Medical innovations to maintain the function in patients with PJI

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Centre International de Recherche en Infectiologie, CIRI, Inserm U1111, CNRS UMR5308, ENS de Lyon, UCBL1, Lyon, France

Centre de Référence des IOA complexes de Lyon (CRIOAc Lyon)











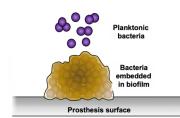
Chronic prosthetic joint infection

- One of the most difficult-to-treat ID
- Bacterial mechanisms of <u>persistence</u>
- Intracellular survival (S. aureus)
- Production of biofilm



Sendi et al.

Clin Infect Dis.
2006

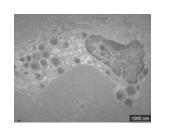


Josse et al.

Front Microb.
2019

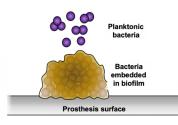
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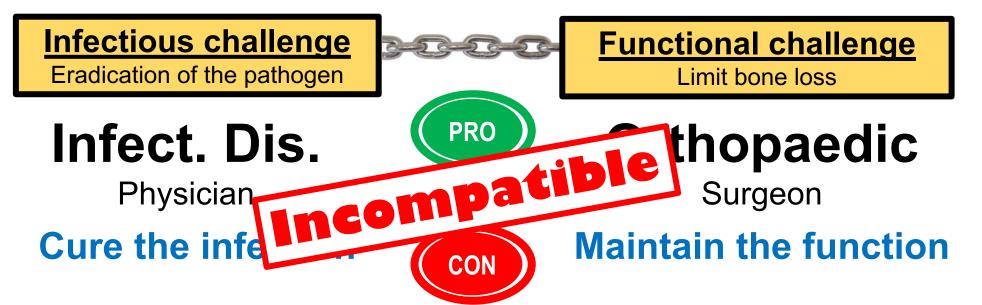
Sendi et al.

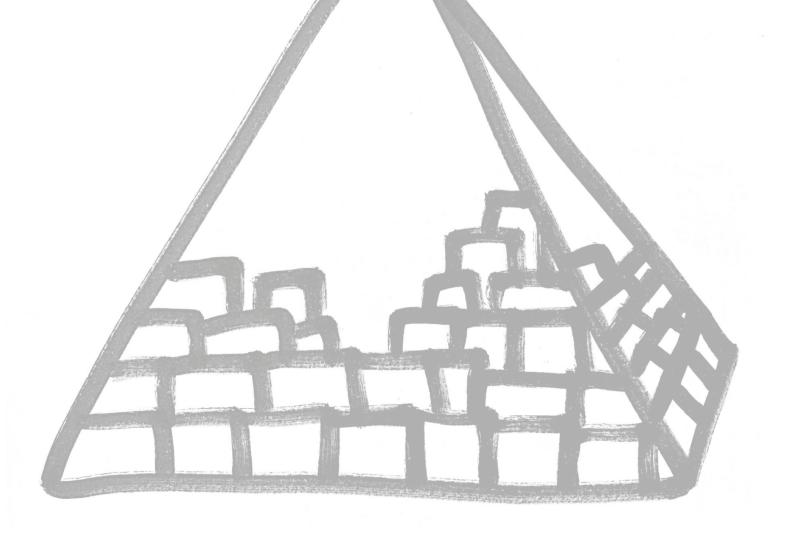
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Josse et al.

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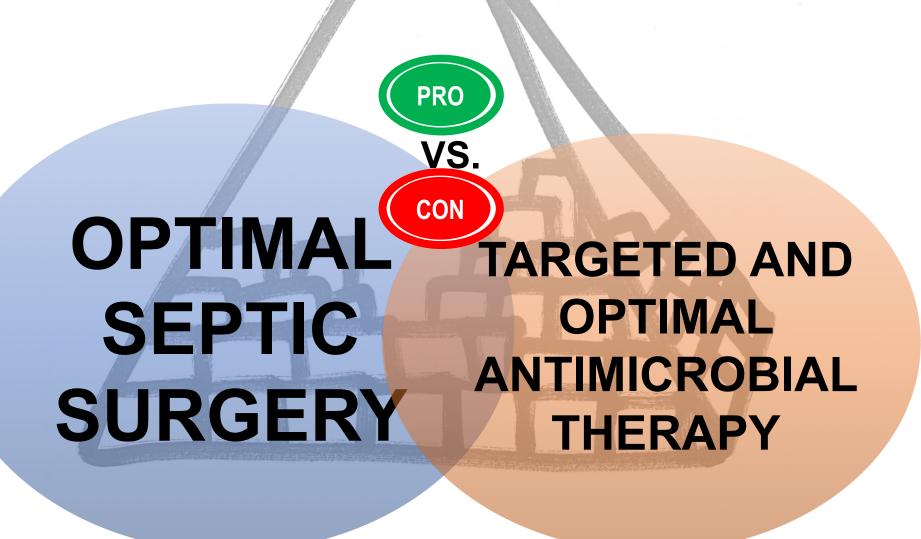


