Risk factors, management and outcome of early (<6 months) open fracture-related infections (FRI)

CSP0707

92%

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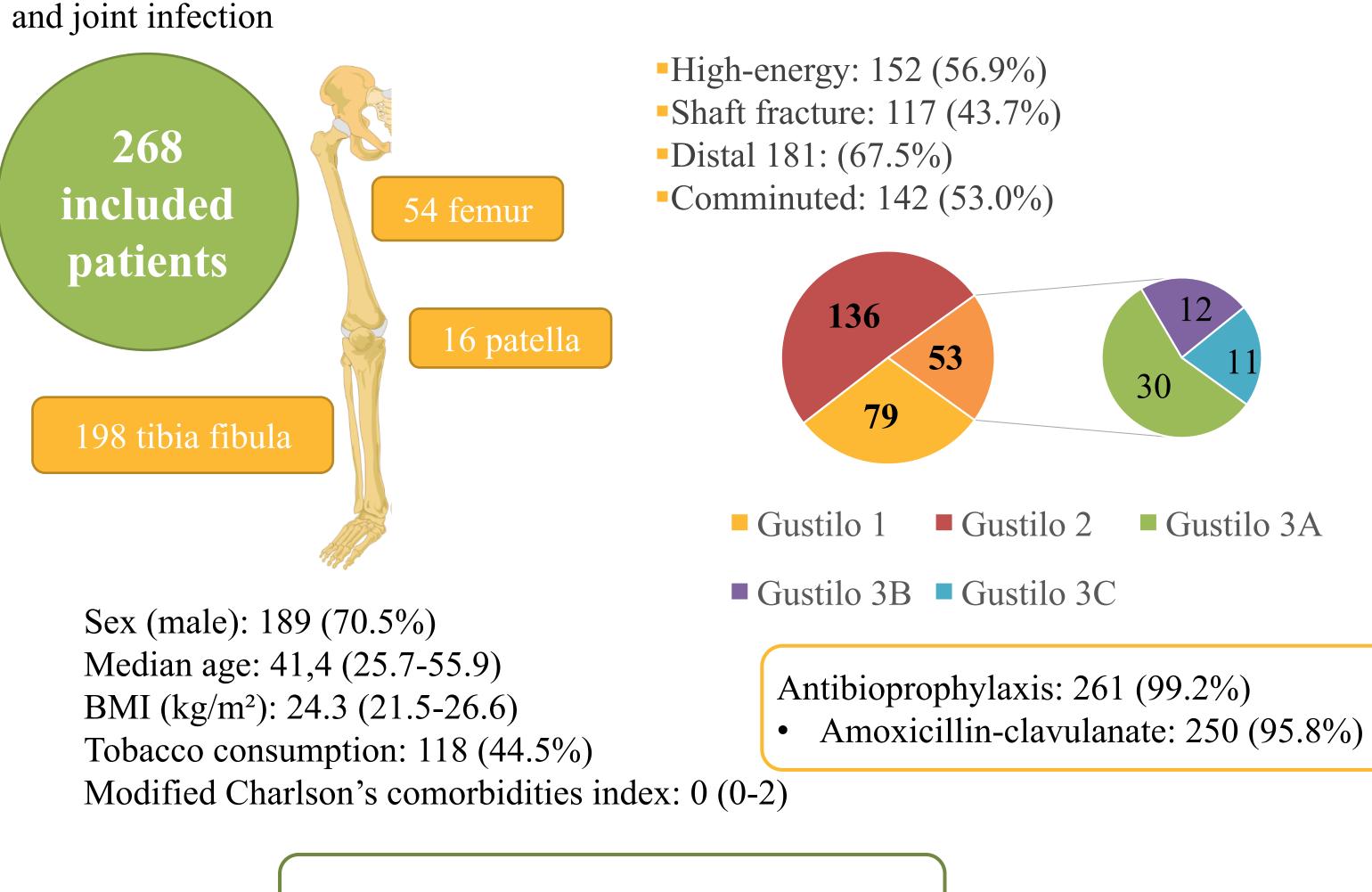
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100%

Included population

Retrospective cohort study (2015-2019)

Inclusion of all patients with **an open fracture of the lower limb**, managed in our tertiary care center hosting one of the French reference center for the management of complex bone and joint infection



Risk factors for open fracture-related infection

Infection rate: 13.8% (n=37)

	OR 95%	<i>p</i> -value
Tobacco	2.632 (1.275-5.432)	<i>p</i> <10 ⁻³
Gustilo 3	6.116 (2.917-12.823)	<i>p</i> <10 ⁻³
External fixation	2.447 (1.115-5.185)	<i>p</i> =0.017
Initial bone loss	2.883 (1.164-7.142)	p=0.022
Surgery duration (each 1h)	1.675 (1.042-2.694)	p=0.033
Metaphysis	2.123 (1.041-4.433)	p=0.039
Antibioprohylaxis duration (d)	0.907 (0.809-1.016)	p=0.022

