

Traitements des infections à *Cutibacterium acnes*

Enquête de pratique

Colin Deschanvres
CHU de Nantes
29/11/2019



Pourquoi cette problématique ?

Fréquente

6% - 10% des infections

Trampuz A, Piper KE, Jacobson MJ, et al. Sonication of Removed Hip and Knee Prostheses for Diagnosis of Infection. *N Engl J Med.* 2007;357(7):654-663.

Peu de données de thérapeutique

Recommandations

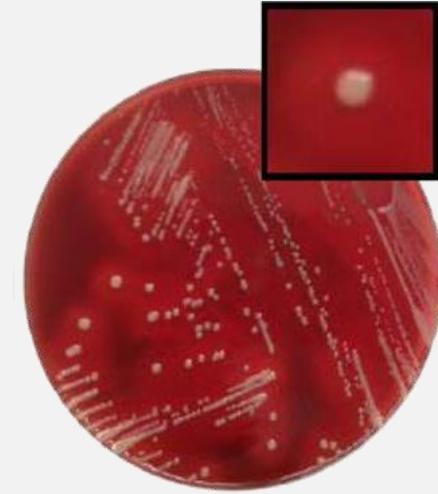
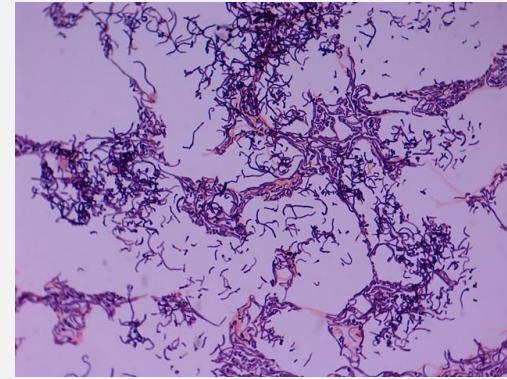
IDSA
Infectious Diseases Society of America

 INFECTIOLOGIE.com



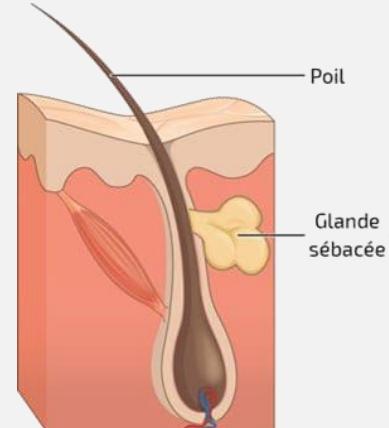
Cutibacterium acnes...

- Bacille Gram +
- Anaerobie, aerotolérant
- Culture lente



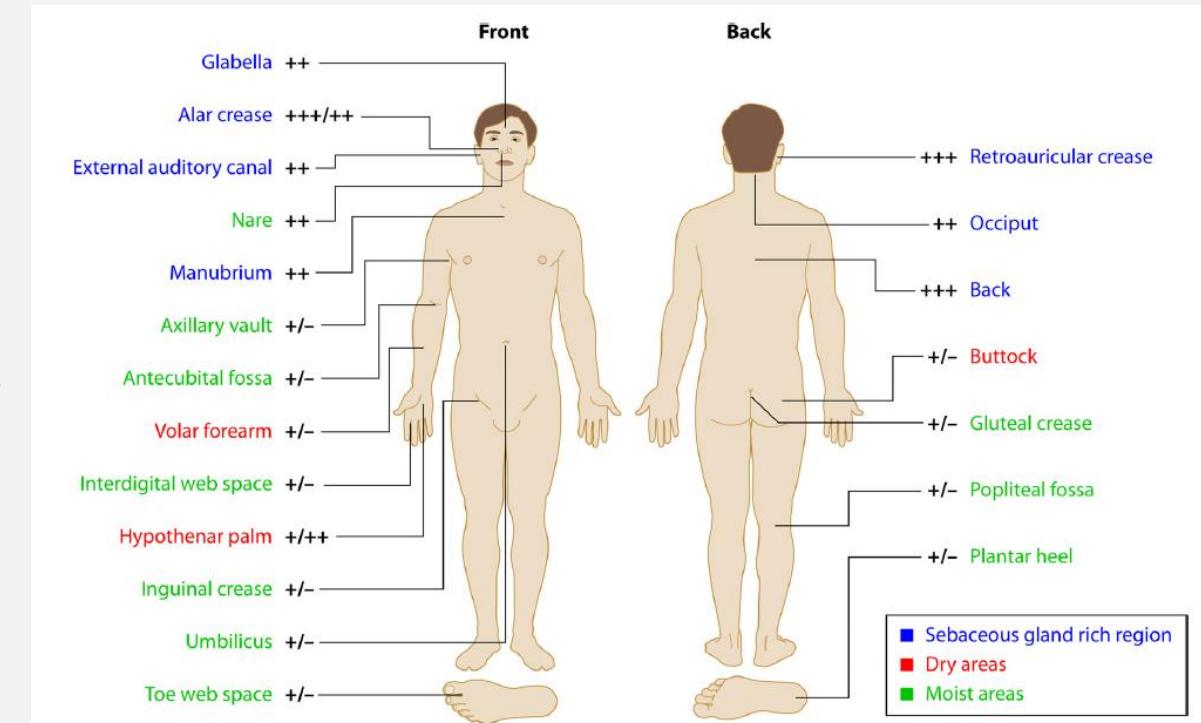
Commensale

- Peau
- Muqueuse



Pathogène

- Infection ostéo-articulaire
 - ✓ Epaule / rachis /autres
- Endocardite
- Sphère ORL





Cutibacterium acnes...