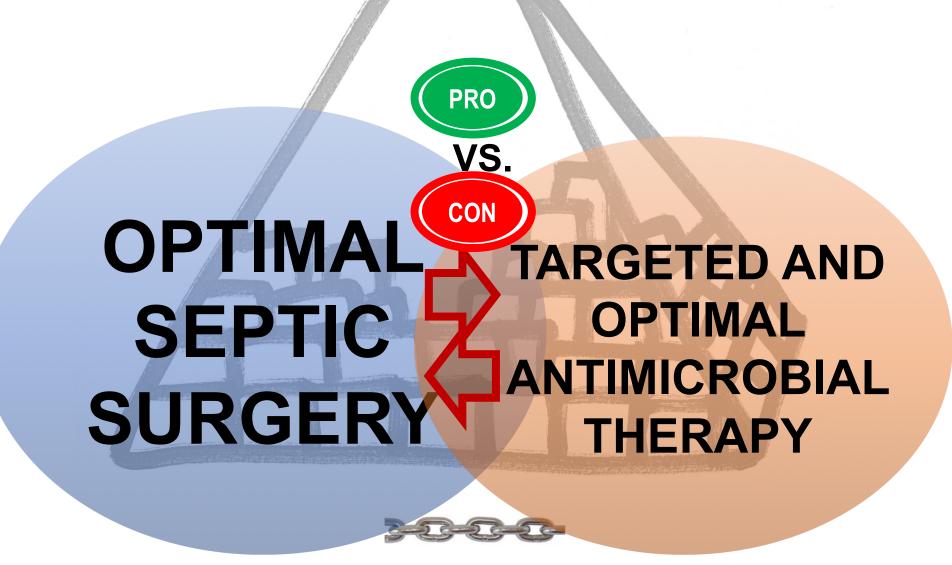


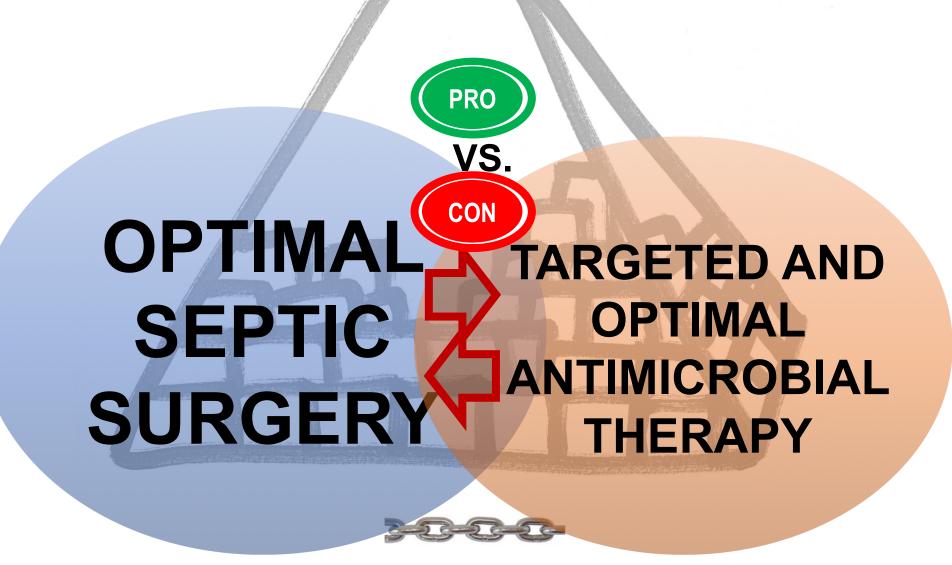


OPTIMAL SEPTIC SURGERY

TARGETED AND OPTIMAL ANTIMICROBIAL THERAPY





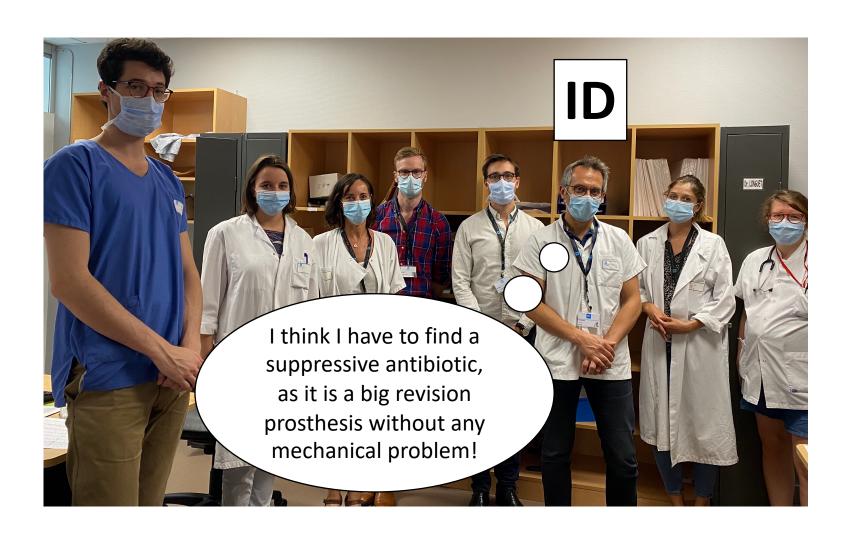


MULTIDISCILINAR MEETING
THE BEST INDIVIDUALIZED MEDICOSURGICAL STRATEGY

OPTIMAL TARGETED AND OPTIMAL OPTIMAL ANTIMICROBIAL THERAPY



Centre de Référence des Infections Ostéo-Articulaires complexes



Antimicrobial suppressive therapy

Consensus document

2017



Management of prosthetic joint infections. Clinical practice guidelines by the Spanish Society of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology (SEIMC)

Some patients may be considered unsuitable for implant removal, either because they present with too many baseline conditions, or because a poor functional outcome is foreseen. In these patients, prolonged or indefinite antimicrobial therapy aiming to control the infection may be considered. This strategy is known as SAT (suppressive antimicrobial therapy).

Antimicrobial suppressive therapy

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. Steckelberg,¹ Nalini Rao,^{5,6} Arlen Hanssen,⁷ and Walter R. Wilson¹

Table 3. Common Antimicrobials Used for Chronic Oral Antimicrobial Suppression (B-III Unless Otherwise Stated in Text)^{a,b}

Microorganism	Preferred Treatment	Alternative Treatment
Staphylococci, oxacillin-susceptible	Cephalexin 500 mg PO tid or qid or Cefadroxil 500 mg PO bid	Dicloxacillin 500 mg PO tid or girl Clindamycin 300
Staphylococci, oxacillin-resistant	Cotrimoxazole 1 DS tab PO bid Minocycline or down	xazole, tellae,
β-hemolytic streptococci	damycin, cotrillic	cephalexin 500 mg PO tid or qid
eta-lactam, clin	Cephalexin 500 mg PO tid or qid or Cefadroxil 500 mg PO bid Cotrimoxazole 1 DS tab PO bid Minocycline or dove Cotrimo	
seudomonas aeruginosa	Ciprofloxacin 250–500 mg PO bid	
Enterobacteriaceae	Cotrimoxazole 1 DS tab PO bid	β-lactam oral therapy based on in vitro susceptibilities
Propionibacterium spp	Penicillin V 500 mg PO bid to qid or Amoxicillin 500 mg PO tid	Cephalexin 500 mg PO tid or qid Minocycline or doxycycline 100 mg PO

71-year-old man Vitiligo, myocardial disease

Chronic relapsing PJI (resection prosthesis)

Puncture: *S. epidermidis* only susceptible to vancomycine, daptomycine, linezolide

X-ray: asymptomatic partial tibial loosening

Clinical status: fistula, walk without help and without pain





Ferry T. et al.

Open Forum Infectious Diseases 2018



<u>DAIR</u>

VS.

Primary ATBx then

SAT



Linezolid then Tedizolid

1 pill/day

Long acting
Antibiotic

Dalbavancin

1 injection/month





Ferry T. et al.

Open Forum Infectious Diseases 2018

Figure 1. Hemoglobin during time, with continuous decrease under linezolid therapy, followed by a continuous increase after the switch to tedizolid.

71-year-old man Vitiligo, myocardial disease

Chronic relapsing PJI Puncture Favorable outcome only suscent (resection prosthesis) at 3 years

X-ray: asymptomatic partial tibial loosening

daptomycine

Clinical status: fistula, walk without help and without pain



Ferry T. et al. Open Forum Infectious Diseases 2018

71-year-old man Vitiligo, myocardial disease

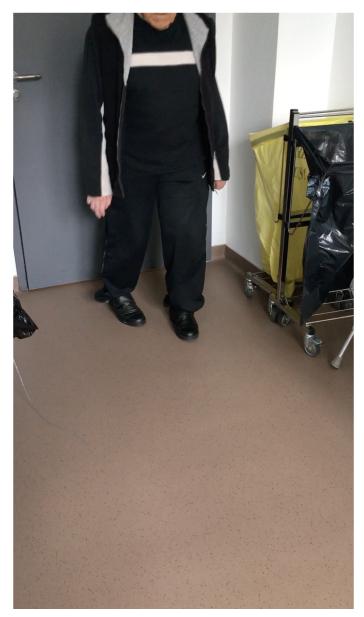
Chronic relapsing PJI
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Ferry T. et al.

