

# Κατευθυντήριες οδηγίες για την θεραπεία οστικών λοιμώξεων

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Παθολόγος, Εξειδικευόμενος  
Λοιμωξιολογίας

ΑΠΚ Λαϊκό Νοσοκομείο

Μετεκπαιδευτικό  
Σεμινάριο  
Λοιμώξεων

Ενιαία Υγεία και Λοιμώξεις  
στη Λεκάνη της Μεσογείου  
Οστικό Έλλειμμα και  
Λοίμωξη

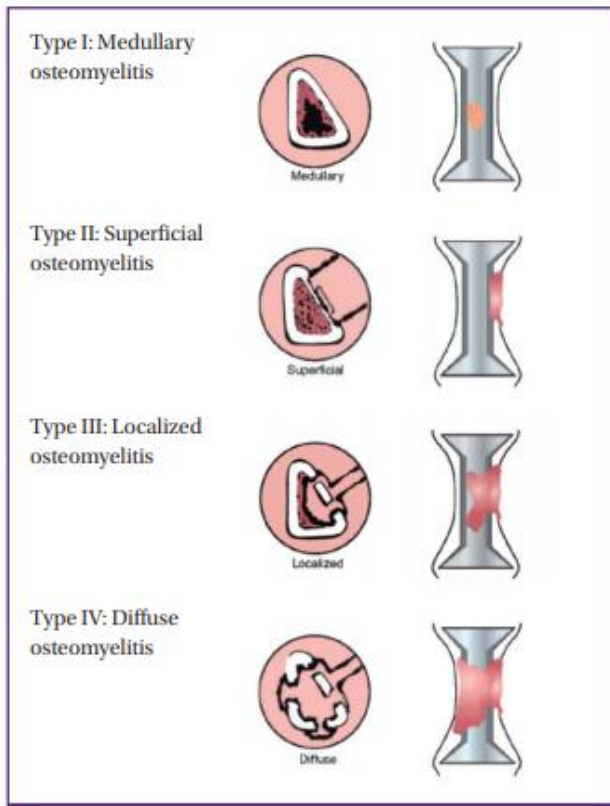
Θεραπεία  
οστεομυελίτιδας  
χωρίς ξένο σώμα

### Anatomical type

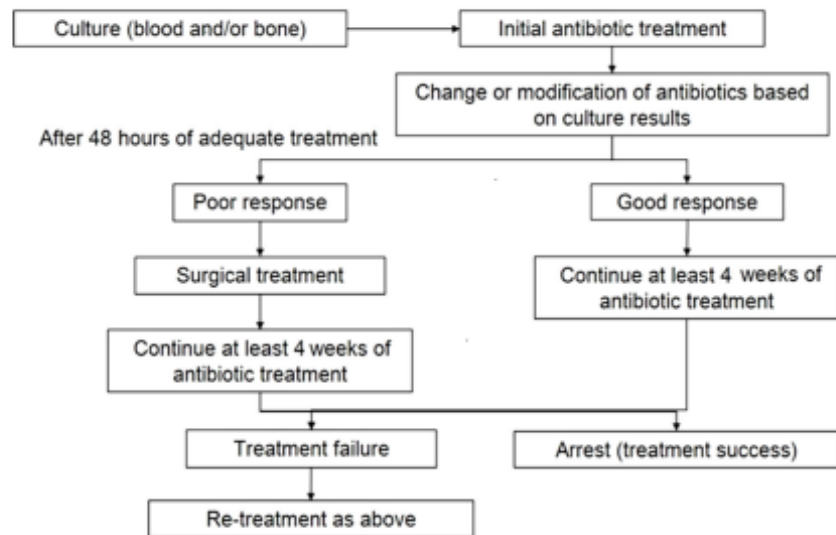
Type	Characteristics
I	Medullary osteomyelitis
II	Superficial osteomyelitis
III	Localised osteomyelitis
IV	Diffuse osteomyelitis

### Physiological class

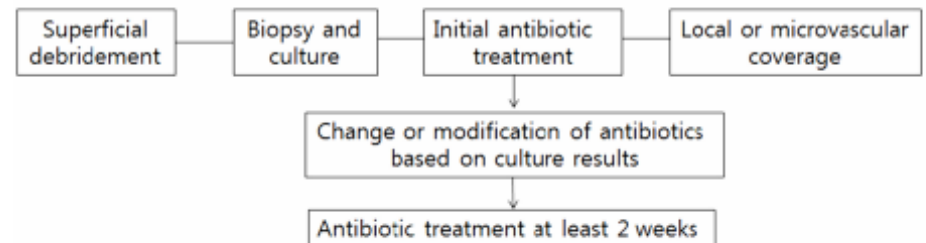
Type	Characteristics
A	Good immune system and delivery
B	Compromised locally (B <sup>L</sup> ) or systemically (B <sup>S</sup> )
C	Requires suppressive or no treatment; Minimal disability; Treatment worse than disease; Not a surgical candidate



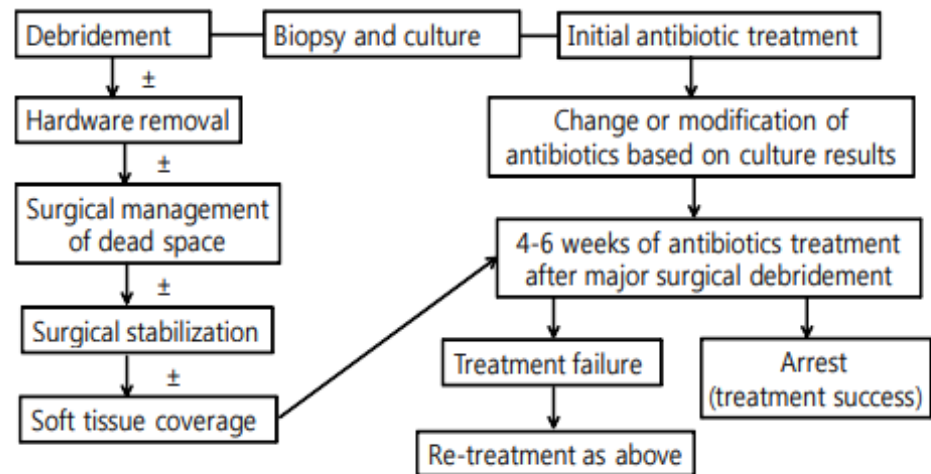
### Type I Medullary osteomyelitis



### Type II Superficial osteomyelitis



### Type III or IV Localized or diffuse osteomyelitis



# Θεραπεία οστεομυελίτιδας χωρίς ξένο σώμα

- Χειρουργικός καθαρισμός (Debridement)
  - Δεν είναι απαραίτητος σε οξεία αιματογενή ΟΜ
  - Αναγκαίος σε χρόνια ΟΜ
  - Ανεπαρκής καθαρισμός είναι βασικό αίτιο υποτροπών
  - Επιτρέπει τη λήψη καλλιεργείων
- Οστική σταθεροποίηση (Bone stabilization)
  - Εξαρτάται από το εύρος του καθαρισμού, δύσκολο πολλές φορές να εκτιμηθεί κατά την επέμβαση
  - <70% του φλοιού => απαιτεί σταθεροποίηση για πρόληψη ιατρογενούς κατάγματος
  - Προτιμάται η εξωτερική σταθεροποίηση

# Θεραπεία οστεομυελίτιδας χωρίς ξένο σώμα

- Κάλυψη νεκρού χώρου (Dead space management)
  - Πάρα πολλές τεχνικές (οστικά μοσχεύματα, PMMA, απορροφήσιμο τσιμέντο)
  - Αν δεν υπάρχει μικροβιολογικό δεδομένο =>  
1-2 g βανκομυκίνη + 0.5 -1 g γενταμικίνη /40g τσιμέντου
- Κάλυψη μαλακών μορίων (Soft tissue coverage)

# Θεραπεία οστεομυελίτιδας χωρίς ξένο σώμα

- Αντιμικροβιακή αγωγή
  - Καθαρισμός επί υγιών ορίων
    - 5 ημέρες αν δεν συνυπάρχει λοίμωξη μαλακών μορίων
    - 10-14 αν συνυπάρχει
  - Καθαρισμός με εναπομείναν προσβεβλημένο οστό
    - Άγνωστη διάρκεια θεραπείας
    - Τουλάχιστον 4-6 εβδομάδες για την οξεία οστεομυελίτιδα (χρόνος που χρειάζεται για να καλυφθεί το οστό από νέο συνδετικό ιστό)
    - >6 εβδομάδων για την χρόνια οστεομυελίτιδα, μπορεί να φτάνει 3-6 μήνες
    - Τουλάχιστον 2 εβδομάδες ενδοφλέβια

# Θεραπεία οστεομυελίτιδας χωρίς ξένο σώμα

**Table 4.** Major causative organisms according to patient age

Infants ( $\leq 1$ year)
Group B streptococci
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Child/youth (1–16 years)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>
Adult ( $> 17$ years)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>
<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Coagulase negative staphylococci

**Table 5.** Major causative organisms according to clinical conditions

Clinical situation	Microorganism
Bite wound	Streptococci, anaerobic bacteria, <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> , <i>Eikenella corrodens</i>
Decubitus ulcer	Streptococci, enterococci, anaerobic bacteria
Nosocomial infection	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , Enterobac- teriaceae

**Table 6.** Suggested regimens for antimicrobial therapy of osteomyelitis

	Organism	Preferred
Empirical antibiotic therapy	Community onset	2.0 g nafcillin <sup>a</sup> every 4 hours or 2.0 g cefazolin every 8 hours (+ <sup>b</sup> /-) 2.0 g ceftriaxone every 24 hours
	Nosocomial or healthcare-associated	1.0 g vancomycin <sup>c</sup> every 12 hours or 400 mg teicoplanin every 24 hours (First day every 12 hours) (+ <sup>b</sup> /-) 2.0 g ceftazidime or cefepime every 8 hours

**Table 3**  
**Empirical therapy for bone and prosthetic joint infections.**

	Parenteral therapy	Dosages	Oral therapy <sup>d</sup>	Dosages
Without risk factors for MRSA <sup>a</sup>	Amoxiclav or Ceftriaxone ± Rifampin	2.2 g t.i.d. 2 g o.d. 600 mg o.d.	Flucloxacillin or Amoxiclav (1 g t.i.d) or Moxifloxacin (400 mg o.d.) or Ciprofloxacin or Levofloxacin or Co-trimoxazole or Doxycycline or minocycline ± rifampin	1 g q.i.d. 1 g t.i.d. 400 mg o.d. 500–750 mg b.i.d. 500 mg o.d. or b.i.d. 960 mg b.i.d. 100 mg b.i.d. 600 mg o.d.
With risk factors for MRSA <sup>b</sup>	Vancomycin or Teicoplanin <sup>c</sup> or Linezolid or Daptomycin ± rifampin	1 g b.i.d. 10–12 mg/kg o.d., first day b.i.d. 600 mg b.i.d. 6 mg/kg o.d. 600 mg o.d.	Linezolid or Co-trimoxazole or Doxycycline or minocycline ± rifampin	600 mg b.i.d. 960 mg b.i.d. 100 mg b.i.d. 600 mg o.d.