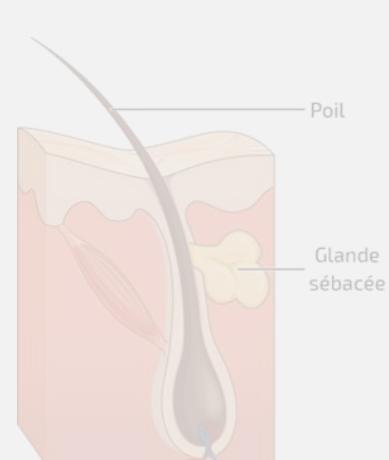
- Bacille Gram +
- Anaérobiose, aerotolérant
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Commensale

- Peau
- Muqueuse

Pathogène

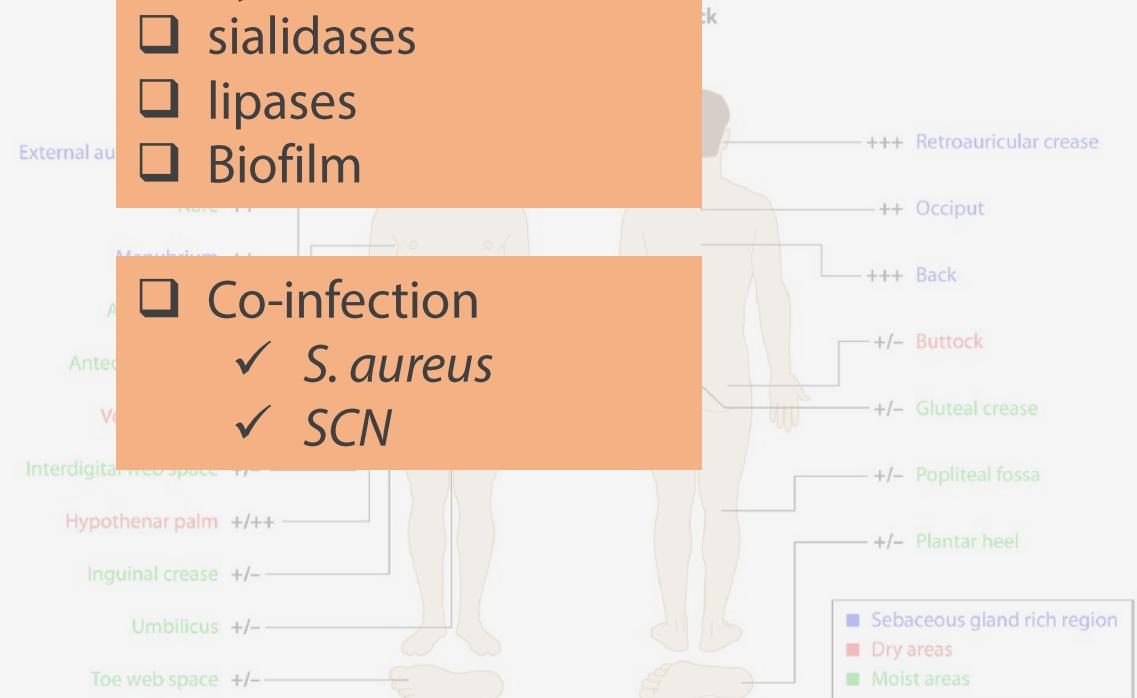
- Infection ostéo-articulaire
- Endocardite
- Sphère ORL

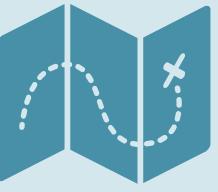


Facteur de virulence

- hémolysine
- hyaluronidase
- sialidases
- lipases
- Biofilm

- Co-infection
 - ✓ *S. aureus*
 - ✓ SCN





Que sait-on ?



2013

Antimicrobial Susceptibility of *Propionibacterium acnes* Isolates from Shoulder Surgery

John K. Crane,^{a,c} Donald W. Hohman,^{b,c} Scott R. Nodzo,^{b,c} Thomas R. Duquin^{b,c}

- Unicentrique
- 28 souches *C. acnes*
- Prothèse d'épaule
- E-test

- Amox / Peni G
- C1G, C3G
- Moxifloxacine > Ciprofloxacine
- Résistance macrolide

TABLE 1 MICs of *P. acnes* strains

Antibiotic	MIC (mg/liter) for orthopedic isolates from the shoulder (<i>n</i> = 28)		CLSI breakpoint (mg/liter)	% of strains resistant
	MIC ₅₀	MIC ₉₀		
Amoxicillin	0.028	0.117	— ^a	—
Penicillin G	0.006	0.125	≤0.5	4
Cephalothin	0.047	0.094	—	—
Ceftriaxone	0.016	0.045	—	—
Clindamycin	0.032	8.5	≤2	7
Ciprofloxacin	0.25	0.5	—	—
Moxifloxacin	0.125	0.38	≤2	0
Ertapenem	0.032	0.141	≤4	0
Vancomycin	0.38	0.5	—	—
Linezolid	0.25	0.93	—	—

^a —, no interpretive standards from the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI), and therefore, the percentage of resistant strains cannot be determined.



2014

Propionibacterium acnes, an emerging pathogen: From acne to implant-infections, from phylotype to resistance

Propionibacterium acnes, un pathogène émergent : de l'acné aux infections sur matériel, du phylotype à la résistance

G.G. Aubin ^{a,b}, M.E. Portillo ^c, A. Trampuz ^d, S. Corvec ^{a,*,b}

**Médecine et
maladies infectieuses**

- Emergence de la résistance
 - ✓ Macrolides (15,1%)
 - ✓ Tétracyclines (2,6%)
 - ✓ Rifampicine
 - ✓ Cotrimoxazole (RN)
- Importance du biofilm
 - ✓ Rôle de la Rifampicine ?

Table 3

Antibiotics to be tested and resistance mechanisms described.
Antibiotiques à tester et mécanismes de résistance décrits.

Antibiotic family	Resistance mechanism	References
β-lactams	Unknown	–
Fluoroquinolones	Unknown	–
Glycopeptides	Unknown	–
Lipopeptides	Unknown	–
Macrolides	Mutations in the 23S RNA gene or acquired <i>ermX</i> transposon	52–55
Tetracyclines	Mutations in the 16S RNA gene	54
Cotrimoxazole	Unknown	54
Rifampicin	Mutations in the <i>rpoB</i> gene	23
Linezolid	Unknown	–



