

Pressure ulcer-related pelvic osteomyelitis

Evaluation of a two-stage surgical strategy (debridement, negative pressure therapy and flap coverage) with prolonged antimicrobial therapy

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Prospective cohort study in a tertiary hospital reference center
Inclusion period: 01/01/12 and 04/30/16

Objectives

- Description of the experience of our regional reference center for the management of complex BJI with a two-stage surgical strategy with prolonged antimicrobial therapy in patients with pressure ulcer-related osteomyelitis
- Secondary objectives:
 - Evaluation of microbiological epidemiology,
 - Risk factors for treatment failure¹
 - Risk factors for superinfection²

Inclusion criteria

Adults (≥ 18 yo) with sacral or ischial pressure ulcer with contiguous pelvic osteomyelitis defined on the basis of clinical, morphological, microbiological³ and therapeutic criteria

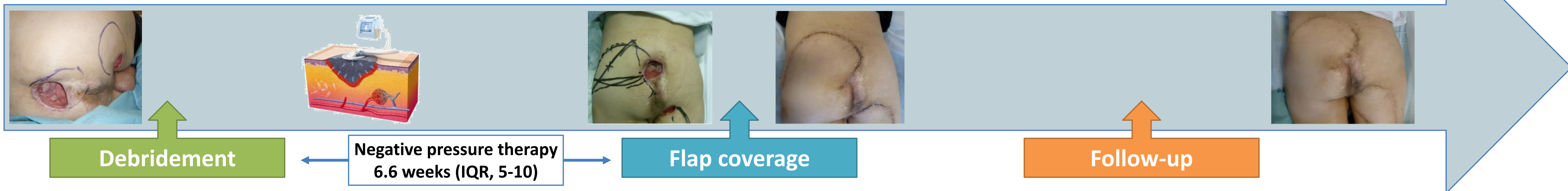
¹ **Treatment failure:** septic-related indication of additional surgical procedure after flap reconstruction OR relapse at the same site after antibiotic stop OR infection-related death

² **Superinfection:** additional microbiological findings at flap reconstruction

³ **Microbiological diagnosis:** virulent microorganisms (e.g., *S. aureus*, *Enterobacteriaceae*, *P. aeruginosa* ...) on ≥1 bone sample; potentially contaminants (CoNS, *Corynebacteria*, *P. acnes*...) on ≥2 bone samples and taken into account by the treating physician

Included population

- **64 pressure ulcer-related osteomyelitis in 61 patients**
Males, 72% – Median age 47 (IQR, 36-63)
- **Pressure ulcer evolution delay:**
36 (IQR, 14-110) weeks
- **Underlying condition/context:**
 - Para (64%), tetra (19%) or hemi (3%) plegia
 - Geriatrics (5%)
 - ICU (2%)



Broad spectrum empiric therapy:
VAN (70%) + PT (57%) or carbapenem (22%)

Adaptation: 78%
- VAN (41%)
- PT (39%), carbapenem (13%) or 3GC (16%)
- Fluoroquinolone (11%)

MICROBIOLOGY at DEBRIDEMENT
Plurimicrobial : 73%
- *S. aureus*: 47% (MR: 13%)
- ENB: 44% (3GC-R: 15%)
- Anaerobes: 44% (*Actinomyces*: 11%)
- Streptococci: 36%

Re-broadening: 23%

Final adaptation: 100%
- Oral switch: 39%, only

MICROBIOLOGY at FLAP COVERAGE

Positive bone sample(s): 68%
- **Persisting infection: 22%**
- **Superinfection: 91%**

