PAOS in the Music City

Pediatric Musculoskeletal Infection

https://www.jposna.org/ojs/index.php/jposna/article/view/124 Or just search JPOSNA Schoenecker

Jonathan Schoenecker

Associate Professor Orthopaedics Pharmacology Pathology Pediatrics

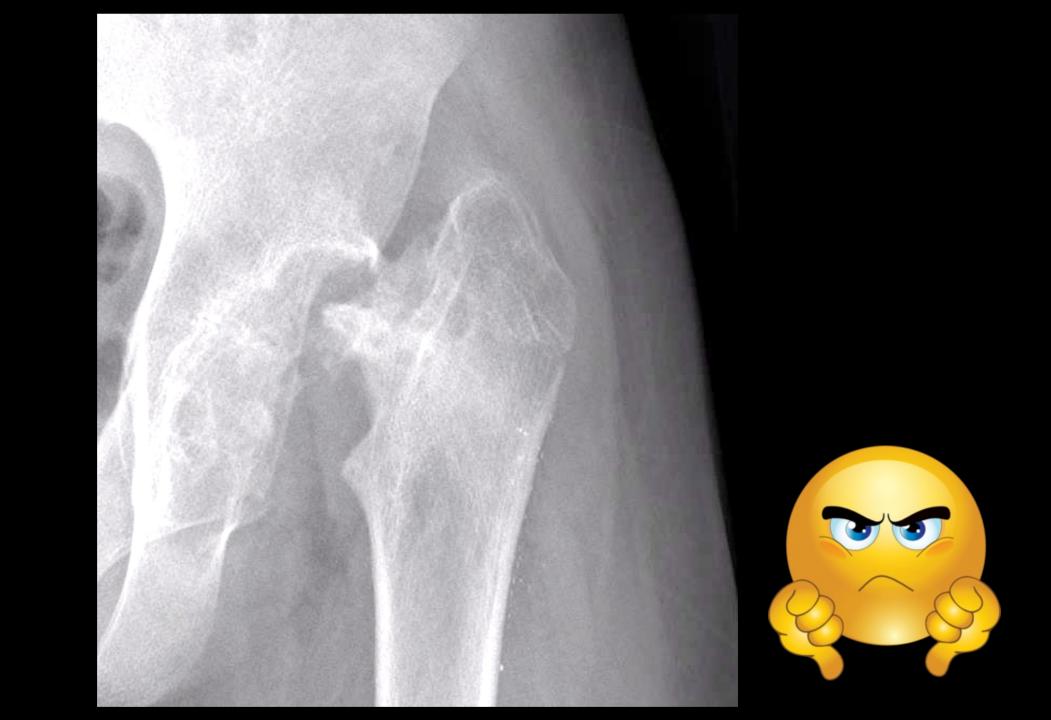
Jeffrey Mast Chair of Trauma and Hip Surgery

Vanderbilt University



MSKI





EARNITO RIAGETTE SEVERITY

osted Team-Effort

Team-Effort Where Is It?

OSTEO Team-Effort Where Is It? Is It A Bug?

OSTEO Ieam-Effort Where Is It? Is It A Bug? How Severe Is It?

Team-Effort Where Is It?

Is It A Bug?
How Severe Is It?
Treat It!

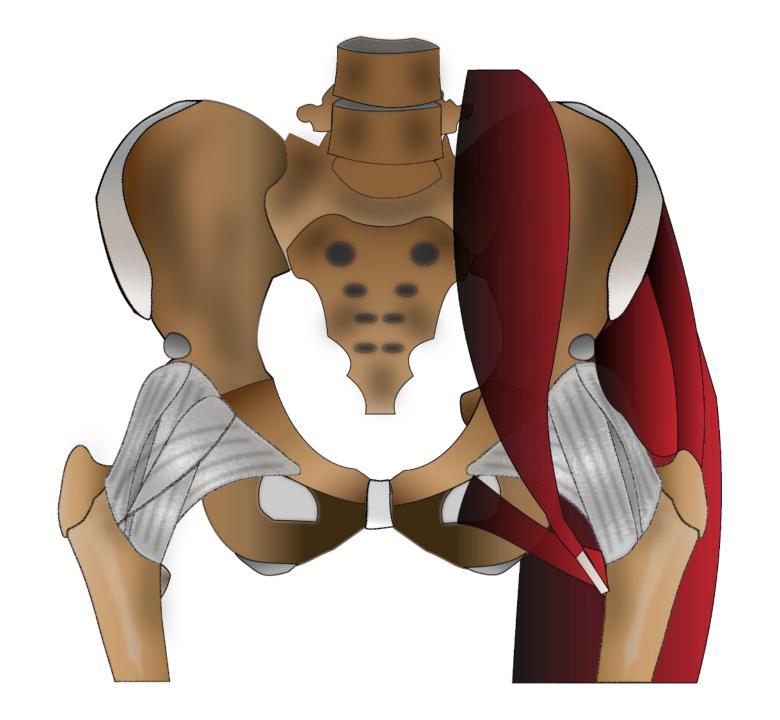
Team-Effort Where Is It?

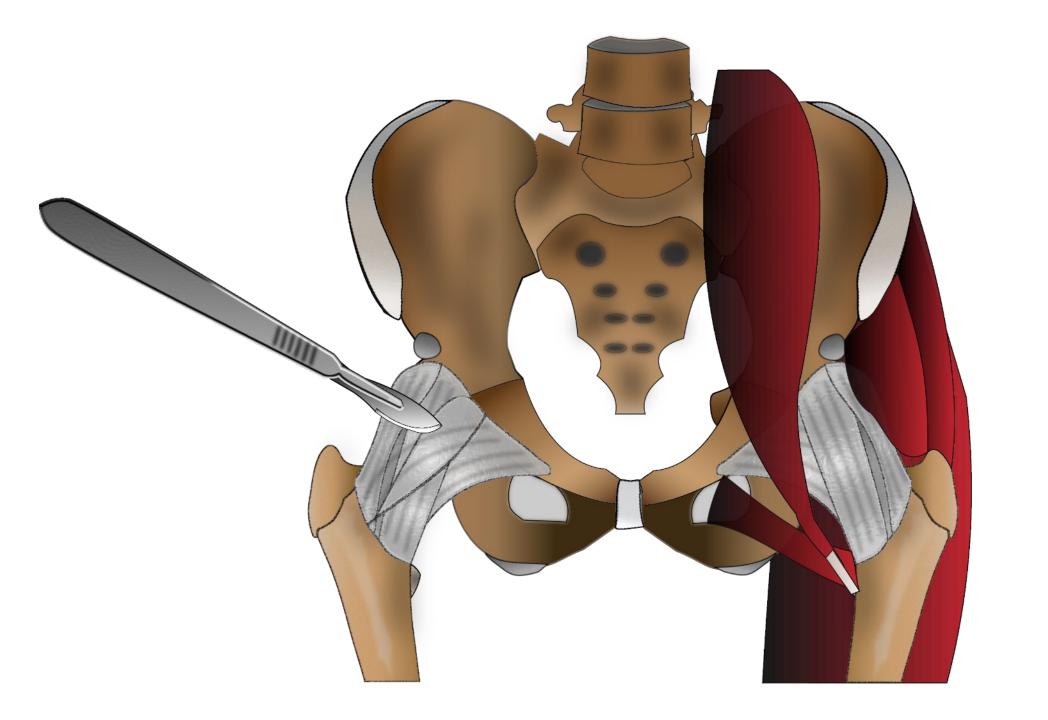
Is It A Bug? How Severe Is It? Treat It!

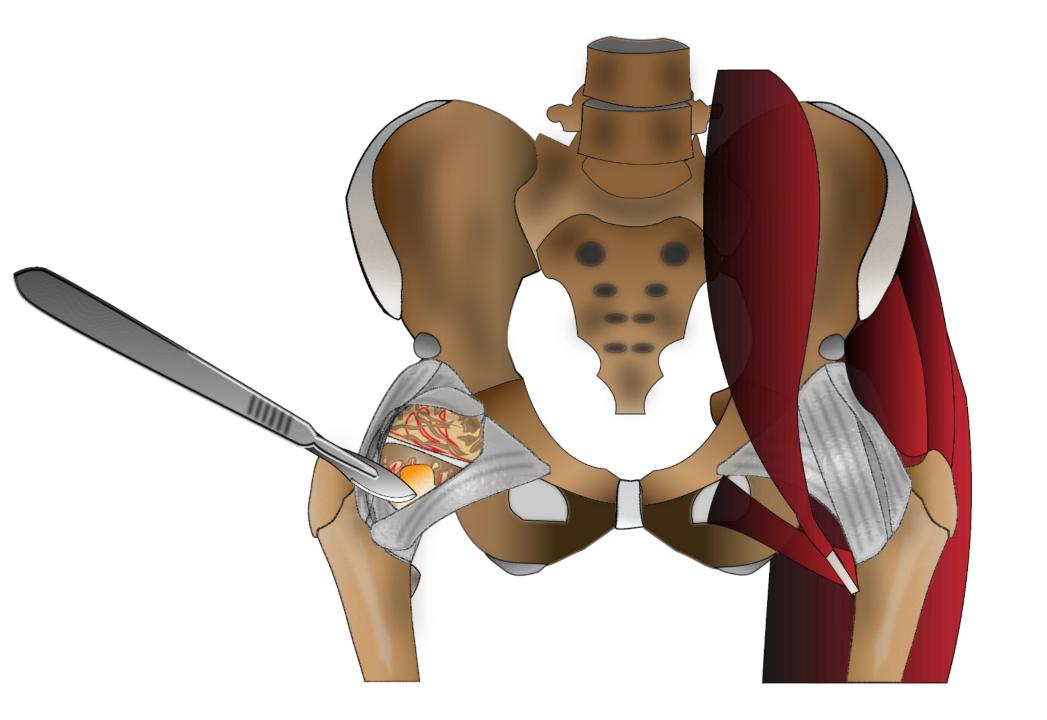
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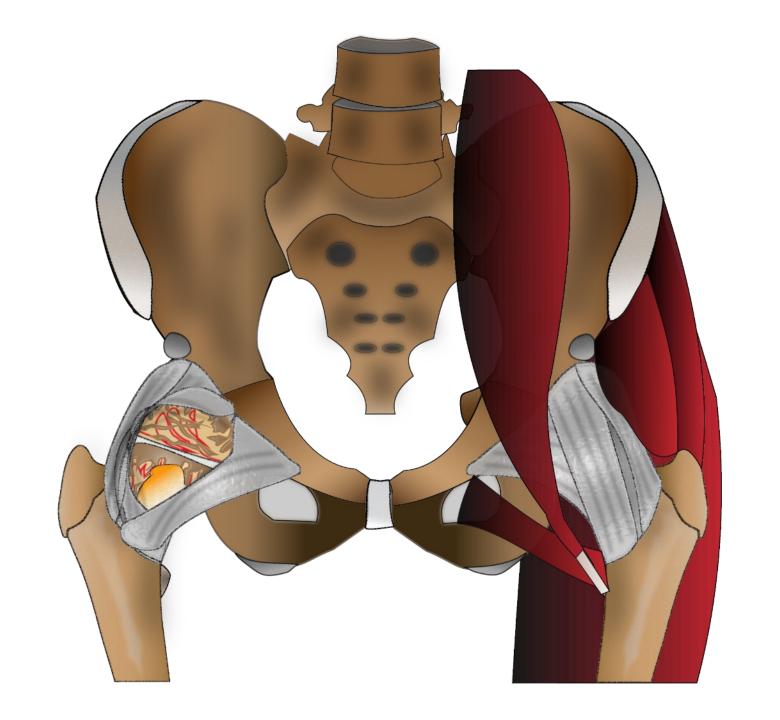