Open Forum Infectious Diseases 2018

82-year-old obese man

Post-operative *P. aeruginosa* <u>PJI</u> (ciprofloxacin-resistant)

Treated with **iterative 'DAIRs'**, soft-tissue flap and intravenous antibiotics

Worse evolution with necrosis and finally persistent *P. aeruginosa*



82-year-old obese man

Post-operative *P. aeruginosa* <u>PJI</u> (ciprofloxacin-resistant)

Treated with **iterative 'DAIRs'**, soft-tissue flap and intravenous antibiotics

Worse evolution with necrosis and finally persistent *P. aeruginosa*

Explantation to cure but associated with a considerable loss of function



VS.



Last DAIR +

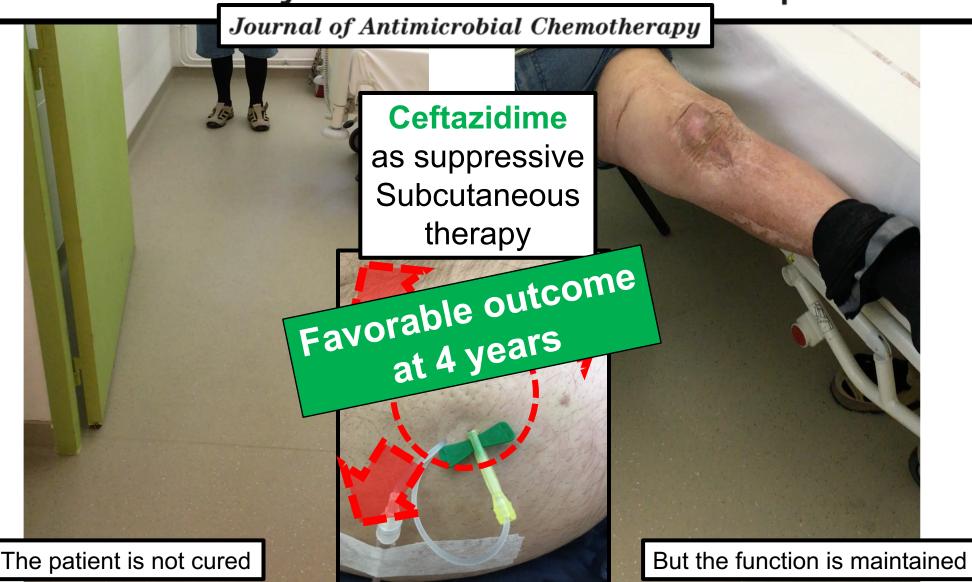
Necrosis resection + Dermal substitute

+ Primary ATBx Then

SAT



Subcutaneous suppressive antibiotic therapy for bone and joint infections: safety and outcome in a cohort of 10 patients



Subcutaneous suppressive antibiotic therapy for bone and joint infections: safety and outcome in a cohort of 10 patients

 $Journal\ of\ Antimic robial\ Chemotherapy$

Salvage (exceptional) option

Elderly patients

Implant-associated infections
with resistant pathogens

Explantation is not reasonable

Ceftazidime (n=1) Ceftriaxone (n=2) Ertapenem (n=7)

Median follow-up >12 months

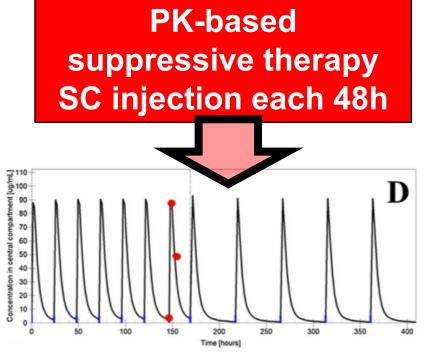
Subcutaneous suppressive antibiotic therapy for bone and joint infections: safety and outcome in a cohort of 10 patients

Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

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Lyon BJI Study group 2020

Medical innovations to maintain the function in patients with chronic PJI for whom explantation is not desirable: a pathophysiology-, multidisciplinary-, and experience-based approach

T. Ferry SICOT-J 2020, 6, 26

OPTIMAL TARGETED AND OPTIMAL OPTIMAL ANTIMICROBIAL THERAPY MULTIDISCILINAR MEETING

Personalized medicin

Antibiotic<u>S</u>-loaded PMMA cements

Antibiotic-loaded bone substitutes

ADJUVANT
INNOVATIVE ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS

Bacteriophages





Bacteriophagederived lysins

New antibiotics targeting the biofilm

OPTIMAL TARGETED AND SEPTIC OPTIMAL ANTIMICROBIAL THERAPY MULTIDISCILINAR MEETING

What is a « bacteriophage » ?

- Suffix –phage, phagos φαγεῖν (phagein), "to eat", "to devour"
- Viruses that infect ONLY bacteria
- Classification (myoviridae, podoviridae, etc...)
- A phage is specific to A TYPE of bacteria
- Largely abundant in the biosphere: 10³¹ bacteriophages on the planet, more than every other organism
- Especially in marine environment, sea, lake, backwater, soil, animal and human stools, etc.







10 to 100 fold smaller than a bacteria

Translucent tap water

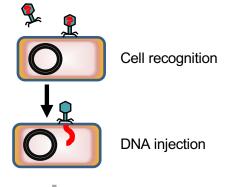


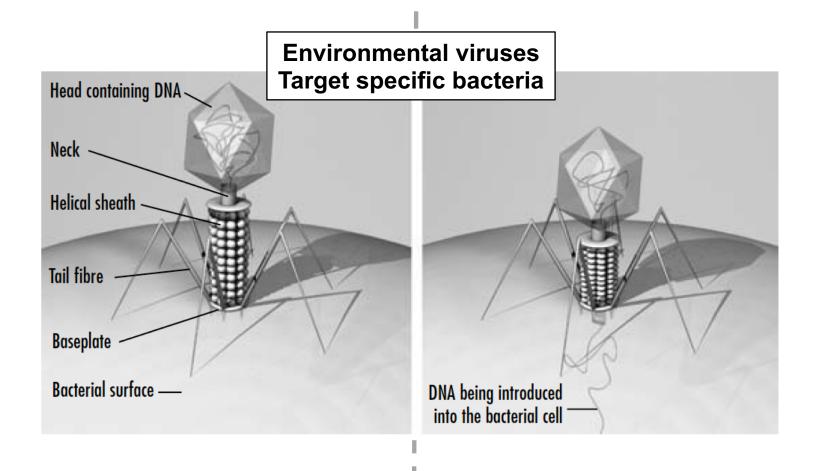
X million of ≠
BactériophageS!!!
(targeting environmental bacteria)



10⁸ of THREE bacteriophages/mL (targeting *S. aureus*)