2007

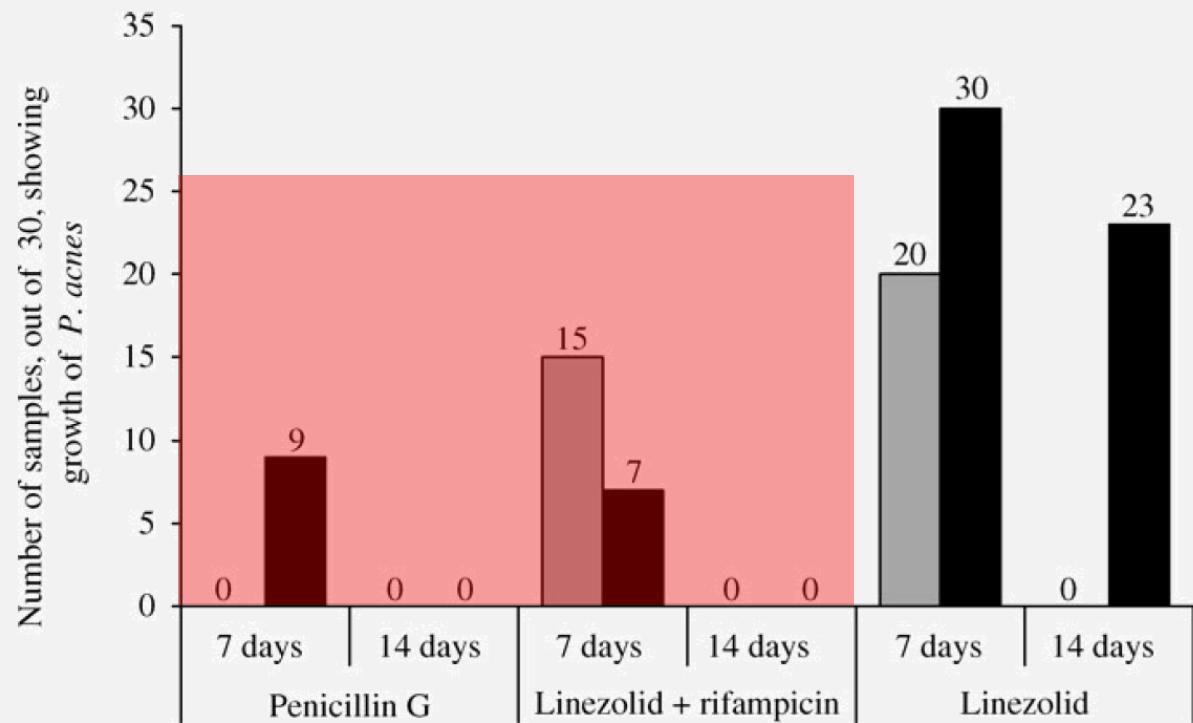
Antibiotics for the eradication of *Propionibacterium acnes* biofilms in surgical infection

JAC

Roger Bayston^{1*}, Bryar Nuradeen¹, Waheed Ashraf¹ and Brian J. C. Freeman²

- Eradication de biofilm *in vitro*
- Après 7 ou 14 jours de :
 - ✓ Pénicilline
 - ✓ Linezolide
 - ✓ Linezolide + Rifampicine
- Etude de la rechute à 9 jours

- Peni G > Line/Rif >> Line
- PeniG/Rif non testé





2012

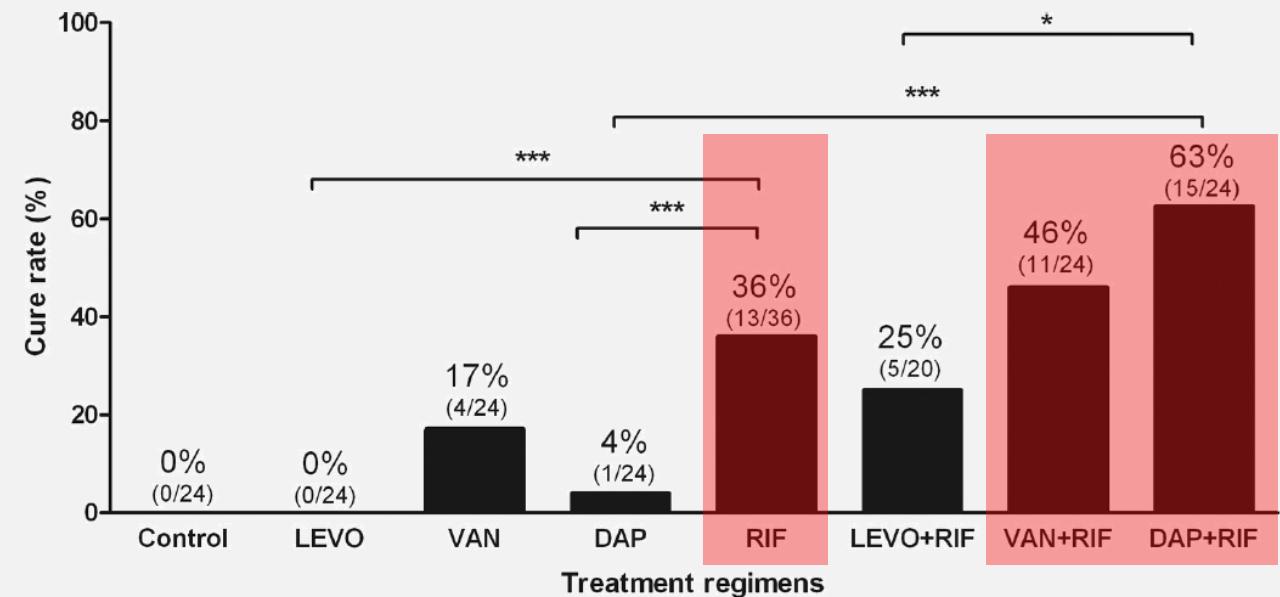
Role of Rifampin against *Propionibacterium acnes* Biofilm *In Vitro* and in an Experimental Foreign-Body Infection Model

Ulrika Furstrand Tafin,^a Stéphane Corvec,^{a,b} Bertrand Betrisey,^a Werner Zimmerli,^c and Andrej Trampuz^a



- Activité Rifampicine sur le biofilm *in vitro* & modèle animal
 - ✓ Implantation cage infectée *C. acnes*
 - ✓ Traitement de 4 jours
 - ✓ Sacrifice à 5 jours

- Rifampicine monothérapie 36% > VAN (17%)
- RIF / DAP (36%) > RIF / VAN (46%)
- Penicilline & Clindamycine non testée
 - ✓ Mauvaise tolérance animale