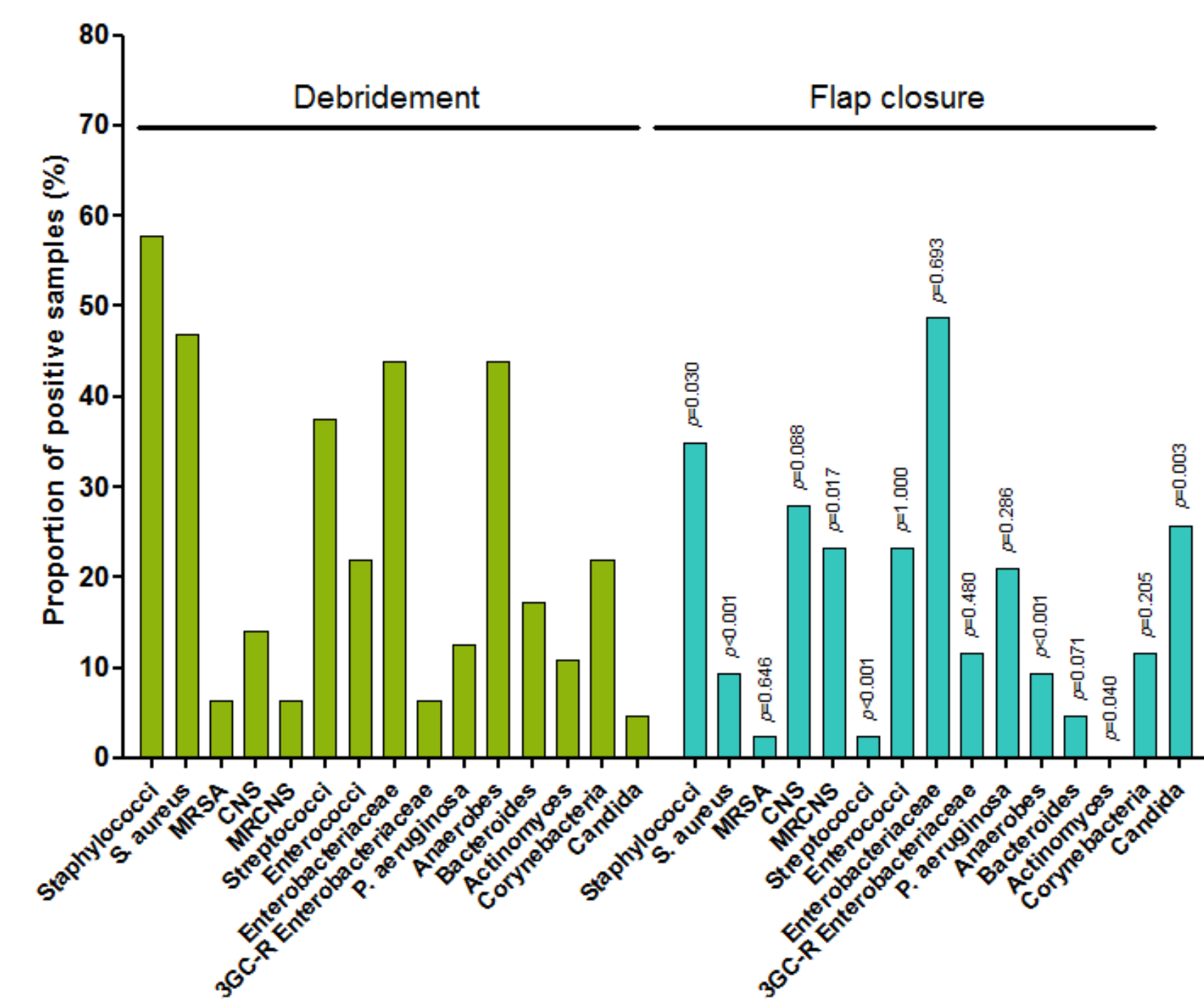
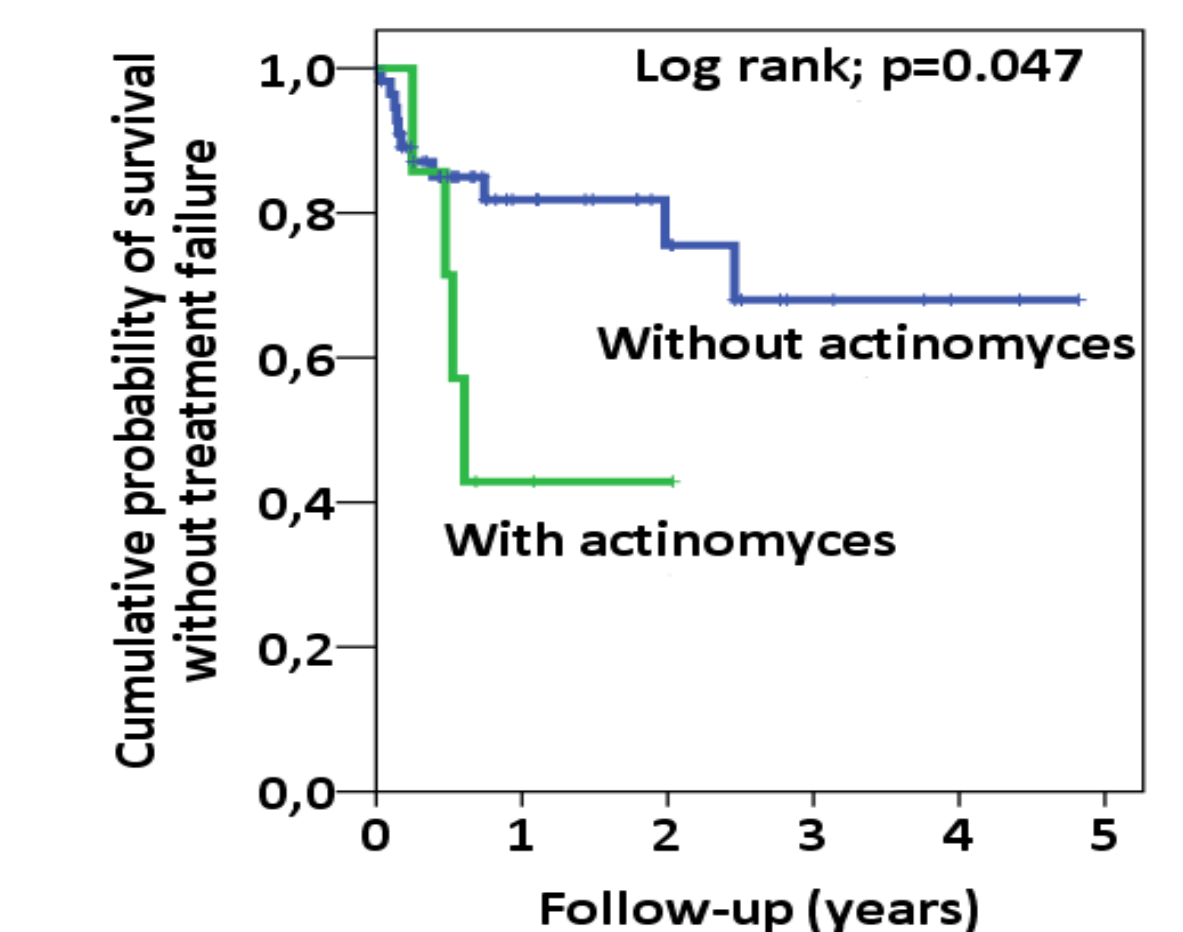
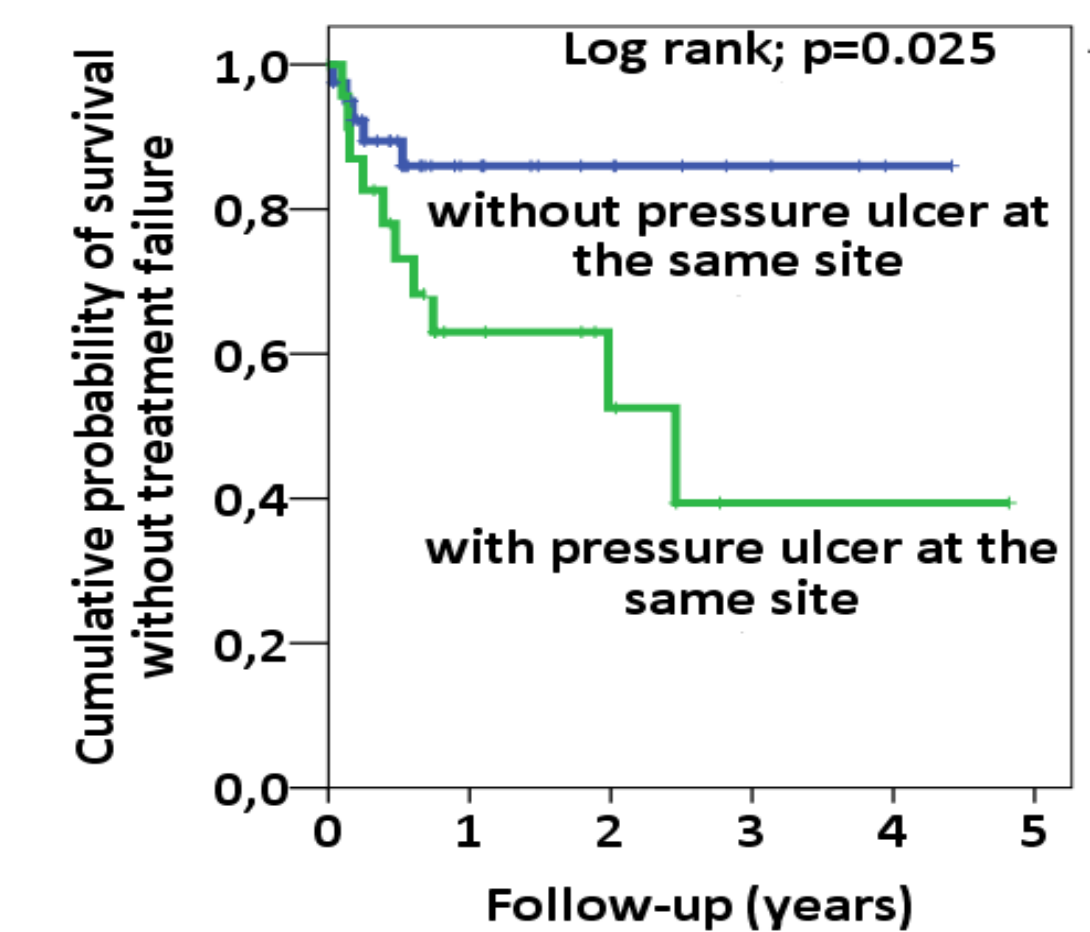
Risk factors for superinfection:
- High ASA score OR 5,7 ($p=0,022$)
- Efficient empiric treatment OR 0,07 ($p=0,031$)

