

Free Papers D

[O74] TREATMENT OF INFECTION AFTER PRIMARY TOTAL HIP ARTHROPLASTY IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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Aim: To see what surgical strategy was used in treating infected total hip arthroplasties (THA), relative to bacterial findings, level of inflammation, length of antibiotic treatment (AB) and re-revisions. Further, to assess the results of treatment after three months and one year.

Method: We used our national arthroplasty register (NAR) to identify THA revised for deep infection from 2004-2015 reported from our hospital. We identified the strategy of revision, i.e. one-stage exchange (one-stage), two-stage exchange (two-stage), debridement and implant retention (DAIR), or Girdlestone, and reported re-revisions for infection. We defined cure as no AB, no need for further surgery and joint with prosthesis (not Girdlestone).

From the hospitals' medical records we retrieved bacterial findings from the revisions, level of C-reactive protein (CRP), type of antibiotics given, duration of antibiotic therapy and clinical data regarding the patients. The information reported to the NAR was also validated.

	Number of patients	Age	Gender (female/male)	ASA (mean)	Duration of symptoms in days (mean/median)	CRP pre surgery (mean)	Main microbe	Patients with re-revision	Success at three months (no further surgery, no AB)	AB-free after one year (percent)
DAIR	32	69,9	16/16	2,5	11/11	134	S. aureus	9	58%	89
One-stage	4	75,7	2/2	2	139/133	19	Culture negative	0		100
Two-stage	29	67,2	14/15	2,8	244/-365	74	CoNS	3	62%	92
Girdlestone	4	72,1	2/2	3	128/53	45	S. aureus	0		100

Table 1:
Findings in infected total hips treated with different surgical strategies.