MRSA: methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*; <sup>a</sup> Recent hospitalization (within 12 months); surgery, parenteral nutrition, previous antibiotic therapy; <sup>b</sup> Minocycline or fluoroquinolones or cotrimoxazole in case of in vitro susceptibility; <sup>c</sup> Glycopeptides can be considered also as initial empirical therapy until methicillin-susceptible *S. aureus* (MSSA) etiology is confirmed; <sup>d</sup> To be used for possible sequential therapy

## A) Εμπειρική αντιμικροβιακή θεραπεία μέχρι το αποτέλεσμα των διεγχειρητικών καλλιέργειών

### A1. Ασθενείς από την κοινότητα χωρίς προηγούμενη λήψη αντιβιοτικών το τελευταίο τρίμηνο

- Κλινδαμυκίνη ή τριμεθοπρίμη/σουλφαμεθοξαζόλη ή κινολόνη ή αμπικιλλίνη/σουλμπακτάμη ή αμοξυκιλλίνη/κλαβουλανικό οξύ ή φουσιδικό Na ή μινοκυκλίνη. Ο συνδυασμός ενός από τα παραπάνω αντιβιοτικά με ριφαμπικίνη είναι δυνατός. Άλλοι συνδυασμοί αντιβιοτικών: Κλινδαμυκίνη + κινολόνη ή κοτριμοξαζόλη, φουσιδικό Na + κοτριμοξαζόλη ή κινολόνη, μινοκυκλίνη + κοτριμοξαζόλη ή κινολόνη. Σε ασθενείς υψηλού κινδύνου για λοίμωξη από MRSA κοινότητας, χορηγείται βανκομυκίνη ή τεϊκοπλανίνη, σε συνδυασμό με κλινδαμυκίνη. Εναλλακτικά δύναται να χορηγηθεί δαπτομυκίνη ή λινεζολίδη.
- Σε ασθενείς με αιμοφαιρινοπάθεια: Συνιστάται αντισταφυλοκοκκική αγωγή σε συνδυασμό με σιπροφλοξασίνη ή κεφτριαξόνη.
- Σε χρήστες IV ουσιών: Συνιστάται συνδυασμένη αντισταφυλοκοκκική με αντιψευδομοναδική αγωγή (ενδεικτικά: σιπροφλοξασίνη + κλινδαμυκίνη). Επί υποψίας MRSA επιβάλλεται τροποποίηση αγωγής.

### A2. Ασθενείς με παράγοντες κινδύνου νοσοκομειακού MRSA ή πολυανθεκτικών Gram αρνητικών μικροβίων (μετεγχειρητική οστεομυελίτιδα)

Συνιστώνται γλυκοπεπτιδία (βανκομυκίνη ή τεϊκοπλανίνη) σε συνδυασμό με καρβαπενέμες (ιμιπενέμη, μεροπενέμη -εξαιρούμενης της ερταπενέμης που δεν είναι δραστική στην ψευδομονάδα). Σε σηπτικό νοσοκομειακό ασθενή ή ασθενή ΜΕΘ εξετάζεται η προσθήκη κολιμυκίνης. Εναλλακτικά στα γλυκοπεπτιδία, χορηγείται δαπτομυκίνη ή λινεζολίδη.



Table 2

**Treatment of bone and prosthetic joint infections by etiology.**

Microorganisms	Antibiotics	Grading
Methicillin-susceptible <i>S. aureus</i>	Oxacillin ± rifampin	A-II
	Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid ± rifampin	A-II
	Ciprofloxacin or Levofloxacin or	A-I
	Moxifloxacin + rifampin	A-II
	Co-trimoxazole or	A-III
	Minocycline ± rifampin	A-III
	Clindamycin	A-III
Methicillin-resistant <i>S. aureus</i>	Teicoplanin or Vancomycin ± rifampin	A-II
	Co-trimoxazole or Minocycline ± rifampin	A-II
	Linezolid ± rifampin	A-II
	Daptomycin	A-II
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	Amoxicillin	B-III
	Levofloxacin or moxifloxacin	B-III
	Ceftriaxone	B-III
	Clindamycin	B-III
<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>	Ciprofloxacin or levofloxacin	B-III
	Ceftriaxone	B-III
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	Cefepime or ceftazidime	B-III
	Ciprofloxacin or levofloxacin	B-III
	Piperacillin/tazobactam	B-III
	Meropenem or imipenem	B-III

Selective antibiotic therapy	Methicillin susceptible <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> or Coagulase-negative staphylococci	2.0 g nafcillin every 4 hours or 2.0 g cefazolin every 8 hours → step-down oral agents <sup>d</sup>	3.0 g ampicillin/sulbactam every 6 hours or 2.0 g ceftriaxone every 24 hours or 600 mg clindamycin every 8 hours or 1.0 g vancomycin every 12 hours → step-down oral agents <sup>d</sup>
	Methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> or Coagulase-negative staphylococci	1.0 g vancomycin <sup>e</sup> every 12 hours or 400 mg teicoplanin every 24 hours (First day every 12 hours)	600 mg linezolid every 12 hours or 7.5 mg/kg quinupristin-dalfopristin every 8 hours or 600 mg clindamycin every 8 hours or ≥ 6.0 mg/kg <sup>1</sup> /day <sup>1</sup> daptomycin or quinolone + 600 mg rifampin or trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole + 600 mg rifampin
	<i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	3–4 million units penicillin G every 4–6 hours	2.0 g ceftriaxone every 24 hours
	Enterobacteriaceae, quinolone-susceptible, non-extended-spectrum β-lactamase (ESBL)-producing	500–750 mg ciprofloxacin every 12 hours	2.0 g ceftriaxone every 24 hours
	Enterobacteriaceae, quinolone-resistant, non-ESBL-producing	2.0 g ceftriaxone every 24 hours	
	<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> , ESBL producer	1.0 g ertapenem every 24 hours or 500 mg imipenem every 6 hours or 1.0–2.0 g meropenem every 8 hours	
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	2.0 g ceftazidime or ceftepime every 8 hours (+/-) (combined with aminoglycoside for 2–4 weeks) → followed by 750 mg oral ciprofloxacin <sup>e</sup> every 12 hours	4.5 g piperacillin/tazobactam every 8 hours (+/-) (combined with aminoglycoside for 2–4 weeks) or 500 mg imipenem every 6 hours or 1.0–2.0 g meropenem every 8 hours → followed by 750 mg oral ciprofloxacin every 12 hours
	Mixed anaerobes	3.0 g ampicillin/sulbactam every 6–8 hours 12 g amoxicillin/clavulanate every 6–8 hours 4.5 g piperacillin/tazobactam every 8 hours	+500 mg metronidazole every 8 hours +600 mg clindamycin every 8 hours or 500 mg imipenem every 6 hours or 1.0–2.0 g meropenem every 8 hours

### Πίνακας 3.

Μικροοργανισμός	Επιλογές αντιμικροβιακών
<i>S. aureus</i> (ευαίσθητος στη μεθικιλίνη - MSSA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Αντισταφυλοκοκκική πενικιλίνη (π.χ. κλοξακιλλίνη ή δικλοξακιλλίνη) ΕΦ ± κλινδαμυκίνη ή ριφαμπικίνη ή τριμεθοπρίμη/σουλφαμεθοξαζόλη ή σιπροφλοξασίνη ή μινοκυκλίνη ή φουσιδικό Na</li> <li>2. Φουσιδικό Na ± κλινδαμυκίνη ή ριφαμπικίνη Τα ανωτέρω μπορούν να συνδυασθούν μεταξύ τους ανάλογα με τις ευαισθησίες του στελέχους. Η αντισταφυλοκοκκική πενικιλίνη συνιστάται στην αρχική ενδοφλέβια αγωγή</li> </ol>
<i>S. aureus</i> (ανθεκτικός στη μεθικιλίνη - MRSA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Βανκομυκίνη ή τείκοπλανίνη (εναλλακτικά δαπτομυκίνη σε υψηλές δοσολογίες ως 10 mg/kg ή λινεζολίδη). Αν ταυτοποιούνται υψηλές τιμές MIC στη βανκομυκίνη (&gt;1 μg/ml και δεν συνιστάται η χορήγηση βανκομυκίνης προτείνεται δαπτομυκίνη σε υψηλές δοσολογίες ως 10 mg/kg ή λινεζολίδη ± ριφαμπικίνη βάσει ευαισθησιών του αντιβιογράμματος</li> <li>2. Τριμεθοπρίμη/σουλφαμεθοξαζόλη ± κλινδαμυκίνη ή ριφαμπικίνη <b>Η νεότερη κινολόνη</b> (σιπροφλοξασίνη, οφλοξασίνη αλλά και λεβοφλοξασίνη/μοξιφλοξασίνη) ή μινοκυκλίνη ή φουσιδικό Na</li> <li>3. Φουσιδικό Na ± κλινδαμυκίνη ή ριφαμπικίνη</li> </ol>