TOTAL ATB DURATION = 20 (IQR, 14-27) WEEKS
including 11 (IQR, 8-15) weeks post-coverage

Mostly difficult-to-treat pathogens:
- CoNS: 28% (MR: 83%)
- ENB 3GC-R: 12%
- *P. aeruginosa* : 18%
- *Candida*: 26%

Risk factors:
- High Charlson score: OR 1,3 ($p=0,053$)
- Multiple debridement: OR 7 ($p=0,057$)

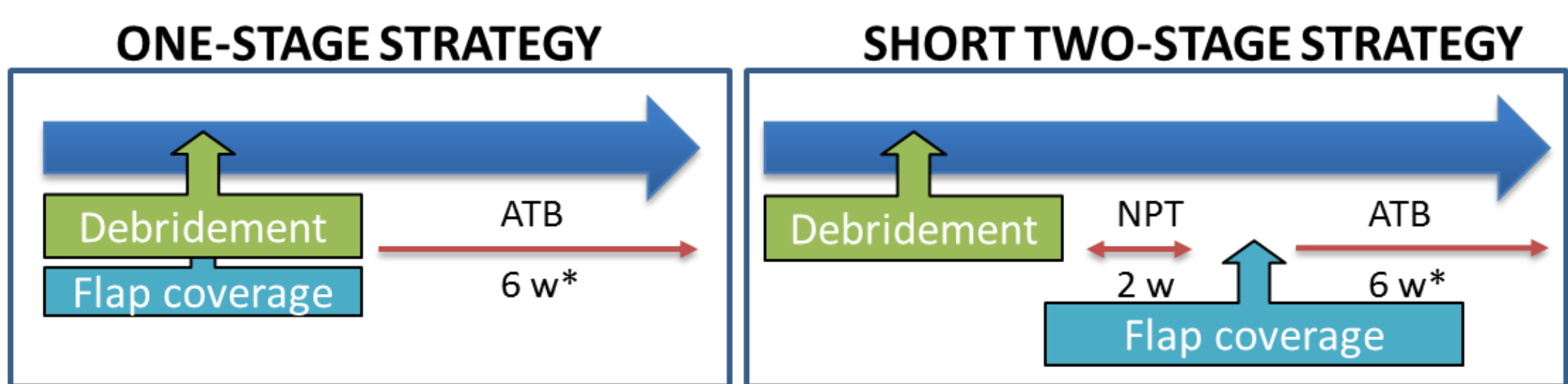
Follow-up duration: 59 (IQR, 37-121) weeks
FAILURE RATE: 23%
Delay of failure: 12 (IQR, 7-28) weeks after coverage
Risk factors for treatment failure:
- Previous pressure ulcer (OR 5.7 – $p=0.025$)
- *Actinomyces* (OR 9.5 – $p=0.027$)



Conclusions

1. High **superinfection rate (60%)**
2. High **failure rate (23%)**, at least in part linked to superinfection
3. Important consumption of broad-spectrum antimicrobials

Two different strategies to limit the occurrence of superinfection



* Lyon BJI study group

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