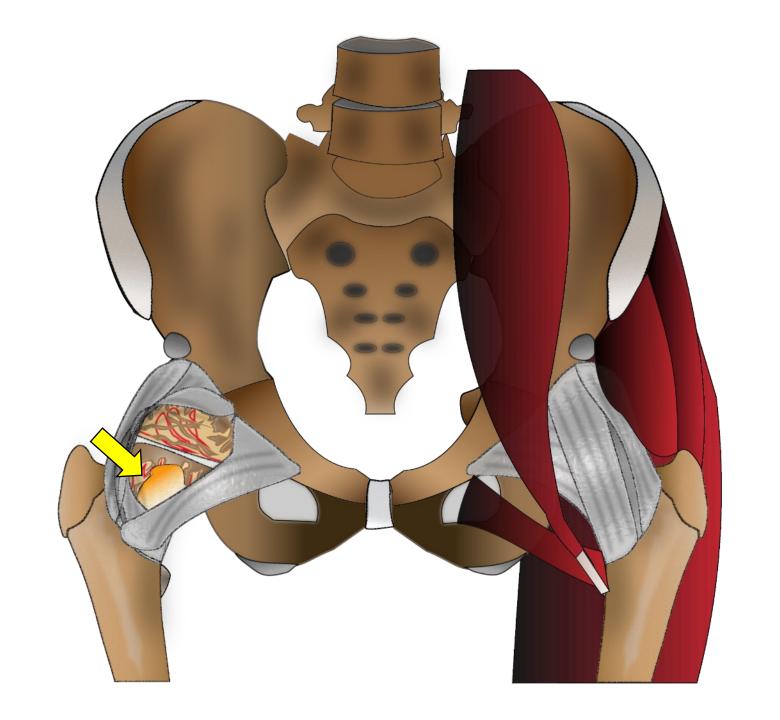


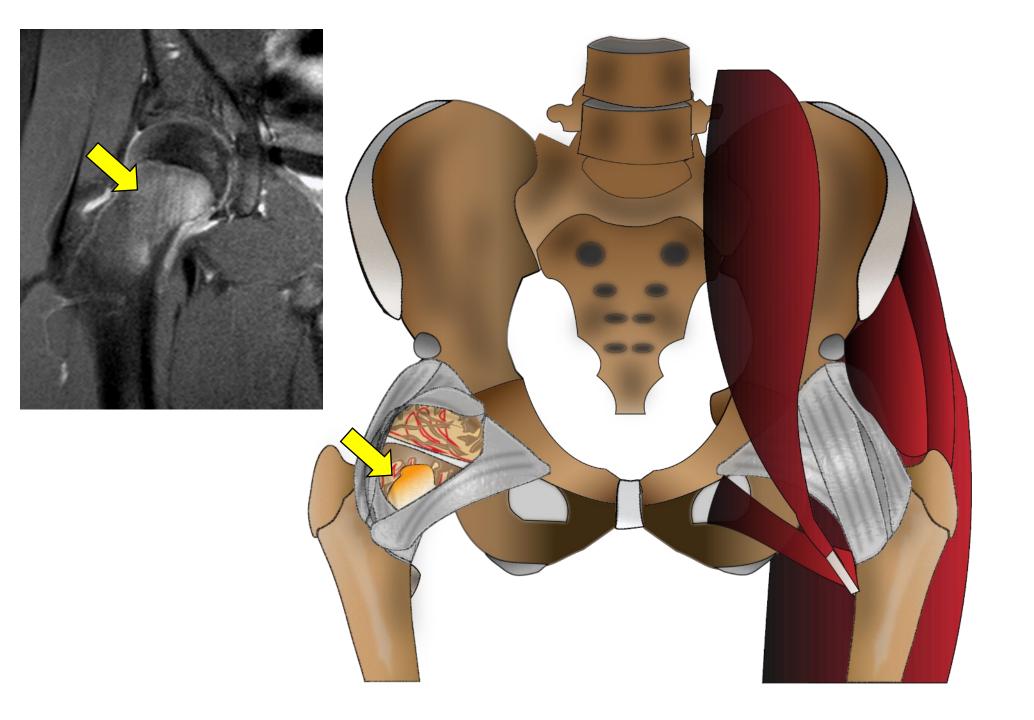


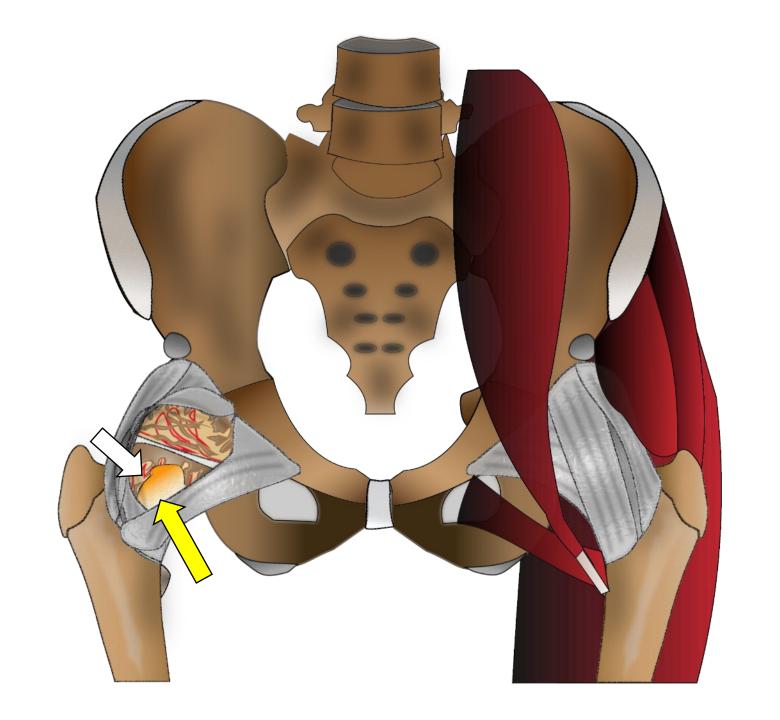


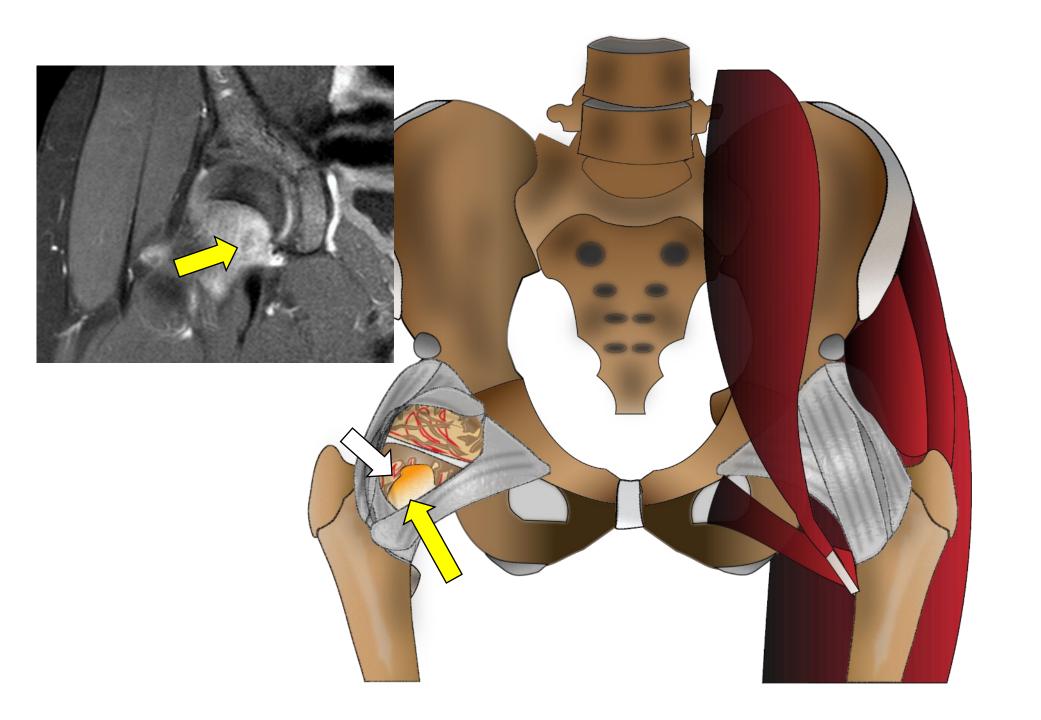


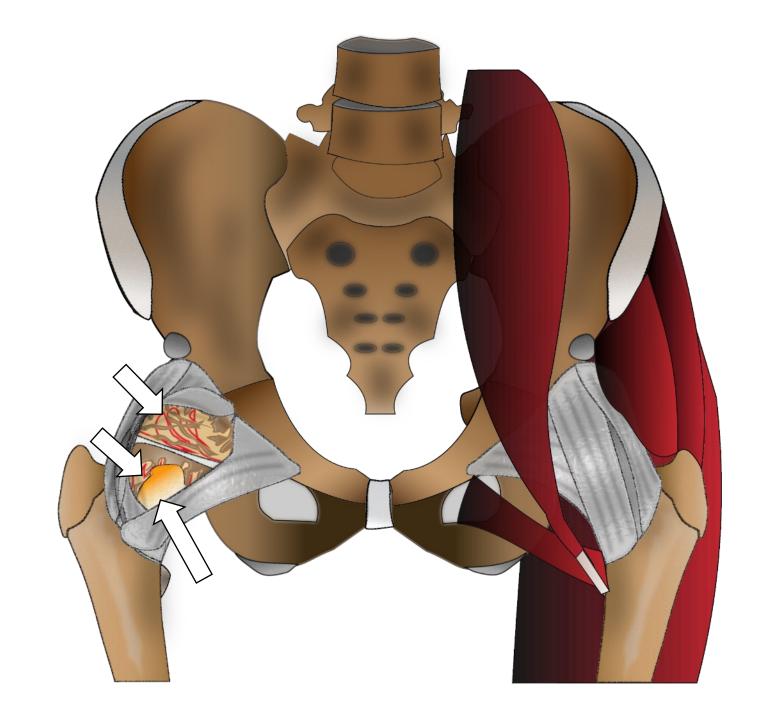


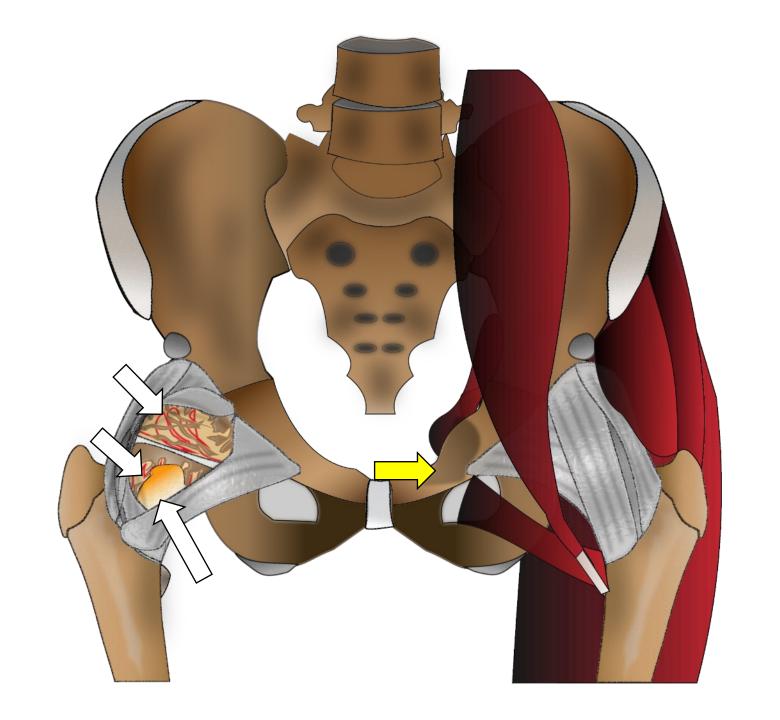


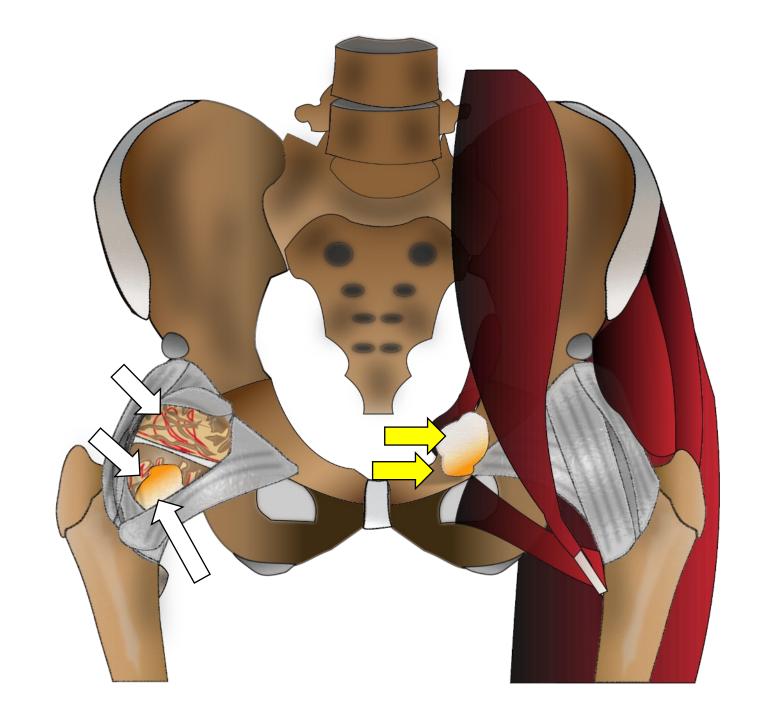


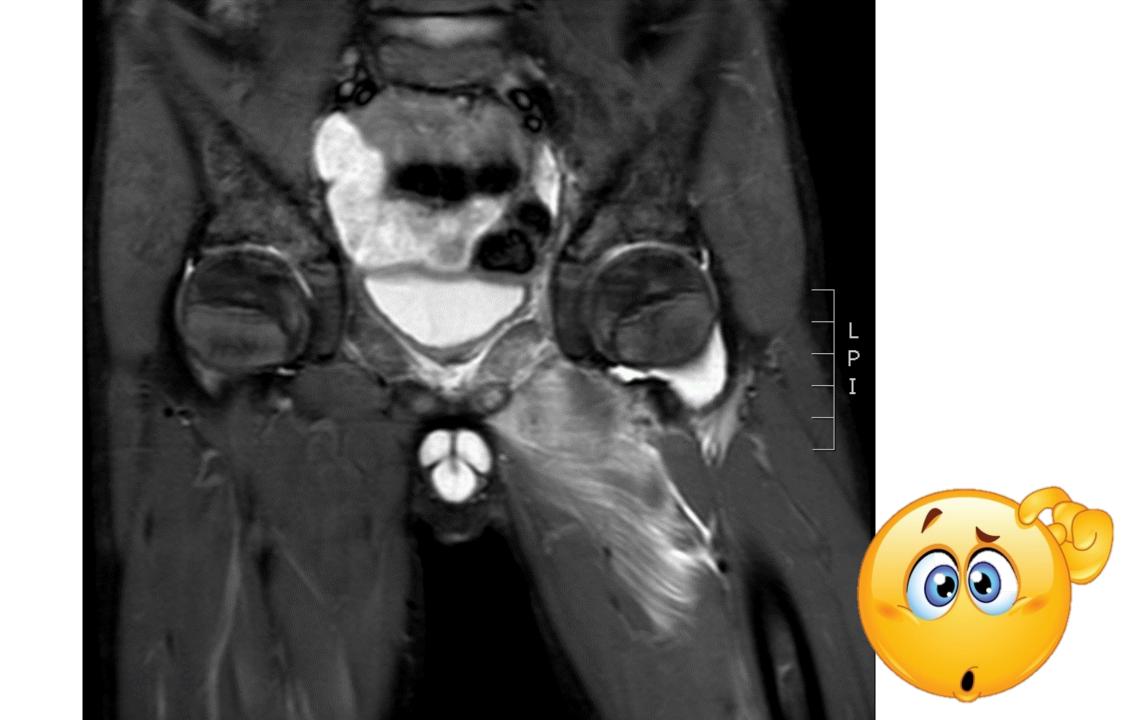


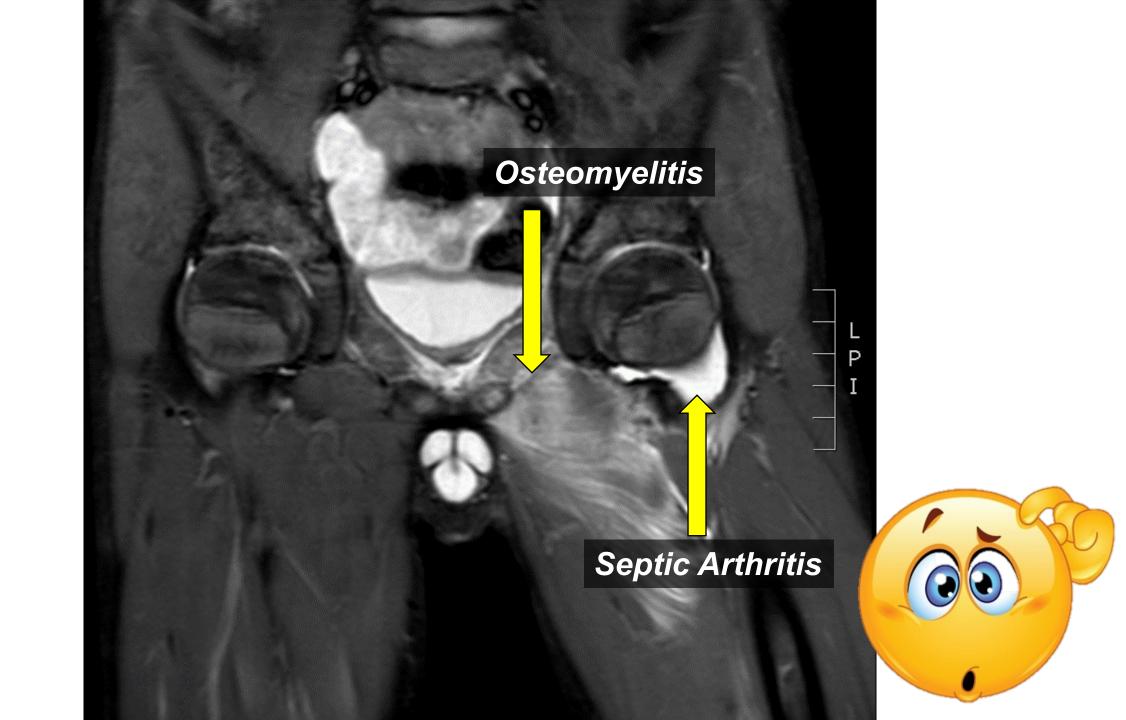


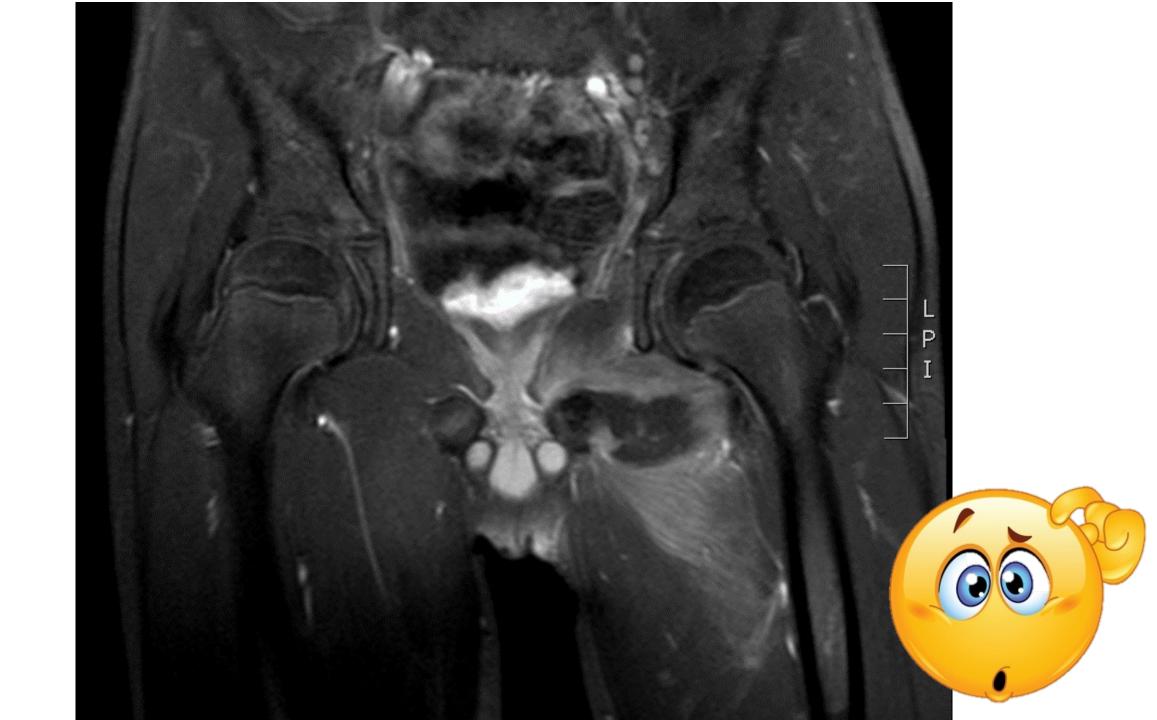