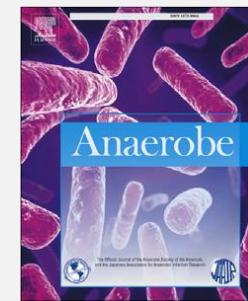




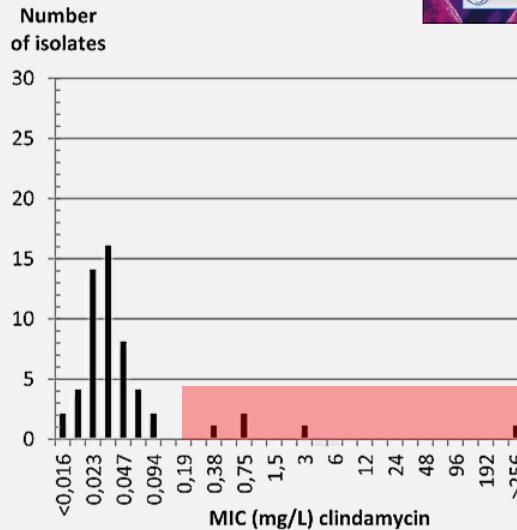
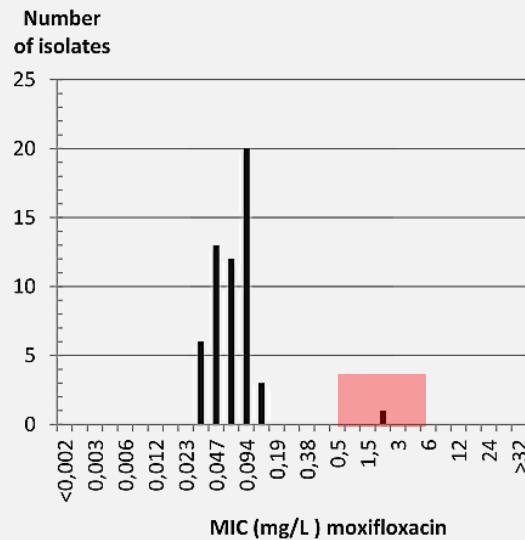
2015

Antibiotic susceptibility of *Propionibacterium acnes* isolated from orthopaedic implant-associated infections

Jasmine Khassebaf ^{a, b}, Bengt Hellmark ^b, Sabina Davidsson ^{a, c}, Magnus Unemo ^b,
 Åsa Nilsson-Austinsson ^{d, e}, Bo Söderquist ^{a, *}



- 55 souches de *C. acnes*
- Hanche / genou / épaule
- E test
- Sensibilité aux antibiotiques
- Effets synergiques



- Résistance
 - ✓ 9% Clindamycine
 - ✓ 2% Moxifloxacine
- Synergie
 - ✓ Aucun
 - ✓ Additif 42% Rif/PeniG

Antimicrobial combination	Number (%) of isolates			
	Synergism	Additive	Indifference	Antagonism
RI+PG	0	23 (42%)	32 (58%)	0
RI+CM	0	0	55 (100%)	0
RI+MZ	0	13 (24%)	41 (75%)	1 (2%)
RI+FU	0	8 (15%)	44 (80%)	3 (5%)
RI+DC	0	4 (7%)	49 (89%)	2 (4%)
RI+MX	0	10 (18%)	44 (80%)	1 (2%)
RI+LZ	0	7 (13%)	46 (87%)	2 (4%)



2007

Propionibacterium acnes: An agent of prosthetic joint infection and colonization

Valérie Zeller ^{a,*}, Ali Ghorbani ^a, Christophe Strady ^b, Philippe Leonard ^a,
Patrick Mamoudy ^a, Nicole Desplaces ^{a,c}

- Etude rétrospective descriptive n = 48
- Epaule, genou, hanche

- 92% de succès thérapeutique
 - ✓ 35/48 sous Rif/C1G ou Rif/Clinda

Table 4 Outcome of 48 patients with *P. acnes* PJI

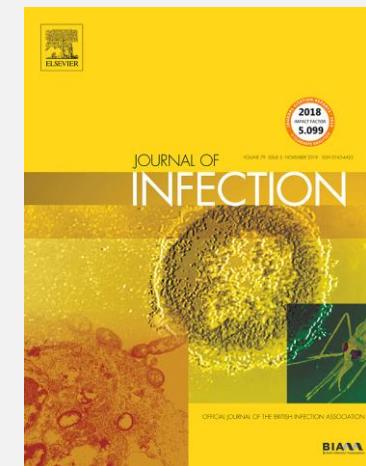
Characteristic	Symptom-free interval		Total
	≤2 years	>2 years	
Follow-up >2 years			
No. of patients	37	11	48
Mean time, years	6.75 ± 4	4.75 ± 2.75	6 ± 4
Failure, n	3	1	4
Relapse	2	0	2
Reinfection	0	1	1
Resection arthroplasty	1	0	1
Successful outcome, n (%)	34 (92)	10 (91)	44 (92)

Comparisons between groups were not significant.

Characteristic	Symptom-free interval		Total
	≤2 years	>2 years	
Surgical treatment, n			
1-stage exchange arthroplasty	12	9	21
2-stage exchange arthroplasty	20	5	25
Débridement-synovectomy	2	1	3
Resection arthroplasty	1	0	1
Bone reconstruction, n	15 ^a	12 ^a	27
Intravenous antibiotics			
No. of patients	34	14	48
Treatment duration, weeks, mean	5 ± 2	5 ± 2	5 ± 2
Regimen, n			
Cefazolin + rifampin	14	10	24
Clindamycin + rifampin	8	3	11
Other	12	1	13
Oral antibiotics			
No. of patients	35	13	48
Treatment duration, weeks, mean	16 ± 12	20 ± 12	16 ± 8
Regimen, n			
Cefalexin + rifampin	14	9	23
Clindamycin + rifampin	7	3	10
Other	14	1	15

Means are reported ± SD.

^a p = 0.02; all other comparisons between groups were non-significant.