<i>Coagulase negative Staphylococci (CNS)</i>	Όπως σε MR <i>S. aureus</i> . Προσοχή στην MIC της βανκομυκίνης/τέικοπλανίνης. Συνήθως οι CNS έχουν αυξημένη MIC στην τείκοπλανίνη και ενίοτε και στη βανκομυκίνη
<i>Streptococcus sp.</i>	Πενικιλίνη G ή αμπικιλίνη ή κλινδαμυκίνη ή κινολόνη (μοξιφλοξασίνη, λεβοφλοξασίνη) ή κεφτριαξόνη
<i>Enterococcus sp.</i>	Αμπικιλίνη/αμοξυκιλλίνη ± γενταμικίνη Επί αντοχής στην αμπικιλίνη: Βανκομυκίνη. Αν VRE (ανθεκτικός στα γλυκοπεπτιδία εντερόκοκκος), τότε λινεζολίδη ή δαπτομυκίνη σε υψηλή δοσολογία (βλ. ανωτέρω)
Gram(-) βακτηρίδια πλην <i>P. aeruginosa</i>	Νεότερη κινολόνη (σιπροφλοξασίνη ή οφλοξασίνη ή λεβοφλοξασίνη ή μοξιφλοξασίνη) ή αμπικιλίνη/σουλμπακτάμη ή αμοξυκιλλίνη/κλαβουλανικό IV ή πιπερακιλλίνη/ταζομπακτάμη ή τικαρκιλίνη/κλαβουλανικό IV ή κεφαλοσπορίνη γ'-δ' γενεάς (κεφτριαξόνη, ή κεφταζιδίμη, ή κεφοταξίμη ή κεφεπίμη) IV ή αζτρεονάμη ή καρβαπενέμες (ιμιπενέμη/σιλαστατίνη, μεροπενέμη, ντοριπενέμη, ερταπενέμη) IV
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Σιπροφλοξασίνη (IV/PO) ή κεφταζιδίμη ή κεφεπίμη ή αζτρεονάμη ή καρβαπενέμη (μεροπενέμη, ιμιπενέμη/σιλαστατίνη, πλην ερταπενέμης)

\* Για δοσολογία φαρμάκων βλ. σχόλια στη διάρκεια θεραπείας.

Θεραπεία  
οστεομυελίτιδας  
χωρίς ξένο σώμα  
(παιδιά)

**Table 9 – Empirical therapy preferences in different European countries**

Country	Author reported empirical therapy preferences
Finland	Clindamycin or 1st generation cephalosporin for 2-4 days IV, then the same doses orally.
France	2 <sup>nd</sup> G cephalosporins or amoxicillin-clavulanate. Cloxacillin in children over 5 years old. 3 <sup>rd</sup> G cephalosporins (cefotaxime) + gentamicin in children under 3 months of age.
Greece	Ceftriaxone or cefotaxime plus clindamycin (due to high risk of CA-MRSA BJI). In the very sick child with multifocal disease and/or lung involvement: ceftriaxone or cefotaxime plus vancomycin
Netherlands	No use of first generation cephalosporins (restricted to surgical prophylaxis). First choice is flucloxacillin; when risk factors present: 2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>rd</sup> generation cephalosporins.
Spain	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> G cephalosporins (<= 2 years old). Cloxacillin in >= 5 years old. Few cases of CA-MRSA to influence antibiotic resistance in the community. Well tolerated and given in 3 doses PO.
United Kingdom	Cefuroxime most commonly used <=5 years old Flucloxacillin high dose first line in children >= 6 years old. Ceftriaxone has been used successfully in some centres against <i>S. aureus</i> in BJI



# Θεραπεία οστεομυελίτιδας χωρίς ξένο σώμα (παιδιά)

**Table 11 - Empirical therapy by age**

Age	Empirical IV antibiotic treatment*
Up to 3 months old	Cefazolin (or ASP) + gentamicin; (ASP + cefotaxime may be an alternative) (30,71)
3 months to 5 yrs old	<sup>4</sup> Cefazolin or <sup>5</sup> cefuroxime Clindamycin in regions of non- <i>Kingella</i> ; Alternatives: <sup>6</sup> Amoxicillin-clavulanate or ampicillin-sulbactam (114) or <sup>5</sup> ceftriaxone or <sup>6</sup> ASP
5 yrs and older	IV ASP or cefazolin or clindamycin (high MRSA prevalence) When risk factors present (e.g., SCD): other options may be considered such as ceftriaxone (± ASP or clindamycin)

**Table 10 - Initial empirical therapy and rate of methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) (beyond 3 months of age)**

Regional rate of MRSA - low/high at 10-15%	Recommended initial empirical therapy*
<b>Low</b> rate of MRSA or culture-negative infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First or second generation cephalosporins</li> <li>• Alternatives: anti-staphylococcal penicillins or 3<sup>rd</sup> G cephalosporins<sup>§</sup></li> </ul>
<b>High</b> rate of MRSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clindamycin ± rifampin<sup>#</sup> ± anti-staphylococcal beta-lactam</li> </ul>
<b>High</b> rate of MRSA plus Severe infection without preliminary results or high-rate clindamycin resistance or in case of failure to respond to initial therapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vancomycin or teicoplanin ± rifampin<sup>#</sup> ± clindamycin</li> <li>• Alternative: daptomycin (112) or linezolid (MRSA-IDSA guidelines) (94)</li> <li>• Always consider adding a beta-lactam until MRSA is confirmed</li> <li>• IVIG may be added where toxin-mediated systemic symptoms (i.e., toxic shock syndrome) is suspected.</li> </ul>

# Θεραπεία οστεομυελίτιδας χωρίς ξένο σώμα (παιδιά)

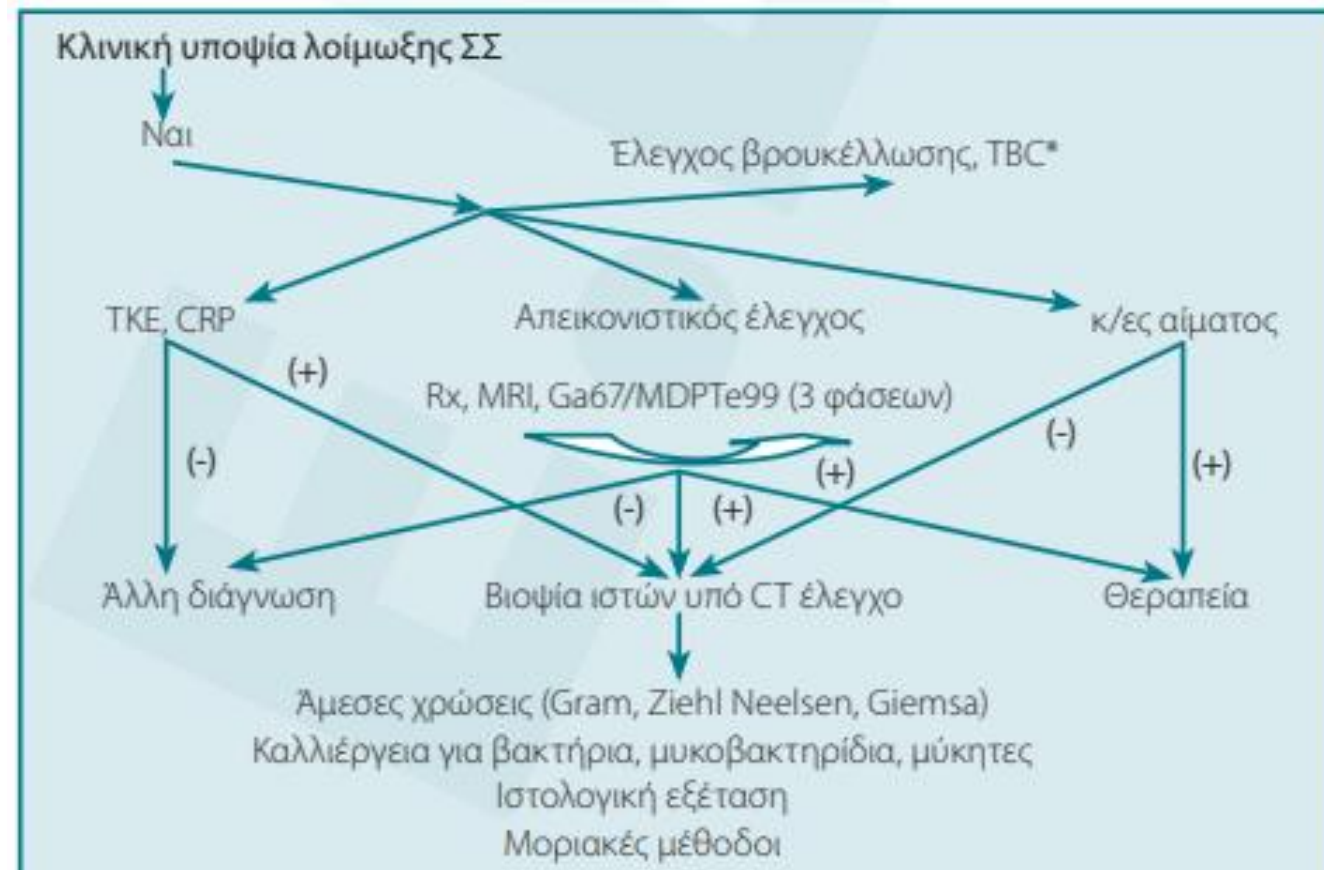
**Table 12 - Pathogens and antibiotic treatment (according to local resistance patterns)**