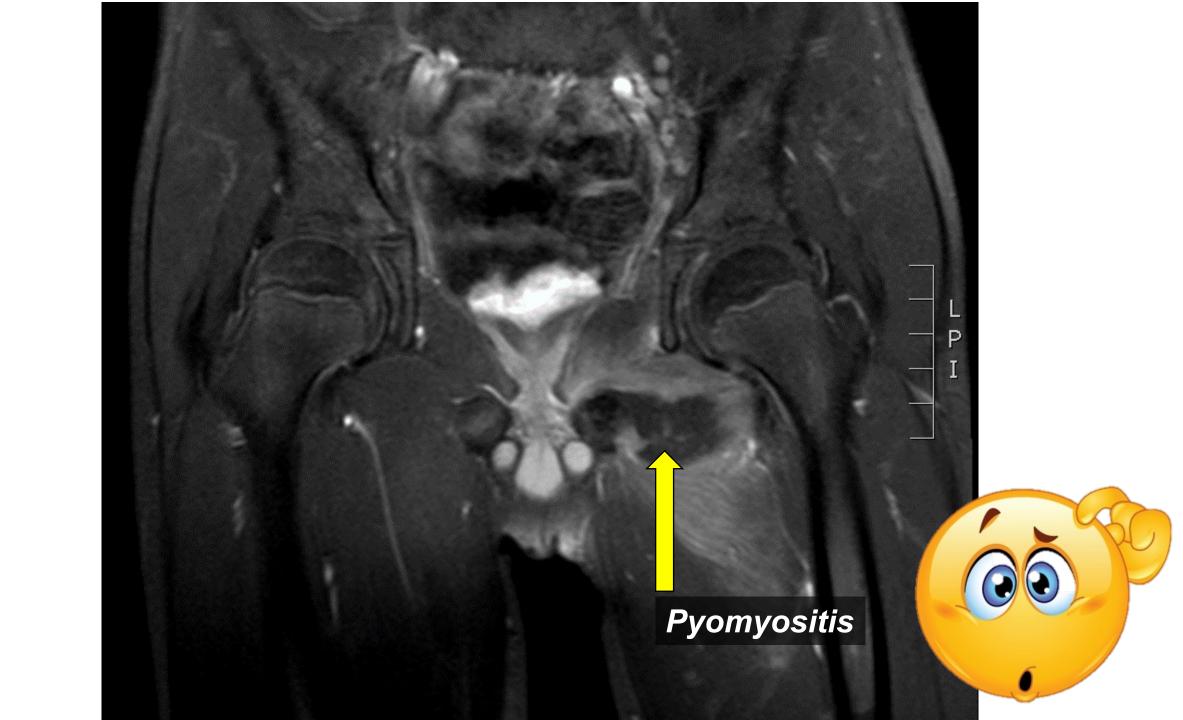


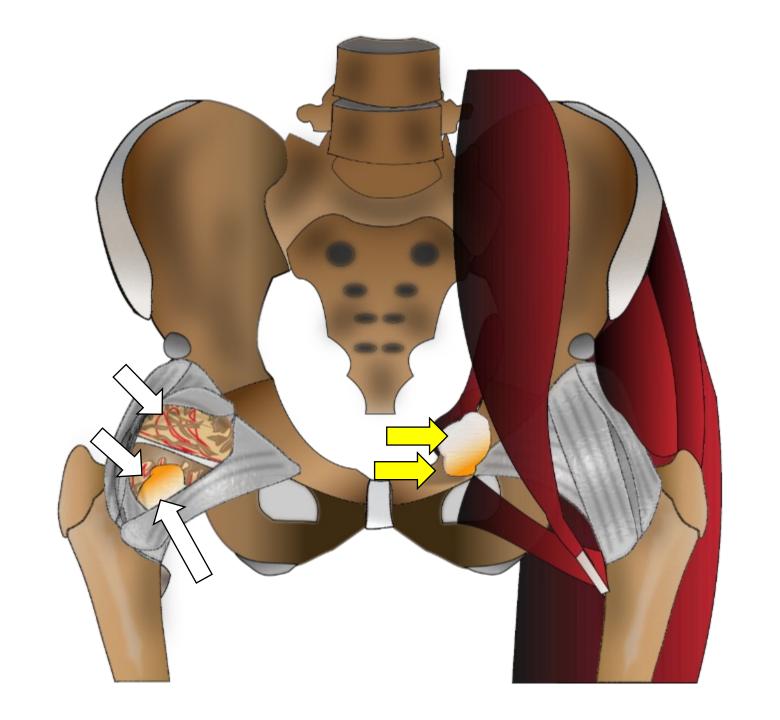






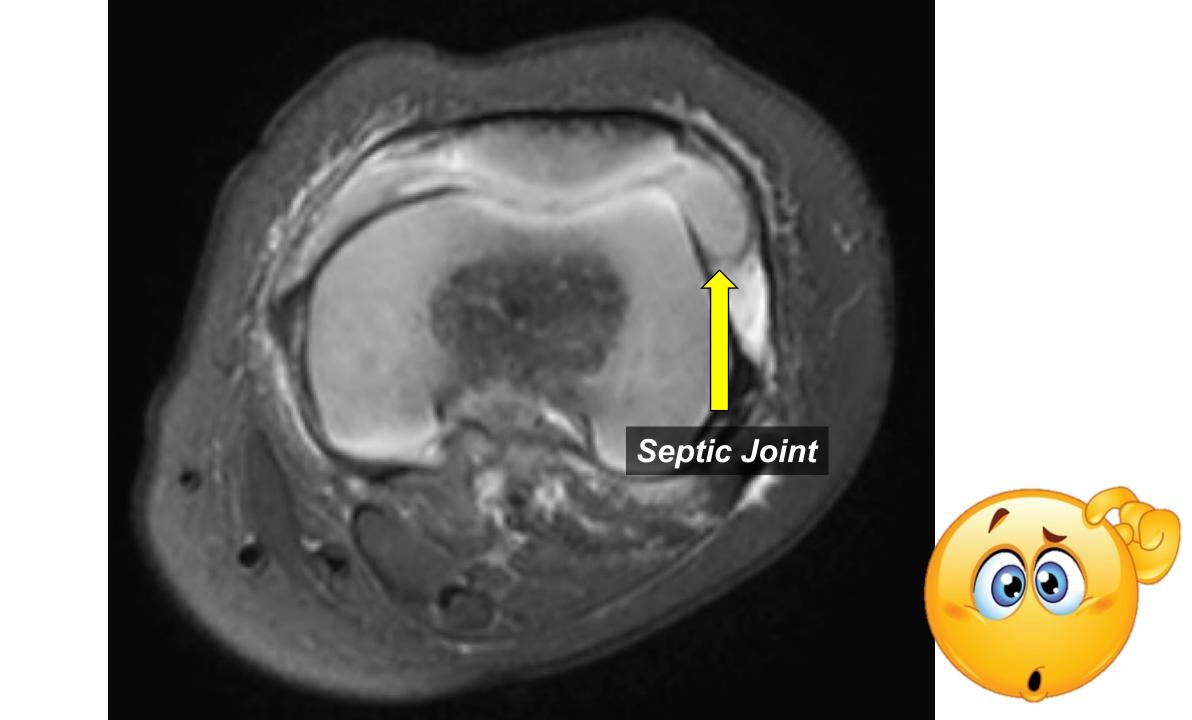






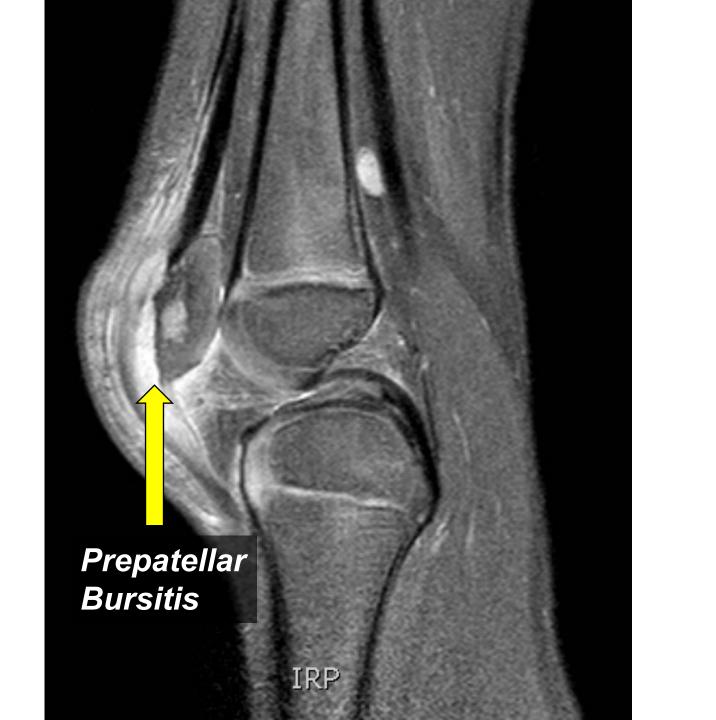


















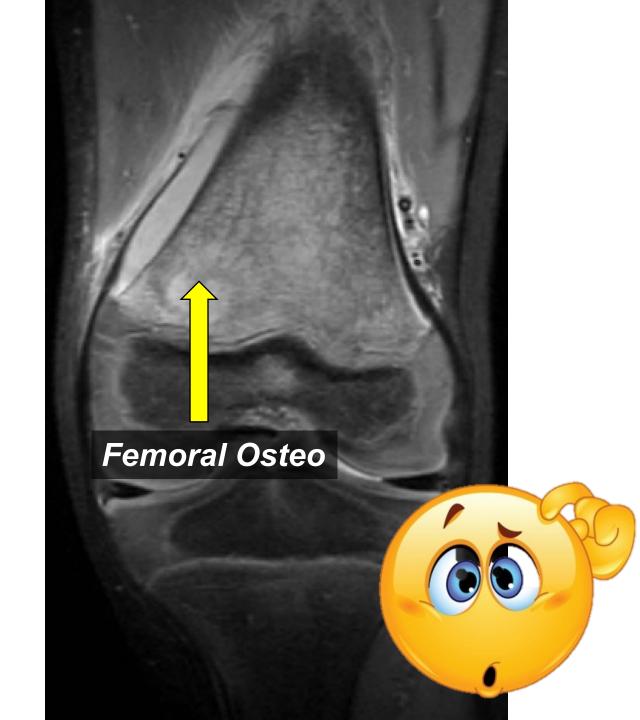


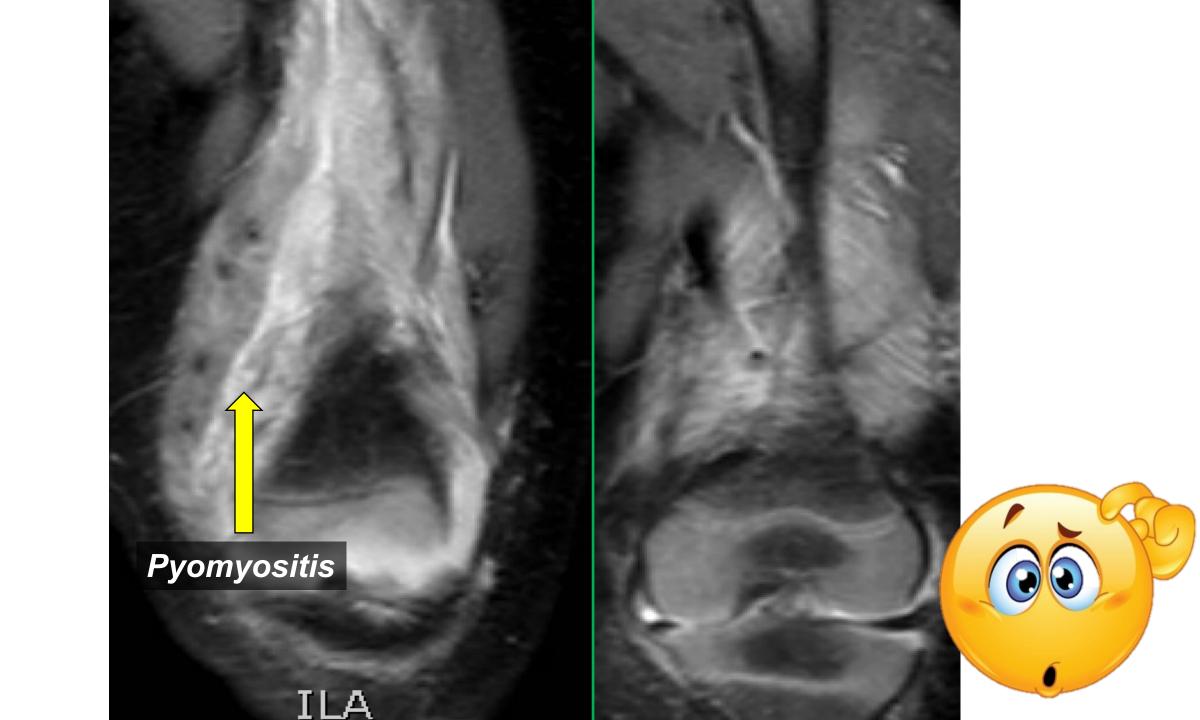










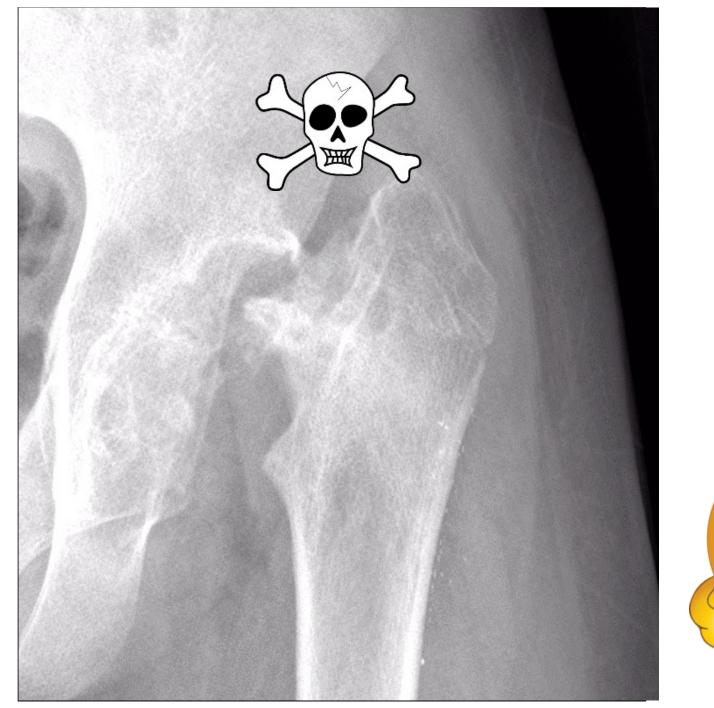


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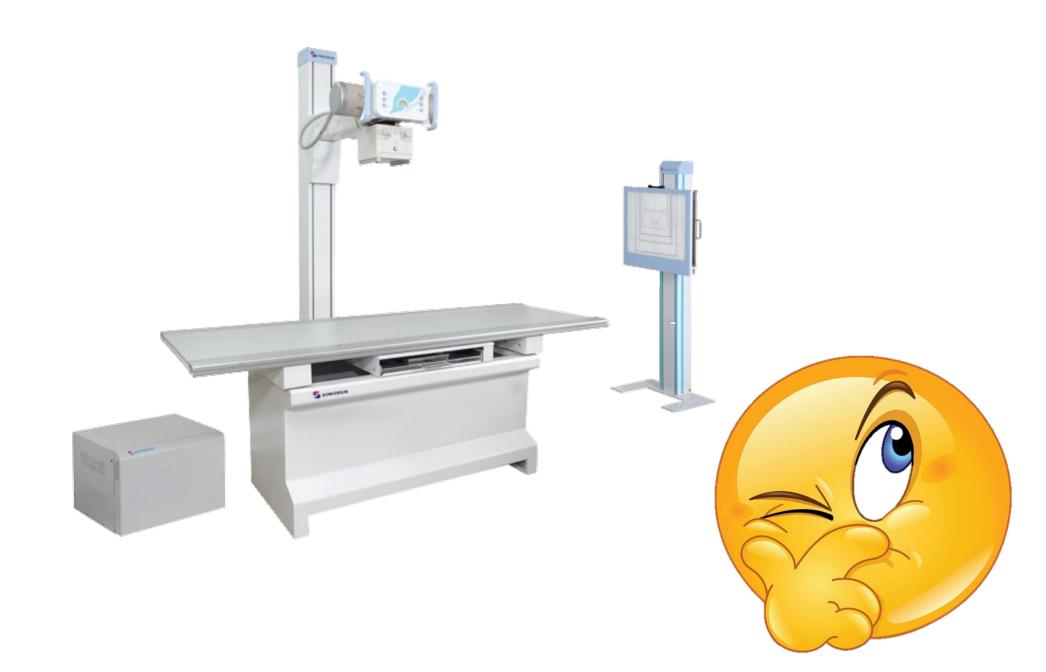
PHSICAI + IMAGING