2015

Treatment of prosthetic joint infections due to *Propionibacterium*

Acta
Orthopaedica

Anouk M E Jacobs, Miranda L Van Hooff, Jacques F Meis, Fidel Vos & Jon H M Goosen

- Etude rétrospective n = 60
- Epaule, genou, hanche
- Suivi de 1 an
- Rifampicine (39) Vs Pas de Rifampicine (21)
- Clinda Vs Clinda/Rifampicine

- 100 % chirurgie / 12s antibiothérapies
- Pas de différence à 1 an (95% vs 90%)
- Mais :
 - ✓ Changement matériel
 - ✓ Interaction Clinda/Rifam
 - ✓ Polymicrobien (22%)
 - ✓ Emergence de résistance Rif *in vivo*

Characteristic	Rifampicin (n = 39)	No rifampicin (n = 21)	Total group (n = 60)	p-value
Surgical treatment				0.5
Debridement and prosthesis retention	5	1	6	
1-stage revision (partial revision)	25 (5)	16 (5)	41 (10)	
2-stage revision	9	4	13	
Antibiotic treatment (daily doses)				
Clindamycin 600 mg x 3 and rifampicin 450 mg x 2	33	—	33	
Teicoplanin 400 mg x 1 i.v. and rifampicin 450 mg x 2	6	—	6	
Clindamycin 600 mg x 3	—	16	16	
Amoxicillin 500 mg x 4	—	1	1	
Ciprofloxacin 750 mg x 2 and clindamycin 600 mg x 3	—	1	1	
Doxycycline 200 mg x 1	—	1	1	
Linezolid 600 mg x 2	—	1	1	
Teicoplanin 400 mg x 1 i.v.	—	1	1	

i.v.: intravenously.

Characteristic	Rifampicin (n = 39)	No rifampicin (n = 21)	Total group (n = 60)	p-value
Failures				
1-year follow-up	2/39	2/21	4/60	0.7
2-year follow-up	4/23	3/13	7/36	0.6
Survival, median (range), months	19 (0.1–49)	23 (0.2–47)	21 (0.1–49)	0.9
Type of failure				
Relapse ^a	2	2	4	0.4
Reinfection ^b	2	1	3	0.5



2019

Risk factors for *Cutibacterium acnes* spinal implant-associated infection: a case–case–control study

O. Grossi ^{1,2,*}, R. Lamberet ², P.-M. Longis ³, S. Touchais ⁴, D. Boutoille ², S. Corvec ⁵,
P. Bémer ⁵, on behalf of the Nantes Bone and Joint Infections Study Group

- Etude double cas-témoins n = 59 / 93 / 302
- Rachis sur matériel
- C. acnes* Vs autres germes
- Facteur de risque d'infection à *C. acnes*

- Fdr infection *C. acnes*
 - ✓ Age < 54 ans
 - ✓ BMI < 22
 - ✓ Etage thoracique
- Infection précoce 34%
- Fréquence de la co-infection avec *S. aureus*

Multivariate analyses of risk factors for spinal implant-associated infection caused by *Cutibacterium acnes*

Variables	Model 1 <i>C. acnes</i> vs controls	
	aOR (CI ₉₅)	p
Age <54 years	2.43 (1.09–5.68)	0.03
BMI <22 kg/m ²	2.47 (1.17–5.29)	0.02
Previous surgeries	3.75 (1.68–8.75)	0.01
Thoracic instrumentation	16.1 (7.57–37.0)	<0.001
Immunosuppression	—	—
Renal disease	—	—
ASA score >2	—	—
Post-traumatic fracture	—	—
Bone graft	—	—



Recommandations

Recommandations de pratique clinique

Infections ostéo-articulaires sur matériel (prothèse, implant, ostéo-synthèse)

Texte long

Organisées par

la Société de Pathologie Infectieuse de Langue Française (SPILF)

Anaérobies à Gram (+) <i>(P. acnes, Peptostreptococcus)</i>	amoxicilline ou céfazoline ou ceftriaxone ou clindamycine (si souche érythromycine sensible)	clindamycine
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2009



INFECTIOLOGIE.com

Diagnosis and Management of Prosthetic Joint Infection: Clinical Practice Guidelines by the Infectious Diseases Society of America^a

Douglas R. Osmon,¹ Elie F. Berbari,¹ Anthony R. Berendt,² Daniel Lew,³ Werner Zimmerli,⁴ James M. Oster, ⁵ Nalini Rao,^{5,6} Arlen Hanssen,⁷ and Walter R. Wilson¹



2013

Anaerobe

The Official Journal of the Anaerobe Society of the Americas and the
Japanese Association for Anaerobic Infection Research

2015

Comments

Microorganism	Preferred Treatment ^a	Alternative Treatment ^a	Comments
<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i>	Penicillin G 20 million units IV q24 h continuously or in 6 divided doses or Ceftriaxone 2 g IV q24 h	Clindamycin 600–900 mg IV q8 h or clindamycin 300–450 mg PO qid or Vancomycin 15 mg/kg IV q12 h	4–6 wk Vancomycin only in case of allergy



Recommendations

General Assembly, Treatment, Antimicrobials: Proceedings of International Consensus on Orthopedic Infections

Keely Boyle ¹, Feng-Chih Kuo ², Juan Pablo Horcajada ³, Harriet Hughes ⁴,
Luca Cavagnaro ⁵, Camelia Marculescu ⁶, Alex McLaren ², Scott R. Nodzo ¹,
Giovanni Riccio ⁵, Parham Sendi ⁵, Randi Silibovsky ¹, John Stammers ³,
Timothy L. Tan ⁶, Matthias Wimmer ⁶

Question 4: What is the most effective antibiotic in the treatment of *Cutibacterium acnes* PJI?

Recommendation:

Unknown. High rates of susceptibility to narrow spectrum beta-lactams make these a good initial intravenous option, though the optimum oral switch is not known. The role of rifampicin is controversial. Prospective clinical studies are required to determine the optimal antimicrobial therapy for *C. acnes* PJI.

