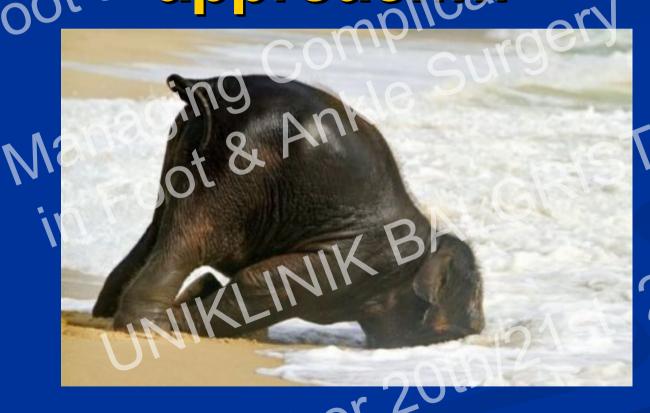


The classic Symposium Ath Foot anapproachations



2012

september 20

Introduction

- 1. Prevalence of infections in F & A Surgery
 2. Riskfactors for Infections
 - 2. Risk for Infections in Forefoot surgery
 - 3. Logical approach to solve the problem Tin FOOTH BALGRENT UNIKLINIK BALGRENT COTOL 21st

September 20th/21st 2012

Introduction Riskfactors Tx Algorithm Conclusion

Prevalence

nkle Symposium Postoperative Infection Rates in Foot and Ankle Surgery: A Comparison of Patients with and without Diabetes Mellitus

By Dane K. Wukich, MD, Nicholas J. Lowery, DPM, Ryan L. McMillen, DPM, and Robert G. Frykberg, DPM, MPH

J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2010;92:287-95

- 1000 Patients
- 19% with Diabetes INIK Br
- Patients with Diabetes (With neuropathy) 5x igher risk

Prevalence

nkle Symposium Postoperative Infection Rates in Foot and Ankle Surgery: A Comparison of Patients with and without Diabetes Mellitus

By Dane K. Wukich, MD, Nicholas J. Lowery, DPM, Ryan L. McMillen, DPM, and Robert G. Frykberg, DPM, MPH

J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2010;92:287-95

- Treatment: 65% mild: oral antibiotics (out September 20th/21st 2012 patients)
- 35% severe intections: surgery

Conclusion Introduction Riskfactors Tx Algorithm

Prevalence

nkle Symposium Postoperative Infection Rates in Foot and Ankle Surgery: A Comparison of Patients with and without Diabetes Mellitus

By Dane K. Wukich, MD, Nicholas J. Lowery, DPM, Ryan L. McMillen, DPM, and Robert G. Frykberg, DPM, MPH

J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2010;92:287-95

- Riskfactors

 - Peripheral vascular disease September 2012

- Prevalence of infections in Fla A surgery is high Frequently high risk patients.

 Previous surgery

 Diabetes
 - - Peripheral vascular disease

 . September 20th/21st 2012

Introduction **Riskfactors** Tx Algorithm Conclusion

Riskfactors for Infections of TAR

Risk Factors for Periprosthetic Ankle Joint Infection: A Case-Control Study

Bernhard Kessler, MD, Parham Sendi, MD, Peter Graber, MD, Markus Knupp, MD, Lukas Zwicky, MSc. Beat Hintermann, MD, and Werner Zimmerli, MD

Am, Oct 2012

- Identification of patient- and surgery related risk factors

 September 2012

Introduction Tx Algorithm **Riskfactors** Conclusion

Cohort of 408 TARY ANKIE Symposium Patiente pot and Ankle Patients with infection

Diagnosis: pain effusion, erythema, induration

+ ≤ 1/sighs:

- microorganism growth in cultures

- visible pus surroust: 1/18

- acute inflammation in histological examination
- ability to probe the implant Septen

26 / 408 Infections Ankle Symposium





oduc	tion Riskfactors	Tx Algorithm	C
esu M	icroorganism Riskfactors Signature	ymposium	
th			
fri.	Staphylococcus aureus*	90/19	35
	Coagulase-negative staphylococ		31
	Enterococcus species	4	15
	Enterobacter species	3	12
	Klebsiella pneumoniae	2	8
	Propionibacterium acnes	2	8
	Streptococcus milleri	1	4
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	1	4
	Achromobacter	1	4
	Polymicrobial infection	4	15
	Polymicrobial infection September 1999		