XRAY



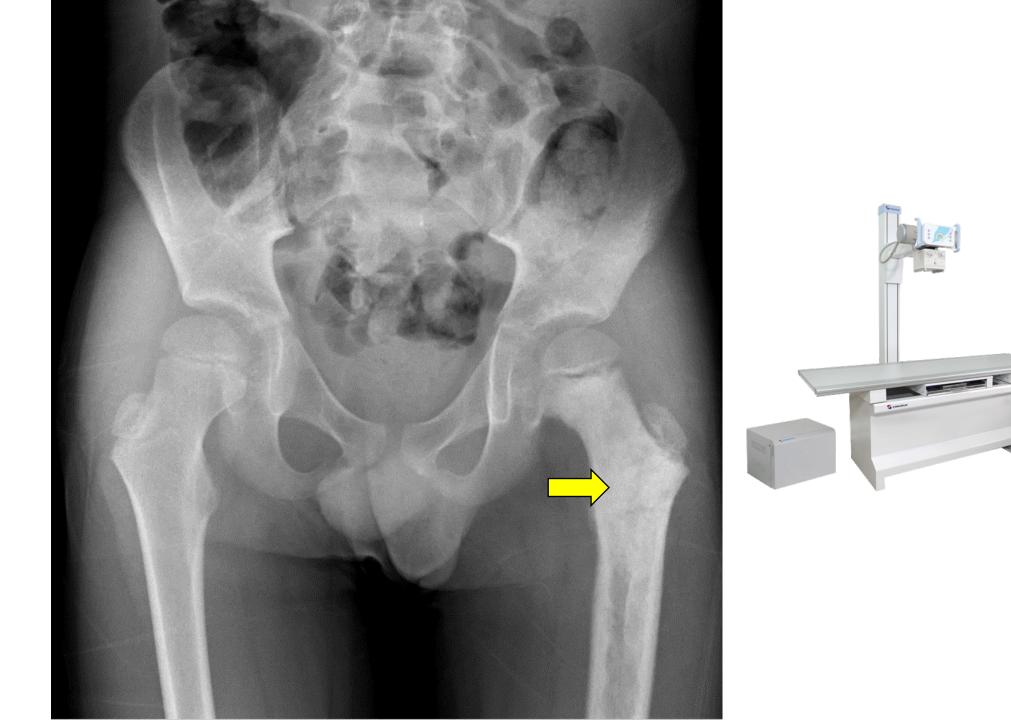


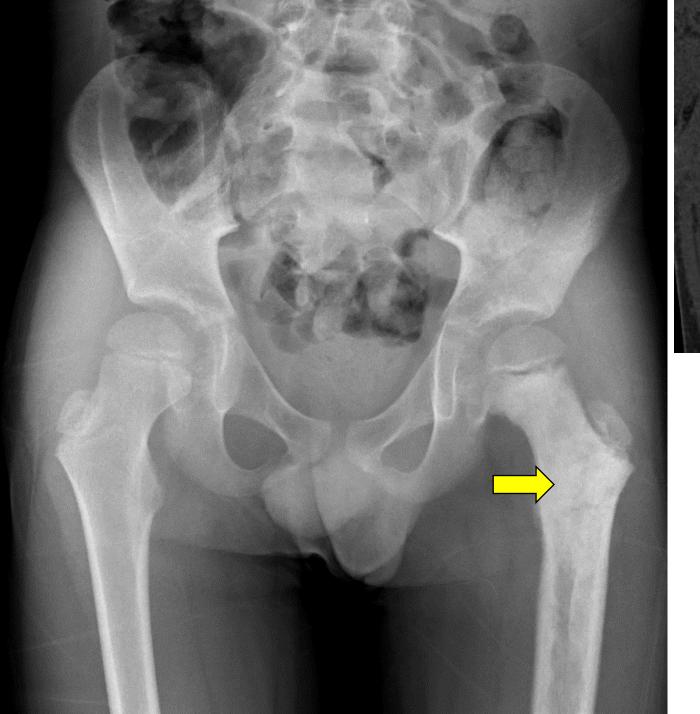




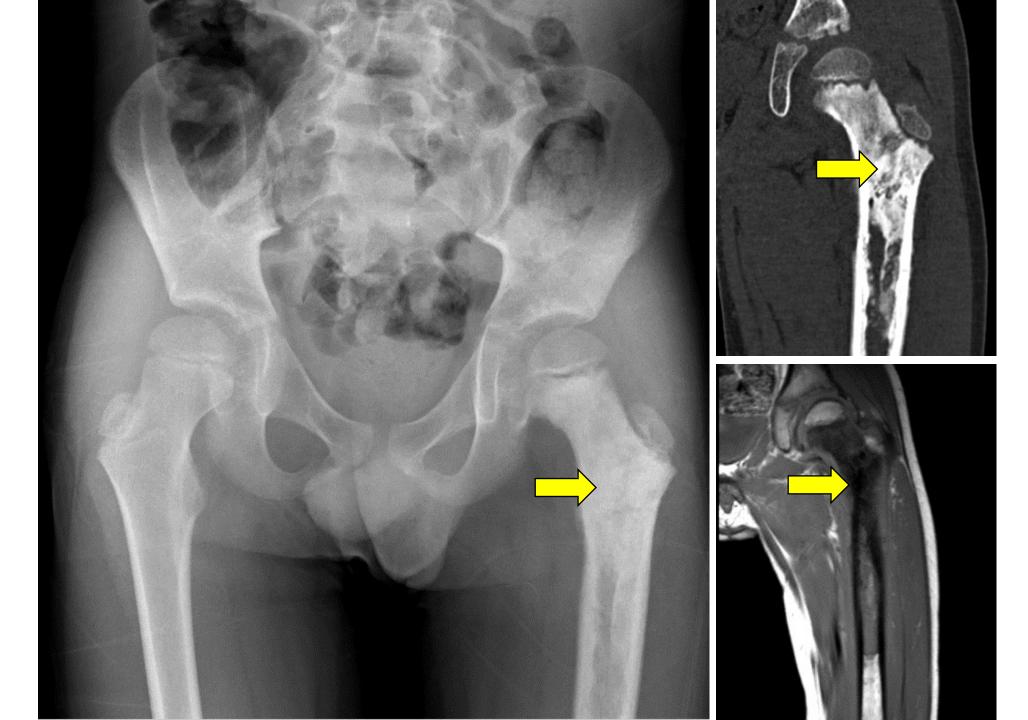




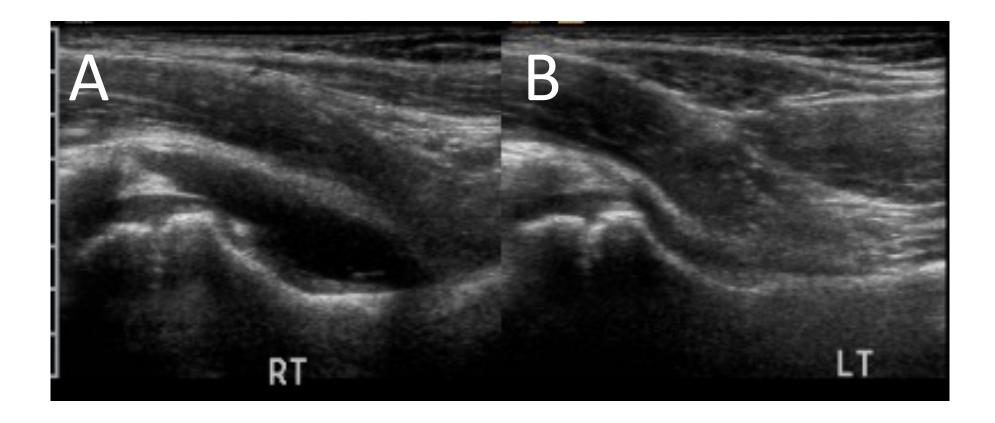


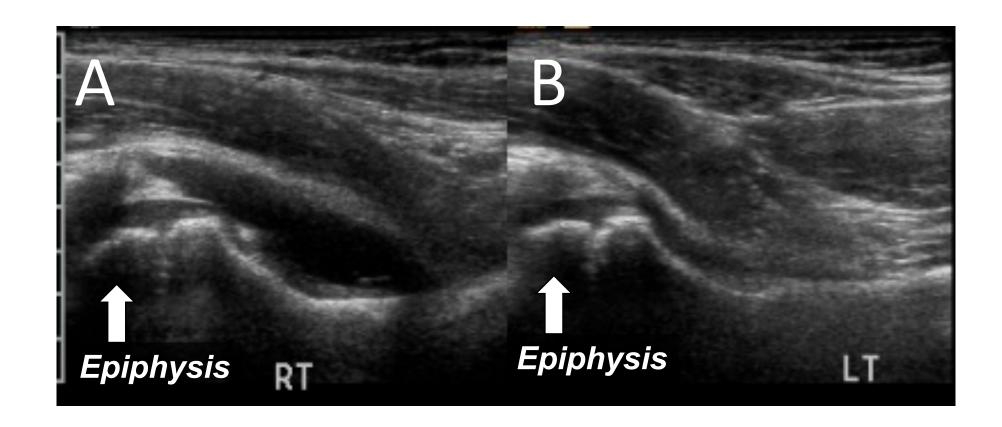


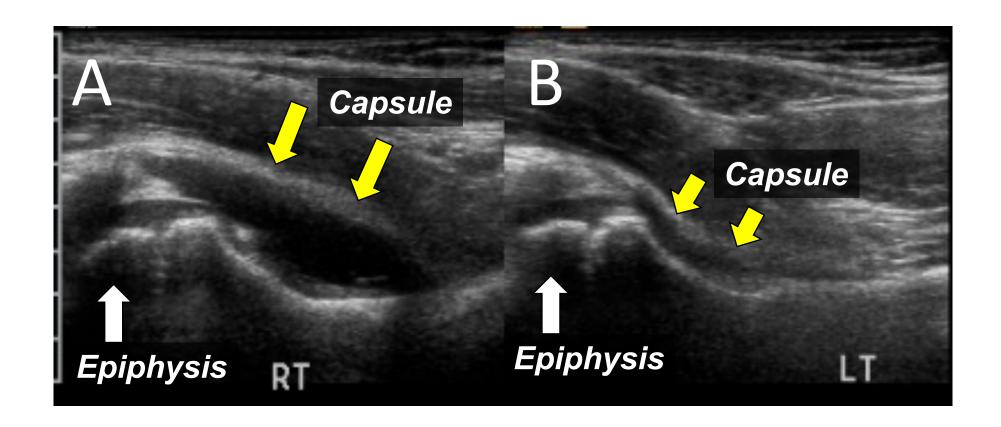


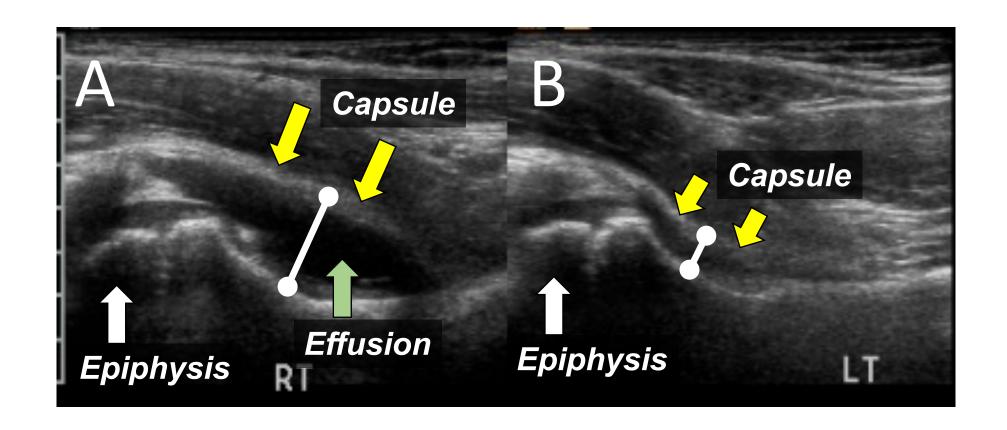


ULTRASOUND





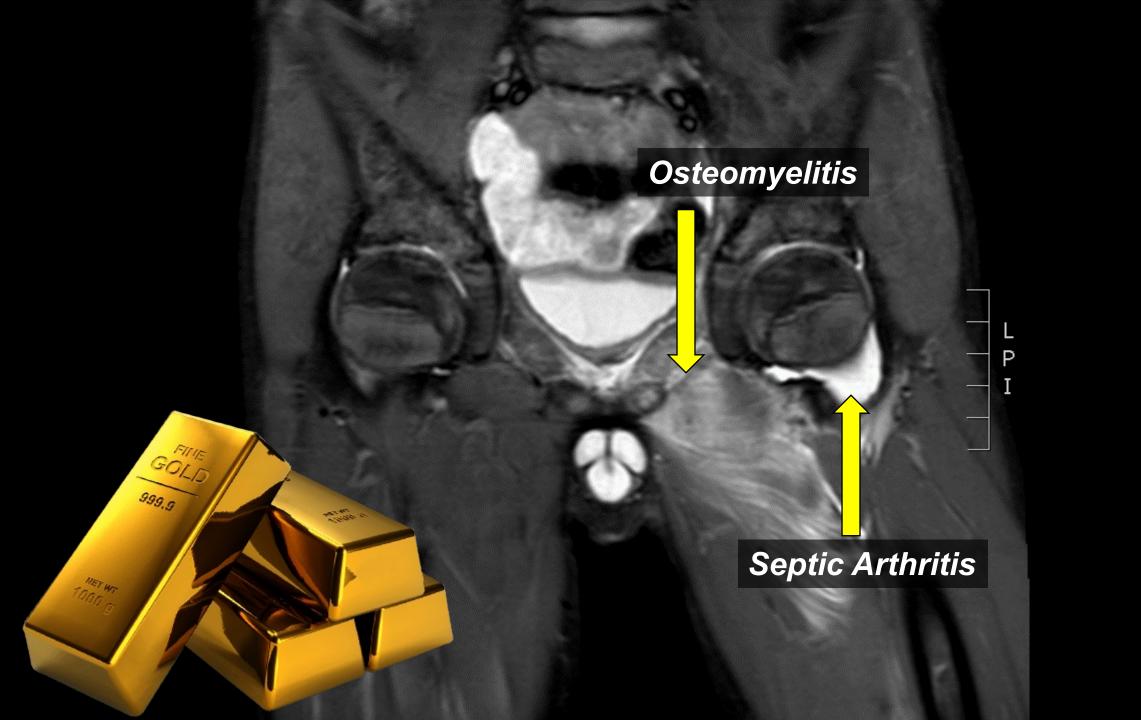




R

MR





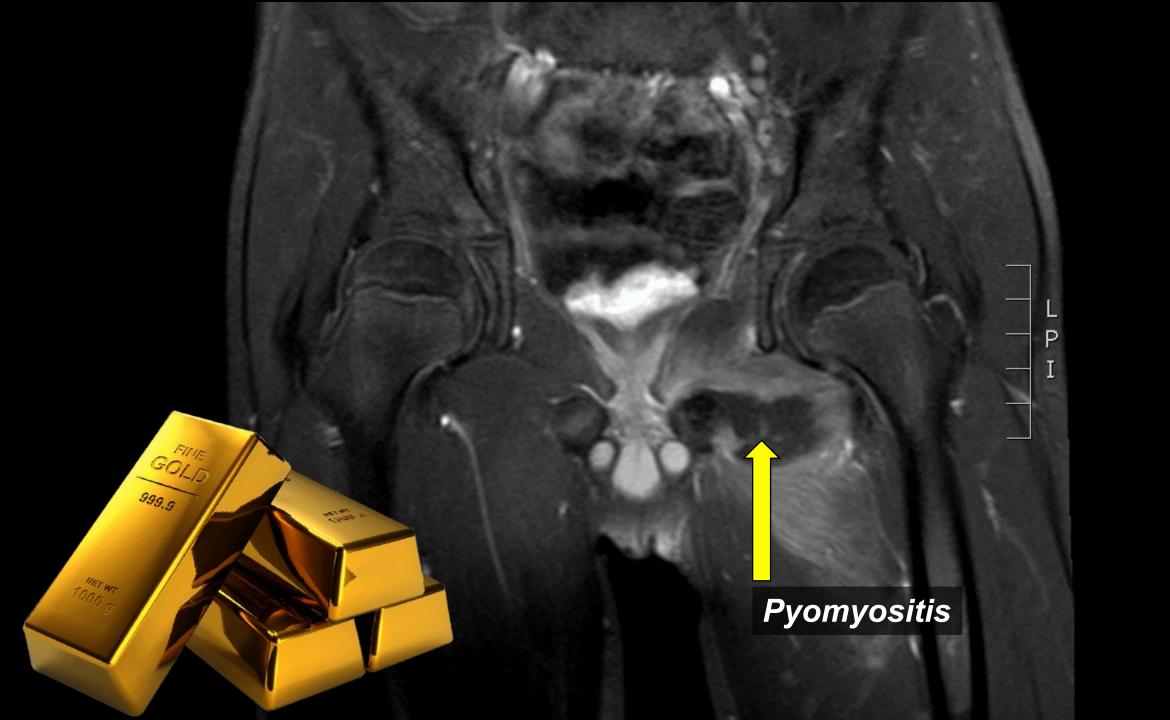


		Table 1: Snapshot- Fast Sequence MRI for Pediatric MSKI							
	Suspected Focus of Pathology	MSK Infection Screening Protocol	Initial Field of View	1st sequence	2nd sequence	3rd sequence	4th sequence	Estimated Time (min)	
	Pelvis	Pelvis	Iliac crest to mid femur	Coronal STIR	Coronal T1	Axial T2 fat sat		10-15	
	Hip	Pelvis	Iliac crest to mid femur	Coronal STIR	Coronal T1	Axial T2 fat sat		10-15	
>	Femur	Femur	Hip joint to knee joint	Coronal STIR	Coronal T1	Axial T2 fat sat		10-15	
Lower Body	Knee	Knee	Mid femur to mid tibia	Coronal STIR	Coronal T1	Axial T2 fat sat		10-15	
	Tibia	Tibia	Knee joint to Ankle joint	Coronal STIR	Coronal T1	Axial T2 fat sat		10-15	
	Ankle	Ankle & Foot	Mid tibia to toes / plantar foot	Coronal STIR	Coronal T1	Axial T2 fat sat	Sagittal STIR	12-18	
	Foot	Ankle & Foot	Mid tibia to toes / plantar foot	Coronal STIR	Coronal T1	Axial T2 fat sat	Sagittal STIR	12-18	
	Unknown LE	Screening LE with CTLS spine	lliac crest to plantar foot	Coronal STIR	Coronal T1	Axial T2 fat sat		10-15	
			Occiput to coccyx	Sagittal STIR	Sagittal T1	Axial T2		10-15	
Axial	Spine	CTLS spine	Occiput to coccyx	Sagittal STIR	Sagittal T1	Axial T2			
Upper Body	Shoulder	Shoulder	Shoulder joint to mid humerus	Coronal STIR	Coronal T1	Axial T2 fat sat		10-15	
	Humerus	Humerus	Shoulder joint to elbow joint	Coronal STIR	Coronal T1	Axial T2 fat sat		10-15	
	Elbow	Elbow	Mid humerus to mid forearm	Coronal STIR	Coronal T1	Axial T2 fat sat	Sagittal STIR	12-18	
	Forearm	Forearm	Elbow joint to Wrist joint	Coronal STIR	Coronal T1	Axial T2 fat sat		10-15	
	Wrist	Wrist & Hand	Mid forearm to finger tips	Coronal STIR	Coronal T1	Axial T2 fat sat		10-15	
	Hand	Wrist & Hand	Mid forearm to finger tips	Coronal STIR	Coronal T1	Axial T2 fat sat		10-15	
	Unknown UE	Screening UE	Shoulder joint to finger tips	Coronal STIR	Coronal T1	Axial T2 fat sat		10-15	



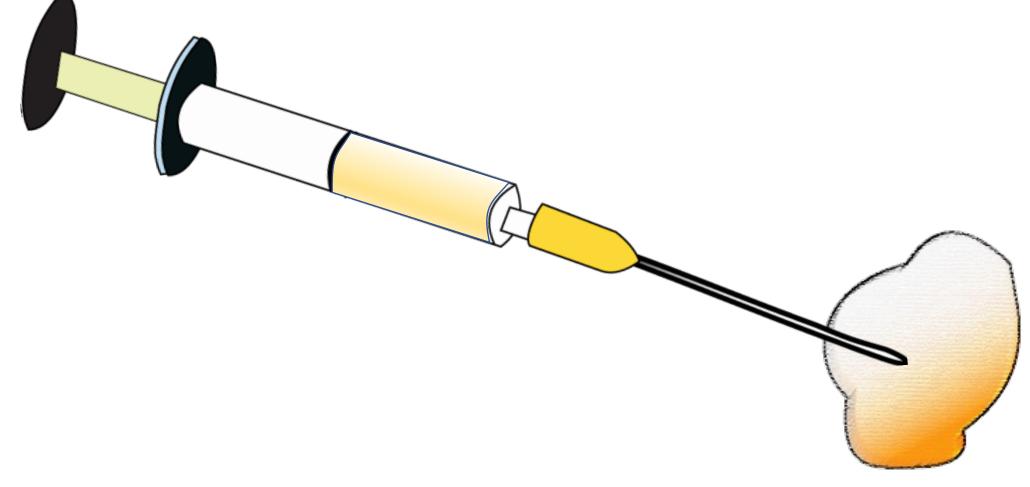
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Team-Effort

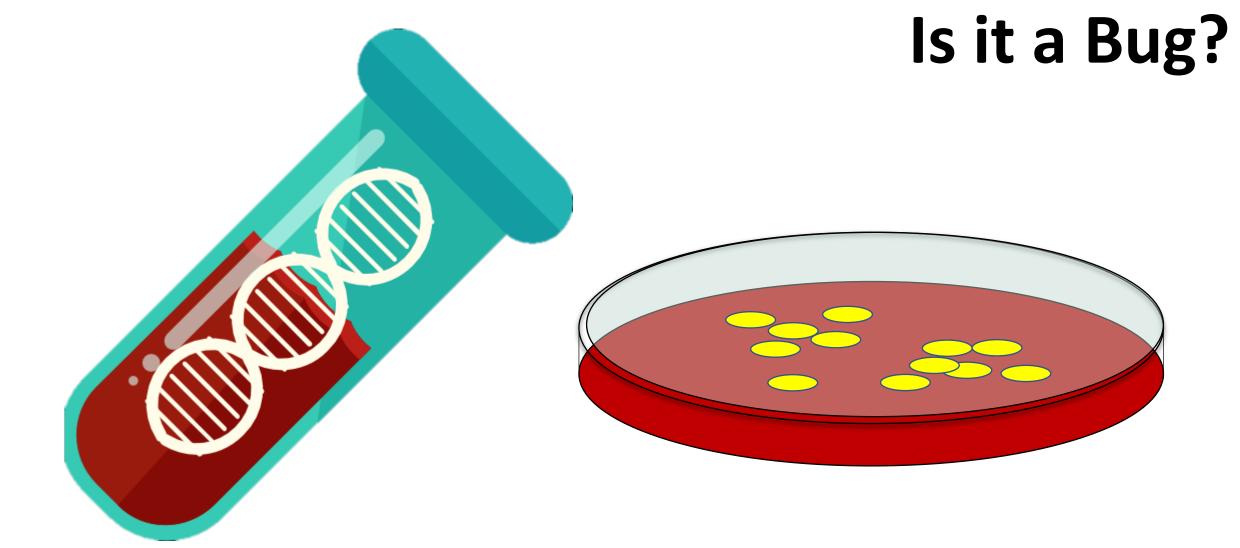
Where Is It? Is It A Bug? How Severe Is It? Treat It!

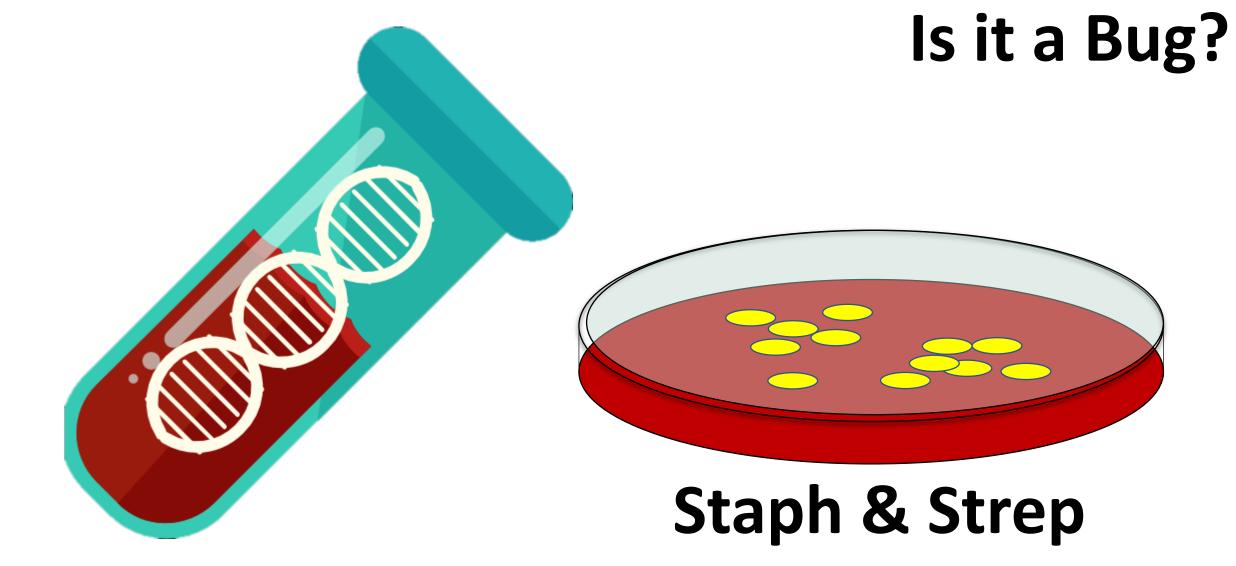
OSTEO Team-Effort Where Is It? Is It A Bug? How Severe Is It? Treat It!