Level of Evidence: No Evidence

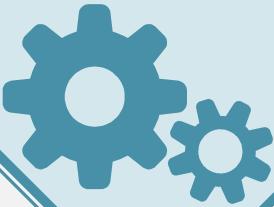
Delegate Vote: Agree: 93%, Disagree: 2%, Abstain: 5% (Super Majority, Strong Consensus)

THE JOURNAL OF
ARTHOPLASTY

2019



- B-lactamine spectre étroit
- Initialement IV
- Relai oral optimal inconnu ?
- Rôle de la Rifampicine controversée
- Besoin d'essai clinique prospectif



Enquête pratique

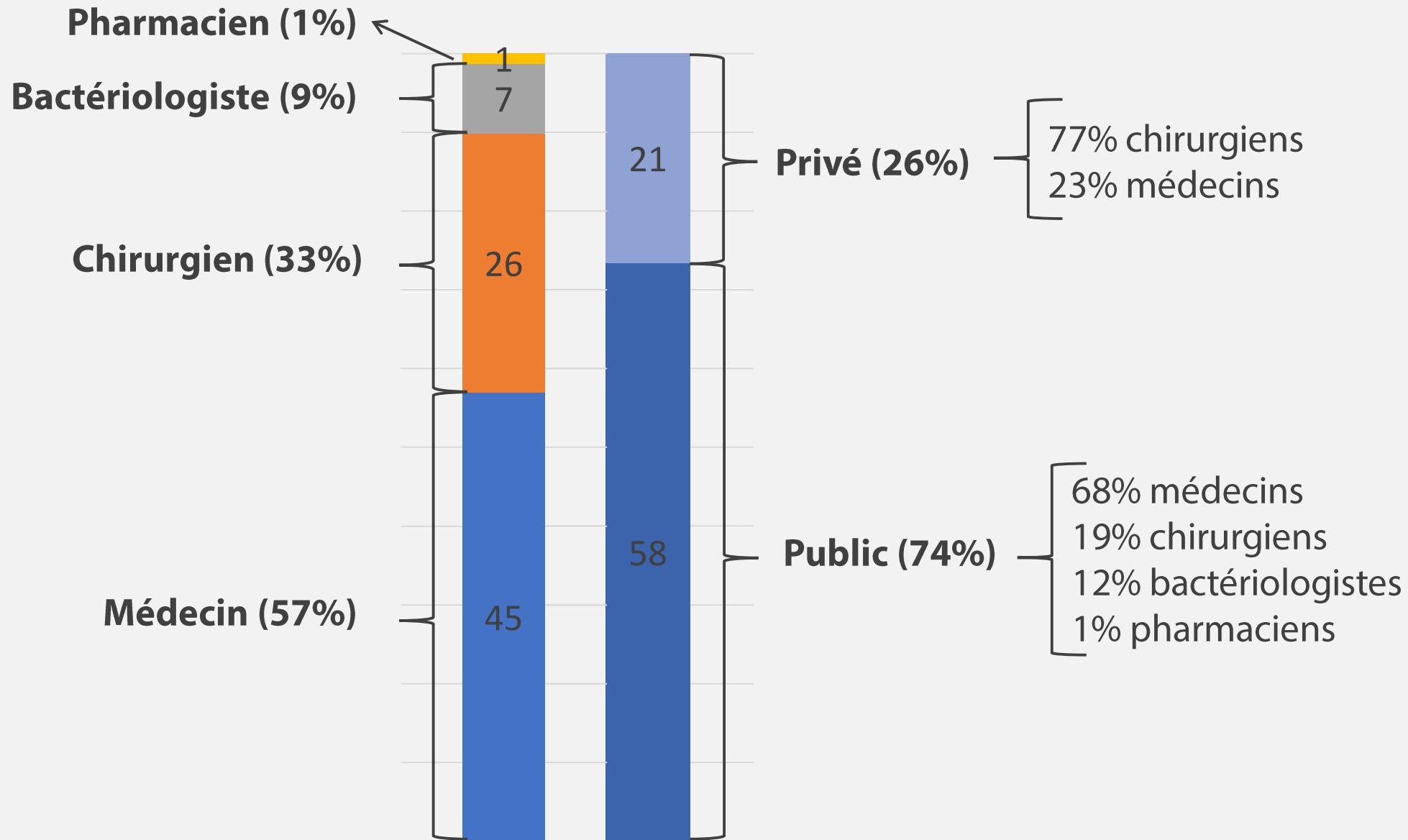


Objectif

Evaluer les pratiques concernant le traitement médical des infections ostéo-articulaires mono-microbiennes à *C. acnes*

Matériel et méthodes

- Formulaire en ligne
- Quatre situations cliniques – Mono ou Bithérapie / Molécule
- Infections ostéo-articulaires avec et sans matériel
- Monomicrobienne à *C. acnes*
- Population cible – Bactériologue / Chirurgien / Pharmacien / Médecin
- Diffusion lors de la 8^{ième} journée scientifique du CRIOGO 2018 (Poitiers)



MATÉRIEL LAISSÉ EN PLACE



Monothérapie (38%)

30

Bithérapie (62%)

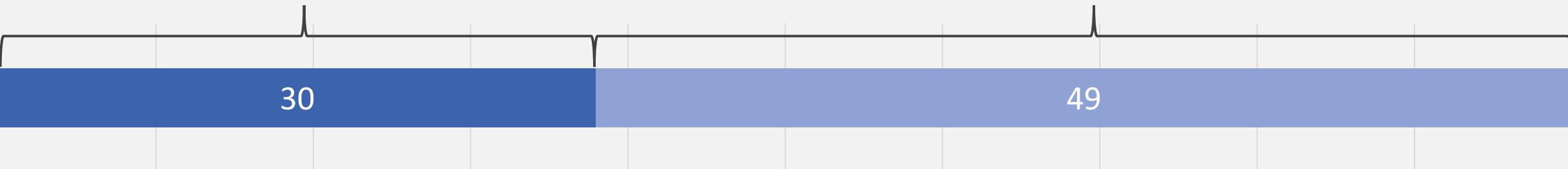
49

Activité	n	%
Médecin	45	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	27	60%
<i>Monothérapie</i>	18	40%
Chirurgien	26	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	18	69%
<i>Monothérapie</i>	8	31%
Bactériologiste	7	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	3	43%
<i>Monothérapie</i>	4	57%
Pharmacien	1	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	1	100%

MATÉRIEL LAISSÉ EN PLACE



Monothérapie (38%)



AMX	77%
DAL	20%
C3G	3%

Activité	n	%
Médecin	45	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	27	60%
<i>Monothérapie</i>	18	40%
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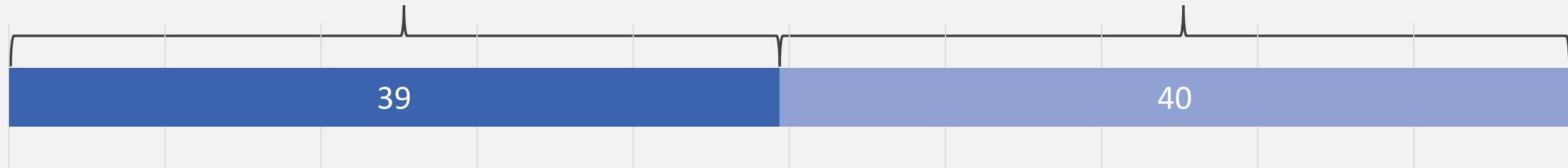
Bithérapie (62%)