Pathogen	Antibiotic considerations
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ASP, 1<sup>st</sup> generation (G) cephalosporins (30,36)</li> <li>• Clindamycin – if sensitive MRSA isolated (it may also be used for MSSA)</li> <li>• Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole<sup>SM</sup> – in clindamycin resistant cases; 99% of the MRSA strains are susceptible (105)</li> </ul>
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Penicillin, ampicillin, or amoxicillin</li> </ul>
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ampicillin, amoxicillin or 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> G cephalosporins</li> <li>• In the very unusual situation of high beta-lactam resistance may use vancomycin, linezolid or levofloxacin</li> </ul>
<i>Haemophilus influenzae type b</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup> G cephalosporins or amoxicillin-clavulanate (or ampicillin-sulbactam).</li> <li>• Some strains may be resistant to 2<sup>nd</sup> G cephalosporins and/or amoxicillin-clavulanate: 3<sup>rd</sup> G cephalosporins may be used</li> </ul>
<i>Kingella kingae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitive to cephalosporins and penicillins (58)</li> <li>• Resistant to clindamycin, vancomycin, linezolid, daptomycin; ASP not optimum</li> <li>• Rarely produces beta-lactamases (118)</li> </ul>
<i>Salmonella species</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ceftriaxone or cefotaxime</li> <li>• PO: amoxicillin or quinolones (119), according to sensitivity</li> </ul>
<i>Escherichia coli</i> and other enterobacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to sensitivity – amoxicillin-clavulanate or 2<sup>nd</sup>/ 3<sup>rd</sup> G cephalosporins or others</li> </ul>
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to sensitivity – ciprofloxacin PO</li> </ul>
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ceftriaxone or cefotaxime (or PO third generation cephalosporins)</li> </ul>

# Θεραπεία σπονδυλοδισκίτιδας

# Θεραπεία σπονδυλο- δισκίτιδας

- Συνήθως αιματογενής διασπορά
- Κλινική υποψία (πόνος, νευρολογική συνδρομή, ενδοκαρδίτιδα ή μικροβιαίμια, δείκτες φλεγμονής)



# Θεραπεία σπονδυλο- δισκίτιδας

## IV. How Long Should Antimicrobial Therapy Be Withheld Prior to an Image-Guided Diagnostic Aspiration Biopsy in Patients With Suspected NVO?

### *Recommendations*

17. In patients with neurologic compromise with or without impending sepsis or hemodynamic instability, we recommend immediate surgical intervention and initiation of empiric antimicrobial therapy (strong, low).

## IX. What Is the Optimal Duration of Antimicrobial Therapy in Patients With NVO?

### *Recommendations*

26. We recommend a total duration of 6 weeks of parenteral or highly bioavailable oral antimicrobial therapy for most patients with bacterial NVO (strong, low).

27. We recommend a total duration of 3 months of antimicrobial therapy for most patients with NVO due to Brucella species (strong, moderate).

## VIII. When Should Empiric Antimicrobial Therapy Be Started in Patients With NVO?

### *Recommendations*

24. In patients with normal and stable neurologic examination and stable hemodynamics, we suggest holding empiric antimicrobial therapy until a microbiologic diagnosis is established (weak, low).

25. In patients with hemodynamic instability, sepsis, septic shock, or severe or progressive neurologic symptoms, we suggest the initiation of empiric antimicrobial therapy in conjunction with an attempt at establishing a microbiologic diagnosis (weak, low).



# Θεραπεία σπονδυλο- δισκίτιδας

## **X. What Are the Indications for a Surgical Intervention in Patients With NVO?**

### *Recommendations*

28. We recommend surgical intervention in patients with progressive neurologic deficits, progressive deformity, and spinal instability with or without pain despite adequate antimicrobial therapy (strong, low).
29. We suggest surgical debridement with or without stabilization in patients with persistent or recurrent bloodstream infection (without alternative source) or worsening pain despite appropriate medical therapy (weak, low).
30. We advise against surgical debridement and/or stabilization in patients who have worsening bony imaging findings at 4–6 weeks in the setting of improvement in clinical symptoms, physical examination, and inflammatory markers (weak, low).

**Table 2. Parenteral Antimicrobial Treatment of Common Microorganisms Causing Native Vertebral Osteomyelitis**

Microorganism	First Choice <sup>a</sup>	Alternatives <sup>a</sup>	Comments <sup>b</sup>
Staphylococci, oxacillin susceptible	Nafcillin <sup>c</sup> sodium or oxacillin 1.5–2 g IV q4–6 h or continuous infusion or Cefazolin 1–2 g IV q8 h or Ceftriaxone 2 g IV q24 h	Vancomycin IV 15–20 mg/kg q12 h <sup>d</sup> or daptomycin 6–8 mg/kg IV q24 h or linezolid 600 mg PO/IV q12 h or levofloxacin 500–750 mg PO q24 h and rifampin PO 600 mg daily [122] or clindamycin IV 600–900 mg q8 h	6 wk duration
Staphylococci, oxacillin resistant [123]	Vancomycin IV 15–20 mg/kg q12 h (consider loading dose, monitor serum levels)	Daptomycin 6–8 mg/kg IV q24 h or linezolid 600 mg PO/IV q12 h or levofloxacin PO 500–750 mg PO q24 h and rifampin PO 600 mg daily [122]	6 wk duration
<i>Enterococcus</i> species, penicillin susceptible	Penicillin G 20–24 million units IV q24 h continuously or in 6 divided doses; or ampicillin sodium 12 g IV q24 h continuously or in 6 divided doses	Vancomycin 15–20 mg/kg IV q12 h (consider loading dose, monitor serum levels) or daptomycin 6 mg/kg IV q24 h or linezolid 600 mg PO or IV q12 h	Recommend the addition of 4–6 wk of aminoglycoside therapy in patients with infective endocarditis. In patients with BSI, physicians may opt for a shorter duration of therapy. Optional for other patients [124, 125]. Vancomycin should be used only in case of penicillin allergy.
<i>Enterococcus</i> species, penicillin resistant <sup>e</sup>	Vancomycin IV 15–20 mg/kg q12 h (consider loading dose, monitor serum levels)	Daptomycin 6 mg/kg IV q24 h or linezolid 600 mg PO or IV q12 h	Recommend the addition of 4–6 wk of aminoglycoside therapy in patients with infective endocarditis. In patients with BSI, physicians may opt for a shorter duration of aminoglycoside. The additional of aminoglycoside is optional for other patients [124, 125].
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Cefepime 2 g IV q8–12 h or meropenem 1 g IV q8 h or doripenem 500 mg IV q8 h	Ciprofloxacin 750 mg PO q12 h (or 400 mg IV q8 h) or aztreonam 2 g IV q8 h for severe penicillin allergy and quinolone-resistant strains or ceftazidime 2 g IV q8 h	6 wk duration Double coverage may be considered (ie, $\beta$ -lactam and ciprofloxacin or $\beta$ -lactam and an aminoglycoside).
Enterobacteriaceae	Cefepime 2 g IV q12 h or ertapenem 1 g IV q24 h	Ciprofloxacin 500–750 mg PO q12 h or 400 mg IV q12 hours	6 wk duration
$\beta$ -hemolytic streptococci	Penicillin G 20–24 million units IV q24 h continuously or in 6 divided doses or ceftriaxone 2 g IV q24 h	Vancomycin IV 15–20 mg/kg q12 h (consider loading dose, monitor serum levels)	6 wk duration Vancomycin only in case of allergy.
<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i>	Penicillin G 20 million units IV q24 h continuously or in 6 divided doses or ceftriaxone 2 g IV q24 h	Clindamycin 600–900 mg IV q8 h or vancomycin IV 15–20 mg/kg q12 h (consider loading dose, monitor serum levels)	6 wk duration Vancomycin only in case of allergy.
<i>Salmonella</i> species	Ciprofloxacin PO 500 mg q12 h or IV 400 mg q12 h	Ceftriaxone 2 g IV q24 h (if nalidixic acid resistant)	6–8 wk duration

**Table 3. Selected Oral Antibacterial Agents With Excellent Oral Bioavailability Commonly Used to Treat Patients With Native Vertebral Osteomyelitis**

Oral Agents	Comments
Metronidazole 500 mg PO tid to qid	Can be used in the initial course of NVO due to <i>Bacteroides</i> species and other susceptible anaerobes.
Moxifloxacin 400 mg PO once daily	Is not recommended for use in patients with staphylococcal NVO, but may be used in patients with NVO due to Enterobacteriaceae and other susceptible aerobic gram-negative organisms.
Linezolid 600 mg PO bid	Can be used in the initial course of NVO due to oxacillin-resistant staphylococci when first-line agents cannot be used.
Levofloxacin 500–750 mg PO once daily	Is not recommended for use in patients with staphylococcal NVO as monotherapy but may be used in patients with NVO due to Enterobacteriaceae and other susceptible aerobic gram-negative organisms.
Ciprofloxacin 500–750 mg PO bid	Is not recommended for use in patients with staphylococcal NVO but may be used in patients with NVO due to Enterobacteriaceae and other susceptible aerobic gram-negative organisms including <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> and <i>Salmonella</i> species.
TMX-SMX 1–2 double strength tabs PO bid	Is not recommended for use in patients with staphylococcal NVO but may be recommended as a second-line agent in patients with NVO due to Enterobacteriaceae and other susceptible aerobic gram-negative organisms. May need to monitor sulfamethoxazole levels.
Clindamycin 300–450 mg PO qid	Recommended as second-line choice for sensitive staphylococcal NVO.
Doxycycline and rifampin	Mostly used in patients with brucellar NVO.

Θεραπεία σηπτικής  
αρθρίτιδας χωρίς  
ξένο σώμα

# Θεραπεία σηπτικής αρθρίτιδας χωρίς ξένο σώμα

3. As soon as septic arthritis is diagnosed, sufficient draining should be conducted immediately (AII).
4. Early joint aspiration is performed for septic joints. After 24 to 48 hours that joint aspiration is done, repeated procedure of joint aspiration and antimicrobial agents therapy will be ineffective. In this case, surgical procedures will be necessary. If joint aspiration is unavailable, surgical procedure will be necessary (AIII).