Is it a Bug?

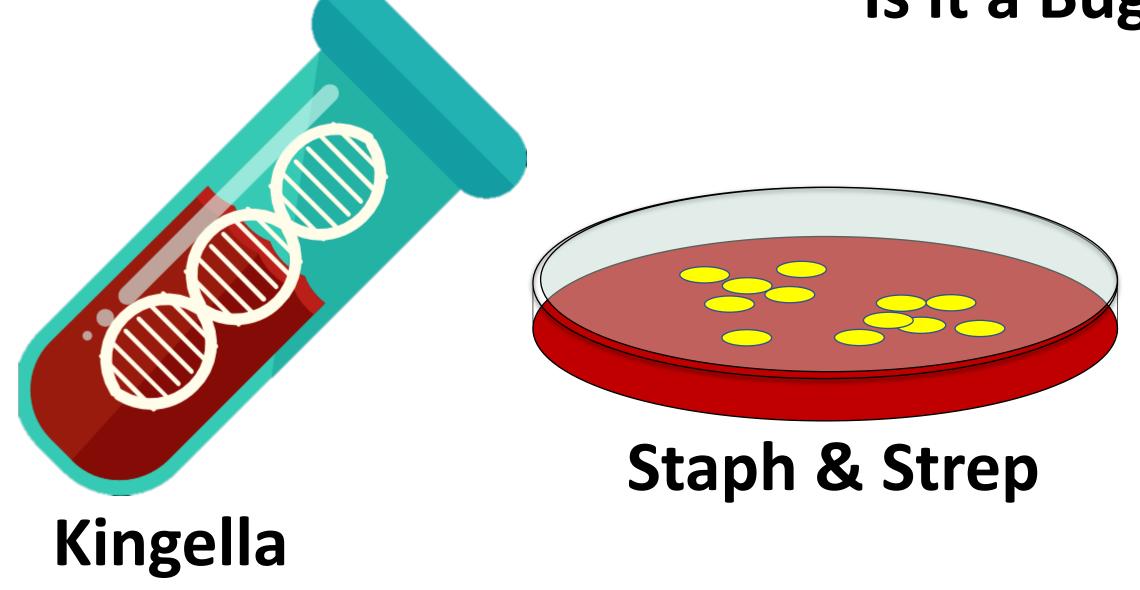


Aspiration







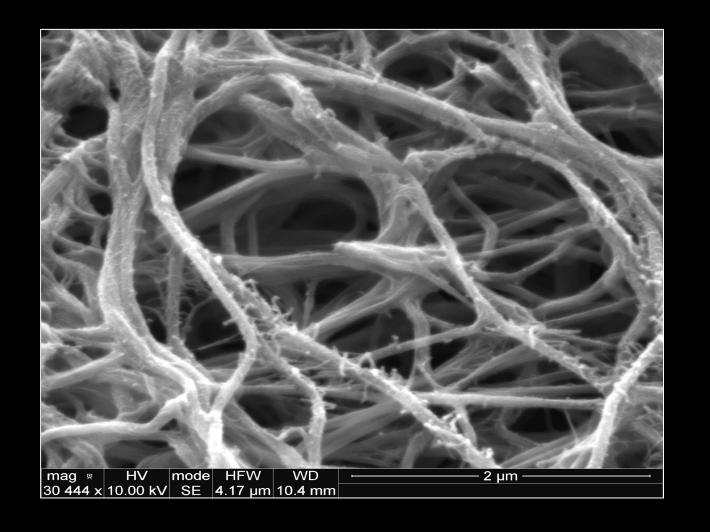


Is it a Bug?



Labs

OSTEO Team-Effort Where Is It? Is It A Bug? How Severe Is It? 4 QUESTIONS Treat It!



