

INFECTIONS PÉRI-PROTHÈTIQUES: REVUE DE LA LITTÉRATURE ORTHOPÉDIQUE

PROFESSEUR CHRISTOPHE NICH
CLINIQUE CHIRURGICALE ORTHOPÉDIQUE ET TRAUMATOLOGIQUE (CCOT)
HÔTEL-DIEU
NANTES

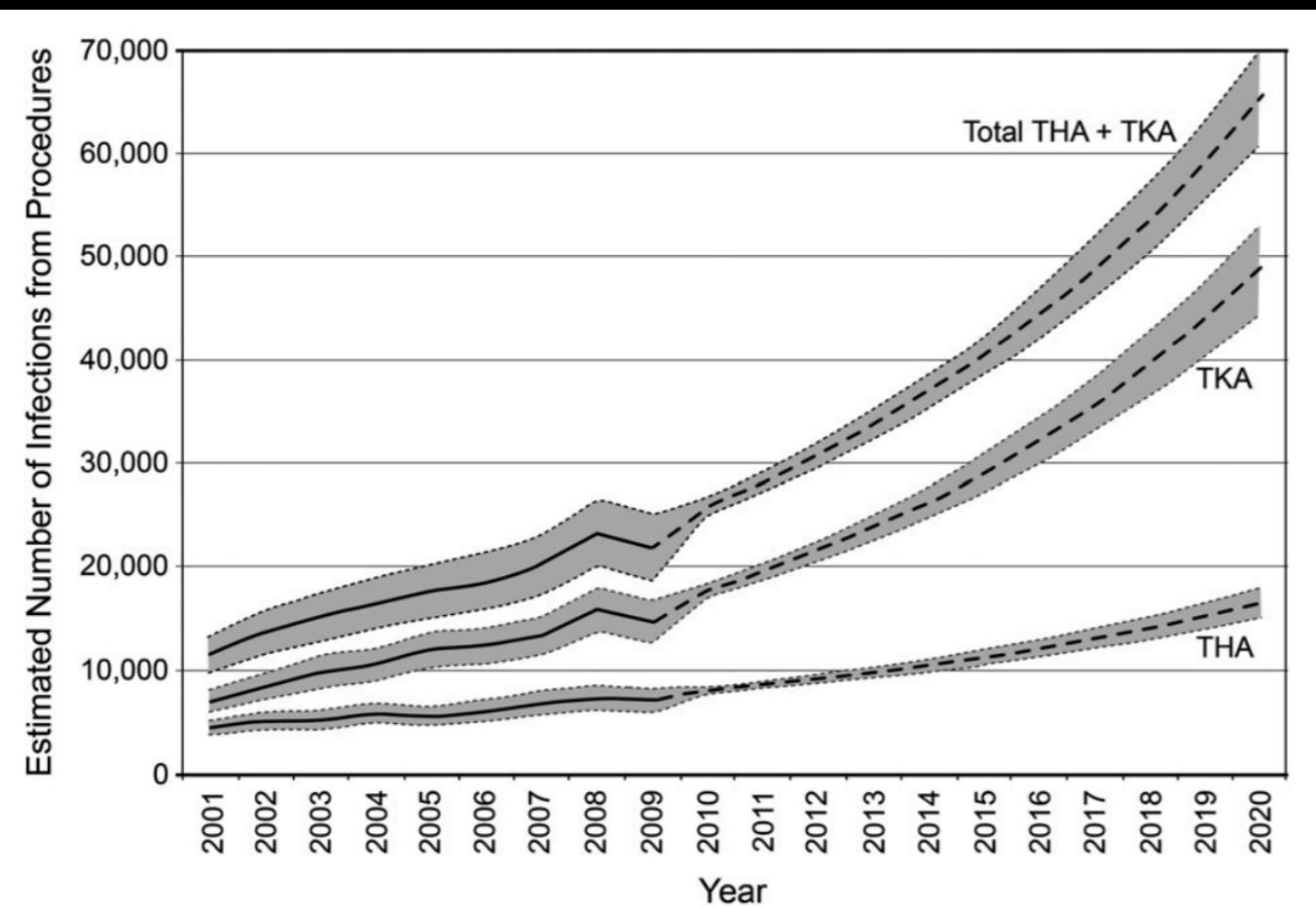


9EME JOURNÉE SCIENTIFIQUE CRIOGO NANTES 29 NOVEMBRE 2019