Introduction	Riskfactors	Tx Algorithm			Conclusion		
Results	Case Group (Periprosthetic Joint Infection)* (N = 26)	kle .	3ym	pos	ium		
Indicati	on of arthrop	lasty		atio	Na		
Risk Factor	Case Group (Periprosthetic Joint Infection)* (N = 26)	*	OR (95% CI)	P Value	*	OR (95% CI)	P Value
Indication for total ankle arthroplasty (no.)							
Primary osteoarthritis	8 (31%)	16 (31%)	1 (0.35- 2.83)	1	25 (48%)	0.47 (0.17- 1.31)	0.15
Rheumatoid arthritis	2 (8%)	3 (6%)	1.33 (0.23- 7.98)	0.75	1 (2%)	4.00 (0.36- 44.11)	0.26
Posttraumatic arthritis	14 (54%)	33 (64%)	0.64 (0.23- 1.78)	0.39	26 (50%)	1.18 (0.44- 3.17)	0.74
Revision of a preexisting ankle arthrodesis	4(15%)	(%))	+	0.01†	1 (2%)		0.03

Introduction	Riskfactors		Tx Algo	rithm	-0	Conclus	ion
Results Characte	eristics prior	to TA	Syms R	position	JM'		
Characteristics prior		_	MIC) · ·			
to index arthroplasty							
Prior surgery at site	$_{\perp \alpha}$	29	(0.98-		22	(1.53-	
of infection (no.)	20 (77%)	(55%)	21.35)	0.05	(42%)	14.91)	0.01
Mean VAS pain score (stand. dev.)	6.5 (1.7)	5.7 (1.9)	_	0.14İ	6.3 (1.8)		0.79İ
Mean range of							·
ankle motion		37.1			35.7		
(stand. dev.) (deg)	30.2 (12.3)	(12.5)	<u> </u>	0.05‡	(14.5)		0.15‡
Mean AOFAS							
hindfoot score	25.0 (12.4)	49.8		-0.01±	47.6		0.004
(stand. dev.)	35.8 (13.4)	(18.8)		<0.01‡	(18.9)	_	0.02‡
		hal	L				
	35.8 (13.4) Septen	JDO.					
	COOLE						
	201						

Results

Index surgeryd

Ath Foot

ctors		Tx Alg	orithm	m	
		'ص	005	1011	
اه. ۱	(1e)	Sym'	V		
Ku			_tiO'	ns	
	م م	nplic's	and	ery	
~ ($\mathcal{J}OV$	<u> </u>	MA		

Index surgery							
Mean duration							
(stand. dev.) (min)	119 (49)	84 (34)	_	<0.01‡	93 (30)		0.02‡
Total ankle							
arthroplasty			0.24			0.14	
without arthrodesis		41	(0.08-		44	(0.04-	
(no.)	12 (46%)	(79%)	0.69)	0.01	(85%)	0.51)	< 0.01
Total ankle			2.08			2.26	
arthroplasty with		10	(0.63-			(0.77-	
arthrodesis (no.)	8 (31%)	(19%)	6.81)	0.23	8 (15%)	6.66)	0.14
Revision total							
ankle arthroplasty	6 (23%)	1 (2%)	_ †	<0.01†	0 (0%)	 ‡	<0.01†
		she'					
	+0.5	IID					
	CeOlo.						
	septer						

Conclusion

Introduction	Riskfactors	Tx Algorithm	m	(
Results	erative Course	Sympos	M.,	
Postope	erative Course	mplicatio	ns	
4th FOO	Co Co	mplicas surg	ery	
Postoperative course				

Postoperative course (no.)							
Persistent wound			15.38			15.38	
dehiscence (≥14			(2.91-			(2.91-	
days)	8 (31%)	2 (4%)	81.34)	0.01	2 (4%)	81.34)	0.01
			7.00			5.31	
Secondary wound		3	(1.45-		7	(1.01-	
drainage	7 (27%)	(5.8%)	33.70)	0.02	(13.5%)	26.78)	0.04

september 20th/215t

Introduction Tx Algorithm **Riskfactors** Conclusion

- Discussion

 be aware of 'superficial wound infections' (increased risk after 8-10 days) - higher rates of infections in TAR than THR / TKR
 - higher risk for infections in

 - - previous surgeries (posttraumatic cases)