MSK Infection

ACUTE PHASE RESPONSE

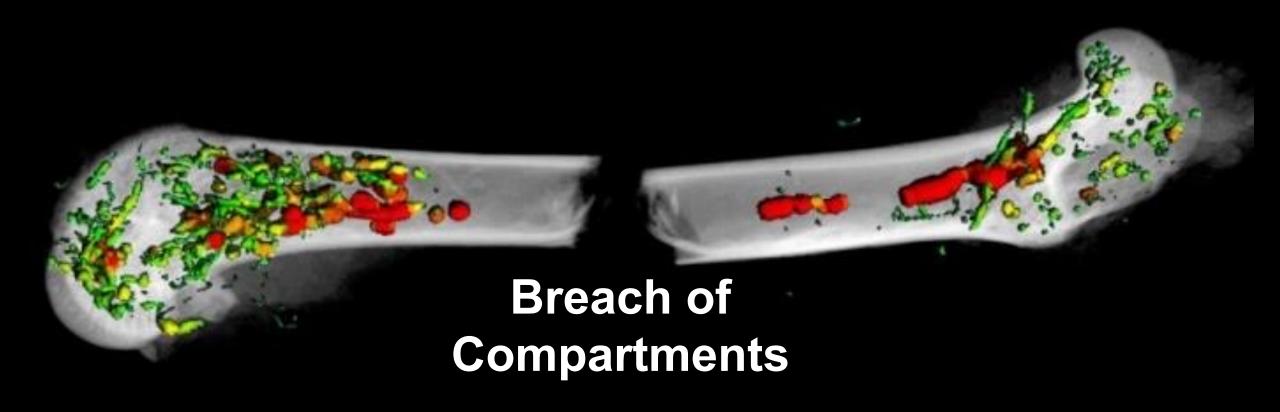


FRACTURE

ACUTE PHASE RESPONSE

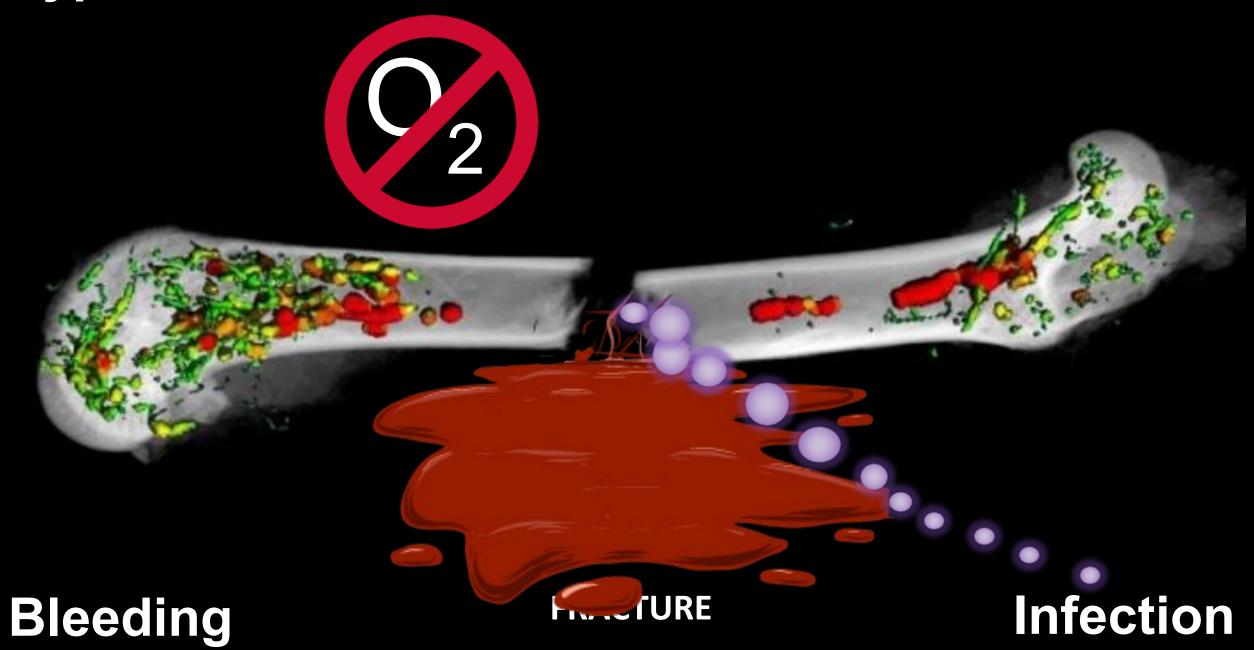


ACUTE PHASE RESPONSE









Dysfunction

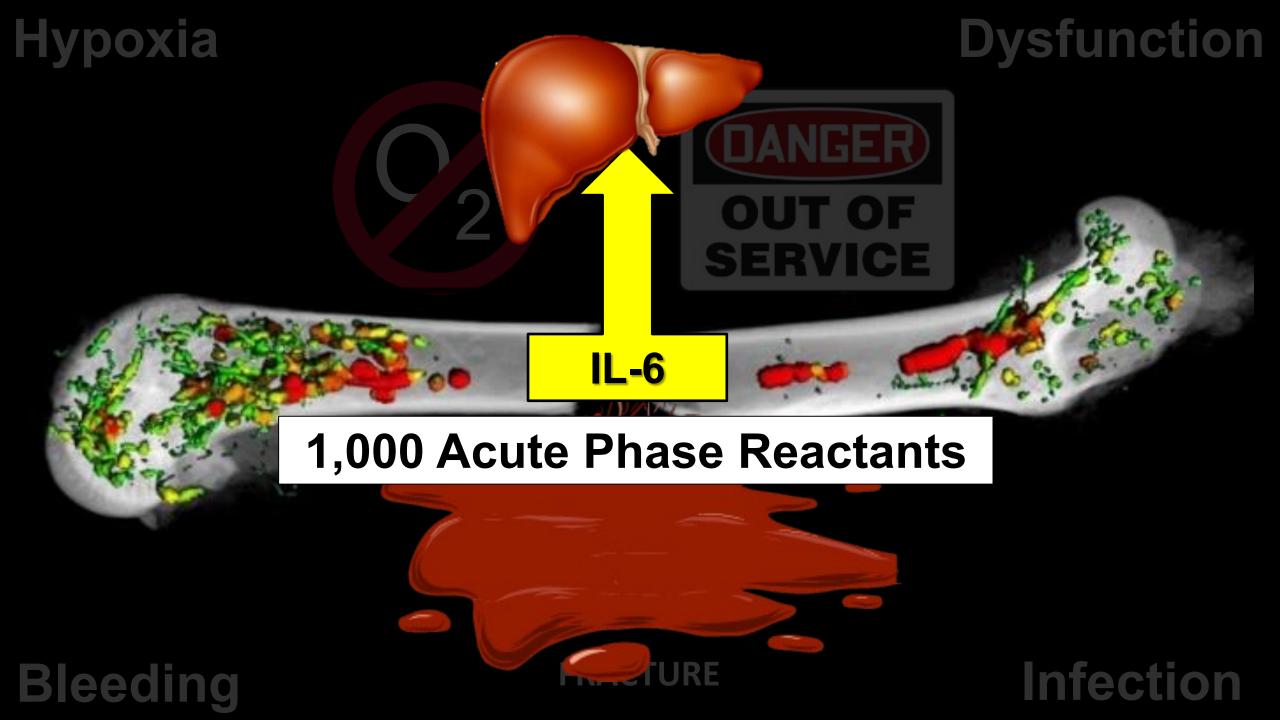


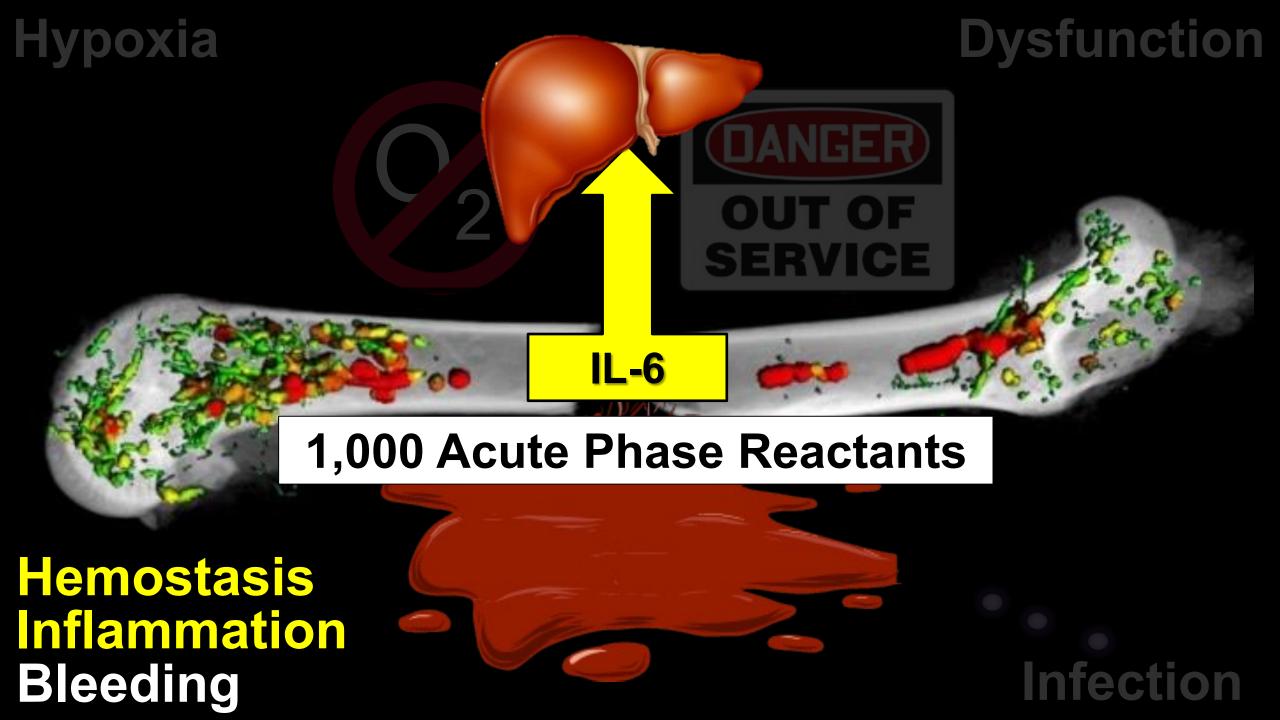
Dysfunction

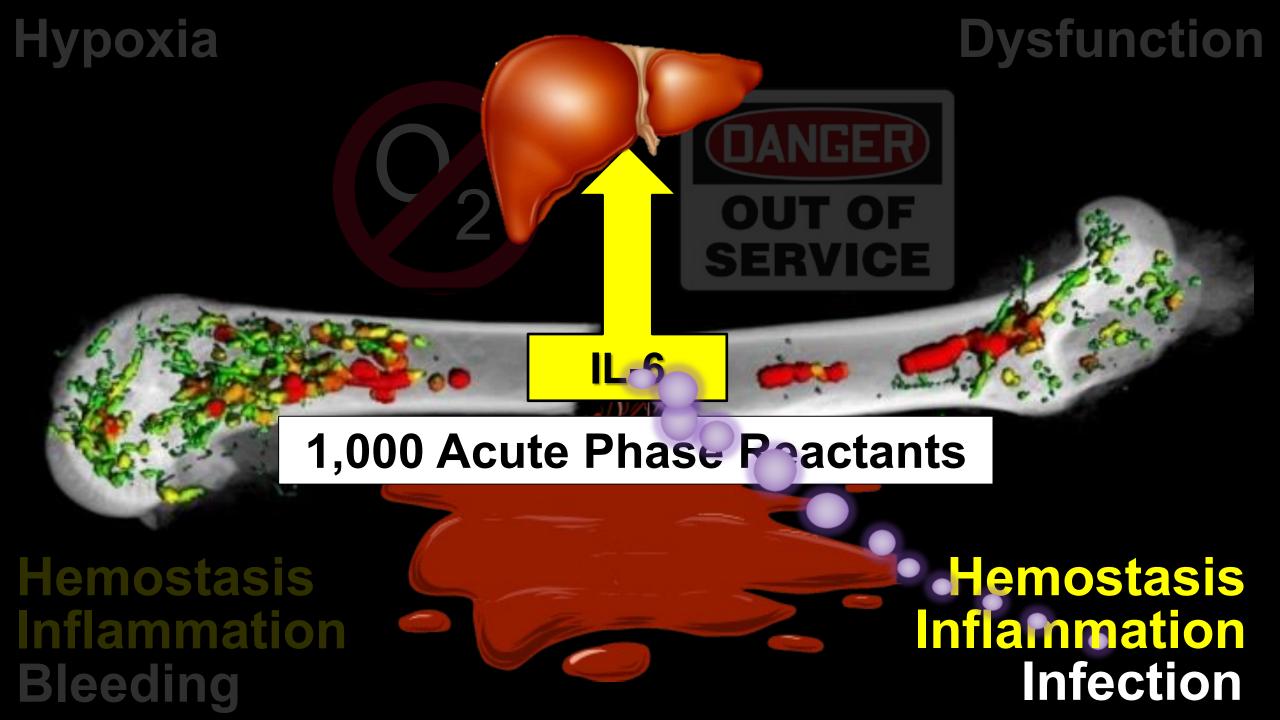


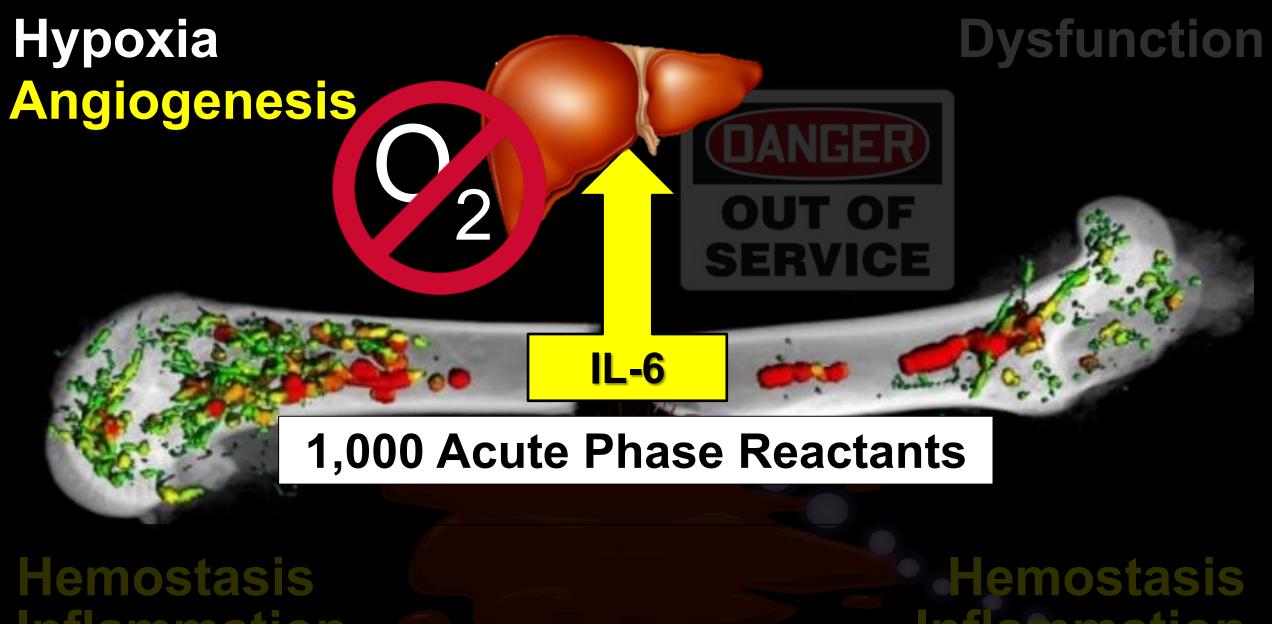
Dysfunction



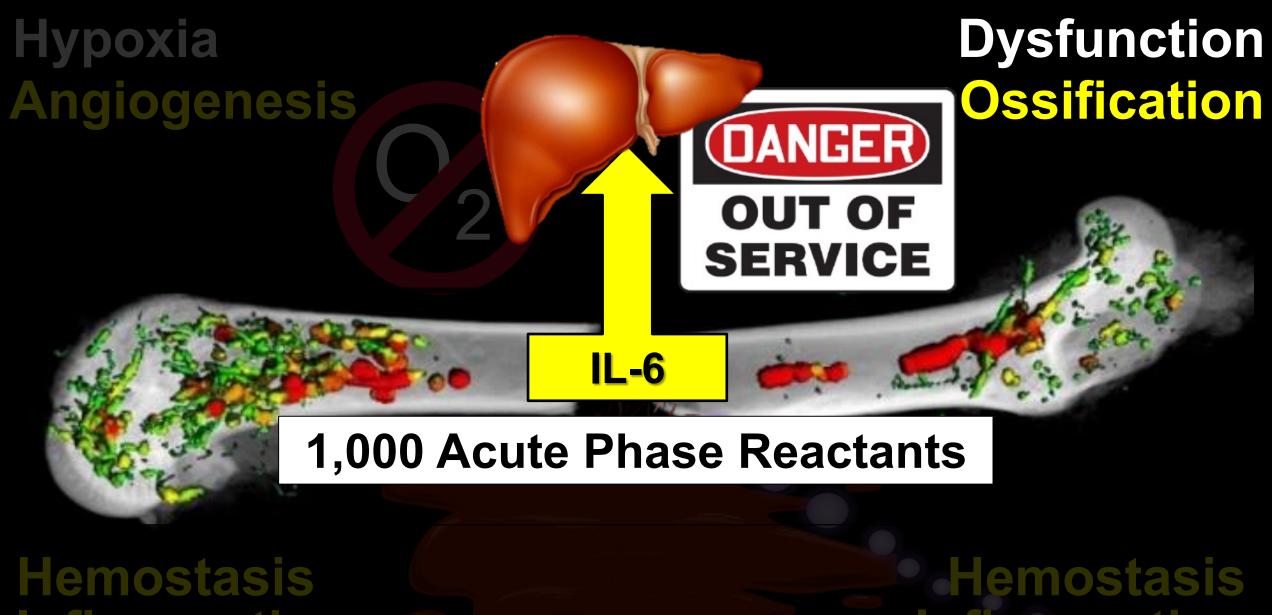




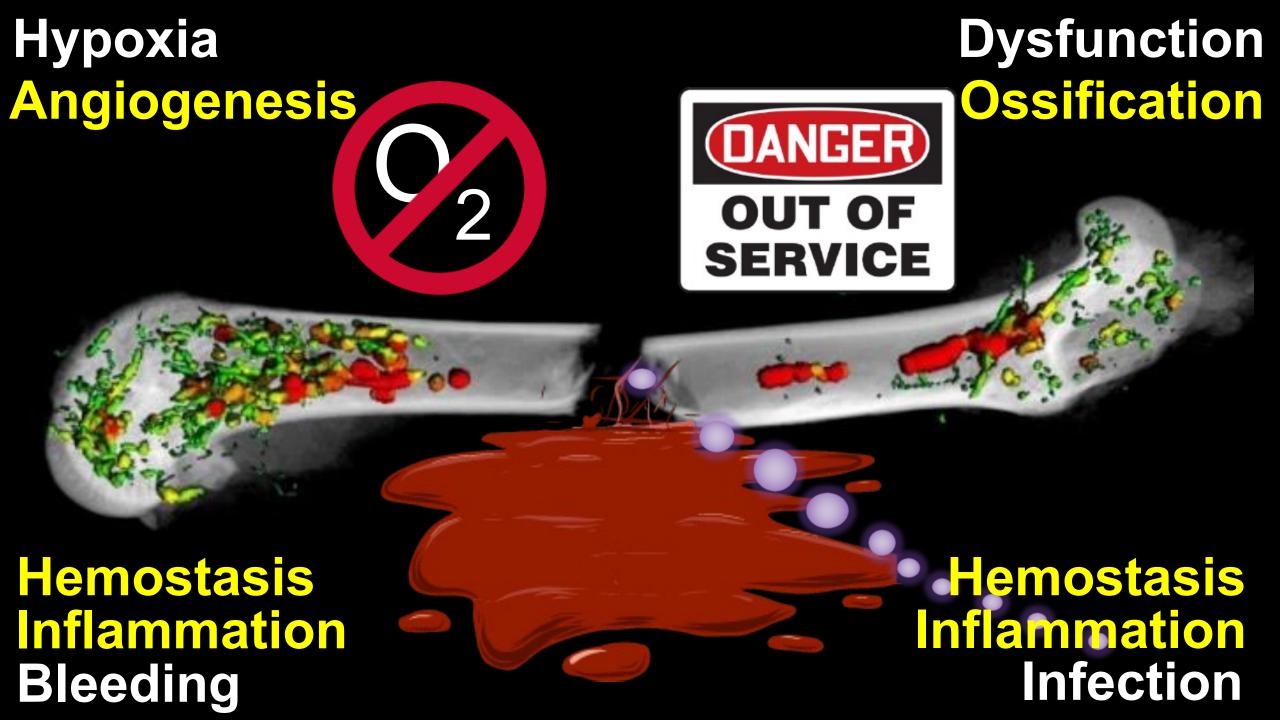


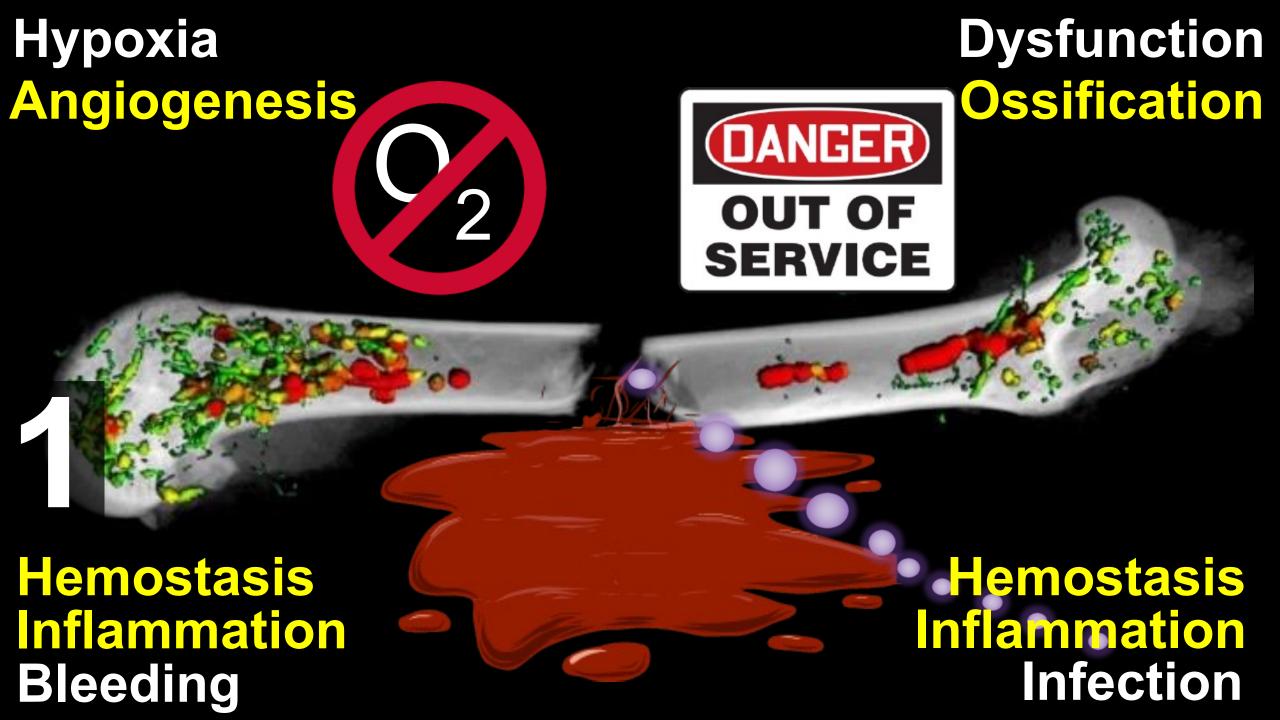


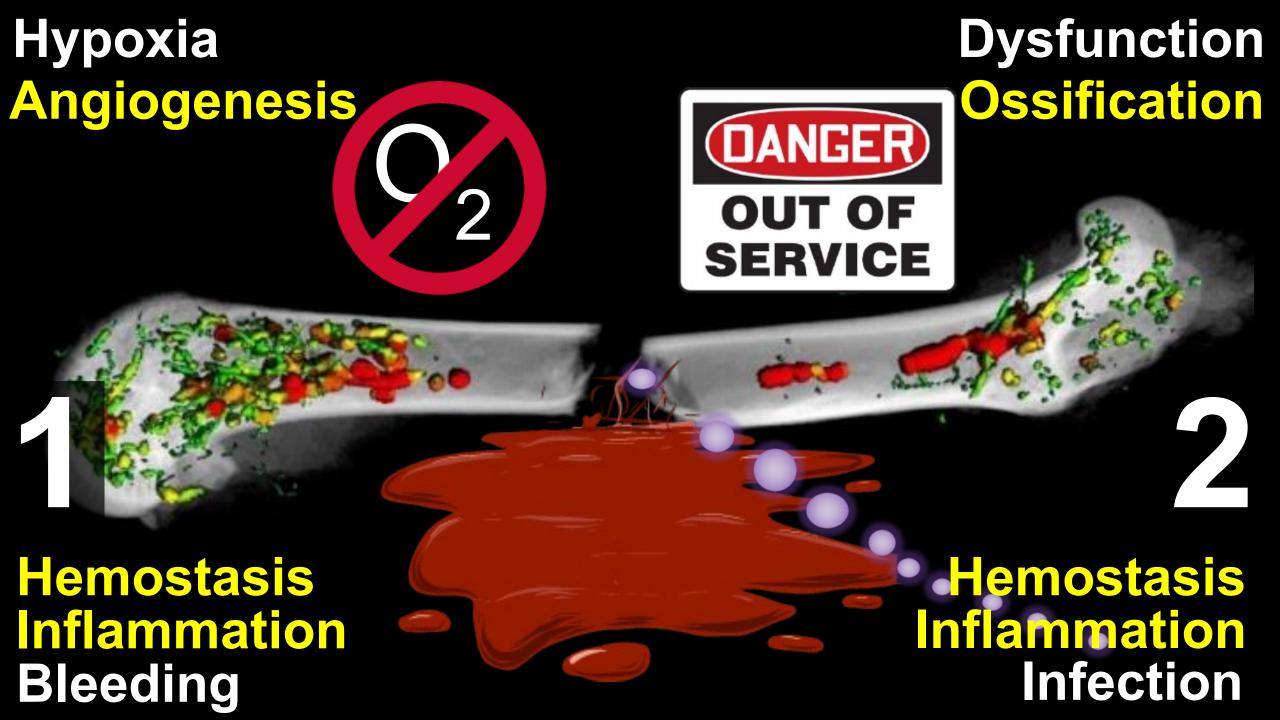
Hemostasis Inflammation Bleeding



Hemostasis Inflammation Bleeding

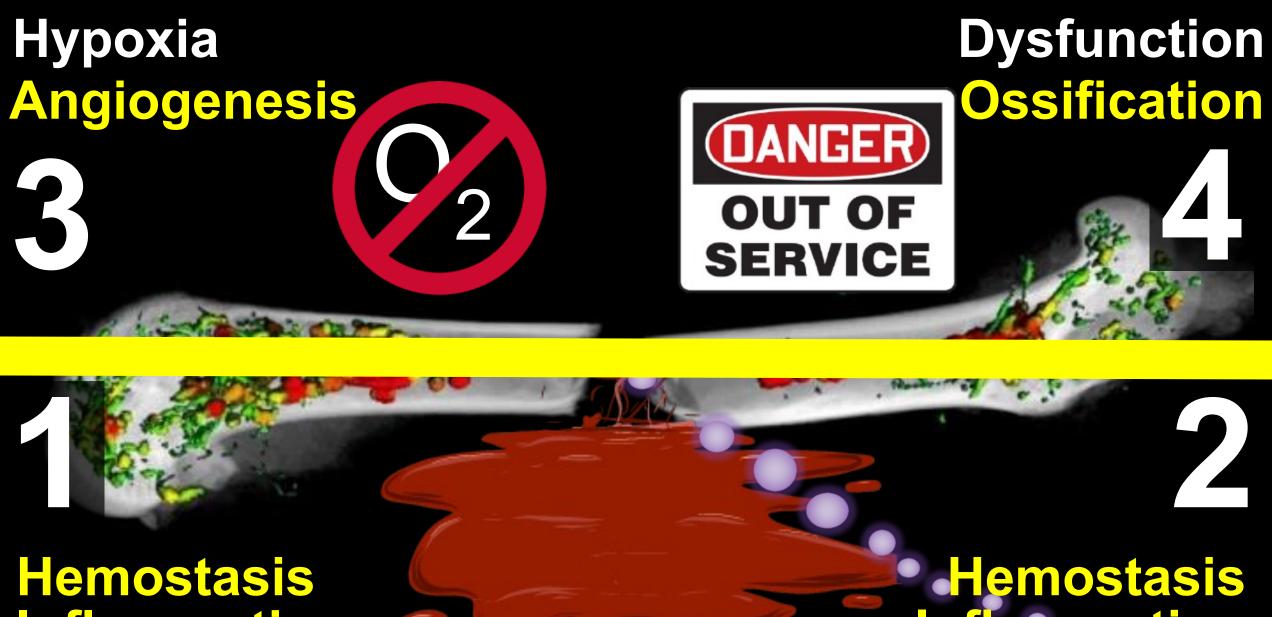












Inflammation Inflammation SURVIVE Infection Bleeding

Hypoxia **Dysfunction** Angiogenesis Ossification DANGER) **OUT OF SERVICE Hemostasis Hemostasis** Inflammation Inflammation **SURVIVE** Bleeding Infection

Hypoxia **Dysfunction** Angiogenesis Ossification DANGER **OUT OF SERVICE Hemostasis Hemostasis** Inflammation Inflammation **SURVIVE** Infection Bleeding

Hypoxia **Dysfunction** Angiogenesis Ossification DANGER **OUT OF SERVICE TEMPORAR SEALANT Hemostasis Hemostasis**