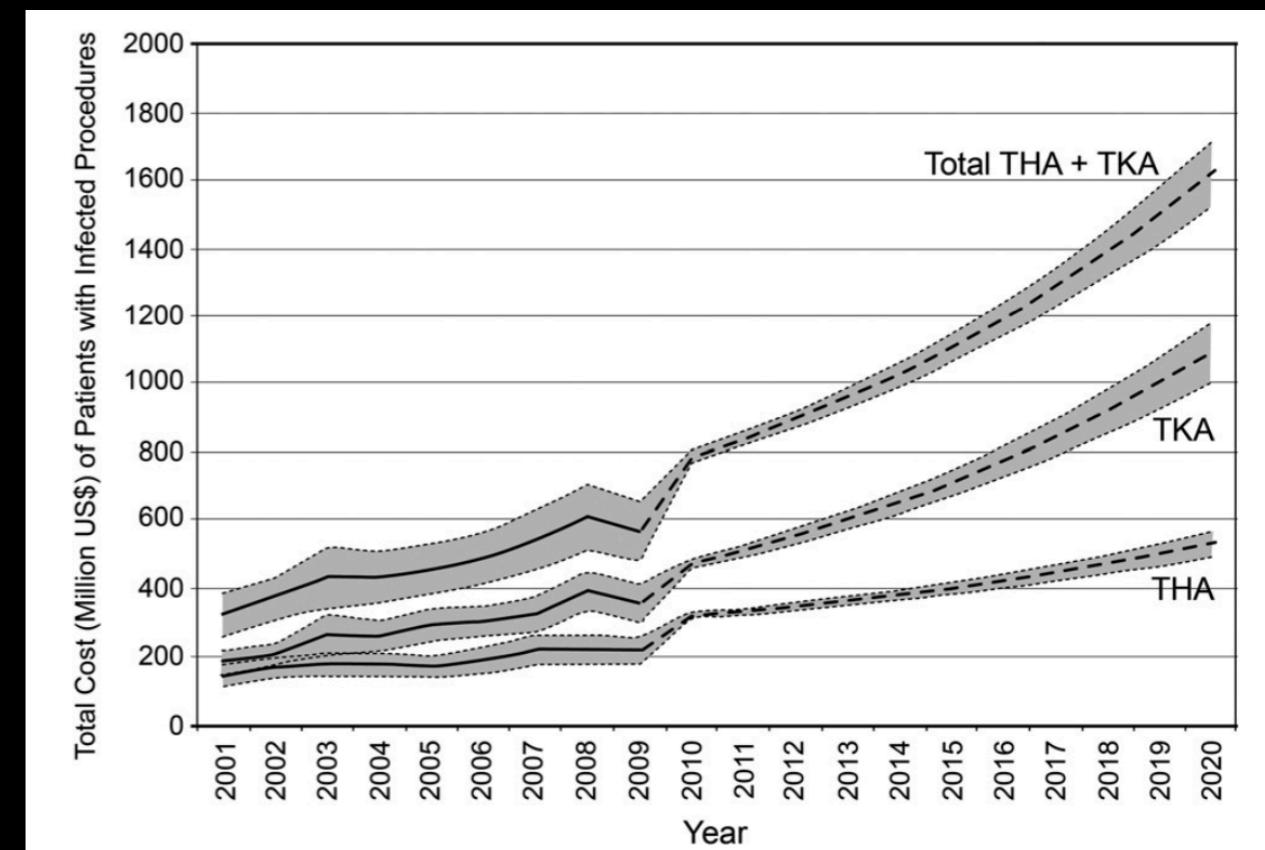
EPIDÉMIOLOGIE

LE NOMBRE D'INFECTIONS PÉRI-PROTHÈTIQUES
(IPP) AUGMENTE REGULIÈREMENT...



Nbre d'infections (projection) ATH-ATG

...ET LEUR COÛT
AUSSI...

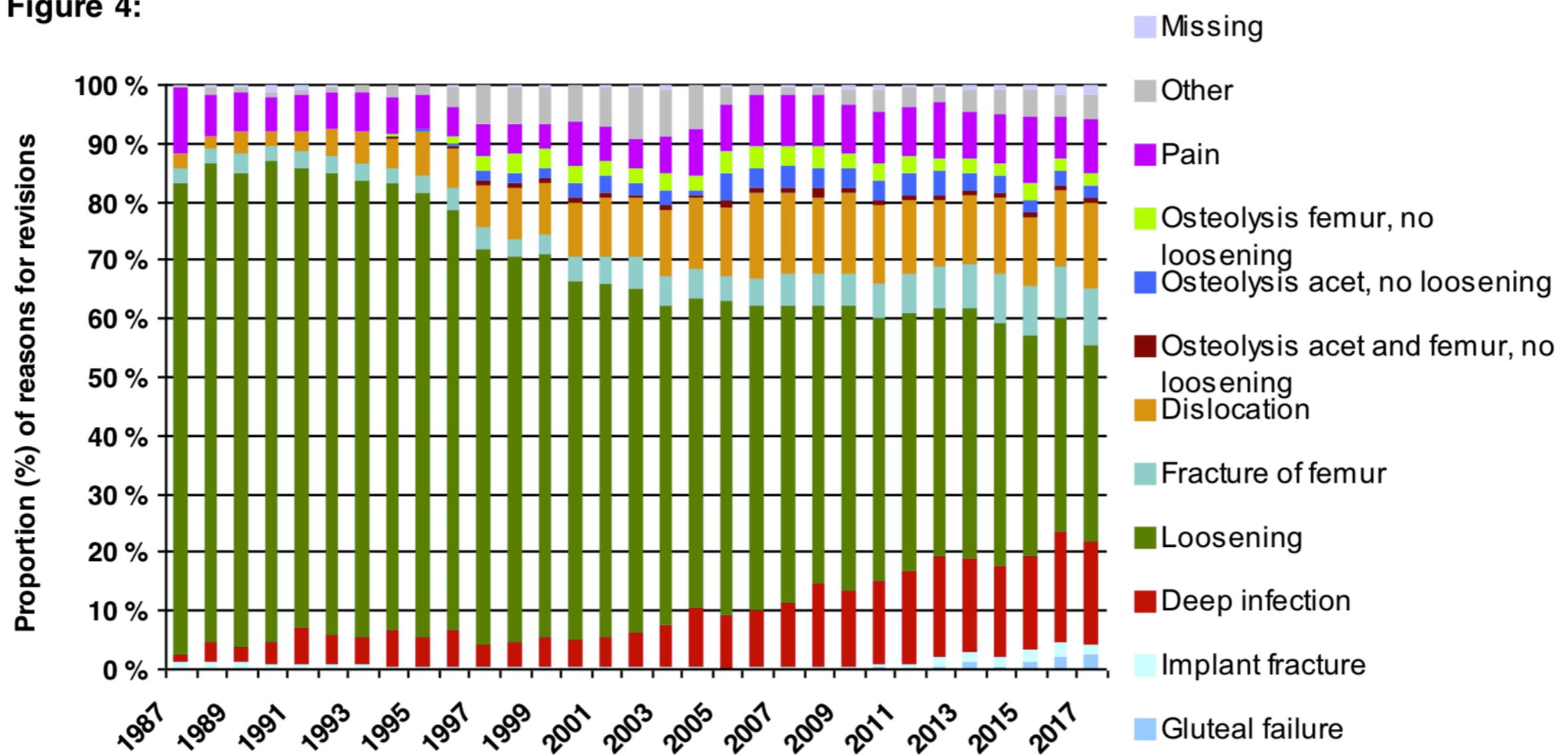


Coût (projection)

EPIDÉMIOLOGIE

MOTIFS DE REPRISE (ATH)