Tab. 9-1: Staging of infectious arthritis as defined by Gächter

Stage	Criteria
1	Synovitis, cloudy fluid, possible petechiae, no radiological changes
2	Highly inflammatory synovitis, clumps of fibrin, pus, no radiological changes
3	Thickening of the synovial membrane (possibly several centimetres), adhesion with pouch formation, no radiological changes visible
4	Pannus formation, proliferation of aggressive synovitis on and later beneath the cartilage (subchondral erosions), radiological changes visible

**Table 10.** Selection of empirical antimicrobial agents for the treatment of septic arthritis according to risk factors

Risk factors	Antibiotics
No risk factor	2.0 g cefazolin every 8 hours or 1.0–2.0 g nafcillin every 4 hours or 3.0 g ampicillin/sulbactam every 6 hours *with/without gentamicin (5 mg/kg) *If anaphylactic history with penicillin: 1.0 g vancomycin every 12 hours (trough concentration of vancomycin should be 15–20 µg/mL) or 400 mg teicoplanin every 24 hours (first day 400 mg; every 12-hours loading)
High-risk of gram-negative bacteria infection (elderly, recurrent urinary tract infection, recent abdominal surgery, immunocompromised)	2.0 g ceftriaxone every 24 hours *If allergic to ceftriaxone: 750 mg levofloxacin every 24 hours or 400 mg ciprofloxacin every 12 hours
High risk of methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (recent admission into a long-term care facility, foot ulcer)	1.0 g vancomycin every 12 hours (trough concentration of vancomycin should be 15–20 µg/mL) or 400 mg teicoplanin every 24 hours (first day 400 mg; every 12-hours loading)
Possible <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> (young adult, recurrent sexually transmitted infections, recent gonococcal infection)	1.0 g ceftriaxone every 24 hours (intravenous or intramuscular route)

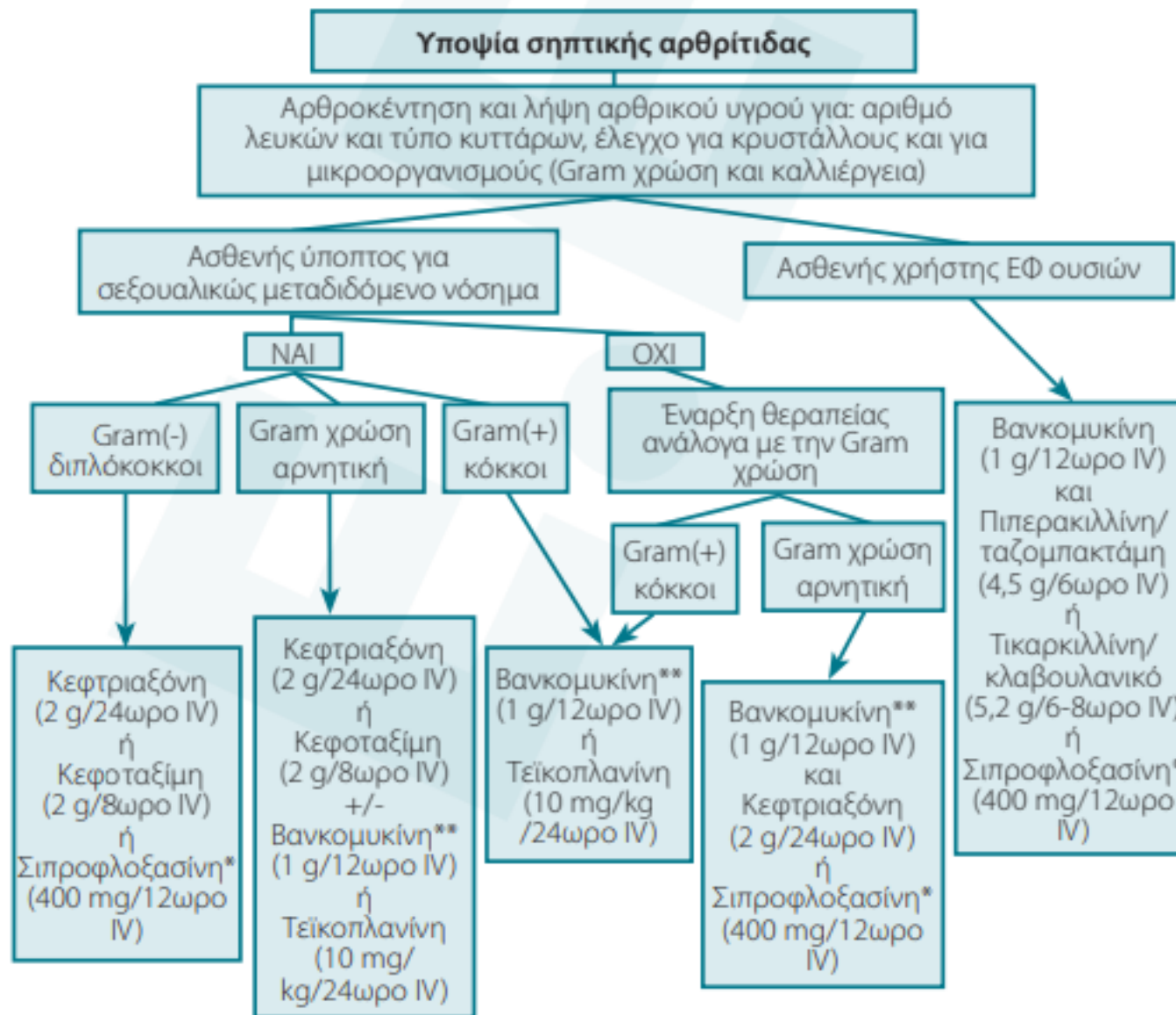
**Table 11.** Selection of antimicrobial agents based on Gram stain results

Gram stain result	Antibiotics
Gram-positive cocci Low risk of Methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	2.0 g cefazolin every 8 hours or 1.0–2.0 g nafcillin every 4 hours or 3.0 g ampicillin/sulbactam every 6 hours *with/without gentamycin (5 mg/kg) *If anaphylactic history with penicillin: 1.0 g vancomycin every 12 hours (trough concentration of vancomycin should be 15–20 µg/mL) or 400 mg teicoplanin every 24 hours (first day 400 mg; every 12-hours loading)
Gram-positive cocci High risk of Methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	1.0 g vancomycin every 12 hours (trough concentration of vancomycin should be 15–20 µg/mL) or 400 mg teicoplanin every 24 hours (first day 400 mg; every 12-hours loading)
Gram-negative bacilli	2.0 g ceftriaxone every 24 hours *If allergic to ceftriaxone: 750 mg levofloxacin every 24 hours or 400 mg ciprofloxacin every 12 hours
Gram-negative cocci	1.0 g ceftriaxone every 24 hours (intravenous or intramuscular route)



# Θεραπεία σηπτικής αρθρίτιδας χωρίς ξένο σώμα

## 2.2. Αλγόριθμος εμπειρικής θεραπείας



\* Σε περίπτωση αλλεργίας στα β-λακταμικά.

\*\* Εναλλακτικά: δαπτομικίνη, λινεζολίδη.

Θεραπεία  
οστεομυελίτιδας  
μετά από ορθοπεδική  
αποκατάσταση

**Table 1**

Central aims of treating IAFF.

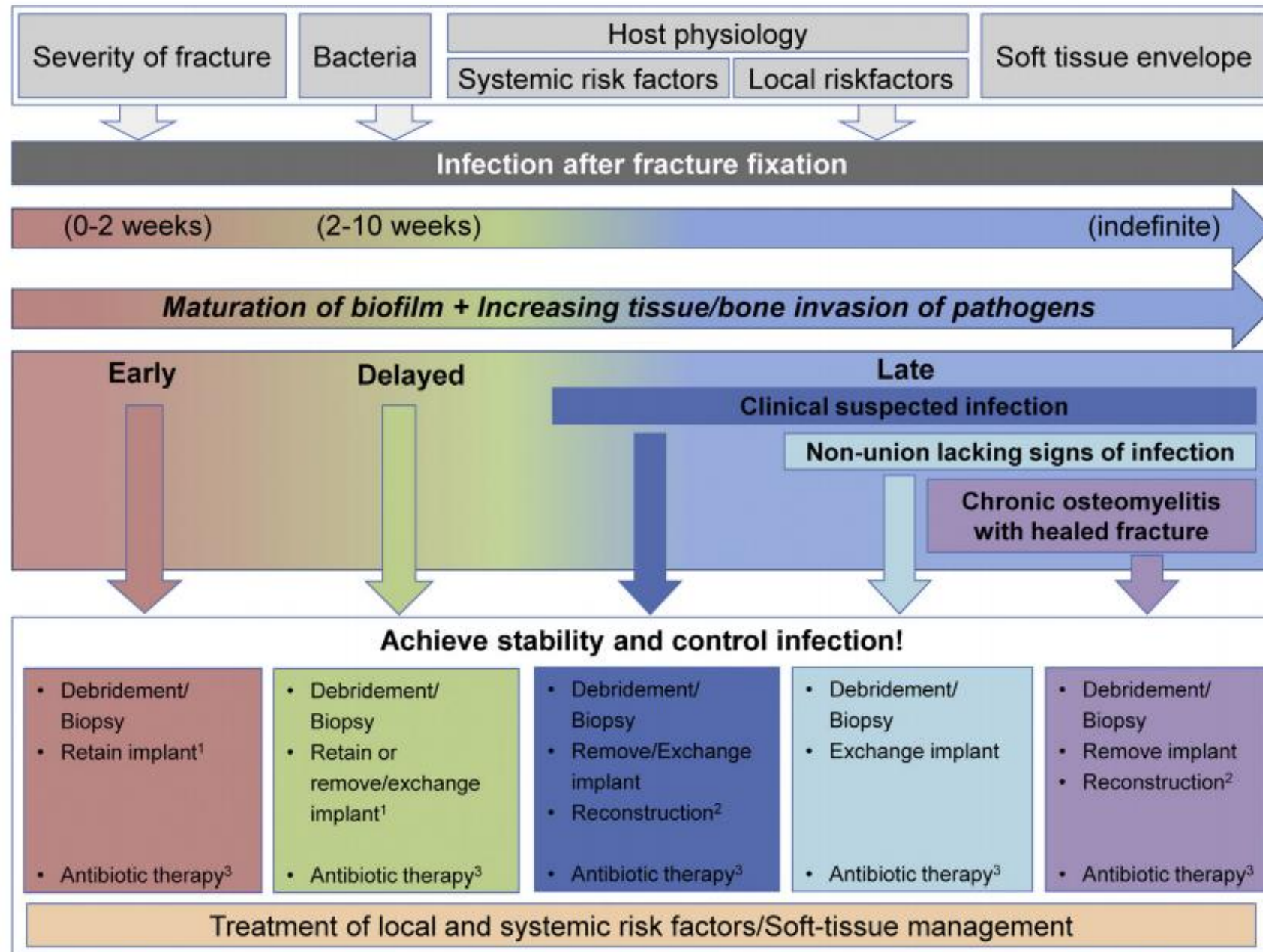
1.	Fracture consolidation
2.	Eradication of infection or in certain cases suppression of infection until fracture consolidation is achieved
3.	Healing of the soft-tissue envelope
4.	Prevention of chronic osteomyelitis
5.	Restoration of functionality