 September 20th

Biofilm formation on percutaneous Kirschner-wires

Influence of material properties on recurrence rates after correction of toe deformities

Clauss M, Pannhorst S, Graf S, Hintermann B, Ilchmann T, Knupp M

Hypothesis in Foot Hypothesis in Four BALGRIS Recurrence of toe deformities is related to low-grade infections

- Biofilm formation can be reduced by the use of Ti Wires

 September 2151

Introduction Tx Algorithm **Riskfactors** Conclusion

Prospective comparative study
Cohort of 143 toe dec

Cohort of 143 toe deformities temporarily fixed with KW 89 toes fixed with Ti- KWANKIE SUIST UNIKLINIK BALGRIST September 20th/21st 2012

Introduction Tx Algorithm **Riskfactors** Conclusion

Methods

KW removal in outpatients clinic after 42 days

Tip of the KW shortened with a sterile punch

Sonication for quantitative and qualitative biofilm analysis

(> 100 cfu ml low-grade (biofilm) infection)

UNIKLINIK BALGRI September 20th/21st 2012

Tx Algorithm Introduction Conclusion **Riskfactors** Ankle Symposium

Outcome ot al	ss N (%)	iplipe(%)	p- value
recurrence	32 (36)	7 (13)	0.003
pain	41 (46)	12 (22)	0.004
swelling	31 (35)	12 (22)	0.134
hypertrophic scar	8 (9)	2 (4)	0.320
normal shoes	64 (72)	37 (69)	0.707
S	eptember		

Introduction	Riskfactors	Tx Algorit	Conclusion	
Results	s okl	s Symp	osiul''	
germ	all N (%)	ss N (%)	icins(%)	p-value
no (≤ 100cfu/ml)	67 (56.8)	38 (50.7)	29 (67.4)	0.086
yes (> 100cfu/ml)	51 (43.2)	37 (49.3)	14 (32.6)	
in				. 0
1 germ	52 (78.8)	33 (75)	19 (86.4)	0.609
2 germs	11 (16.7)	8 (18.2)	3 (13.6)	
3 germs	3 (4.6)	3 (4)	0 (0)	

Introduction Tx Algorithm **Riskfactors** Conclusion

Results / Discussion

- kle Symposiu • 49% of the KW's showed a low grade infection
- Titanium KWs showed
- better clinical results Ankle Surgery ess recons less recurrence of deformity INIK
- Consider Ti KW's, particularly in combined procedures

 September 2012

Treatment of the infected SAR Posium

Prosthetic-Joint Infections

Werner Zimmerli, M.D., Andrei Trampuz, M.D., and Peter E. Ochsner, M.D.

Managing Colline Straight Med 2004;351:1645-54.

Managing Ankle Straight Med 2004;351:1645-54. UNIKLINIK BALGRIST September 20th/21st 2012

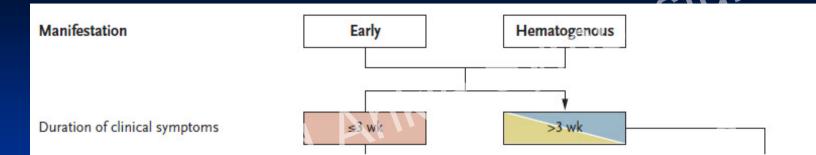
Treatment of the infected SAR Posium

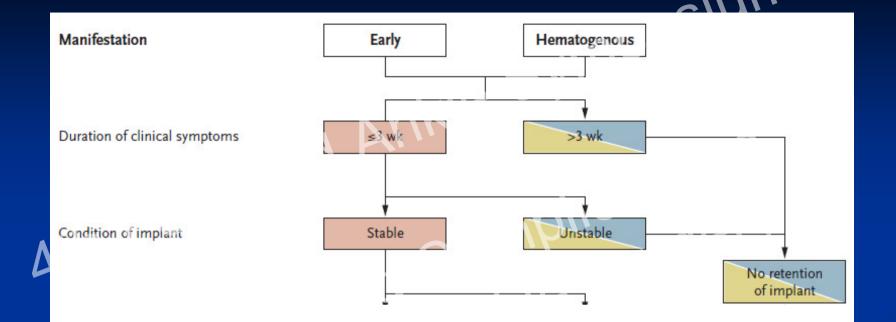
Prosthetic-Joint Infections

Werner Zimmerli, M.D., Andrej Trampuz, M.D., and Peter E. Ochsner, M.D.