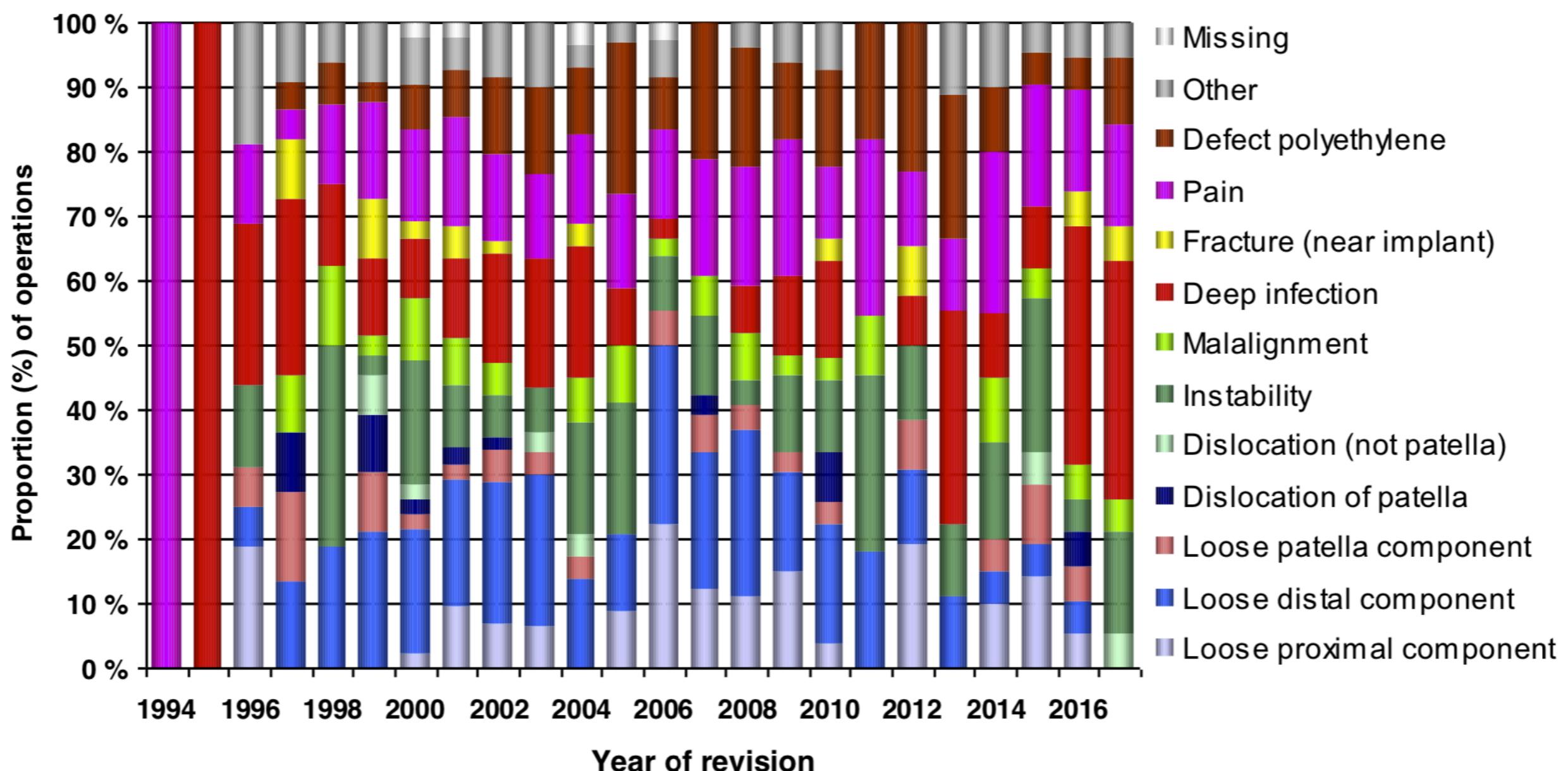
Figure 4:



EPIDEMIOLOGIE

MOTIFS DE REPRISE (ATG)

Figure 16: Reasons for revisions of total knee prostheses with patella



EPIDÉMIOLOGIE



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

The Journal of Arthroplasty

journal homepage: www.arthroplastyjournal.org



Complications - Infection

Are We Winning or Losing the Battle With Periprosthetic Joint Infection: Trends in Periprosthetic Joint Infection and Mortality Risk for the Medicare Population



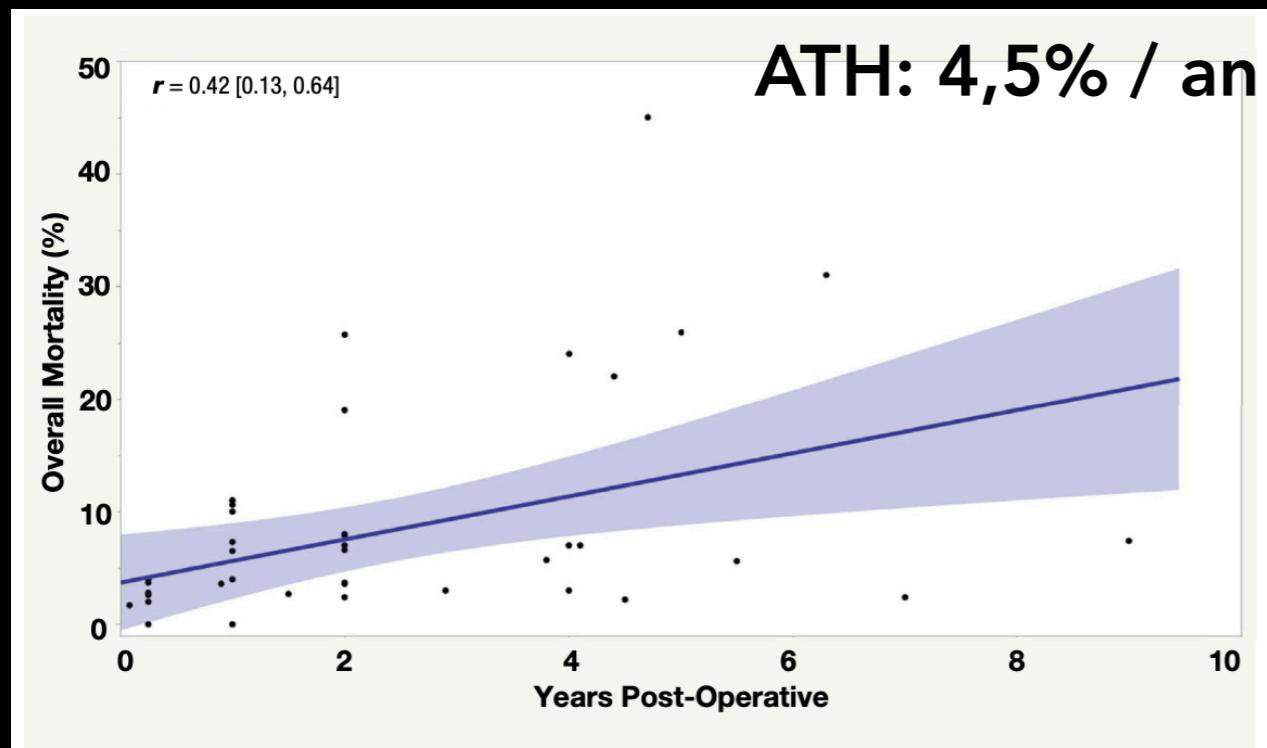
Steven M. Kurtz, PhD ^{a,b,*}, Edmund C. Lau, MS ^c, Min-Sun Son, PhD ^c,
Ellen T. Chang, ScD ^c, Werner Zimmerli, MD ^d, Javad Parvizi, MD ^e

