



Economic study of medico-surgical strategies in patients with chronic knee or hip prosthetic joint infection

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BACKGROUND

- **Chronic** prosthetic joint infections (PJI) are a serious complication in arthroplasty leading to potential significant costs for health systems.
- Significant impact on patient care but few cost data especially total cost (including follow-up and rehabilitation care).
- Patients are at risk of a new infection, following prosthesis reimplantation.
- Considerable impact of failures (persistent infection or new infection).

METHODS

- Patients aged 18 and over, admitted at the Lyon University Hospital (France) for a hip or knee chronic PJI managed with 2-stage exchange, between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2015 were retrospectively identified.
- Following resource consumptions were collected from patients record and taken into account in the evaluation: hospital stays, antibiotic treatments, imagery and biological acts, consultations, hospitalization at home (HAH) and follow-up and rehabilitation care (FCR).
- Costs were assessed from the French health insurance viewpoint over 2year from prosthesis reimplantation.
- Treshold analysis:
 - only patients with cemented prosthesis (N = 73).
 - · For new infections, analysis of susceptibility of germs to Gentamicin or Vancomycin (antibiogram analysis).
 - Hypothesis = new infection avoided for 80% of active germs.

RESULTS

- The study included **116 patients** (see table 1).
- Mean cost of knee or hip chronic PJI was estimated over 2 years from prosthesis reimplantation at 21,324 euros for all patients (see table 2), at 51,697 euros for patients with a new infection after reimplantation (n=18) and at 15,745 euros for patients without a new infection after reimplantation (n=98).

Table 2. Cost of patient care over the two years following reimplantation

		Mean (SD)
Gender		
	Female	22,932 (31,492)
	Male	19,660 (35,580)
Infection localization		
	Hip	22,152 (32,516)
	Knee	20,577 (34,535)
New infection after reimplantation		
	yes	51,697 (67,361)
	no	15,745 (18,144)
Total SD: Standard Deviation		21,324 (33,457)

CONCLUSION

- Hospitalization and FCR costs account for the vast majority of costs ≈ 95%.
- Costs are borne mainly in the first year ≈ 80%.
- Very important gap between cost without and with new infection.

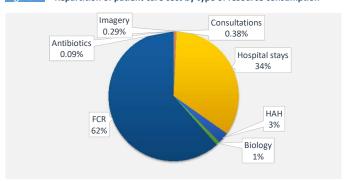
OBJECTIVES

- To assess the cost of knee or hip chronic PJI managed in 2-stage exchange at the Lyon university hospitals. France.
- To conduct a threshold analysis to determine the reimbursement tariff of a bone cement loaded with antibiotics (gentamicin + vancomycin) that would prevent infections while allowing French health insurance to save money.

Table 1. Main characteristics of the study population

Characteristics		N = 116
Age		
	Mean (SD)	66 (13)
	Median (IQR)	67 (61-74)
Gender		
	Female	59 (50.86%)
	Male	57 (49.14%)
Infection localization		
	Hip	55 (47.41%)
	Knee	61 (52.59%)
New infection after reimplantation		
	yes	18 (15.52%)
	no	98 (84.48%)

Figure 1. Repartition of patient care cost by type of resource consumption



- 6 to 7 new infections could have been avoided by using a bone cement loaded with antibiotics (gentamicin + vancomycin).
- If all patients had benefited from an antibiotic-loaded (gentamicin + vancomycin) bone cement to fix the prosthesis at the time of reimplantation, at a reimbursement tariff between 2,980 and 3,984 euros, the cost avoided by infections avoided would have been higher than the additional cost related to the medical device.

These first cost estimates of knee or hip chronic PJI managed in 2stage exchange in France underline the economic interest of preventing new infections.