AMX/RIF	33%
FQ/RIF	17%
AMX/DAL	17%
AMX/FQ	13%
AMX/CEF	2%
C3G/LIN	2%
DOX/RIF	2%
DAL/DOX	4%
DAL/FQ	2%
VAN/TAZ	2%
DAL/RIF	2%
C3G/RIF	2%

MATÉRIEL CHANGÉ EN UN TEMPS



Monothérapie (49%)



Bithérapie (51%)

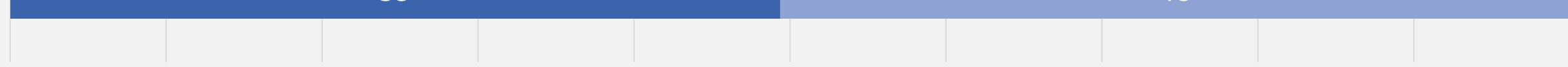
Activité	n	%
Médecin	45	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	21	47%
<i>Monothérapie</i>	24	53%
Chirurgien	26	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	15	58%
<i>Monothérapie</i>	11	42%
Bactériologiste	7	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	3	43%
<i>Monothérapie</i>	4	57%
Pharmacien	1	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	1	100%

MATÉRIEL CHANGÉ EN UN TEMPS



Monothérapie (49%)

39



Bithérapie (51%)

40

Activité	n	%
Médecin	45	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	21	47%
<i>Monothérapie</i>	24	53%
Chirurgien	26	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	15	58%
<i>Monothérapie</i>	11	42%
Bactériologiste	7	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	3	43%
<i>Monothérapie</i>	4	57%
Pharmacien	1	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	1	100%

FQ/RIF	26%
AMX/RIF	24%
AMX/FQ	13%
AMX/DAL	11%
AMX/CEF	8%
DOX/RIF	5%
DAL/FQ	5%
C3G/LIN	3%
VAN/TAZ	3%
C3G/RIF	3%

AMX 77%

DAL 21%

C3G 3%

MATÉRIEL CHANGÉ EN DEUX TEMPS



Monothérapie (56%)

44

Bithérapie (44%)

35

Activité	n	%
Médecin	45	
<i>Bitherapie</i>	17	38%
<i>Monotherapie</i>	28	62%
Chirurgien	26	
<i>Bitherapie</i>	13	50%
<i>Monotherapie</i>	13	50%
Bacteriologue	7	
<i>Bitherapie</i>	4	57%
<i>Monotherapie</i>	3	43%
Pharmacien	1	
<i>Bitherapie</i>	1	100%

MATÉRIEL CHANGÉ EN DEUX TEMPS



Monothérapie (56%)

44

AMX	84%
DAL	16%
C3G	- %

Bithérapie (44%)

35

Activité

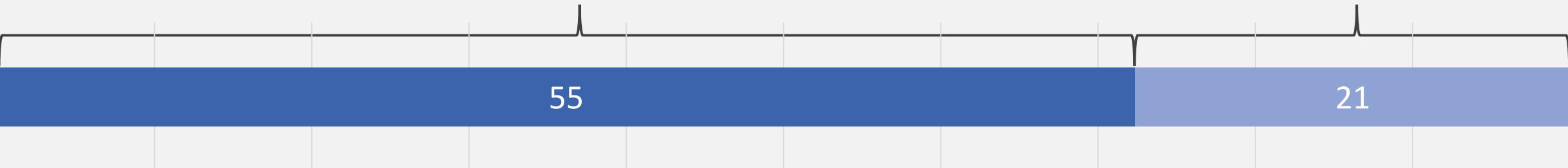
	n	%
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<i>Monothérapie</i>	28	62%
Chirurgien	26	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	13	50%
<i>Monotherapie</i>	13	50%
Bacteriologiste	7	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	4	57%
<i>Monotherapie</i>	3	43%
Pharmacien	1	
<i>Bitherapie</i>	1	100%

FQ/RIF	27%
AMX/RIF	24%
AMX/DAL	9%
AMX/FQ	9%
AMX/CEF	9%
C3G/LIN	6%
DOX/RIF	3%
DAL/DOX	3%
DAL/FQ	3%
VAN/TAZ	3%
DAL/RIF	3%

MATÉRIEL ÔTÉ



Monothérapie (72%)



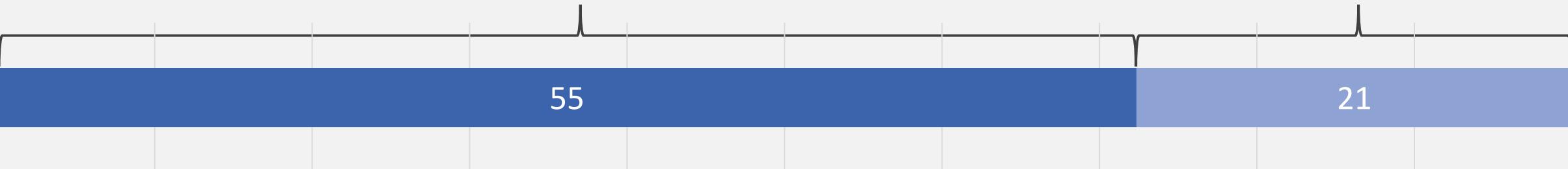
Bithérapie (28%)

Activité	n	%
Médecin	43	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	9	21%
<i>Monothérapie</i>	34	79%
Chirurgien	25	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	11	44%
<i>Monothérapie</i>	14	56%
Bactériologiste	7	
<i>Monothérapie</i>	7	100%
Pharmacien	1	
<i>Bithérapie</i>	1	100%

MATÉRIEL ÔTÉ



Monothérapie (72%)



Activité

Médecin

	n	%
<i>Bithérapie</i>	9	21%
<i>Monothérapie</i>	34	79%

Chirurgien

	n	%
<i>Bithérapie</i>	11	44%
<i>Monothérapie</i>	14	56%

Bactériologiste

	n	%
<i>Monothérapie</i>	7	100%

Pharmacien

	n	%
<i>Bithérapie</i>	1	100%

Bithérapie (28%)