JOA, 2018

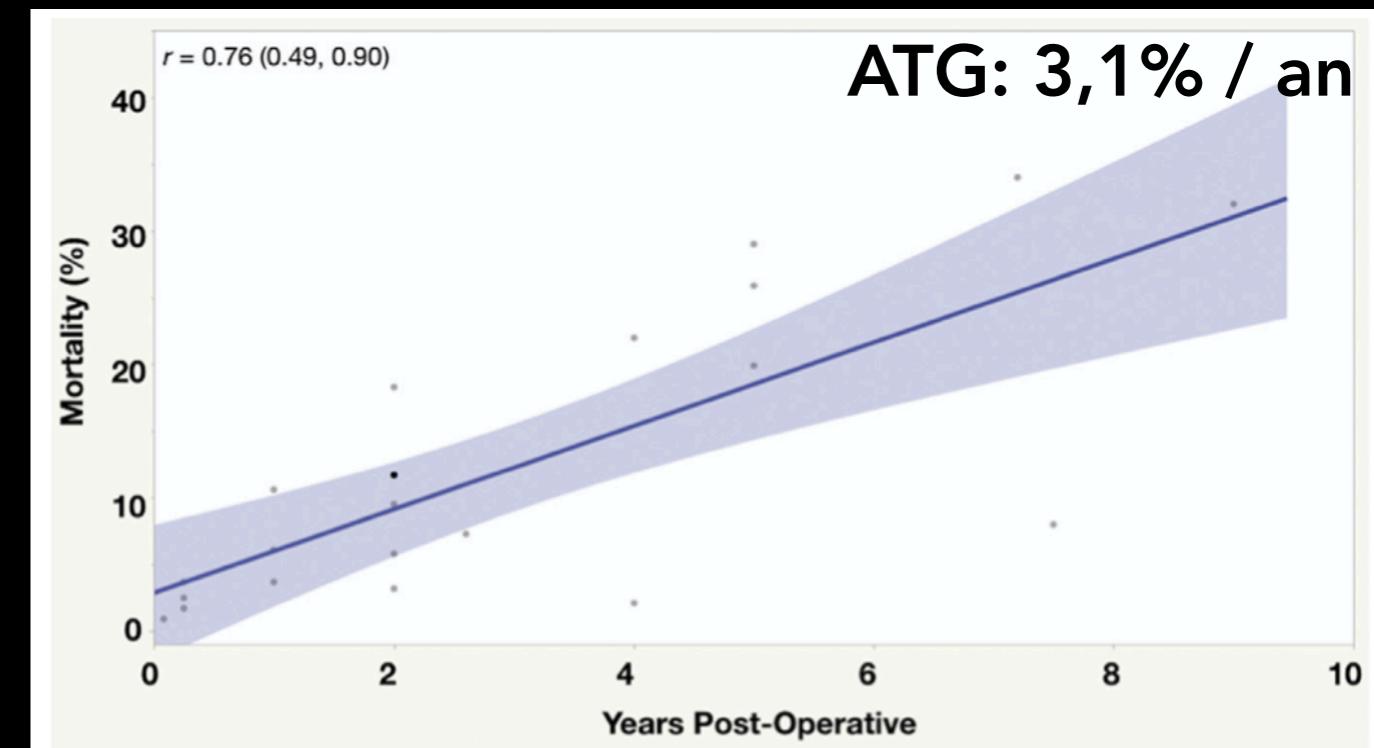
- Autour de **1% pour ATH (primaires) / 1,4% pour ATG ==> stable sur 2005-2015, mais ↗ en nombre absolu**
- **FDR principaux**
 - ATG > ATH
 - ATH: obésité, maladies cardiaques, sexe masculin
 - ATG: sexe masculin, maladies cardiaques, score de Charlson (prédictif de mortalité à un an)

EPIDÉMIOLOGIE

- Morbi/mortalité liée aux IPP
 - Mortalité = élevée +++
 - ATH > ATG
 - survie à 5 ans après IPP
 - ATH = 67%
 - ATG = 72%
 - Risque DC (OR): X 3 à 3,6 / pop générale



Natsuvara, JOA, 2018



Lum, JOA, 2018

] = Kc prostate, sein

DIAGNOSTIC

INFECTIONS PÉRI-PROTHÉTIQUES

Musculo Skeletal Infection Society 2018 (*Parvizi, JOA, 2018*)

| Major criteria (at least one of the following) | | | Decision |
|--|---|--|------------------|
| Two positive cultures of the same organism | | | Infected |
| Sinus tract with evidence of communication to the joint or visualization of the prosthesis | | | |
| Preoperative Diagnosis | Minor criteria | | Score |
| | Serum | Elevated CRP <u>or</u> D-Dimer | 2 |
| | Serum | Elevated ESR | 1 |
| | Synovial | Elevated synovial WBC count <u>or</u> LE | 3 |
| | Synovial | Positive alpha-defensin | 3 |
| | Synovial | Elevated synovial PMN (%) | 2 |
| Intraoperative Diagnosis | Inconclusive pre-op score <u>or</u> dry tap | | Score |
| | Preoperative score | - | ≥ 6 Infected |
| | Positive histology | 3 | |
| | Positive purulence | 3 | |
| | Single positive culture | 2 | ≤ 3 Not Infected |

