## Variation in practice to reduce prosthetic joint infection (PJI) in primary hip and knee arthroplasty

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## Introduction \& Aim

- Prosthetic joint infection (PJI) has an enormous physiological and psychological burden on patients.
- Strategies to reduce PJI varies between units
- A unified approach may improve outcomes


## Aim

- To determine current practices used to reduce PJI in primary arthroplasty by lower limb surgeons nationally


## Method

- A 14 question survey was designed and circulated within the region via email and nationally via the BOA e-newsletter.
- Answers were collected electronically using Google Forms
- 56 unique consultant responses were received from 19 trusts


British
Orthopaedic Association

Screen patients for asymptomatic bacteriuria (ASB) pre-operatively?


Provide skin decolonisation preparations pre-operatively?


If a positive culture is obtained from the urine screening do you treat this empirically? ( $n=34$ )


Screen for MSSA or empirically eradicate it? ( $\mathrm{n}=56$ )


Prescribe intramuscular or
intravenous gentamicin to a patient requiring peri-operative catheterisation? ( $n=56$ )


What antibiotics do you use at induction?
( $\mathrm{n}=56$ )

$39 \%$ of respondents give further doses of antibiotics post-operatively

- 100\% of respondents do not routinely catheterise patients pre-operatively
- 100\% of respondents do screen for MRSA
- 100\% of respondents use laminar flow theatres


## Conclusion

- Our results demonstrate a consensus on the use of laminar flow theatres and the abolition of routine catheter use.
- ASB screening, treatment of positive ASB cultures, and intramuscular gentamicin for peri-operative catheterisation is practiced despite little or no evidence to support their use.
- Multiple antibiotic regimens exist despite little variation in organisms in PJI.
- MSSA screening \& treatment is underutilised.