# Θεραπεία οστεομυελίτιδας μετά από ορθοπεδική αποκατάσταση

- Irrigation, debridement and retention of the implant combined with antibiotic therapy.
- Debridement, implant removal or exchange (one or multiple stages) with accompanied antibiotic therapy.
- Amputation



# Θεραπεία οστεομυελίτιδας μετά από ορθοπεδική αποκατάσταση



Θεραπεία  
οστεομυελίτιδας  
μετά από  
ορθοπεδική  
αποκατάσταση

**Table 4**

Factors favoring implant removal and exchange.

1.	Nail osteosynthesis <sup>a</sup>
2.	Unstable osteosynthesis or insufficient fracture reduction <sup>a</sup>
3.	Compromised soft-tissue envelope, which does not allow sufficient wound closure
4.	Compromised host physiology (alcoholism, diabetes, vascular insufficiency, smoking)
5.	Difficult to treat pathogen <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Exchange/removal strongly recommended.

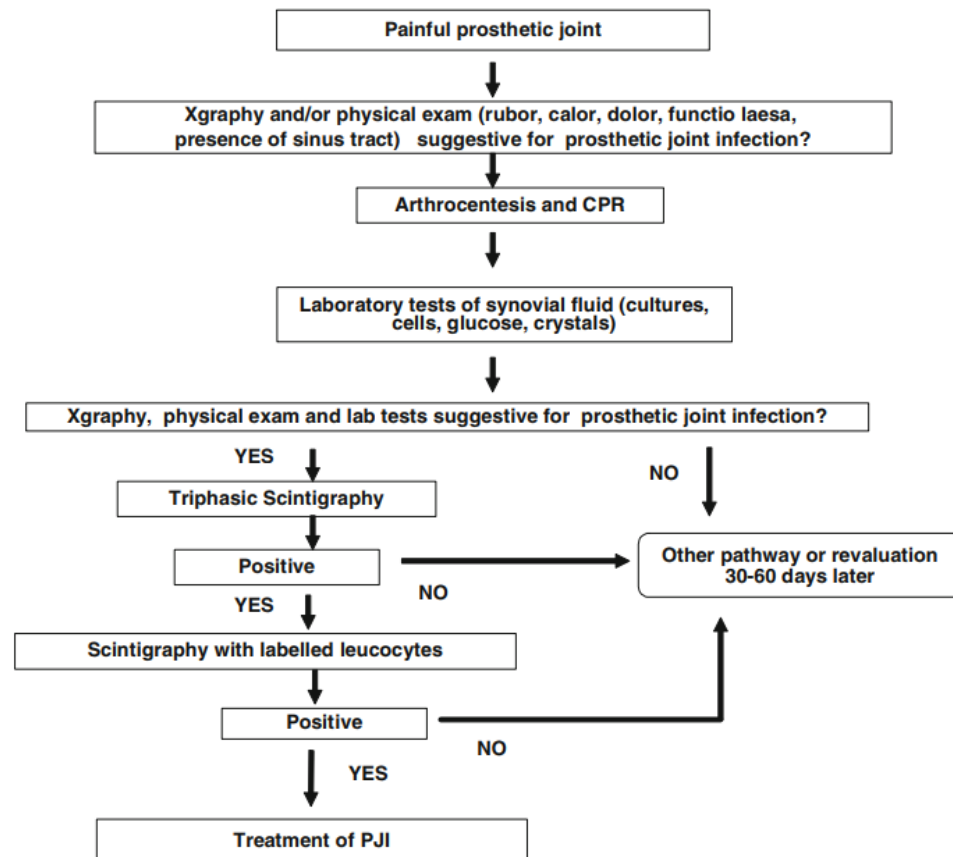
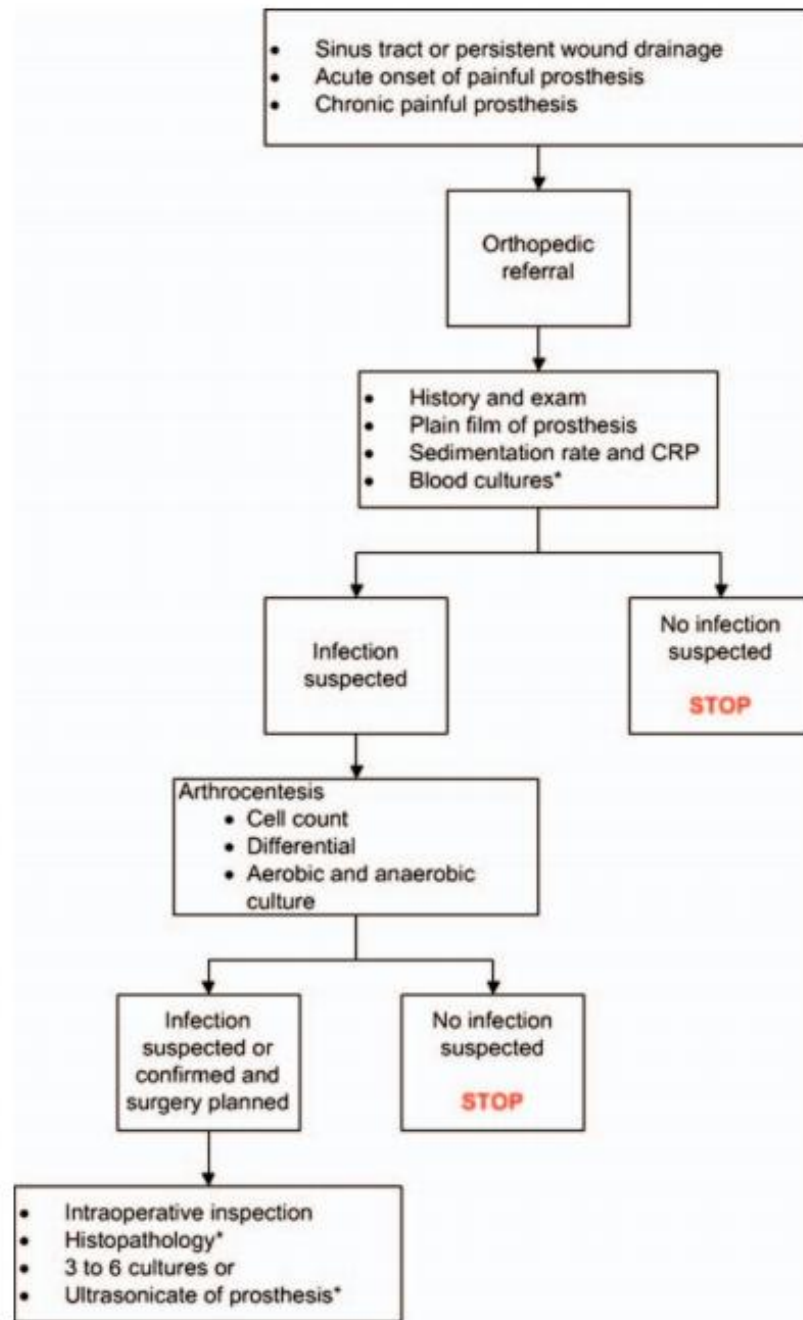
<sup>b</sup> In general not available for primary revision since pre-operative pathogen identification often not possible (like in PJI by joint aspiration), if in retention of implant was chosen and microbiology analysis detect postoperatively a difficult to treat pathogen, removal of the implant should strongly be considered.

# Θεραπεία οστεομυελίτιδας μετά από ορθοπεδική αποκατάσταση

- Αντιμικροβιακή θεραπεία
  - Θεραπεία ή καταστολή
  - 2 εβδομάδες ενδοφλέβια και switch σε po
  - Με στόχο τη θεραπεία => 6 εβδ μετά την αφαίρεση των υλικών ή 12 εβδ αν δεν αφαιρεθούν
  - Με στόχο την καταστολή => Αφού αποκατασταθεί πλήρως το κάταγμα και αφαιρεθούν τα υλικά, συνέχιση για 4-6 εβδομάδες
  - Τοπική θεραπεία (spacer)