AMX/RIF	26%
FQ/RIF	26%
AMX/DAL	11%
AMX/FQ	11%
AMX/CEF	11%
C3G/LIN	5%
DOX/RIF	5%

AMX 80%

DAL 20%

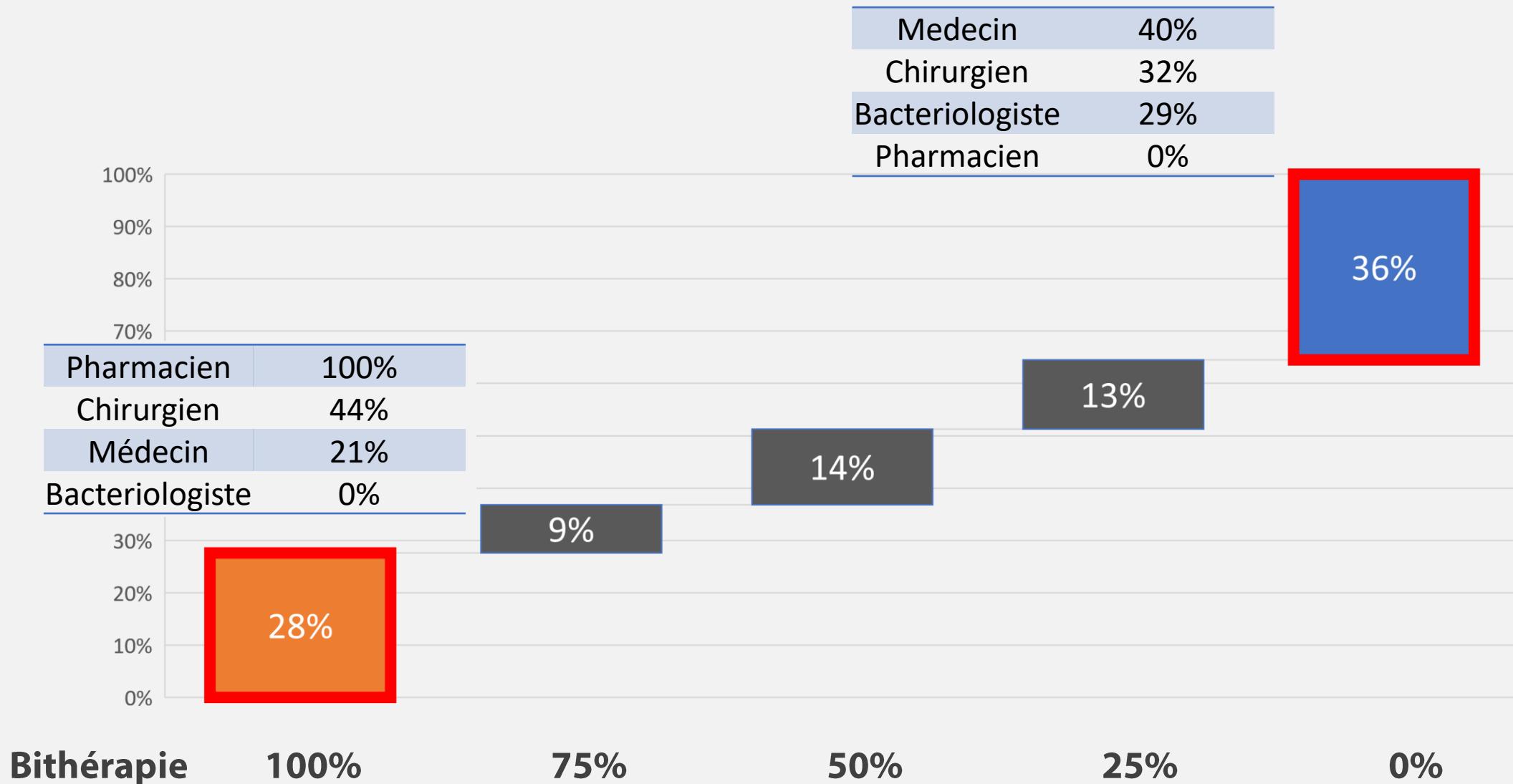
C3G - %

RÉSUMÉ



	En place	Un temps	Deux temps	Oté	Moyenne
Monothérapie	38%	49%	56%	72%	
AMX	77%	77%	84%	80%	79%
DAL	20%	21%	16%	20%	19%
C3G	3%	3%	-	-	3%
Bithérapie	62%	51%	44%	28%	
AMX/RIF	33%	24%	24%	26%	27%
FQ/RIF	17%	26%	27%	26%	24%
AMX/DAL	17%	11%	9%	11%	12%
AMX/FQ	13%	13%	9%	11%	11%
AMX/CEF	2%	8%	9%	11%	7%
C3G/LIN	2%	3%	6%	5%	4%
DOX/RIF	2%	5%	3%	5%	4%
DAL/DOX	4%	-	3%	-	4%
DAL/FQ	2%	5%	3%	-	3%
VAN/TAZ	2%	3%	3%	-	3%
DAL/RIF	2%	-	3%	-	3%
C3G/RIF	2%	3%	-	-	2%

PROFIL





RCP

Oui (75%)

Non (82%)

ANTIBIOPROPHYLAXIE

Cefazoline (86%)
C2G (3%)
C3G (3%)
Autres (8%)

ANTIBIO PROBABILISTE

Tazocilline Linezolide (45%)
Tazocilline Vancomycine (17%)
Vancomycine (5%)
Ceftriaxone Vancomycine (5%)
Cefotaxime Vancomycine (5%)
Cefepime Linezolide (5%)

RECOMMANDATIONS



- Grande diversité des pratiques
- Molécules
 - ✓ Amoxicilline (mono ou bithérapie)
 - ✓ Rifampicine (50% des cas en association)
 - ✓ Fluoroquinolone (35% des cas en association)
 - ✓ Clindamycine (alternative)
- Mono Vs Bithérapie
 - ✓ Dépendant des situations cliniques
 - ✓ Partagée



- Grande diversité des pratiques
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Place d'une étude prospective

- Mono Vs Bithérapie
- Place de la Rifampicine