Univariate analaysis

	OR 95%	<i>p</i> -value
Tobacco	5.640 (1.906-16.687)	p = 0.002
Gustilo 3	12.607 (4.384-36.255)	$p < 10^{-3}$

Multivariate analaysis

Open fracture-related infection management and outcome

19 (51.4%) device-related infections 18 (48.6%) device-free bone infections

- DAIR: 8 (42.1%)
- Device removal: 9 (47.6%)
- 1 stage exchange: 1 (5.3%)
- 2 stage exchange: 1(5.3%)

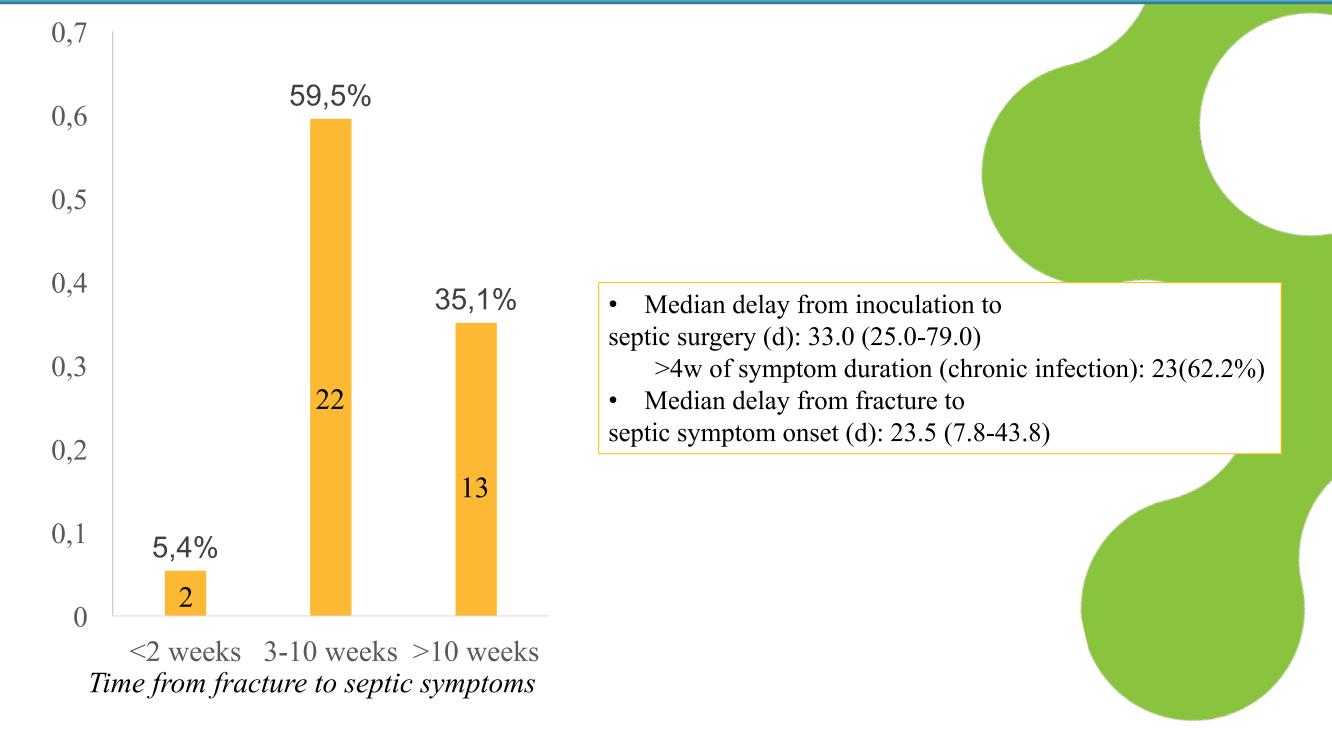
Empirical antimicrobial therapy: 31 (83.8%)
Appropriate: 23 (74.2%)
Median duration (d): 89.5 (51.0-107.0)