N Engl J Med 2004;351:1645-54.

Figure 1. Scanning Electron Micrograph of a Staphylococcus epidermidis Biofilm on Foreign Material.





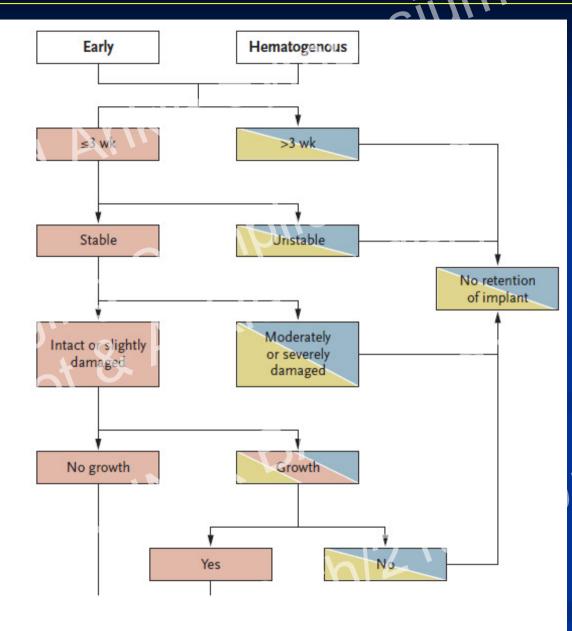
Duration of clinical symptoms

Condition of implant

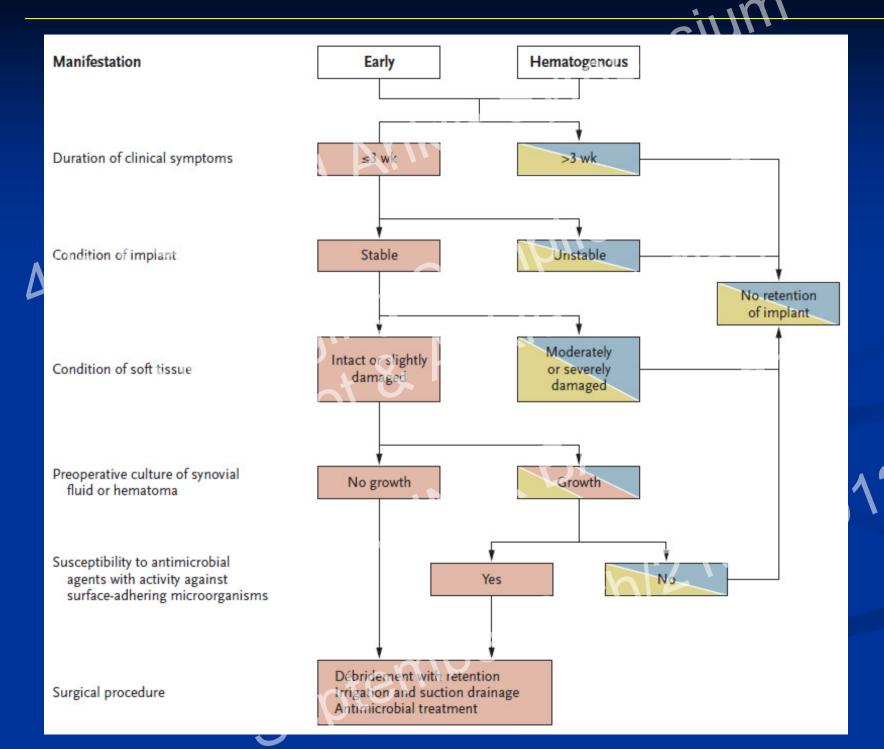
Condition of soft tissue

Preoperative culture of synovial fluid or hematoma

Susceptibility to antimicrobial agents with activity against surface-adhering microorganisms