DIAGNOSTIC

BIOMARQUEURS SYNOVIAUX: ALPHA-DÉFENSINE



- Test Synovasure: Sn 54 à 84% selon les classifications, Sp > 95% élevée ==> test de confirmation, pas de détection

Renz, JBJS, 2018

- VPP 100%, VPN 95% (critères MSIS)
- Précision similaire test Synovasure // ELISA

Gehrke, JBJS, 2018

DIAGNOSTIC

BIOMARQUEURS SYNOVIAUX: ALPHA-DÉFENSINE

- Indication idéale: situations microbiologiques complexes
 - IPP décapitée, discordance des résultats
- Limites du test :
 - Faux positifs: métallose, ALTR, chirurgie < 2 mois
 - Faux négatifs: germes à croissance lente
 - intérêt couplage avec la CRP synoviale

de Saint Vincent, RCO, 2018, Stone, JBJSA, 2018, Okroj, JOA, 2018

DIAGNOSTIC

NICH ET AL, EFORT, LISBONNE, 2019

POSTER #422

RAPID DIAGNOSTIC TEST OF PERSISTENT INFECTION IN PROSTHETIC TWO-STAGE EXCHANGE

C NICH¹, M MATT², G AUBERGER¹, B DAVIDO², O SENARD², L DECONINCK², F BOUCHAND⁴, M ROTTMAN³, A DINH²

¹ Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Raymond Poincaré Hospital, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, France
² Department of Infectious Diseases, Raymond Poincaré Hospital, Garches, France
³ Department of Microbiology, Raymond Poincaré Hospital, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, France
⁴ Department of Pharmacy, Raymond Poincaré Hospital, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, France

Introduction: Two-stage exchange remains the gold standard for treatment of periprosthetic joint infection (PJI). Following the second stage, a broad spectrum probabilistic antibiotic therapy is usually administered until sample cultures return negative. Rapid diagnosis of persistent infection would be useful to limit unnecessary antibiotic exposure.

OBJECTIVE: TO INVESTIGATE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE ALPH-DEFENSINE LATERAL FLOW DEVICE TO DETECT PERSISTENT INFECTION AT THE TIME OF JOINT RECONSTRUCTION IN A TWO-STAGE EXCHANGE PROCEDURE

Methods:

- Prospective monocentric study. From June 2016 to July 2018
- Inclusion criterion: two-stage procedure for PJI
- The first stage consisted in implant removal, aggressive debridement and insertion of an antibiotic-loaded cement spacer. Adapted antibiotic therapy was then administered during 6 weeks, followed by an antibiotic free period of at least 3 weeks. If inflammation blood markers tested negative, the second stage was completed, which involved removal of the spacer, repeated debridement and joint reconstruction. The alpha defensine detection test was carried out extemporaneously on the synovial fluid in contact with the cement spacer (Fig.1), simultaneously to microbiological sampling.
- Results were compared with the Musculoskeletal Infection Society (MSIS) criteria for PJI.

Figure 1: Schematic representation of the procedure in four steps: A: Draw synovial fluid into pipette; B: Mix with buffer solution; C: Deposit onto device; D: Read results in 10 minutes

[Photographs : Zimmer Biomet]

Results : 24 patients with a mean age of 65 years (20-81 years) were included (Table 1). Microbiological cultures were negative in all cases but one fungal co-infection. Therefore, the negative predictive value (NPV) of the test was 96%.

Table 1: Patients characteristics and findings in two-stage exchange

| Patient | First Stage | | Second Stage | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|-----------|--------------|--|------------|------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Joint Involved | Age (yrs) | Gender | Bacteria | CRP (mg/l) | Leucocytes (g/l) | Positive sample / Total number of samples | Bacteria | Alpha Defensin Test |
| 1 | Shoulder | 65 | M | S. schlierfii | 219 | 20 | 0/4 | - | Negative |
| 2 | Hip | 80 | M | E. coli | 0.5 | 6.7 | 1/3 | S. capitis | Negative |
| 3 | Knee | 71 | M | E. faecalis | 24 | 10 | 0/3 | - | Negative |
| 4 | Hip | 65 | M | S. haemolyticus | 6 | 6.2 | 0/3 | - | Negative |
| 5 | Knee | 67 | M | E. faecium candida | 16 | 8.2 | 2/3 | S. epidermidis E. faecium | Negative |
| 6 | Knee | 66 | F | S. lugdunensis | 2.5 | 10.5 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 7 | Knee | 73 | F | S. epidermidis | 5.2 | 10.3 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 8 | Knee | 79 | F | S. wernerii | 8 | 7.5 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 9 | Ankle | 73 | F | S. capri | 3 | 6.2 | 0/3 | - | Negative |
| 10 | Knee | 71 | F | S. simulans | 24 | 9.4 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 11 | Knee | 70 | M | S. aureus | 8 | 10.4 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 12 | Knee | 56 | F | S. epidermidis | 1 | 8.2 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 13 | Knee | 70 | M | E. coli | 3.4 | 7.7 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 14 | Hip | 63 | M | S. aureus | 16 | 10.3 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 15 | Hip | 81 | F | S. dyspepsiae | 8 | 9.2 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 16 | Ankle | 49 | F | S. wernerii | 1.2 | 7.6 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 17 | Knee | 71 | F | Gram-negative bacilli | 2.2 | 6.3 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 18 | Knee | 63 | F | S. aureus E. faecalis | 18 | 9.9 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 19 | Hip | 30 | M | P. aeruginosa S. epidermidis Corynebacterium | 2.8 | 6.4 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 20 | Hip | 61 | M | Streptococcus | 5 | 8.5 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 21 | Hip | 62 | F | S. aureus | 1 | 8.4 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 22 | Hip | 69 | F | S. capitis | 8 | 7.8 | 1/5 | Gram Negative | Negative |
| 23 | Hip | 72 | M | S. aureus | 12 | 9.3 | 0/5 | - | Negative |
| 24 | Knee | 62 | M | S. aureus | 5 | 8.1 | 0/5 | - | Negative |