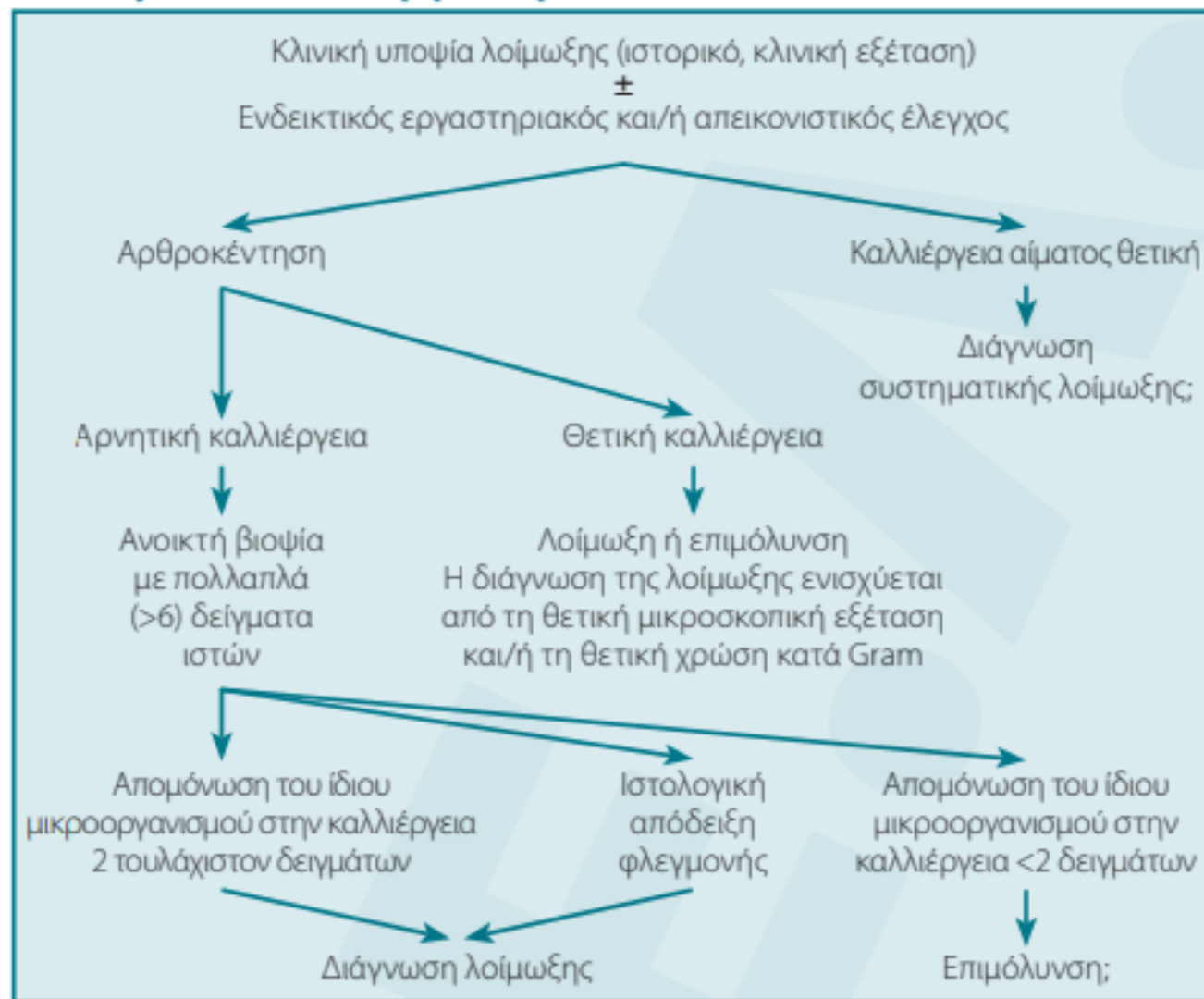
# Θεραπεία λοιμώξεων αρθροπλαστικών

# Θεραπεία λοιμώξεων αρθροπλαστικών



# Θεραπεία λοιμώξεων αρθροπλαστικών

## 2.4. Αλγόριθμος διαγνωστικής προσέγγισης σε λοιμώξεις ορθοπαιδικών εμφυτευμάτων





# Θεραπεία λοιμώξεων αρθροπλαστικών

## II. What different surgical strategies should be considered for treatment of a patient with PJI?

### *Recommendations*

17. The ultimate decision regarding surgical management should be made by the orthopedic surgeon with appropriate consultation (eg, infectious diseases, plastic surgery) as necessary (C-III).

18. Patients diagnosed with a PJI who have a well-fixed prosthesis without a sinus tract who are within approximately 30 days of prosthesis implantation or <3 weeks of onset of infectious symptoms should be considered for a debridement and retention of prosthesis strategy (Figure 2; A-II). Patients

19. A 2-stage exchange strategy is commonly used in the United States and is indicated in patients who are not candidates for a 1-stage exchange who are medically able to undergo multiple surgeries and in whom the surgeon believes reimplantation arthroplasty is possible, based on the existing soft tissue and bone defects (Figure 3; B-III). Obtaining a pre-

20. A 1-stage or direct exchange strategy for the treatment of PJI is not commonly performed in the United States but may be considered in patients with a total hip arthroplasty (THA) infection who have a good soft tissue envelope provided that the identity of the pathogens is known preoperatively and they are susceptible to oral antimicrobials with excellent oral bioavailability. There may be a greater risk of failure if bone grafting is required and effective antibiotic impregnated bone cement cannot be utilized (Figure 3; C-III).

21. Permanent resection arthroplasty may be considered in nonambulatory patients; patients with limited bone stock, poor soft tissue coverage, or infections due to highly resistant organisms for which there is limited medical therapy; patients with a medical condition precluding multiple major surgeries; or patients who have failed a previous 2-stage exchange in which the risk of recurrent infection after another staged exchange is deemed unacceptable (Figure 4; B-III).

22. Amputation should be the last option considered but may be appropriate in selected cases. Except in emergent cases, referral to a center with specialist experience in the management of PJI is advised before amputation is carried out (Figure 4; B-III).

# Θεραπεία λοιμώξεων αρθροπλαστικών

Table 4

**Recommendation for one- or two-stage re-implantation.**

	One stage	Two-stages
Soft tissue conditions	Intact or slightly damaged	Moderately or severely damaged
General conditions	Otherwise healthy	Severe immunosuppression, active iv drug use <sup>a</sup>
Microorganism	Low virulence and easy to treat (streptococci, MSSA, sensitive microorganism)	High virulence and difficult to treat (MRSA, enterocci, fungi, multidrug-resistant organism)
Location	Generally hip	Preferably knee

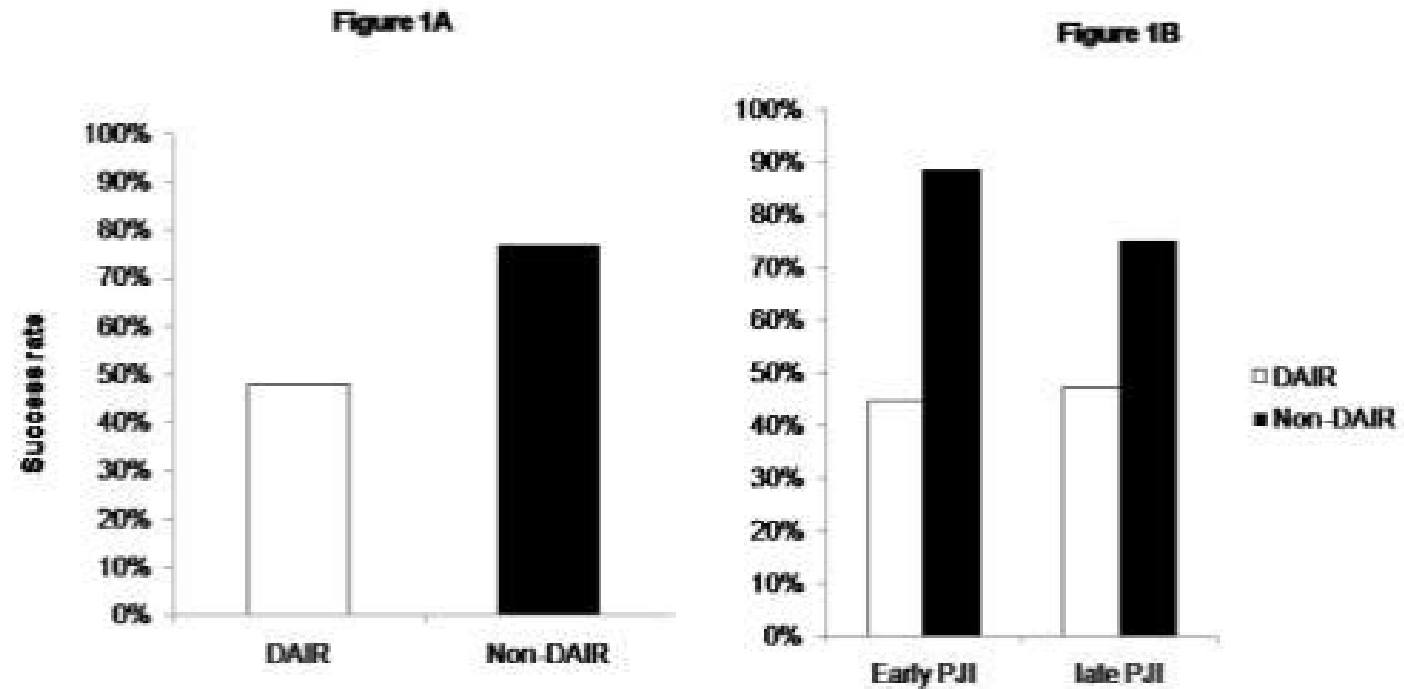
<sup>a</sup> In these patients, the removal without replacement (girdlestone or arthrodesis) should be considered because of high risk of reinfection

**Table 3.** Philosophy regarding chronic PJI requiring revision surgery.

Chosen philosophy for revision	Primarily Two-stage	Two-stage or One-stage accordingly	Primarily One-stage
	83 [60.1%]	48 [34,8%]	7 [5,1%]



# Θεραπεία λοιμώξεων αρθροπλαστικών



- DAIR surgery demonstrated higher failure rates compared to the nonDAIR implant removal procedures
- 35/67, 52.2% vs 15/64, 23.4%
- **OR = 3.57**, 95%CI 1.68-7.58,  $p < 0.001$

# Διατήρηση άρθροπλαστικής ή αντικατάσταση σε 1 χρόνο

## *Staphylococcal PJI*

23. Two to 6 weeks of a pathogen-specific intravenous antimicrobial therapy (Table 2) in combination with rifampin 300–450 mg orally twice daily followed by rifampin plus a companion oral drug for a total of 3 months for a THA infection and 6 months for a total knee arthroplasty (TKA) infection (A-I). Total elbow, total shoulder, and total ankle