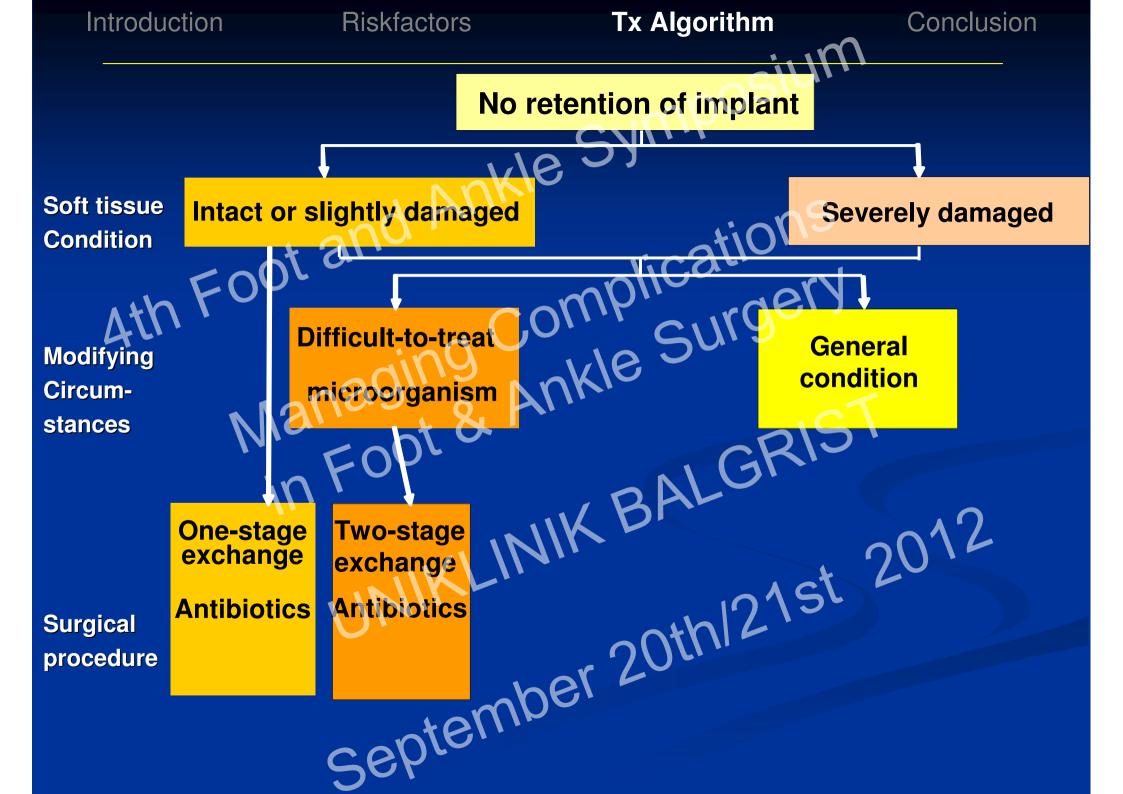


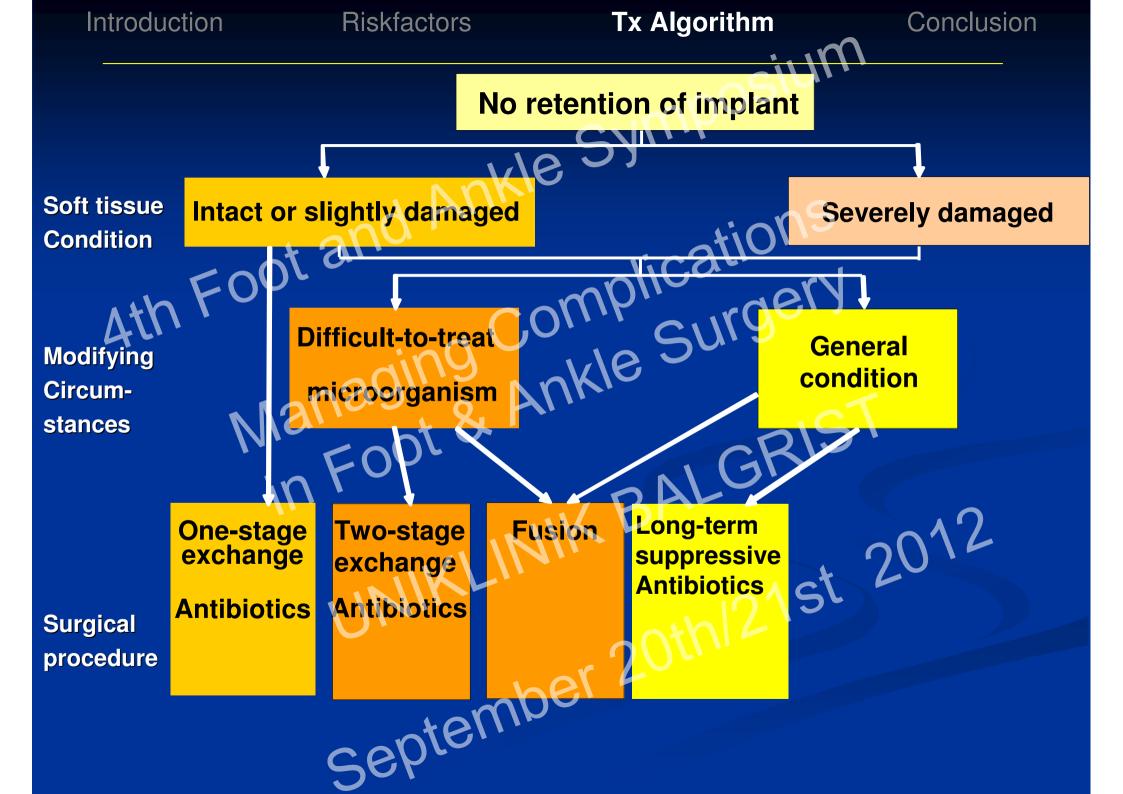
12