CONCLUSION: WITH A HIGH NPV, THE ALPHA-DEFENSIN TEST APPEARS TO BE A RELIABLE TOOL TO RULE OUT PERSISTENT INFECTION AT THE SECOND STAGE OF A PJI TREATMENT. THE TEST SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AND FURTHER EVALUATED TO LIMIT UNNECESSARY ANTIBIOTIC EXPOSURE

THE AUTHORS DECLARE THAT THEY HAVE NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST CONCERNING THE CURRENT STUDY

Hôpitaux Universitaires
Paris Ile-de-France Ouest
Site RAYMOND POINCARÉ

- Valeur diagnostique du test
Synovasure au cours du 2ème temps ?
 - 24 IPP, 2 temps
 - Test < 0 dans tous les cas
 - 1 infection fungique non détectée
 - ==> VPN 96%
 - CCL: intérêt du test au cours des 2 temps // prochaine étape: limiter l'exposition ATB ?

TRAITEMENT

SYNOVECTOMIE LAVAGE CHANGEMENT DES PIECES MOBILES

A multicenter study of irrigation and debridement in total knee arthroplasty periprosthetic joint infection: Treatment failure is high



Kenneth L. Urich, MD, PhD,

Arthritis and Arthroplasty Design Group, The Bone and Joint Center, Magee Womens Hospital of the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center; Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Department of

JOA, 2018

- Etude rétrospective, multicentrique, MSIS+: 216 ATG
- FU: 32 mois
 - ==> Taux d'échec à 2 ans: 53% (probabilité 57% à 4 ans)
 - ==> Meilleur profil : **symptômes < 1 semaine, infection non-S. aureus (probabilité d'échec 40% à 4 ans)**
- Importance du critère « délai »:
 - < 15 jours post op: 82% succès
 - > 15 jours : 50% succès

Narayanan, JOA, 2018

TRAITEMENT

SYNOVECTOMIE LAVAGE VS RPTG INF FUNGIQUE

Complications - Infection

Two-Stage Exchange Arthroplasty Is a Favorable Treatment Option Upon Diagnosis of a Fungal Periprosthetic Joint Infection



Feng-Chih Kuo, MD ^{a, b, c}, Karan Goswami, MD, MRCS ^b, Noam Shohat, MD ^{b, d},
Kier Blevins ^b, Alexander J. Rondon, MD, MBA ^b, Javad Parvizi, MD, FRCS ^{b, *}

^a Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

^b The Rothman Institute at Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA

^c College of Medicine, Chang Gung University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

^d Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv, Israel

JOA, 2018

- Etude rétrospective, MSIS+: 29 IPP (ATH, ATG) *Candida sp.*

==> succès à 5 ans (NS):

- Synovectomie lavage : 29%
- Chgt 1 temps: 33%
- Chgt 2 temps: 46%

TRAITEMENT

LUTTE CONTRE LE BIOFILM

Topical Adjuvants Incompletely Remove Adherent *Staphylococcus Aureus* From Implant Materials

Emily P. Ernest,¹ Anthony S. Machi,² Brock A. Karolcik,² Paul R. LaSala,³ Matthew J. Dietz¹

¹Robert C. Byrd Health Sciences Center, Department of Orthopaedics, West Virginia University School of Medicine, P.O. Box 9196, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506-9196, ²Robert C. Byrd Health Sciences Center, West Virginia University School of Medicine, P.O. Box 9100, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506-9100, ³Robert C. Byrd Health Sciences Center, Department of Pathology, West Virginia University School of Medicine, P.O. Box 9203, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506-9203

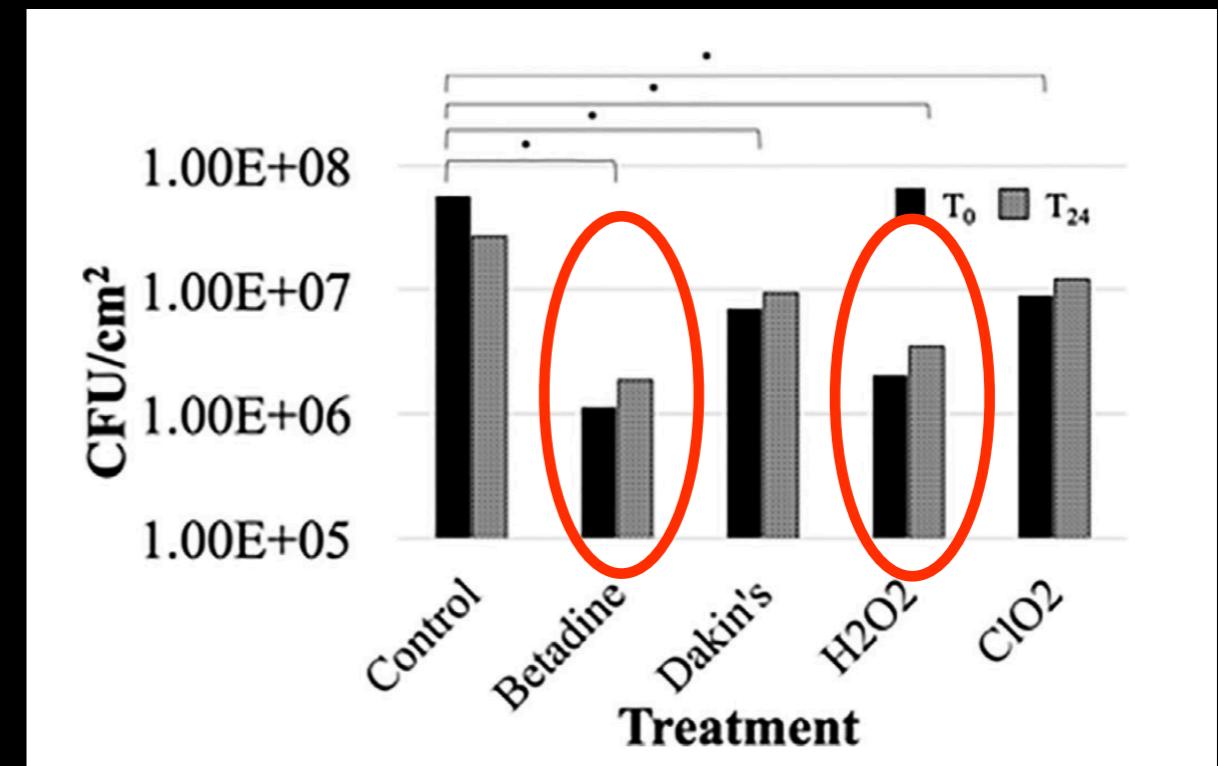
Received 10 August 2017; accepted 11 November 2017

Published online 15 November 2017 in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com). DOI 10.1002/jor.23804

JOR, 2018

- Efficacité des solutions antiseptiques *in vitro* ?