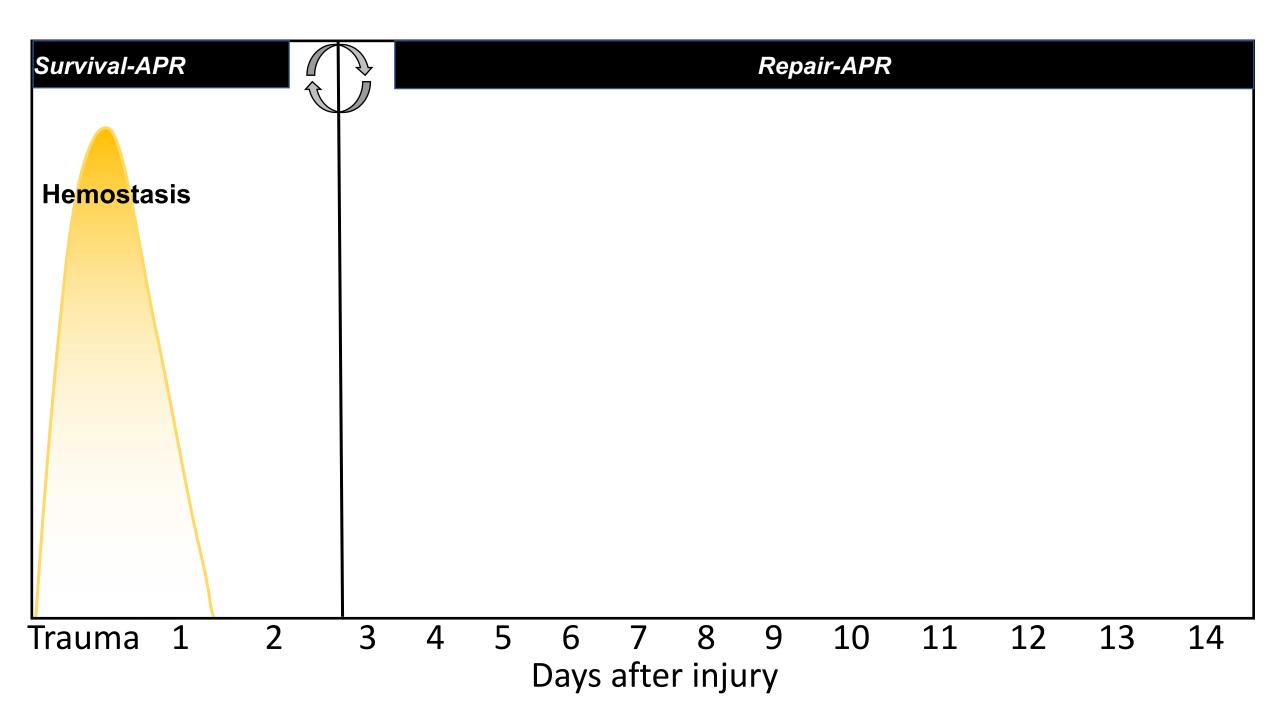
Hemostasis Inflammation Bleeding

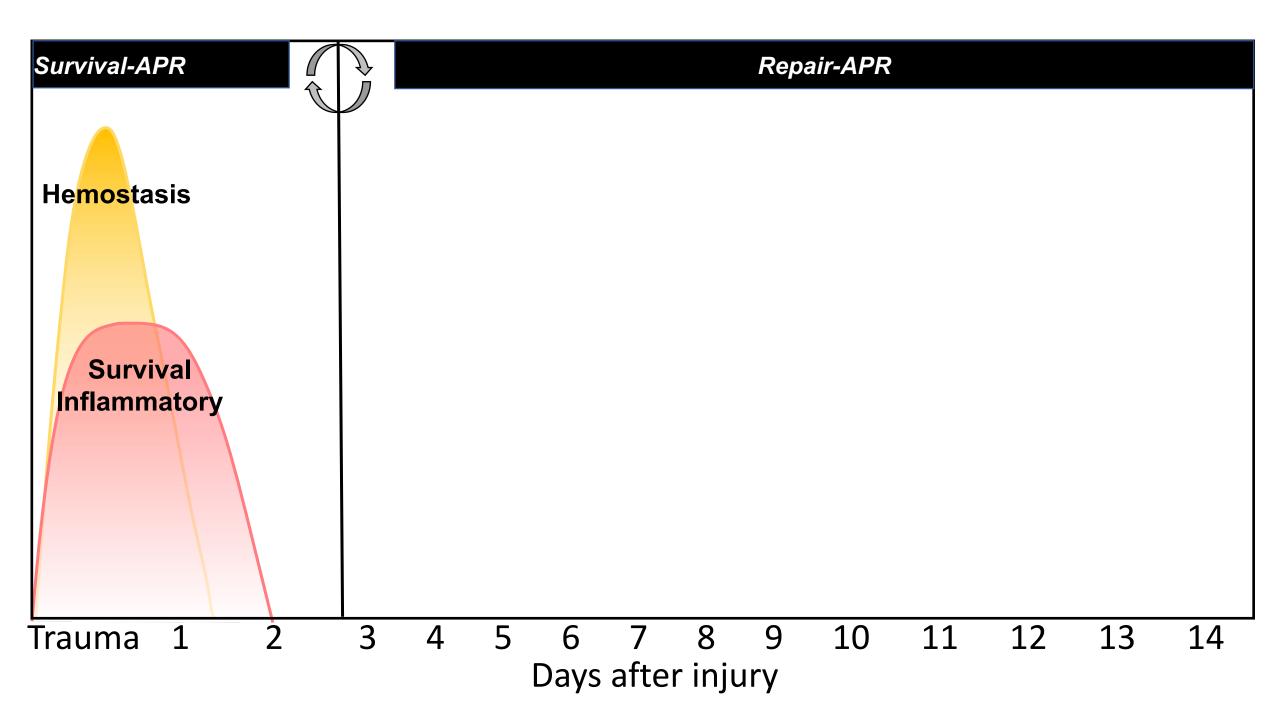
SURVIVE

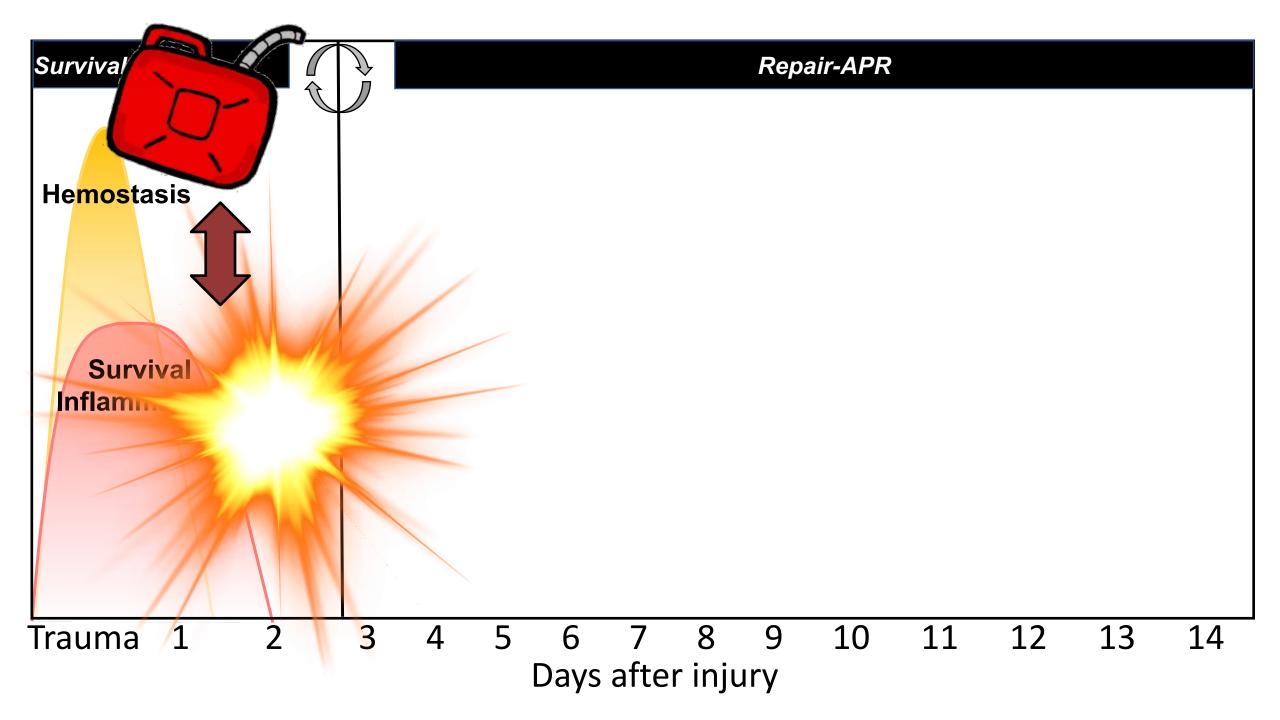
Hypoxia **Dysfunction** REPAIR Angiogenesis Ossification DANGER **OUT OF SERVICE TEMPORAR SEALANT Hemostasis Hemostasis** Inflammation Inflammation **SURVIVE** Infection Bleeding

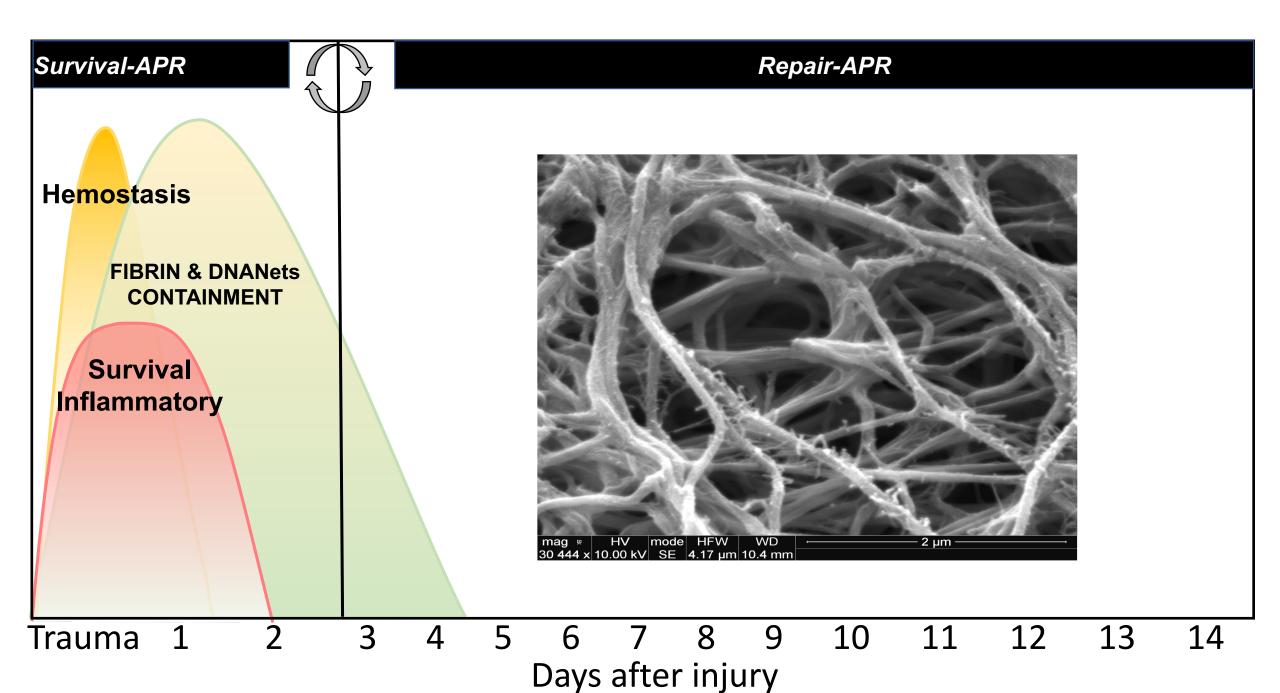


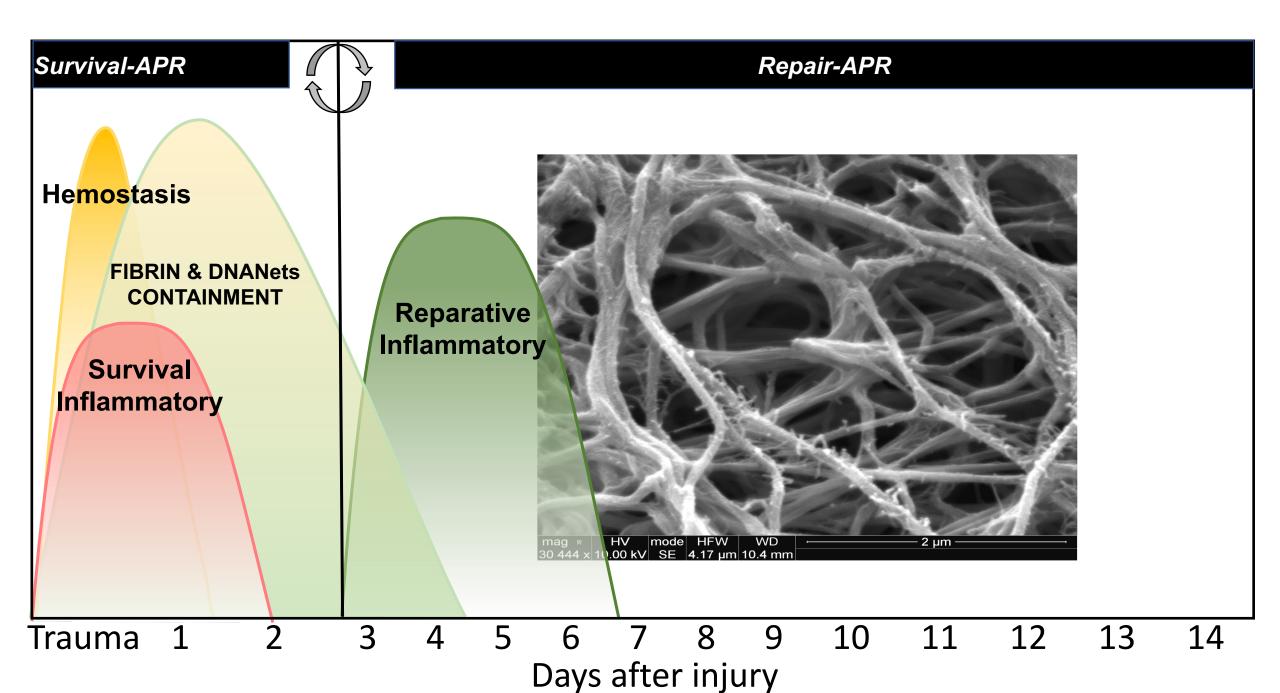
Hemostasis Inflammation Bleeding SEALANT SURVIVE