33 y, f Foot and • Failed TAR



33 y, f Foot and • Failed TAR

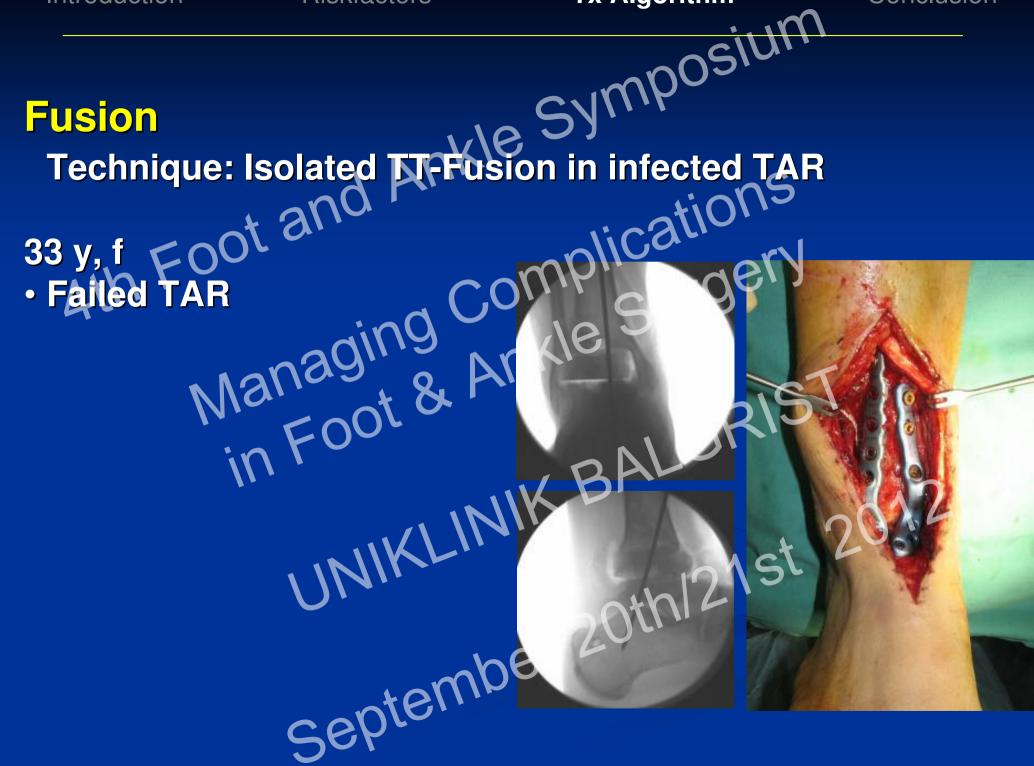


