.8
TOTAL	37	100.0

Bicompartmental

Bicompartmental knee replacement involves the replacement of the medial femoral and trochlear articular surfaces of the knee with a single femoral prosthesis, as well as the medial tibial articular surface with a unicompartmental tibial prosthesis. It may also include the use of a patellar prosthesis.

The Registry has recorded 166 bicompartmental procedures. The last bicompartmental knee procedure was reported in 2023, with no procedures in the prior 11 years (Table SNU38).

The principal diagnosis for bicompartmental knee replacement was osteoarthritis (97.0%) (Table SNU39). It was used more frequently in females (60.8%), and the mean age of patients was 64.3 years (Table SNU40).

The bicompartmental knee replacement is mostly a single company product.

One femoral component, the Journey Deuce, has been combined with two main tibial components, the Journey Uni All Poly (31.9%) and the Journey Uni (v1) (65.1%). The majority of primary bicompartmental procedures included resurfacing the patella (84.2%) (Table SNU41). The cumulative percent revision of bicompartmental knee replacement is 6.0% at 1 year and 23.0% at 15 years (Table SNU42 and Figure SNU8).

The main reasons for revision were patellofemoral pain and loosening (both 17.1%) (Table SNU43). Of the 35 revisions, 20 were revised to a total knee replacement and 11 involved the addition of a patellar prosthesis (one was combined with a unicompartmental tibial insert) (Table SNU44).

Table SNU38 Number of Revisions of Primary Bicompartmental Knee Replacement by Year of Implant

Year of Implant	Number Revised	Total Number
2006	2	4
2007	11	38
2008	5	50
2009	7	35
2010	4	24
2011	4	10
2012	2	4
2023	0	1
TOTAL	35	166

Table SNU39 Primary Bicompartmental Knee Replacement by Primary Diagnosis

Primary Diagnosis	Number	Percent
Osteoarthritis	161	97.0
Osteonecrosis	3	1.8
Other Inflammatory Arthritis	1	0.6
Rheumatoid Arthritis	1	0.6
TOTAL	166	100.0

Table SNU40 Age and Gender of Primary Bicompartmental Knee Replacement

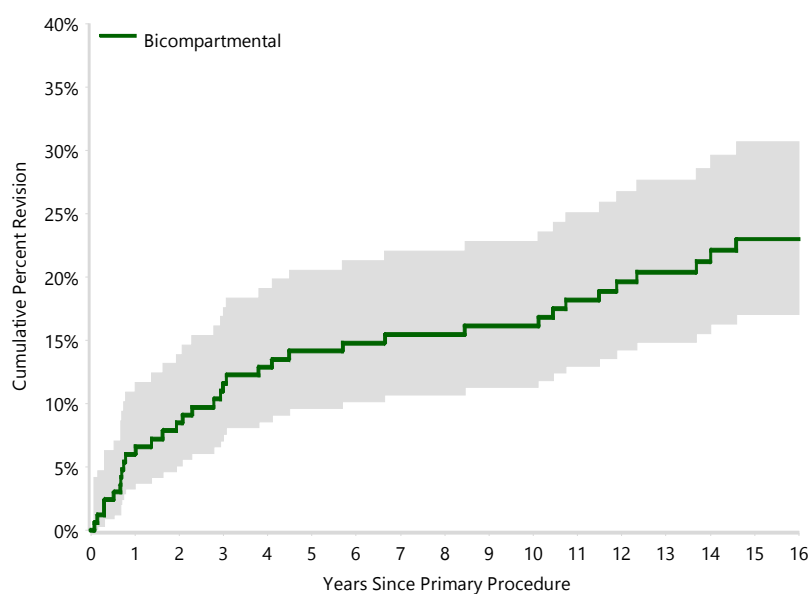
Gender	Number	Percent	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Mean	Std Dev
Male	65	39.2%	45	86	62	65.1	9.9
Female	101	60.8%	46	84	61	63.9	10.5
TOTAL	166	100.0%	45	86	62	64.3	10.3

Table SNU41 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Bicompartamental Knee Replacement by Prosthesis Combination

Femoral	Tibial	N Revised	N Total	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs
Journey Deuce	Generic Uni Knee Tibial	1	1						
	Journey Uni (v1)	19	108	7.4 (3.8, 14.3)	10.3 (5.8, 17.8)	12.2 (7.3, 20.2)	12.2 (7.3, 20.2)	12.2 (7.3, 20.2)	19.3 (12.7, 28.7)
	Journey Uni (v2)	2	3	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	33.3 (5.5, 94.6)	33.3 (5.5, 94.6)	33.3 (5.5, 94.6)	
	Journey Uni All Poly	13	53	3.8 (1.0, 14.3)	13.3 (6.6, 25.9)	15.2 (7.9, 28.1)	19.2 (10.8, 32.7)	21.1 (12.3, 34.9)	25.8 (15.8, 40.4)
iDuo G2	iDuo G2	0	1						
TOTAL		35	166						

Table SNU42 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Bicompartamental Knee Replacement

Class	N Revised	N Total	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs
Bicompartamental	35	166	6.0 (3.3, 10.9)	11.6 (7.6, 17.6)	14.2 (9.6, 20.5)	15.5 (10.7, 22.0)	16.1 (11.3, 22.8)	23.0 (17.0, 30.7)
TOTAL	35	166						

Figure SNU8 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Bicompartamental Knee Replacement

Number at Risk	0 Yr	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	15 Yrs
Bicompartamental	166	156	140	134	128	124	71