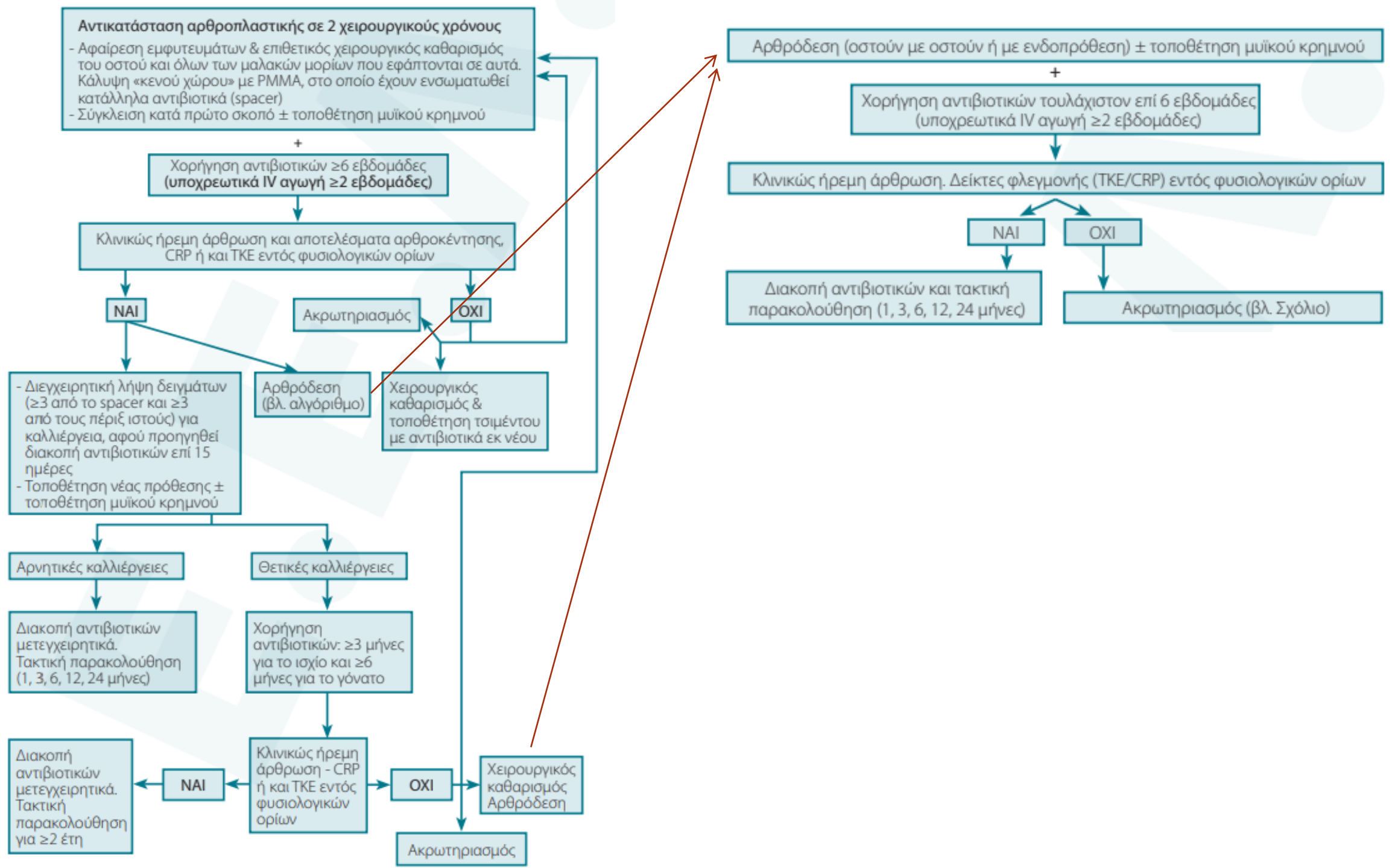
**III).** Recommended oral companion drugs for rifampin include ciprofloxacin (A-I) or levofloxacin (A-II). Secondary companion drugs to be used if in vitro susceptibility, allergies, intolerances, or potential intolerances support the use of an agent other than a quinolone include but are not limited to co-trimoxazole (A-II), minocycline or doxycycline (C-III), or oral first-generation cephalosporins (eg, cephalexin) or antistaphylococcal penicillins (eg, dicloxacillin; C-III). If rifampin cannot be used because of allergy, toxicity, or intolerance, the panel recommends 4–6 weeks of pathogen-specific intravenous antimicrobial therapy (**B-III**).

25. Indefinite chronic oral antimicrobial suppression may follow the above regimen with cephalexin, dicloxacillin, co-trimoxazole, or minocycline based on in vitro susceptibility, allergies, or intolerances (Table 3; **B-III**). Rifampin alone for chronic suppression is not recommended and rifampin combination therapy is also not generally recommended. One

## *PJI Due to Other Organisms*

26. Four to 6 weeks of pathogen-specific intravenous or highly bioavailable oral antimicrobial therapy (Table 2; B-II).

28. Indefinite chronic oral antimicrobial suppression may follow the above regimens (Table 3) based on in vitro sensitivities, allergies, and intolerances (**B-III**). Chronic suppression



**Table 2. Intravenous or Highly Bioavailable Oral Antimicrobial Treatment of Common Microorganisms Causing Prosthetic Joint Infection (B-III Unless Otherwise Stated in Text)**

Microorganism	Preferred Treatment <sup>a</sup>	Alternative Treatment <sup>a</sup>	Comments
Staphylococci, oxacillin-susceptible	Nafcillin <sup>b</sup> sodium 1.5–2 g IV q4-6 h or Cefazolin 1–2 g IV q8 h or Ceftriaxone <sup>c</sup> 1–2 g IV q24 h	Vancomycin IV 15 mg/kg q12 h or Daptomycin 6 mg/kg IV q 24 h or Linezolid 600 mg PO/IV every 12 h	See recommended use of rifampin as a companion drug for rifampin-susceptible PJI treated with debridement and retention or 1-stage exchange in text
Staphylococci, oxacillin-resistant	Vancomycin <sup>d</sup> IV 15 mg/kg q12 h	Daptomycin 6 mg/kg IV q24 h or Linezolid 600 mg PO/IV q12 h	See recommended use of rifampin as a companion drug for rifampin-susceptible PJI treated with debridement and retention or 1-stage exchange in text
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp, penicillin-susceptible	Penicillin G 20–24 million units IV q24 h continuously or in 6 divided doses or Ampicillin sodium 12 g IV q24 h continuously or in 6 divided doses	Vancomycin 15 mg/kg IV q12 h or Daptomycin 6 mg/kg IV q24 h or Linezolid 600 mg PO or IV q12 h	4–6 wk. Aminoglycoside optional  Vancomycin should be used only in case of penicillin allergy
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp, penicillin-resistant	Vancomycin 15 mg/kg IV q12 h	Linezolid 600 mg PO or IV q12 h or Daptomycin 6 mg IV q24 h	4–6 wk. Addition of aminoglycoside optional
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Cefepime 2 g IV q12 h or Meropenem <sup>e</sup> 1 g IV q8 h	Ciprofloxacin 750 mg PO bid or 400 mg IV q12 h or Ceftazidime 2 g IV q8 h	4–6 wk Addition of aminoglycoside optional Use of 2 active drugs could be considered based on clinical circumstance of patient. If aminoglycoside in spacer, and organism aminoglycoside susceptible than double coverage being provided with recommended IV or oral monotherapy
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp	Cefepime 2 g IV q12 h or Ertapenem 1 g IV q24 h	Ciprofloxacin 750 mg PO or 400 mg IV q12 h	4–6 wk.
Enterobacteriaceae	IV $\beta$ -lactam based on in vitro susceptibilities or Ciprofloxacin 750 mg PO bid		4–6 wk
$\beta$ -hemolytic streptococci	Penicillin G 20–24 million units IV q24 h continuously or in 6 divided doses or Ceftriaxone 2 g IV q24 h	Vancomycin 15 mg/kg IV q12 h	4–6 wk Vancomycin only in case of allergy

**Table 3. Common Antimicrobials Used for Chronic Oral Antimicrobial Suppression (B-III Unless Otherwise Stated in Text)<sup>a,b</sup>**

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 qid Clindamycin 300 mg PO qid Amoxicillin-clavulanate 500 mg PO tid
Staphylococci, oxacillin-resistant	Cotrimoxazole 1 DS tab PO bid Minocycline or doxycycline 100 mg PO bid	
$\beta$ -hemolytic streptococci	Penicillin V 500 mg PO bid to qid or Amoxicillin 500 mg PO tid	Cephalexin 500 mg PO tid or qid
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp, penicillin susceptible	Penicillin V 500 mg PO bid to qid or Amoxicillin 500 mg PO tid	
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Ciprofloxacin 250–500 mg PO bid	
Enterobacteriaceae	Cotrimoxazole 1 DS tab PO bid	$\beta$ -lactam oral therapy based on in vitro susceptibilities
<i>Propionibacterium</i> 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 bid

# Συμπεράσματα

- Η αντιμετώπιση οστικών λοιμώξεων απαιτεί την συνεργασία ορθοπαιδικού, λοιμωξιολόγου και μικροβιολόγου
- Η εμπειρική χορήγηση αντιβιοτικών χωρίς προηγουμένως την λήψη καλλιιεργειών είναι κακή πρακτική
- Η ριφαμπικίνη είναι μια εξαιρετική επιλογή με διείσδυση στα biofilm, αλλά δεν πρέπει να χορηγείται μόνη, λόγω ανάπτυξης αντοχών
- Η μακροχρόνια κατασταλτική θεραπεία σε ασθενείς με διατήρηση του ξένου σώματος είναι αμφιλεγόμενο θέμα που απαιτεί περισσότερες προοπτικές μελέτες



# Βιβλιογραφία

Ευχαριστώ  
για την προσοχή σας

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