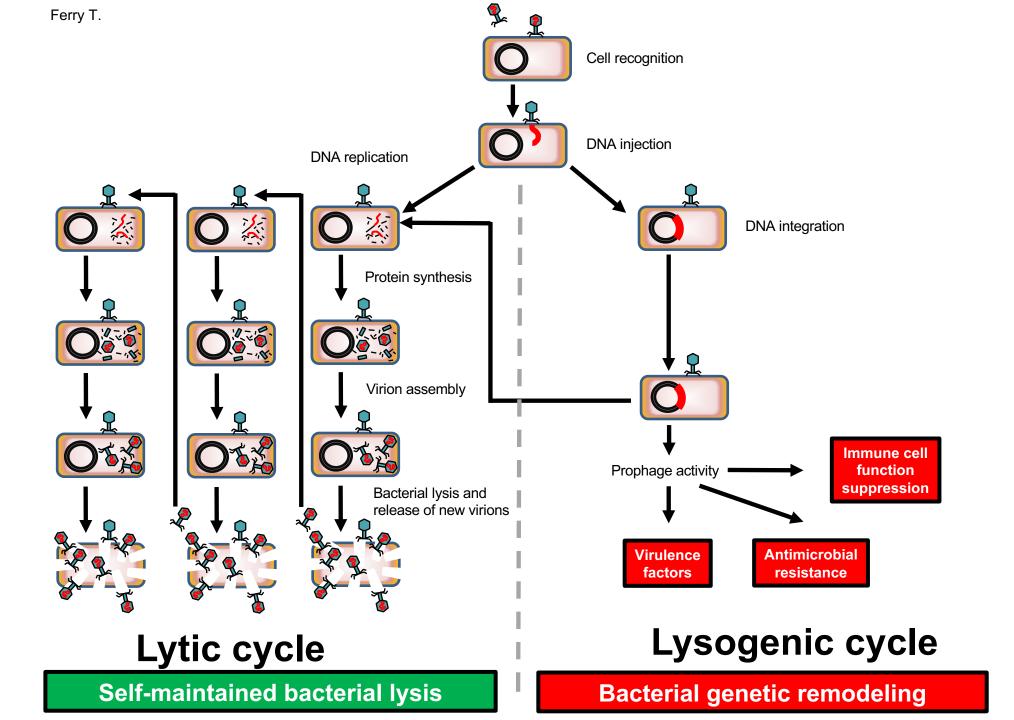
Ferry T.





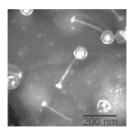
Self-maintained bacterial lysis

Bacterial genetic remodeling



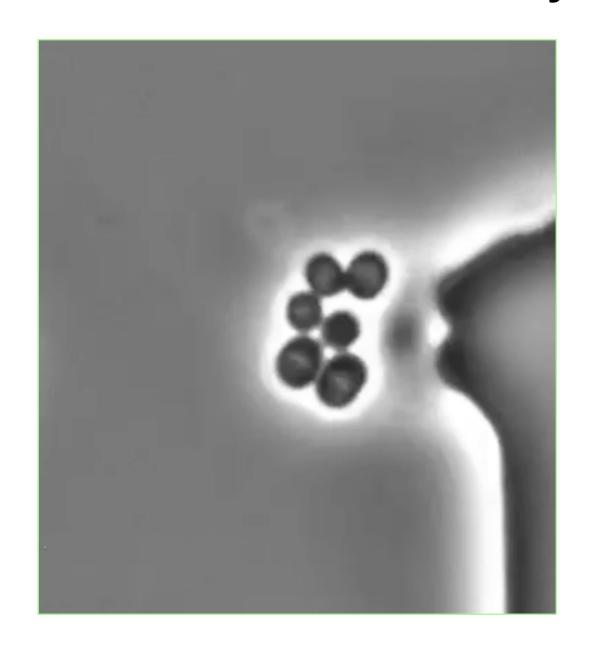
A clear antibacterial activity!