==> H₂O₂ (-98% CFU/cm²) = Bétadine (-97%) >> Dakin, ClO₂



TRAITEMENT

CHANGEMENT PRECOCE EN UN TEMPS

American Association of Hip and Knee Surgeons
ANNUAL MEETING

Early one-stage revision is indicated for infected cementless THA

Orthopaedics Today Europe, November 2019

+ ADD TOPIC TO EMAIL ALERTS



Fares S. Haddad

DALLAS — Simple lavage and irrigation and debridement are inappropriate for managing a patient whose cementless total hip arthroplasty is acutely infected. This situation calls for a rapid return to the OR for one-stage revision surgery and aggressive debridement and treatment of the infection, according to a presenter at the American Association of Hip and Knee Surgeons Annual Meeting.

AAHKS, Dallas, 7-10 nov 2019

- Etude rétrospective
- IPP post opératoires: 39 ATH sans ciment
- 4 échecs

=> succès à 5 ans : 90 %

PREVENTION

OPTIMISER/IDENTIFIER LES RISQUES +++

Castano-Betancourt et al. *Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery and Research*
(2018) 13:328
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13018-018-1036-2>

Journal of Orthopaedic
Surgery and Research

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Identification of high-risk groups for complication after arthroplasty: predictive value of patient's related risk factors

Martha Cecilia Castano-Betancourt*, Ricardo Fruschein Annichino, Marcelo de Azevedo e Souza Munhoz, Eduardo Gomes Machado, Monica Vannucci Lipay and Evaldo Marchi

**==> PR ou > 2 comorbidités
(diabète, anémie)**

Stryker, JBJSA, 2013

- **HbA1c pré opératoire et complications cicatricielles:**

==> X 9 si HbA1c pré op > 6,7%

PREVENTION

OPTIMISER/IDENTIFIER LES RISQUES +++



- Intérêt de la chirurgie bariatrique pré opératoire ?
- Méta analyse: 38 728 pts (ATH, ATG), BMI > 40 kg/m² avant chir bariatrique
 - ==> moins de complications médicales précoces
 - ==> diminution DDS, durée op.
 - ==> IPP précoces: mieux pour les ATG, pas de modif pour les ATH
 - ==> IPP tardives: pas de changement

PREVENTION

EVALUATION DU RISQUE INFECTIEUX APRES ATH/ATG

<https://s-spire-clintools.shinyapps.io/TJARiskCalculator/>

Risk Calculator for Total Hip or Knee Arthroplasty

Age (yrs)
80

Gender
Male

Race
White

BMI
Moderate-risk obesity (35.0-39.9)

Functional Status
Dependent

ASA Class
I: A normal healthy patient

Dyspnea
None

Diabetes being treated with oral agents or insulin
 Currently on dialysis
 Disseminated Cancer
 Newly diagnosed or new symptoms of congestive heart failure in 30 days
 History of severe COPD (functional disability or chronic medication or prior admissions, or FEV1<75%)
 Hypertension with Medication

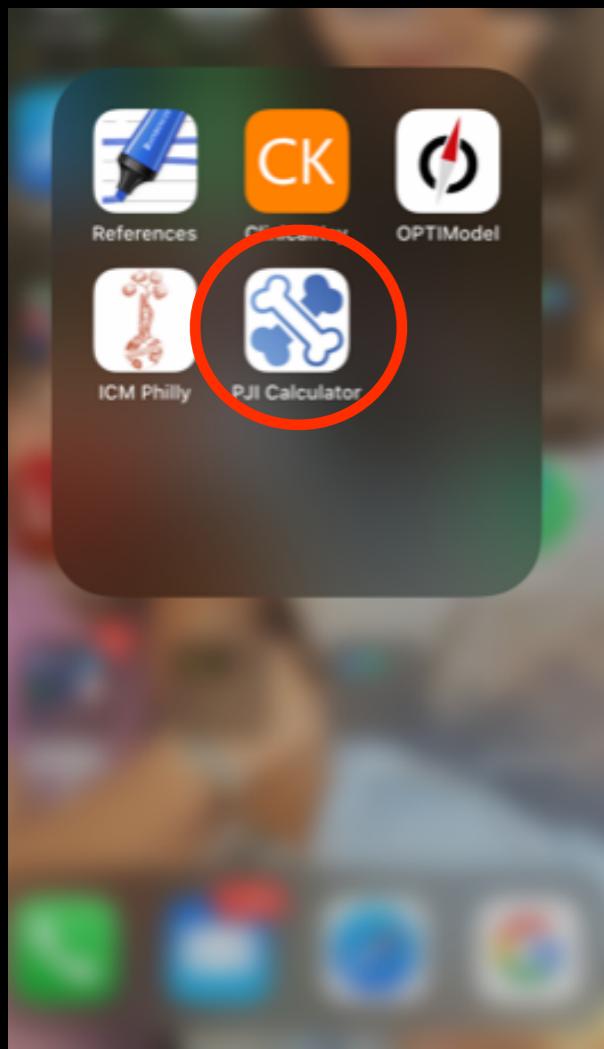
| Results | Your Risk (%) | Population Average Risk | Model Accuracy |
|--|---------------|--|--------------------|
| Risk of Death within 30 days | 0.40 | Average Population Risk is 0.13% or 1.3 per thousand | C-statistic = 0.73 |
| Risk of Cardiac Complications within 30 days | 0.46 | Average Population Risk is 0.29% or 2.9 per thousand | C-statistic = 0.73 |
| Risk of Renal Complications within 30 days | 0.13 | Average Population Risk is 0.16% or 1.6 per thousand | C-statistic = 0.78 |
| Risk of CNS-CVA Complications within 30 days | 0.09 | Average Population Risk is 0.08% or 0.8 per thousand | C-statistic = 0.70 |
| Risk of Sepsis within 30 days | 0.62 | Average Population Risk is 0.28% or 2.8 per thousand | C-statistic = 0.69 |