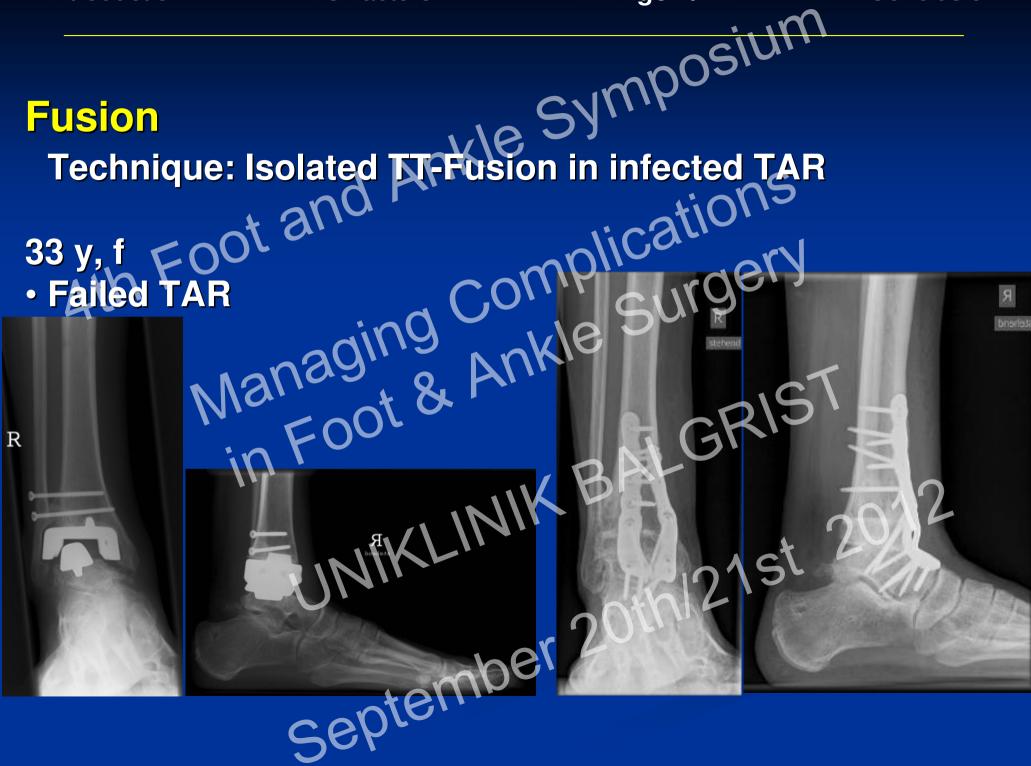
Fusion
Technique: Isolated TIFFusion in infected TAR complications