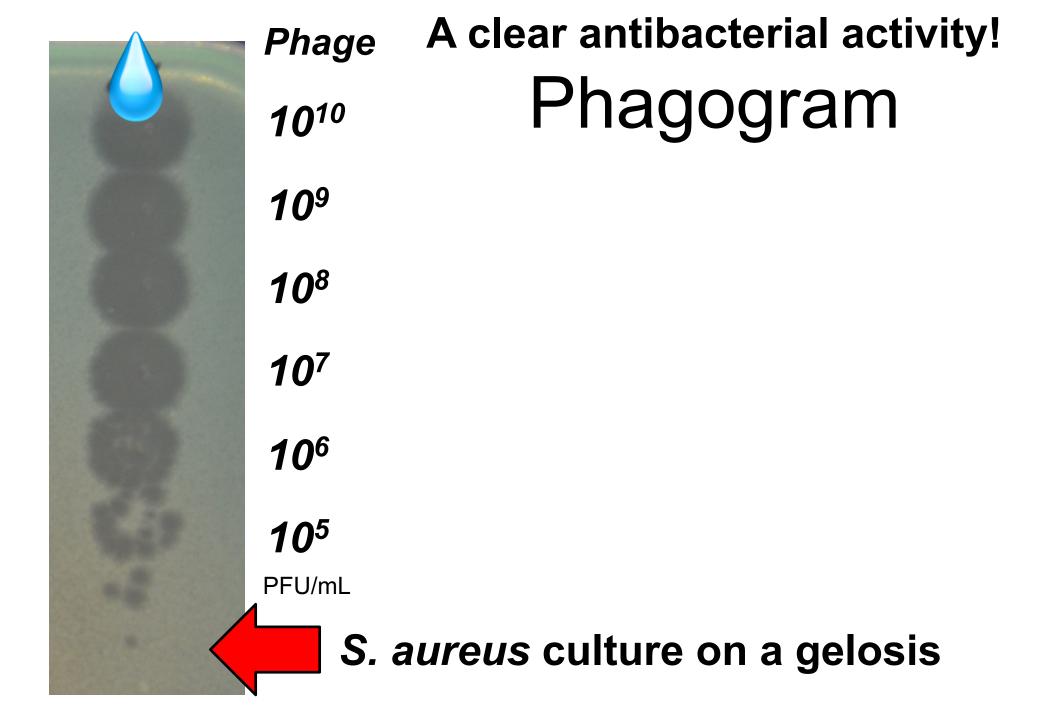
S. aureus being lysed by the Sa2 phage

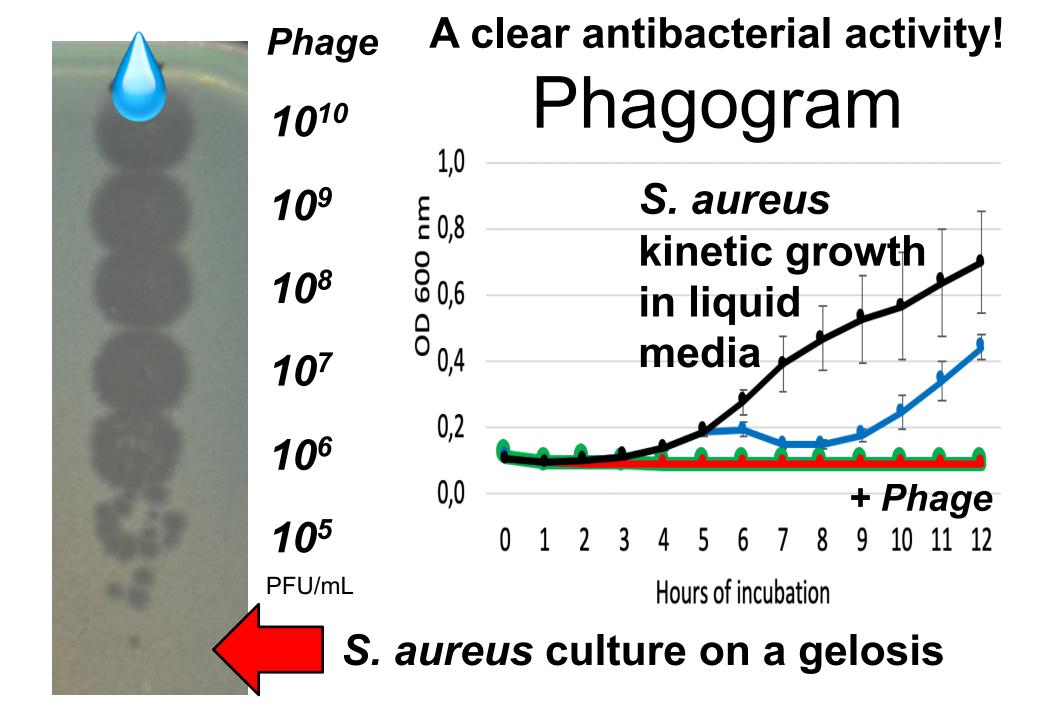


Bacterial DNA appeared in green

Courtesy Pascal Maguin
Luciano Marraffini Lab
THE ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY

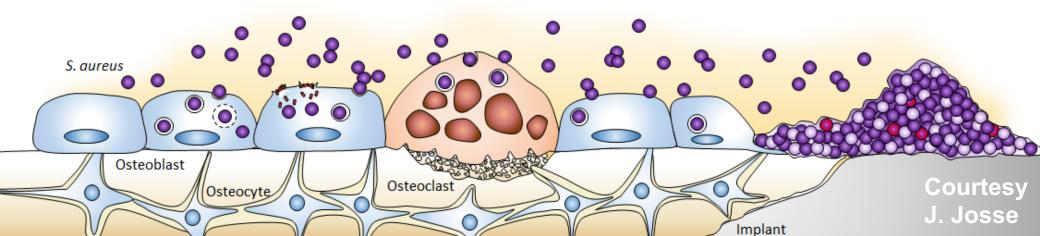






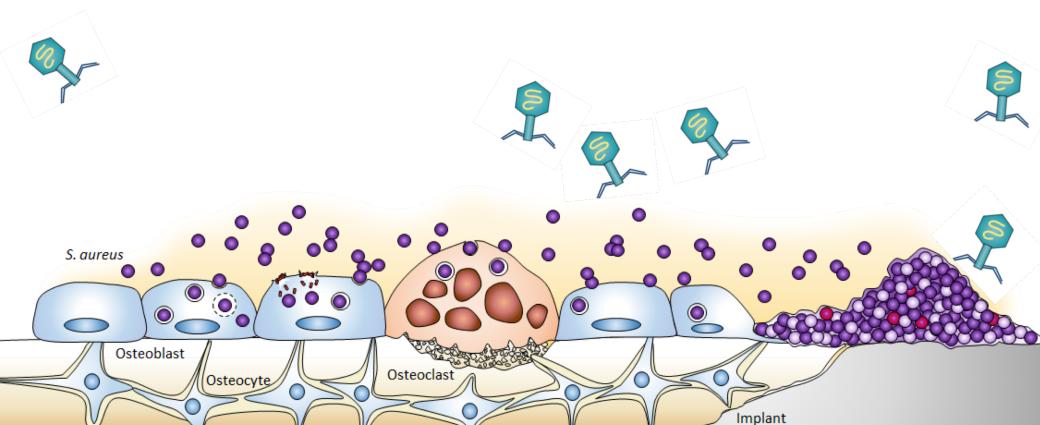
Persisters in chronic BJI

"Bacterial cells that escape the effects of antibiotics without undergoing genetic change"



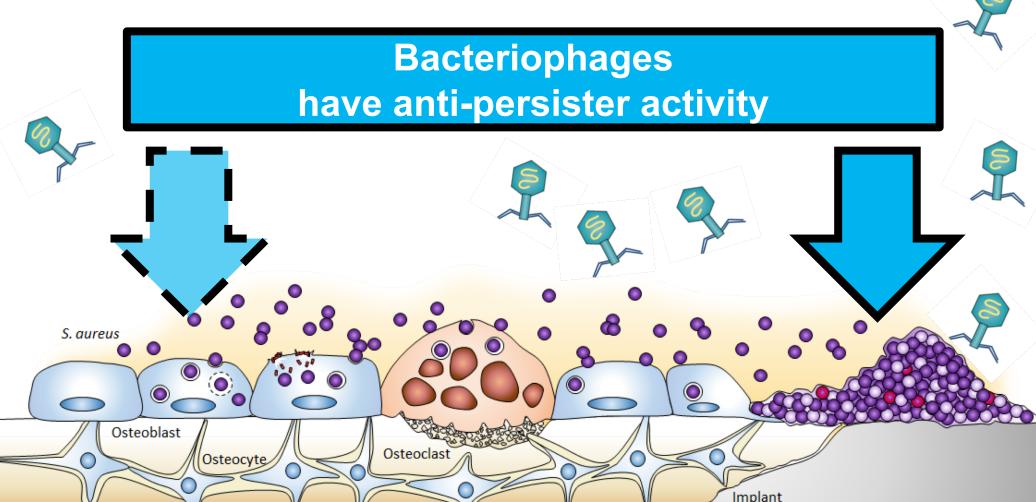
Persisters in chronic BJI

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Persisters in chronic BJI

"Bacterial cells that escape the effects of antibiotics without undergoing genetic change"