For more information about this calculator
See the following publication
Harris AHS, Kuo AC, Weng Y, Trickey AW, Bowe T, Giori, NG (2019). Can Machine Learning Methods Produce Accurate and Easy to Use Prediction Models of 30-day Complications and Mortality After Knee or Hip Arthroplasty. Clinical Orthopaedics & Related Research. Journal of Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research, 477(2), 452-460
For questions or suggestions, contact Alex Sox-Harris at alexsox@stanford.edu

PREVENTION

EVALUATION DU RISQUE D'ECHEC

APRES RPTH/RPTG



17:48 17:50 4G

Calculate Risk Reset

DEMOCRAPHICS

BMI

PLANNED SURGERY TYPE 17:50 4G

Select Type Calculate Risk Reset

MICROBIOLOGY DATA Select Type One-stage >

Synovial WBC (cells/l)

Serum ESR (mm/hr)

Sinus tract Yes No

Resistant organism Yes No

PRIOR ORTHOPAEDIC SURG

Last surgery was revision

Number of surgeries

Provide total number of prior open surgeries on this particular joint

COMORBIDITIES

Last surgery was revision Yes No

Number of surgeries 2,00

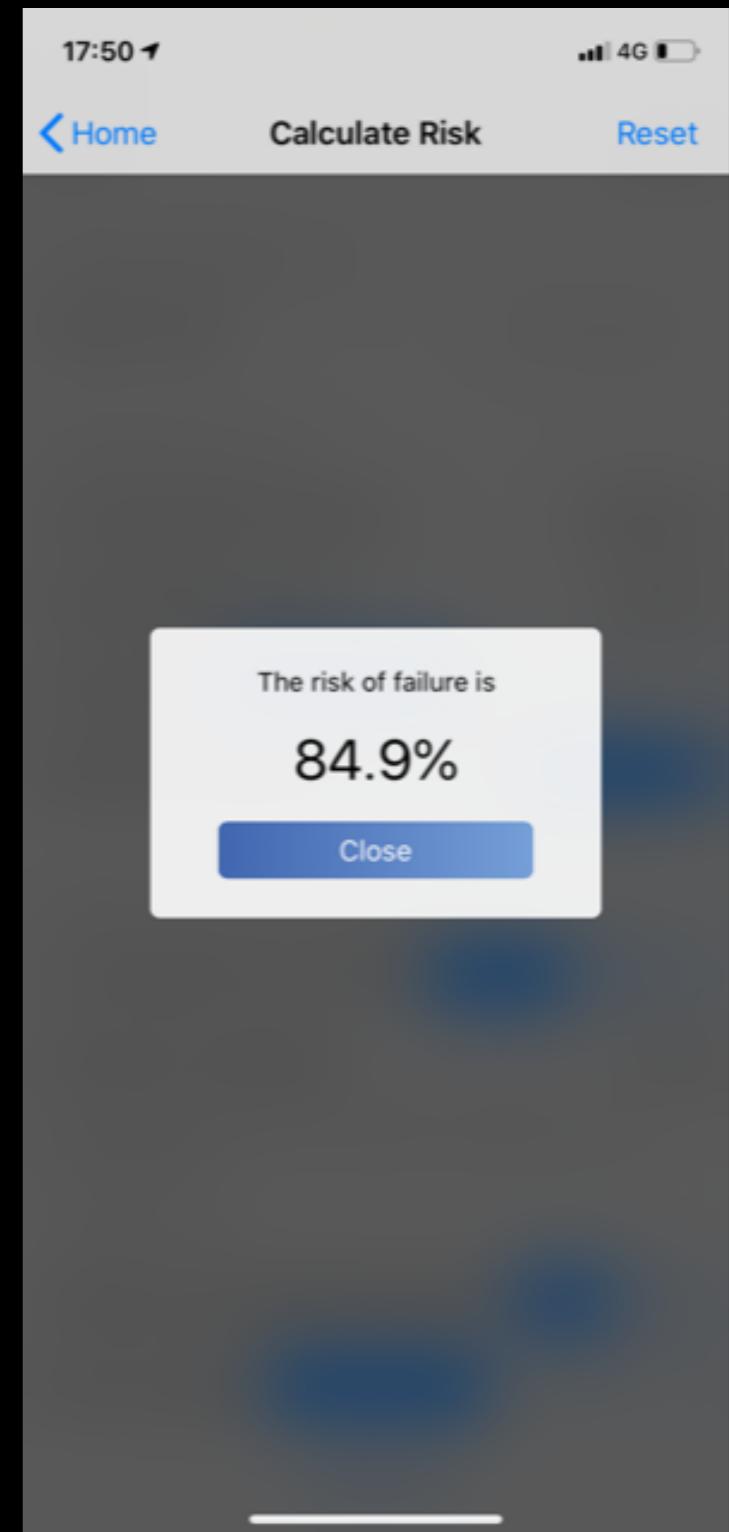
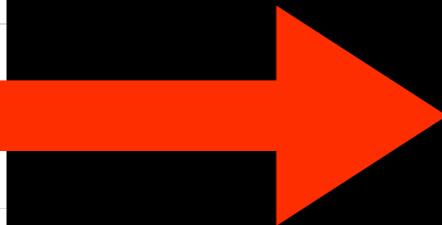
Provide total number of prior open surgeries on this particular joint

COMORBIDITIES

History of myocardial infarction Yes No

Ever a smoker Yes No

Calculate



MESSAGES

LES IPP SONT **FREQUENTES** ET AUGMENTENT (ATG > ATH)

FACTEUR ETABLIS DE **MORTALITE** (ATH > ATG)

Le **DIAGNOSTIC** et le **TRAITEMENT** doivent être **PRECOCES**

Les indications de **SYNOVECTOMIE-LAVAGE** sont **limitées**

Intérêt du **CHANGEMENT PRECOCE** en **UN TEMPS** (SC)

INFORMATION au patient (outils numériques)