Table 1. Study characteristics.

Study	Minors	Level of evidence	Design	Purpose of the study	Number of patients	Gender (M/F)	Age (range)	BMI (range)	OA (grade:number)	Follow-up (range)	Osteotomy tecnique	Target correction
Trieb et al[9]	23	III	Retrospective comparative study	Analyze the influence of age at the time of surgery on the outcome by survival analysis and to estimate of the relative risk	<65 years: 52 patients (67 knees)	N.R.	<65 years old: 56.2±6.1 (42-64)	N.R.	N.R.	<65 years old: 13±2.5 (8-17)	CWHTO	N.R.
					>65 years: 21 patients (27 knees)		>65 years old: 68.4±3.7 (65-76)			>65 years old: 11.9±2.2 (10-16)		
Goshima et al[2]	21	III	Retrospective comparative study	Determine whether age influenced functional outcomes after OWHTO. Two groups: A (>65 years), B (<65 years)	<65 years: 34	(12/22)	56.2±7.5	24.8	KL (1:0; 2:10; 3:9; 4:4)	54.8 months	OWHTO TomoFix	Weight-bearing line was aimed at a point 65-70% lateral on the transverse diameter of the tibial plateau
					>65 years: 26	(11/15)	68.7±2.9	24.6	KL (1:4; 2:12; 3:13; 4:1)	46.3 months		
Kamada et al[19]	13	IV	Retrospective case series	Evaluate sports and physical activities of patients >65 years with medial compartment knee OA who underwent OWHTO	50 patients (62 knees)	11/45	71.6 years (65-81 years)	51±7 months	N.R.	51±7 months	OWHTO	70% of the width of the tibial plateau
Kuwashima et al[12]	21	III	Retrospective comparative study	Assess the association between age at the time of surgery and the clinical outcomes	≤64 years: 67	10/57	57.4±4.8	26.7±3.7	Medial compartment OA or necrosis of the medial femoral condyle with a varus deformity	11.8±3.5	Closing-wedge HTO	Middle of the lateral compartment on a weight-bearing radiograph
					≥65 years: 67	11/56	70.0±3.8	25.4±3.1		11.9±3.5		
Lee et al[8]	24	III	Retrospective cohort study	Evaluate the effect of age on the	<60: 41,112	30,164/10,948	52.62 (5.38)	N.R.	N.R.	10 years	HTO	N.R.

			(database analysis)	survival rate and complications after HTO for medial unicompartmental osteoarthritis								
					60-65: 13,895	10,665/3,230	62.10 (1.66)					
					>65: 6,138	4,707/1,431	70.13 (4.24)					
Otoshi et al[20]	13	IV	Retrospective case series	Evaluate RTS after OWHTO in elderly patients and associated factors affecting RTS	<70 years old: 36	15/21	61.3±5.3	26.1±5.5	AH (1:1; 2:14; 3:13)	33.8±13.7	N.R.	N.R.
					>70 years old: 38	4/34	74.8±3.7	25.0±3.4	AH (1:2; 2:14; 3:6)	31.2±12.6		
Nakashima et al[21]	21	III	Retrospective comparative study	Compare the postoperative clinical and radiological outcomes in patients aged ≥70 years who underwent MOWHTO for medial compartment OA with those in younger patients	<70 years old: 60	24/36	58.8±7.2	60	KL (2:29; 3:24; 4:7)	12 months	MOWHTO TomoFix	WBL 55% lateral tibial plateau
					≥70 years old: 21	5/16	72.2±2.9	21	KL (2:13; 3:5; 4:3)			
Park et al[13]	23	III	Propensity score matched cohort study	Compare the clinical outcomes and failure of MOWHTO in patients <55 years and >65 years	<55 years old: 62	16/46	51.7±2.9	25.5±3.2	KL (2:28; 3:26; 4:8)	55.3±27.4	MOWHTO TomoFix	N.R.
					>65 years old: 62	16/46	68.9±3.3	25.6±2.6	KL (2:29; 3:32; 4:1)	50.4±26.1		

Open Wedge High Tibial osteotomy (OWHTO), Medial Open Wedge High Tibial osteotomy (MOWHTO), Closed Wedge High Tibial osteotomy (CWHTO), Return to sport (RTS), Osteoarthritis (OA), Body Mass Index (BMI), Ahlbach's classification (AH), Kellgren–Lawrence Classification (KL), Not Reported (N.R.), Weight bearing Line (WBL).