C. Kolenda et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2019







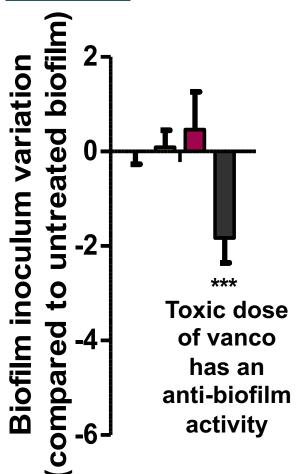




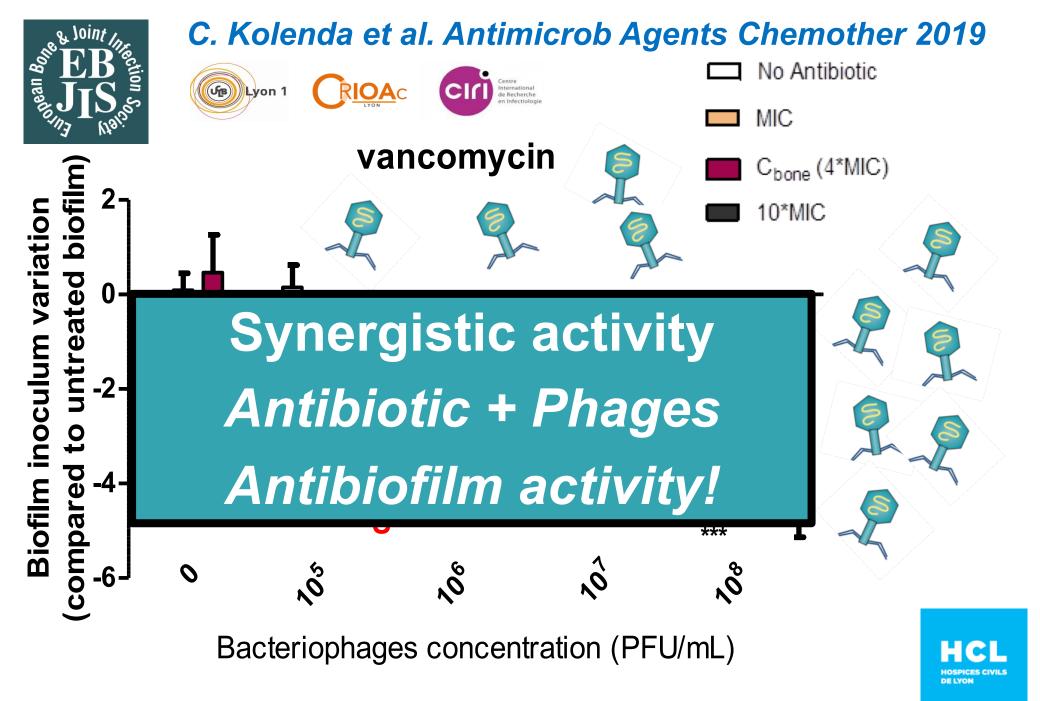
C_{bone} (4*MIC)

10*MIC







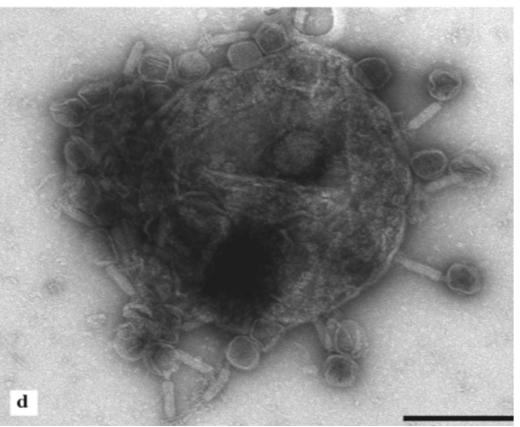


Cocktails produced in 2020 by the Eliava Institute

- PYO Bacteriophage
- FERSIS Bacteriophage
- STAPHYLOCOCCAL Bacteriophage
- SES Bacteriophage
- INTESTI Bacteriophage
- ENKO Bacteriophage



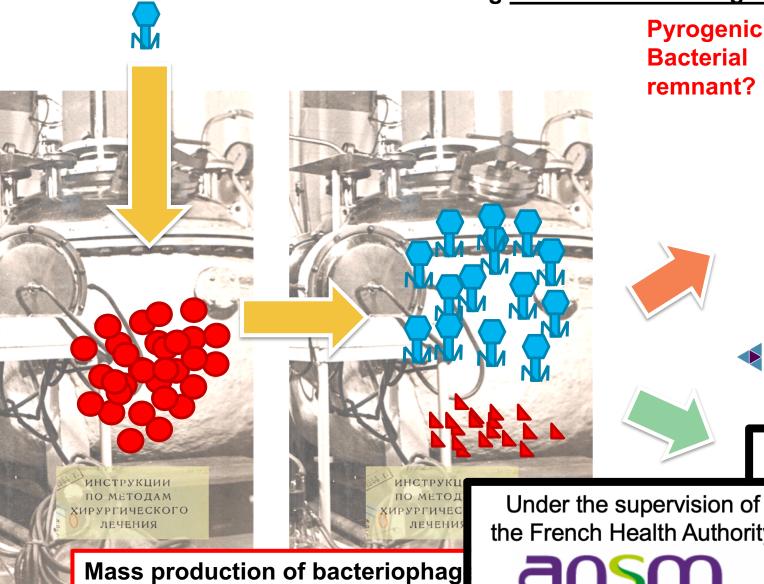
Bacteriophage ISP (*Myoviridae*)



Merabishvili et al. PloS ONE 2009

T. Ferry. The story of Phage therapy

Not meeting Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)



Pyrogenic Bacterial remnant?



10⁶ phages/mL





GMP

Purified and bduced as a drug

⁰ phages/mL

the French Health Authority

et des produits de santé

T. Ferry. The story of Phage therapy

in Soviet Union during WWII

Clinical case #3

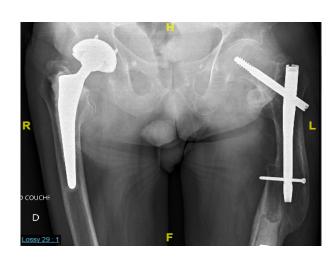
80-year-old man

Relapsing MSSA prosthetic left knee infection (past revision)

Failure under SAT

Complex orthopaedic situation with past femoral fracture

Impossible to walk (painful knee)







Clinical case #3

Amputation (but not feasible!)?



Doing nothing, but poor clinical situation with <u>risk of</u> <u>complication and death</u>

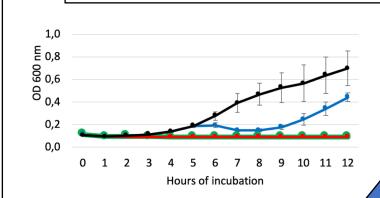
"Debridement And Implant Retention" (DAIR) + innovative approach to

+

disrupt biofilm

<u>SAT</u>

Lyon Phage team



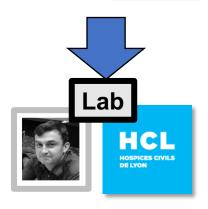
Phagogram
Selection of active bacteriophages





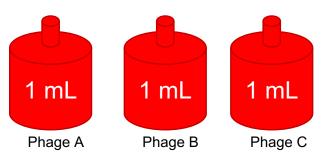








S. aureus Bactériophages



Under the supervision of

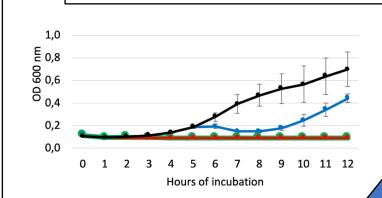


French Health Authority



Extemporaneous magistral preparation of the mix of bacteriophages

Lyon Phage team



Phagogram
Selection of active bacteriophages







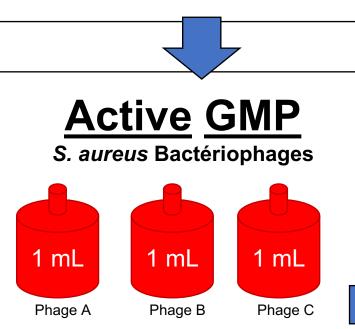




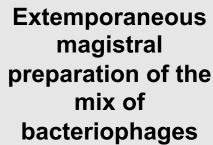
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French Health Authority