33 y, f Foot and • Failed TAR











Fusion

Large defect in infected TAR

V. f

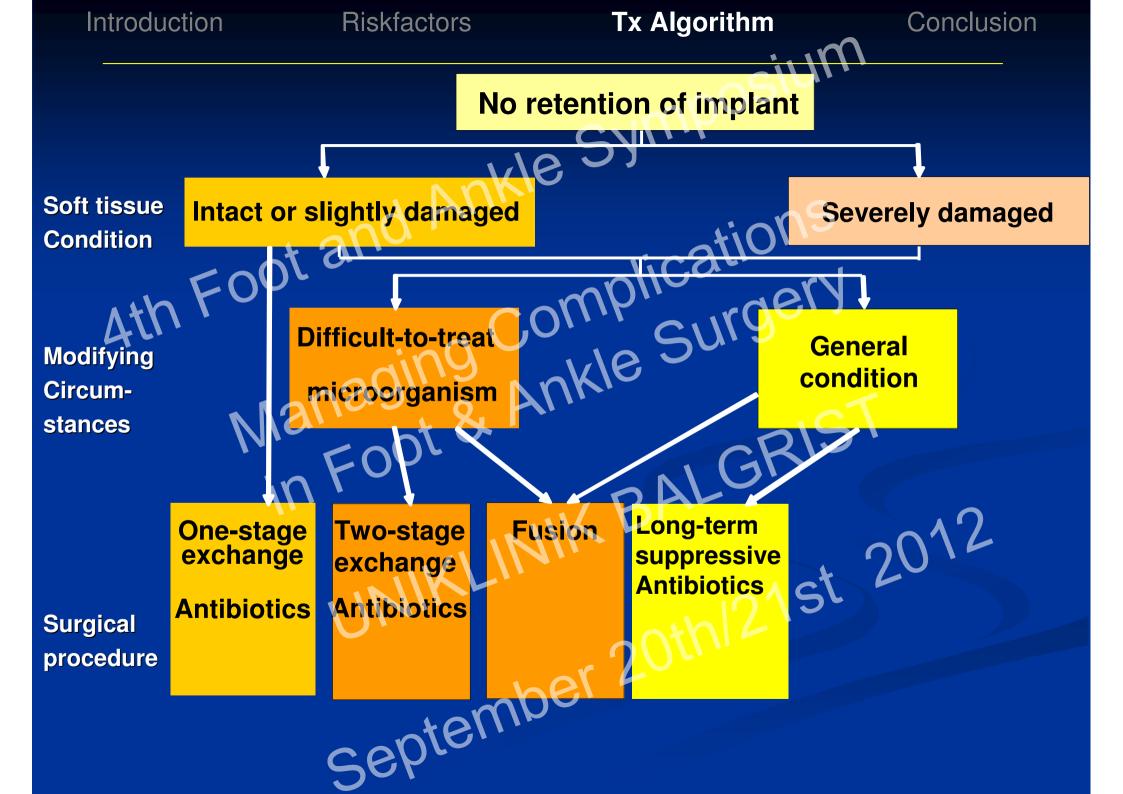
70 y, f Foot and

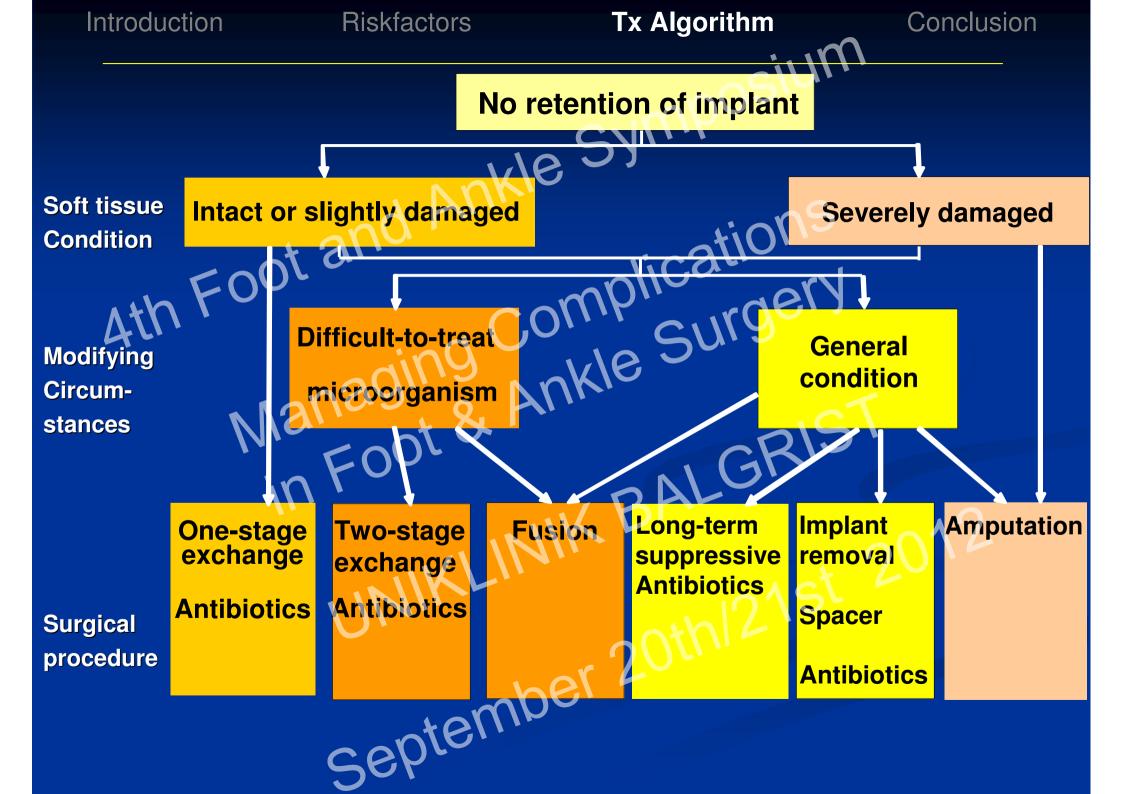












Fusion
Large defect in infected TAR, AVN of the talus



Infections in Foot and Ankle surgery are frequents Complications Complications of Ankle Surgery Ankle Surgery in Foot & Ankle Surgery UNIKLINIK BALGRIST September 20th/21st 2012

Infections in Foot and Ankle surgery are frequents

Complications

UNIKLINIK BALGRIST September 20th/21st 2012 Introduction Tx Algorithm Riskfactors Conclusion

Infections in Foot and Ankle surgery are frequents

Combined procedures increase the risk for infections of TAR require a multidisciplinary patment approach