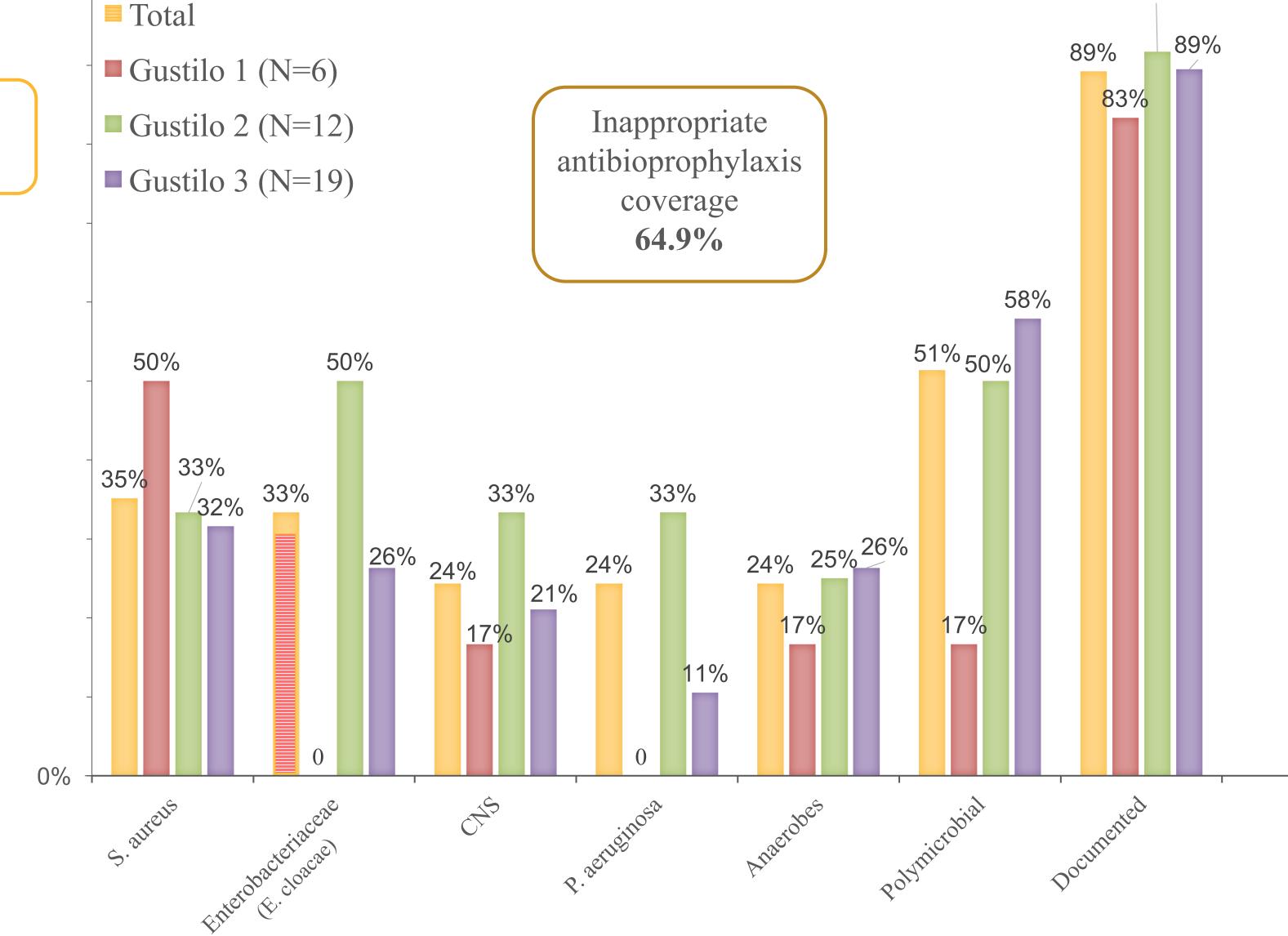
- Debridment: 12 (66.7%)
- Bone resection + spacer: 6 (31.6%)
- Osteosynthesis: 1 (5.6%)



Failure definition: bone non-union, superinfection, microorganism persistence

FRI characteristics





Risk factor for open fracture-related infection treatment failure

	OR (95%)	p-value
BMI	1.069 (0.915-1.249)	p = 0.402
Shaft	3.939 (0.862-18.006)	<i>p</i> =0.077
Bone loss	0.175 (0.030-1.034)	<i>p</i> =0.054
DAIR	12.250 (1.080-138.988)	<i>p</i> =0.043
S. aureus	4.074 (0.854-19.432)	<i>p</i> =0.078

Outcome - Median follow-up 19.9 months (11.4 – 28.9)

	Global outcome (N= 268)	FRI outcome (N=37)	OF outcome (N=231)
Fracture healing	222 (90.2%)	26 (78.8%)	196 (92.0%)
Impaired long term functional outcome	130 (52.4%)	28 (87.5%)	102 (47.2%)
Amputation	12 (4.9%)	2 (6.3%)	10 (4.7%)
Chronic pain	97 (39.1%)	17 (53.1%)	80 (37.0%)
Limping	57 (23.0%)	5 (15.6%)	52 (24.1%)
Full professional activity	109 (60.2%)	19 (70.4%)	90 (58.4%)

FRI was associated with an increased risk of functional sequelae (OR 7.824; $p < 10^{-3}$)

Conclusion

Early FRI are frequent and difficult-to-treat complications. Their medical and surgical treatment is challenging due to their multimicrobial origin and functional orthopedic issues. A Gram-negative coverage in the intial antibioprohylaxis can be discussed for Gustilo 2 and 3 fractures.