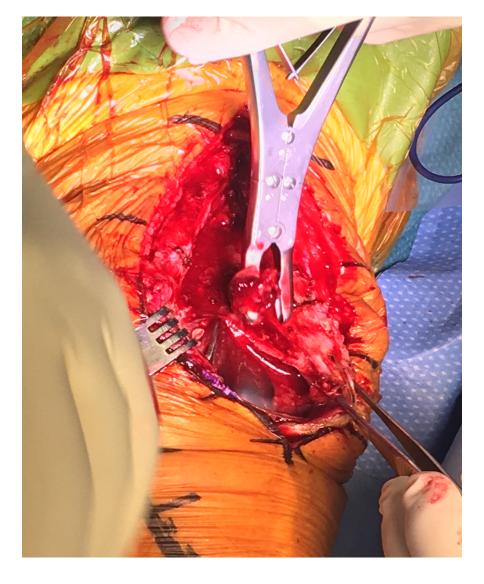










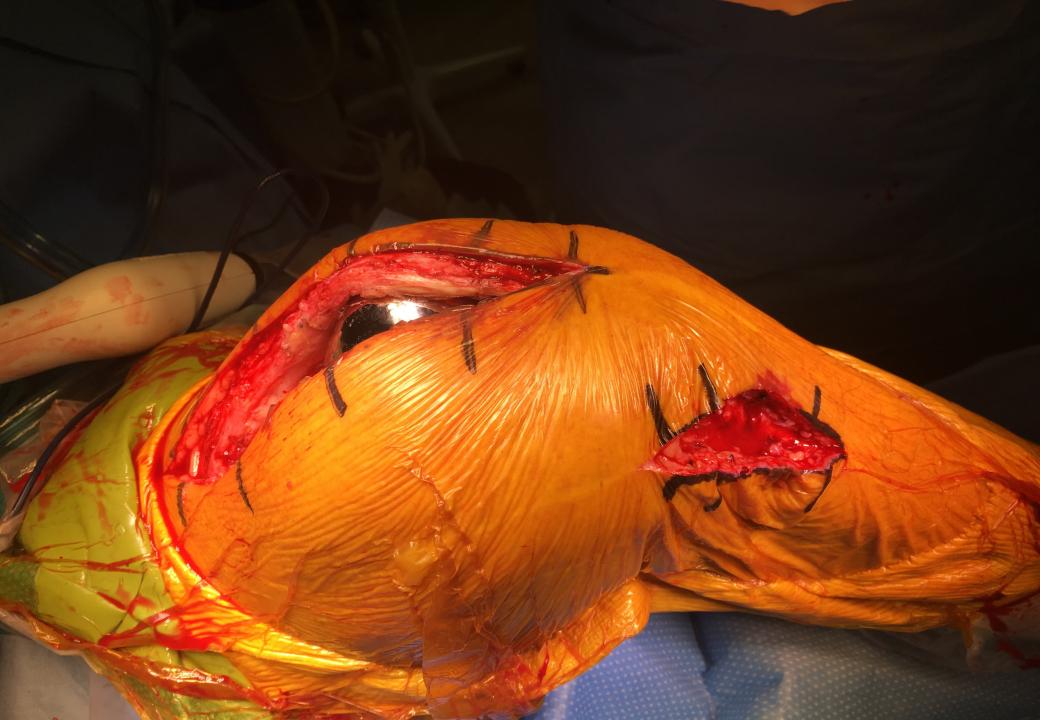






"Debridement And Implant Retention" (DAIR)







One shot peroperative phage application after "DAIR"





Clinical case #3

Post-operative antibiotics:

Daptomycin + Rifampin

At day 4 (only MSSA in all intraoperative samples):

Levofloxacin + Rifampin

Then:

Cefalexin as suppressive antimicrobial therapy



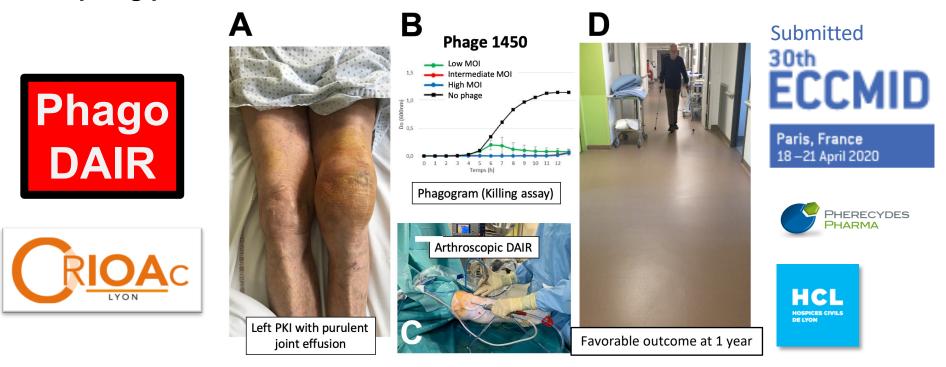






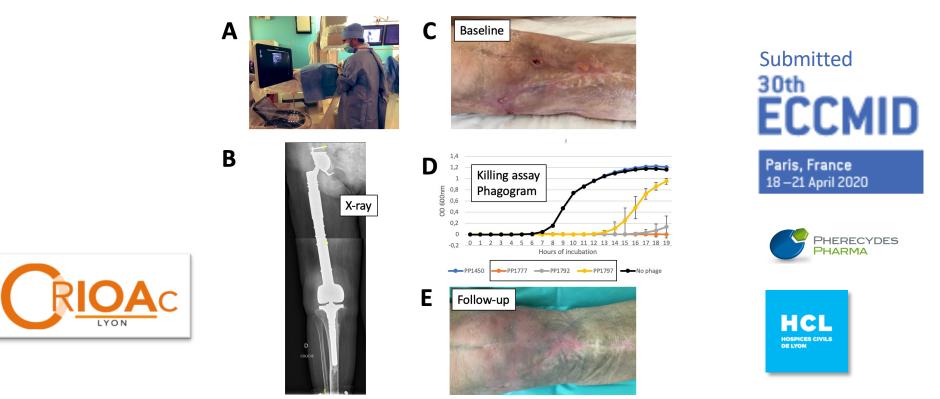
"The bacteriophages saved my life, he insists. I never thought one day to walk again. And to say that doctors were talking about cutting my leg off!" R.N.

<u>'Debridement And Implant Retention' (DAIR)</u> with local administration of personalized cocktail of bacteriophages (PhagoDAIR) followed by suppressive antibiotherapy as salvage therapy in <u>four</u> patients with relapsing prosthetic knee infection



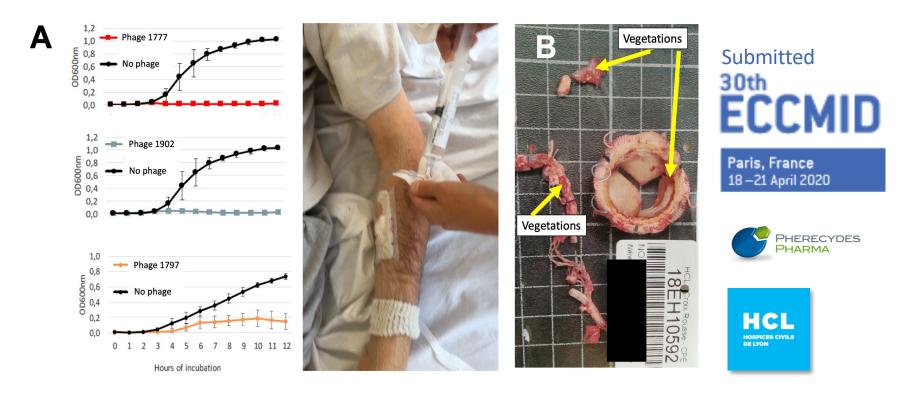
Conclusions: Personalized bacteriophage therapy has the potential to be used as salvage therapy during DAIR in patients with relapsing *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa* prosthetic knee infection, to improve the efficacy of suppressive antibiotics, and to avoid considerable loss of function.