**Table SNU43 Primary Bicompartamental Knee
Replacement by Reason for Revision**

Reason for Revision	Bicompartamental	
	N	Col%
Patellofemoral Pain	6	17.1
Loosening	6	17.1
Pain	5	14.3
Progression Of Disease	5	14.3
Infection	4	11.4
Patella Erosion	2	5.7
Fracture	2	5.7
Implant Breakage Patella	1	2.9
Patella Maltracking	1	2.9
Osteonecrosis	1	2.9
Wear Tibial Insert	1	2.9
Instability	1	2.9
TOTAL	35	100.0

**Table SNU44 Primary Bicompartamental Knee
Replacement by Type of Revision**

Type of Revision	Bicompartamental	
	N	Col%
TKR (Tibial/Femoral)	20	57.1
Patella Only	10	28.6
Cement Spacer	2	5.7
Uni Insert Only	1	2.9
Uni Tibial Component	1	2.9
Uni Insert/Patella	1	2.9
TOTAL	35	100.0

Shoulder Replacement

Total Resurfacing Anatomic

Total resurfacing anatomic is a subcategory of primary total shoulder replacement. It involves glenoid replacement and the use of a humeral prosthesis that replaces the humeral articular surface without resecting the head.

There are 235 total resurfacing anatomic shoulder replacements. There have been no further procedures since 2020 (Table SNU45).

The majority of procedures were undertaken in males, and the mean age for males is younger than for females (Table SNU47).

Osteoarthritis was the most common primary diagnosis (Table SNU46).

The most common reason for revision is loosening (Table SNU49). The most common type of revision is to a total shoulder replacement (Table SNU50).

Table SNU45 Number of Revisions of Primary Total Resurfacing Anatomic Shoulder Replacement by Year of Implant

Year of Implant	Number Revised	Total Number
2005	1	1
2006	2	4
2007	2	8
2008	2	12
2009	1	11
2010	5	14
2011	6	34
2012	1	37
2013	3	36
2014	2	24
2015	1	19
2016	0	11
2017	1	10
2018	0	9
2019	1	4
2020	0	1
TOTAL	28	235

Table SNU46 Primary Total Resurfacing Anatomic Shoulder Replacement by Primary Diagnosis

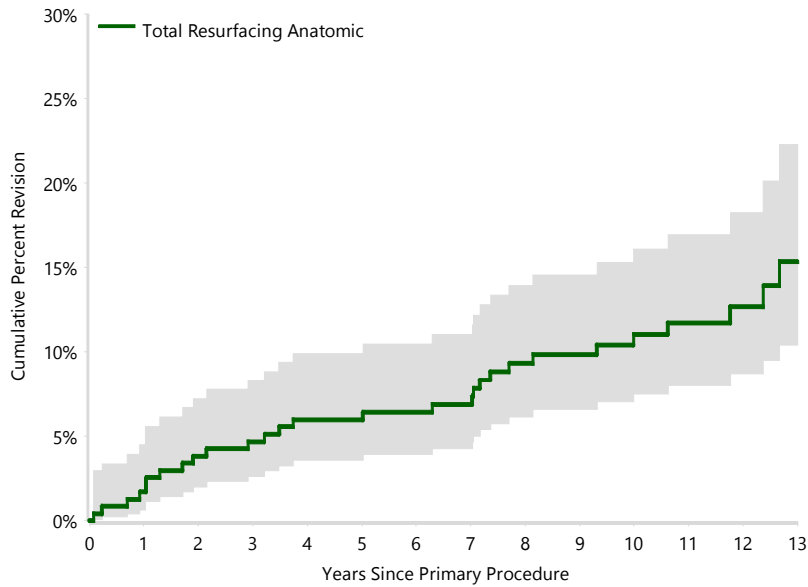
Primary Diagnosis	Number	Percent
Osteoarthritis	226	96.2
Rheumatoid Arthritis	3	1.3
Fracture	2	0.9
Other Inflammatory Arthritis	1	0.4
Instability	1	0.4
Rotator Cuff Arthropathy	1	0.4
Osteonecrosis	1	0.4
TOTAL	235	100.0

Table SNU47 Age and Gender of Primary Total Resurfacing Anatomic Shoulder Replacement

Gender	Number	Percent	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Mean	Std Dev
Male	140	59.6%	35	83	63	62.2	9.8
Female	95	40.4%	46	86	67	67.0	6.7
TOTAL	235	100.0%	35	86	65	64.1	9.0

Table SNU48 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Resurfacing Anatomic Shoulder Replacement

Class	N Revised	N Total	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs
Total Resurfacing Anatomic	28	235	1.7 (0.6, 4.5)	4.7 (2.6, 8.3)	6.0 (3.6, 9.9)	6.9 (4.3, 11.0)	11.0 (7.5, 16.1)
TOTAL	28	235					

Figure SNU9 Cumulative Percent Revision of Primary Total Resurfacing Anatomic Shoulder Replacement

Number at Risk	0 Yr	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs
Total Resurfacing Anatomic	235	231	221	210	195	142

Table SNU49 Primary Total Resurfacing Anatomic Shoulder Replacement by Reason for Revision

Reason for Revision	Total Resurfacing Anatomic	
	N	Col%
Loosening	13	46.4
Instability/Dislocation	3	10.7
Implant Breakage Glenoid Insert	3	10.7
Rotator Cuff Insufficiency	3	10.7
Infection	2	7.1
Wear Glenoid Insert	1	3.6
Fracture	1	3.6
Lysis	1	3.6
Implant Breakage Glenoid	1	3.6
TOTAL	28	100.0

Table SNU50 Primary Total Resurfacing Anatomic Shoulder Replacement by Type of Revision

Type of Revision	Total Resurfacing Anatomic	
	N	Col%
Humeral/Glenoid	16	57.1
Humeral Component	7	25.0
Insert Only	2	7.1
Cement Spacer	1	3.6
Head Only	1	3.6
Reoperation	1	3.6
TOTAL	28	100.0

Note: Humeral heads are replaced when the humeral component is revised



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