<u>Ultrasound guided local administration</u> of personalized cocktail of bacteriophages followed by suppressive antibiotherapy as salvage therapy in <u>two</u> patients with relapsing total femur prosthesis infection



Conclusions: Ultrasound-guided local administration of personalized cocktail of GMP bacteriophages followed by suppressive antibiotherapy in patients with relapsing total femur PJI has the potential to be used as salvage therapy to control the infection and avoid disarticulation. **Dramatic superinfection could be diagnosed at the time of phage administration.**

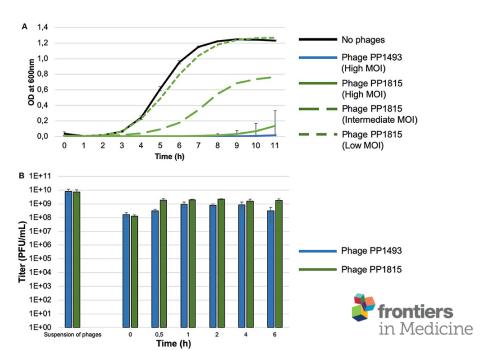
<u>Intravenous</u> administration of personalized cocktail of bacteriophages as salvage therapy in combination with ceftazidime/avibactam in patients with relapsing *P. aeruginosa* bacteremia: Lesson learned from <u>two</u> cases



Conclusions: The type of filter used for the magistral preparation and the duration of the perfusion influenced the phage titer, as the titer in the patient's blood. Personalized GMP bacteriophage therapy has the potential to be used as salvage therapy of *P. aeruginosa* intravascular implant infections.

The Potential Innovative Use of Bacteriophages Within the DAC® Hydrogel to Treat Patients With Knee Megaprosthesis Infection Requiring "Debridement Antibiotics and Implant Retention" and Soft Tissue Coverage as Salvage Therapy

Tristan Ferry ^{1,2,3,4*}, Cécile Batailler ^{2,3,5}, Charlotte Petitjean ⁶, Joseph Chateau ⁷, Cindy Fevre ⁶, Emmanuel Forestier ⁸, Sophie Brosset ⁷, Gilles Leboucher ⁹, Camille Kolenda ^{2,3,4,10}, Frédéric Laurent ^{2,3,4,10} and Sébastien Lustig ^{2,3,5} on behalf of the Lyon BJI Study Group





Innovations for the treatment of a complex bone and joint infection due to XDR *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* including local application of a selected cocl

Tristan Ferry 록, Fabien Boucher, Cindy Fevre, The Jérôme Josse, Christian Chidiac, Guillaume L'hos

Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, Volume

The Potential Innovative Use of Bacteriophages Within the DAC® Hydrogel to Treat Patients With Knee Megaprosthesis Infection Requiring "Debridement Antibiotics and Implant Retention" and Soft Tissue Coverage as Salvage Therapy

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Open Forum Infectious Diseases

BRIEF REPORT

Salvage Debridement Implant Retention (" Local Injection of a S of Bacteriophages: Is an Elderly Patient Wa Staphylococcus aurei

Infection?

Phage therapy as adjuvant to conservative surgery and antibiotics to salvage patients with relapsing S. aureus prosthetic knee infection

Tristan Ferry^{1*}, Camille Kolenda¹, Cécile Batailler¹, Claude-Alexandre Gustave¹, Sebastien Lustig¹, Matthieu Malatray¹, Cindy Fevre², Jérôme JOSSE¹, Charlotte Petitjean¹, Christian Chidiac¹, Gilles Leboucher¹, Frederic Laurent¹

Ferry T. 2018

Conclusion







- Suppressive antimicrobial therapy (SAT)
 - May help to keep the function in patients with PJI
 - But limited number of conventional drugs are available
 - Major role of ID physician and multidisciplinary approach
 - New oral (tedizolid) or intravenous (long acting ATBx) drugs are promising
 - Subcutaneous SAT is also an (exceptional) option

Phage therapy seems to be relevant for PJI

- "PhagoDAIR" procedure implemented in CRIOAc Lyon
- Relapsing patients, for whom phages facilitated the efficiency of SAT
- 12 patients with PJI (among 16 treated with phages)
- At this time only S. aureus and P. aeruginosa could be targeted
- Need for national phage center (in each country?)
- Crucial need for academic and private collaborations with national health authorities
- <u>Clinical trials</u> have to be performed to demonstrate a potential benefit of <u>phage therapy in less severe patients</u>









Lyon BJI Study group

Coordinator: Tristan Ferry

Infectious Diseases Specialists – Tristan Ferry, Florent Valour, Thomas Perpoint, Florence Ader, Sandrine Roux, Claire Triffault-Filit, Agathe Becker, Anne Conrad, Marielle Perry, Cécile Pouderoux, Nicolas Benech, Pierre Chauvelot, Johanna Lippman, Evelyne Braun, Christian Chidiac

Surgeons – Sébastien Lustig, Elvire Servien, Cécile Batailler, Stanislas Gunst, Axel Schimdt, Matthieu Malatray, Eliott Sappey-Marinier, Michel-Henry Fessy, Anthony Viste, Jean-Luc Besse, Philippe Chaudier, Lucie Louboutin, Quentin Ode, Adrien Van Haecke, Marcelle Mercier, Vincent Belgaid, Arnaud Walch, Sébastien Martres, Franck Trouillet, Cédric Barrey, Ali Mojallal, Sophie Brosset, Camille Hanriat, Hélène Person

Microbiologists – Frederic Laurent, Céline Dupieux, Laetitia Berraud, Camille Kolenda, Jérôme Josse, Tiphaine Roussel-Gaillard

Nuclear Medicine – Isabelle Morelec, Marc Janier, Francesco Giammarile PK/PD specialists – Michel Tod, Marie-Claude Gagnieu, Sylvain Goutelle Clinical Research Assistant – Eugénie Mabrut

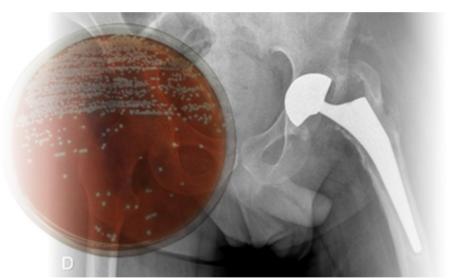








http://www.crioac-lyon.fr



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