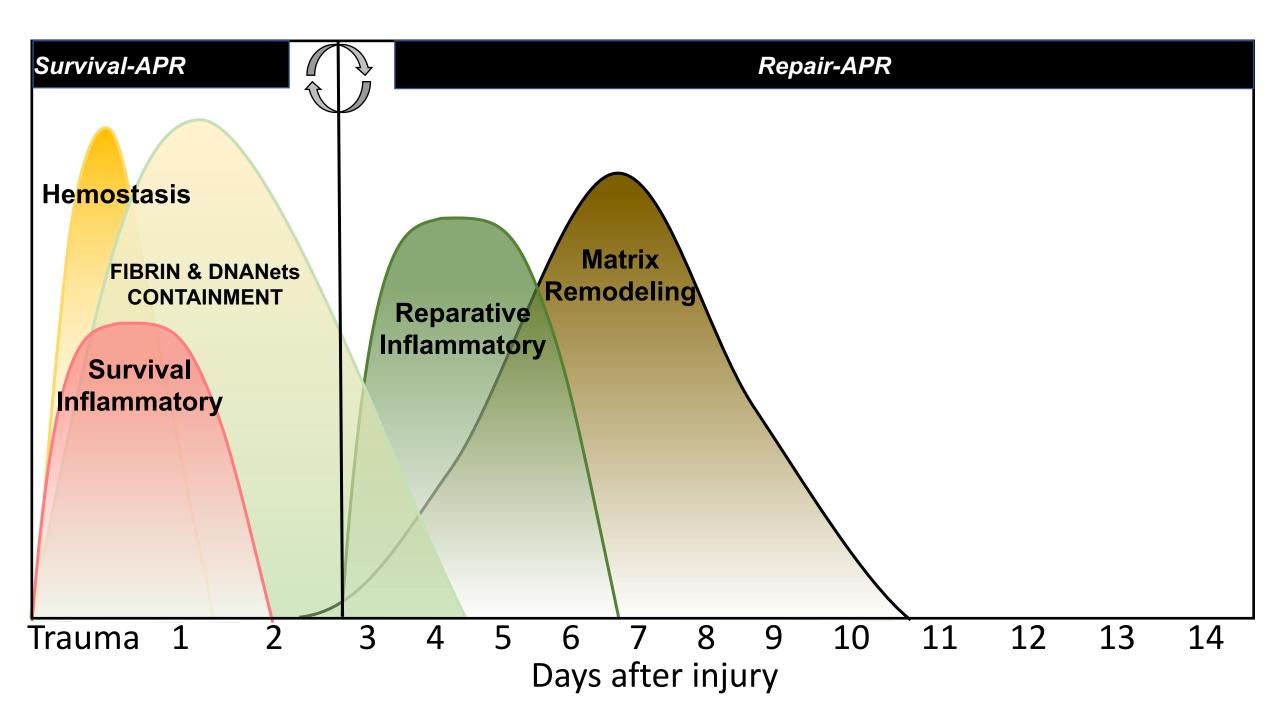


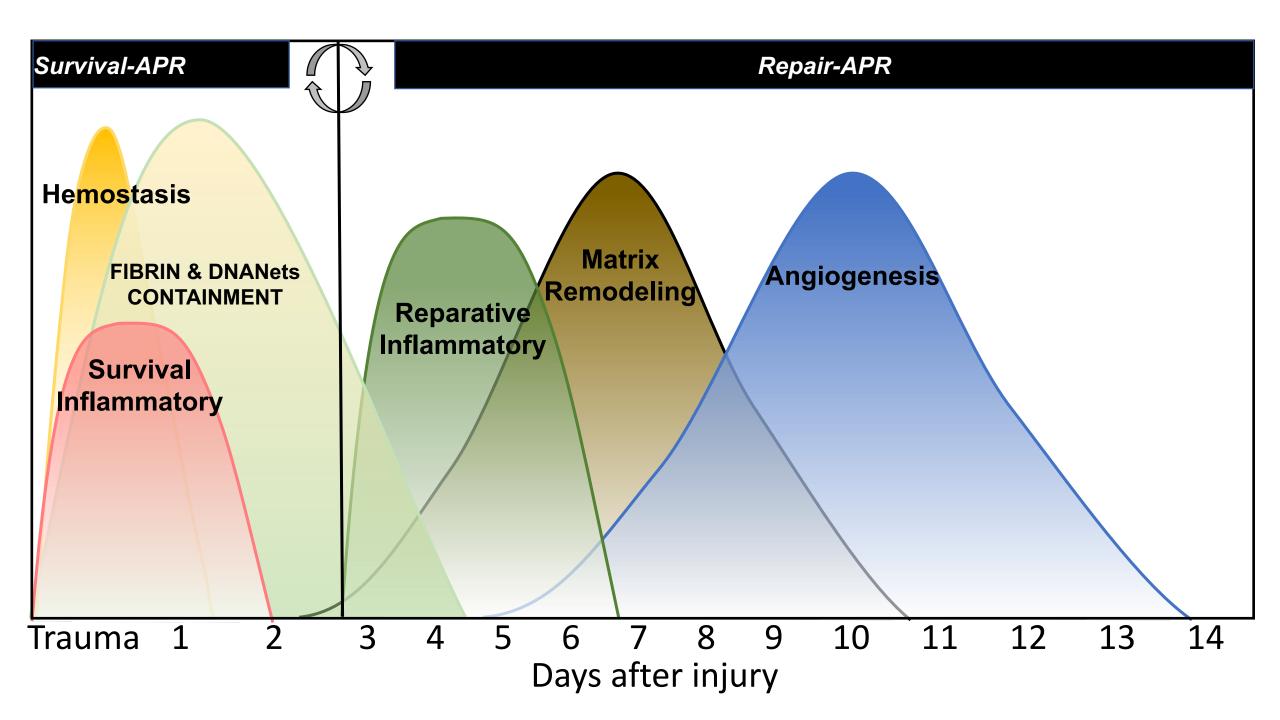


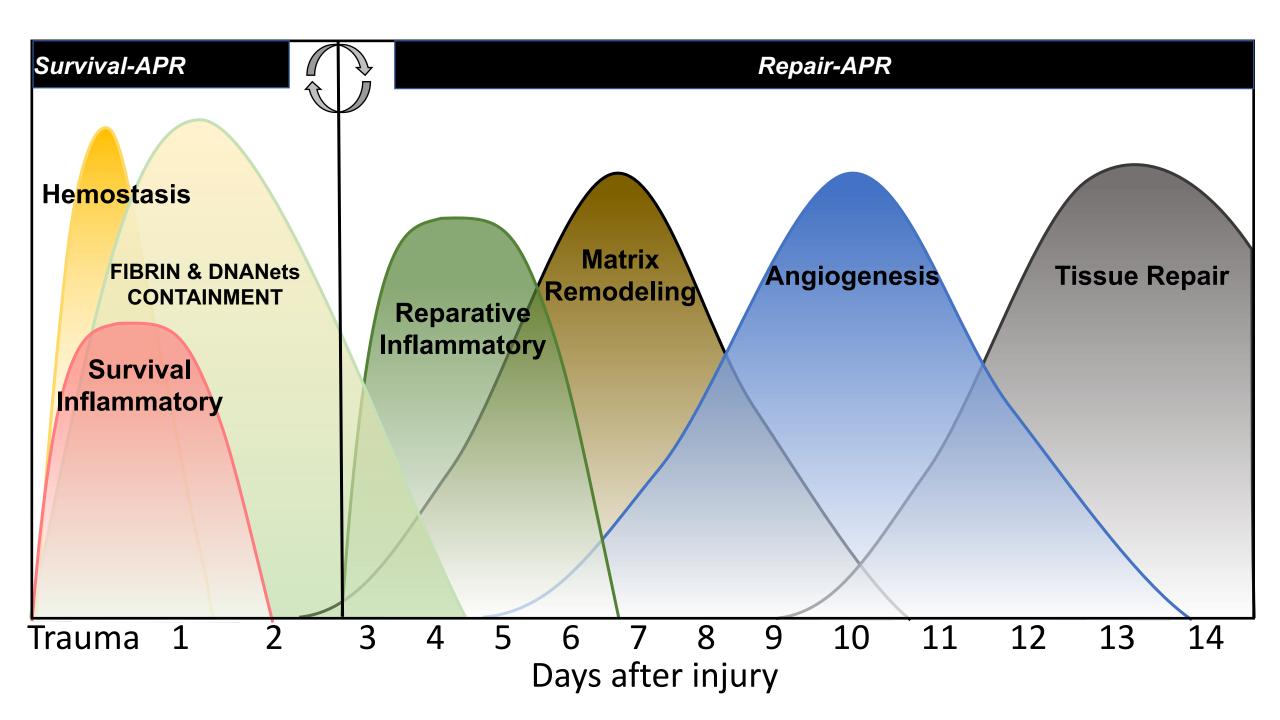


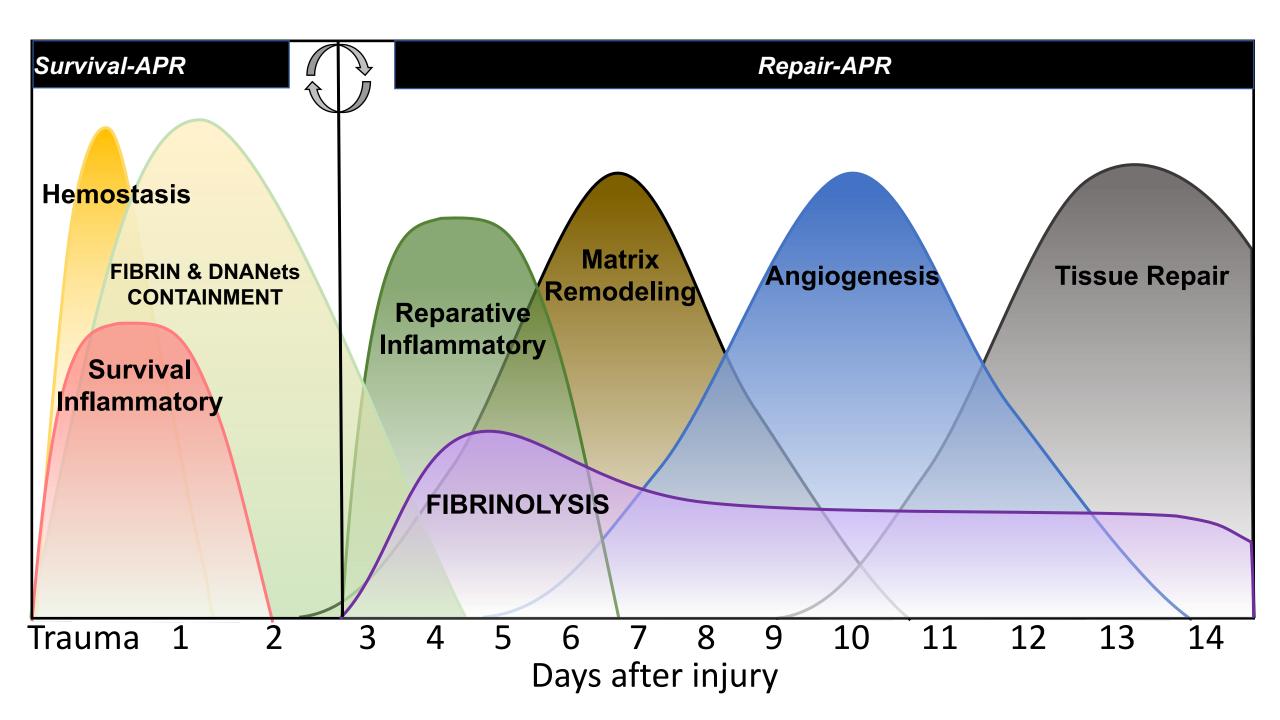


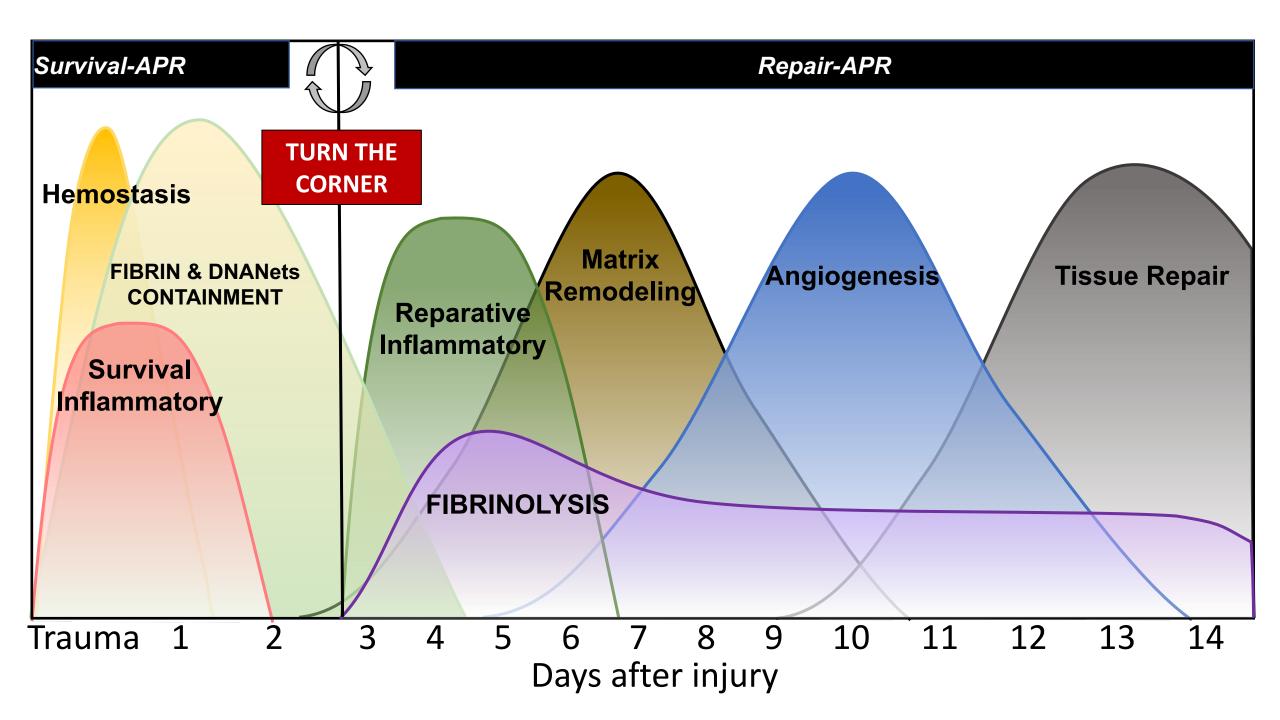


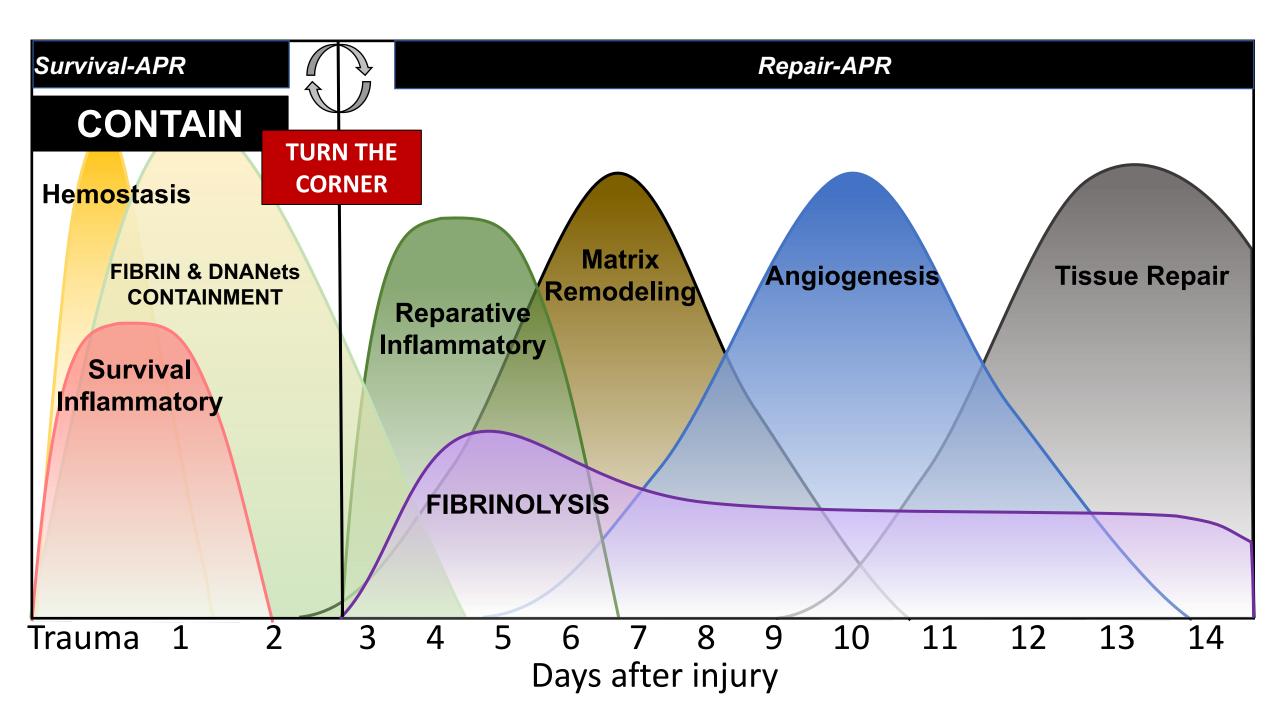


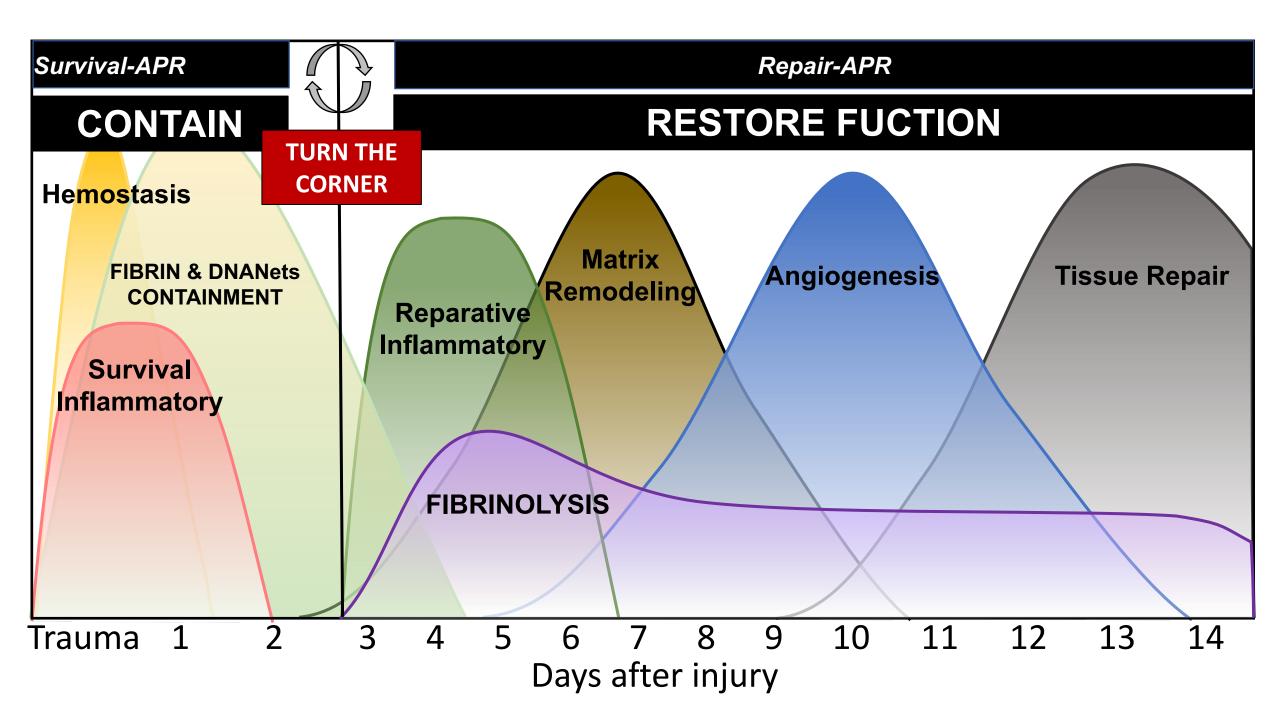










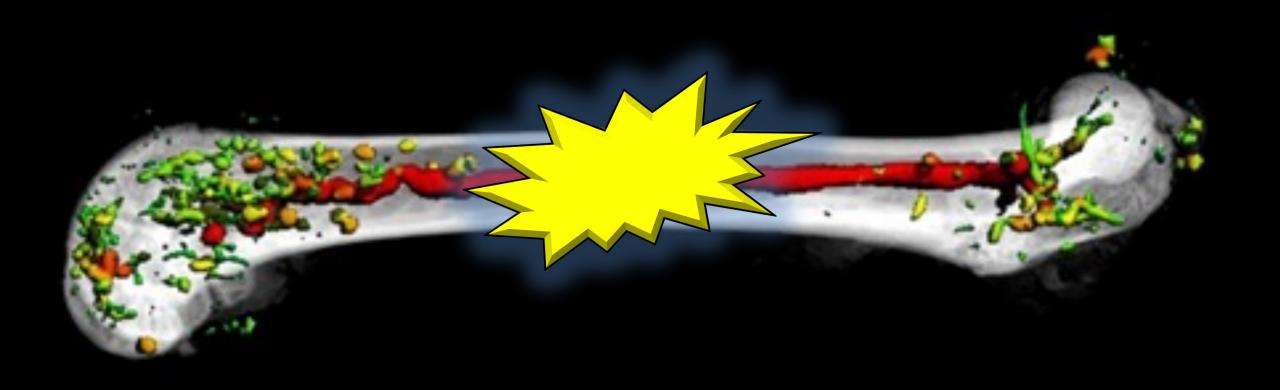


Musculoskeletal

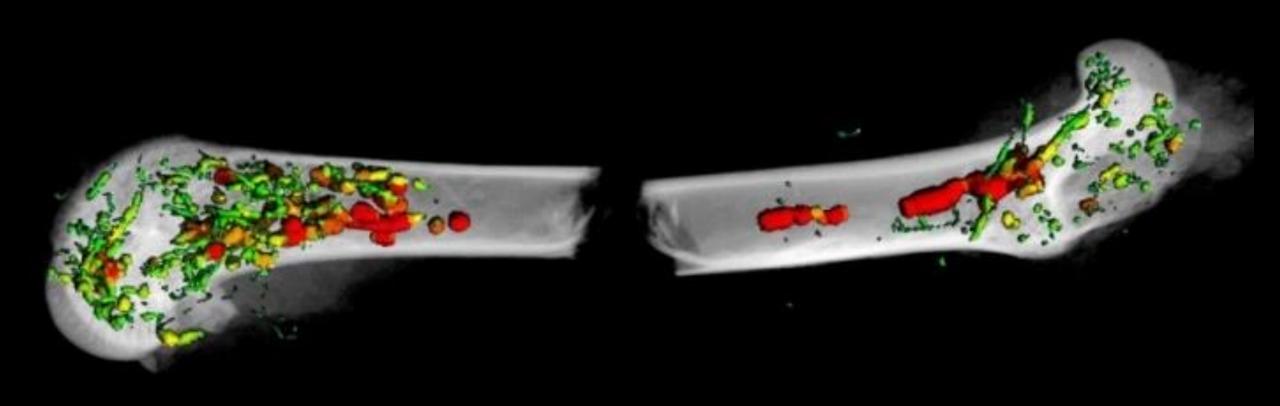
Infection

Musculoskeletal

Infection Why Injured Tissue?



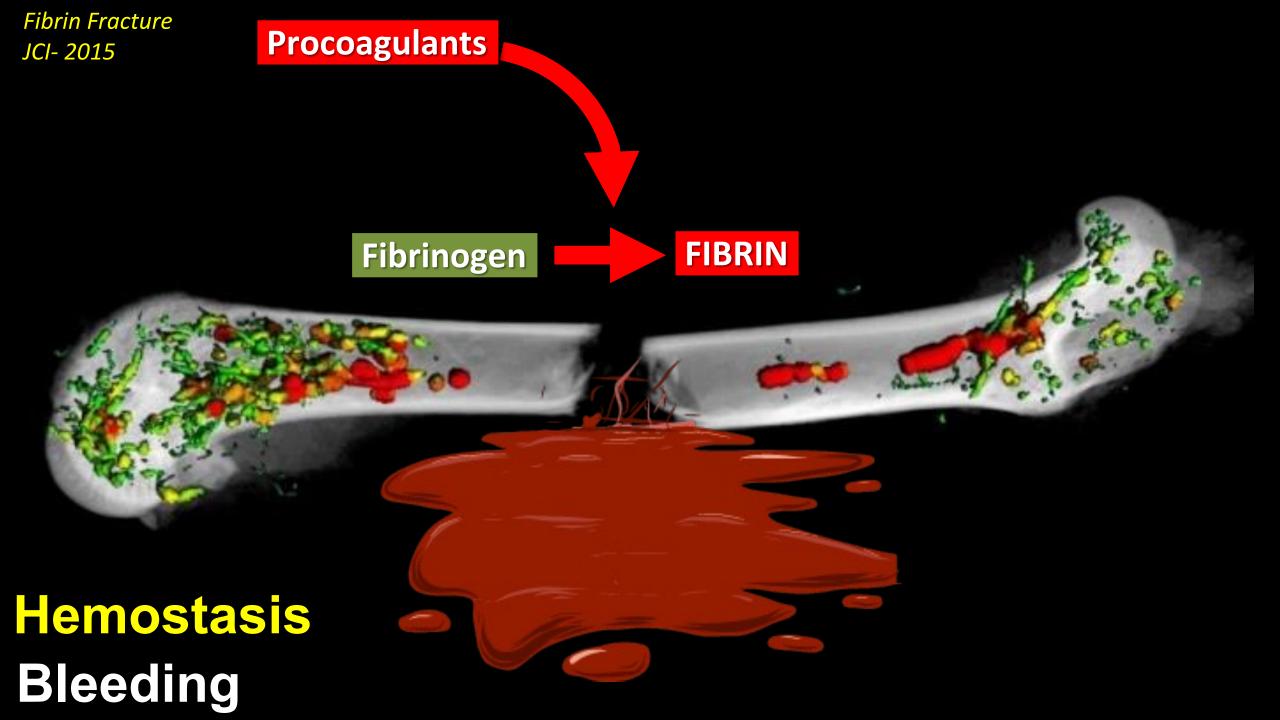
FRACTURE

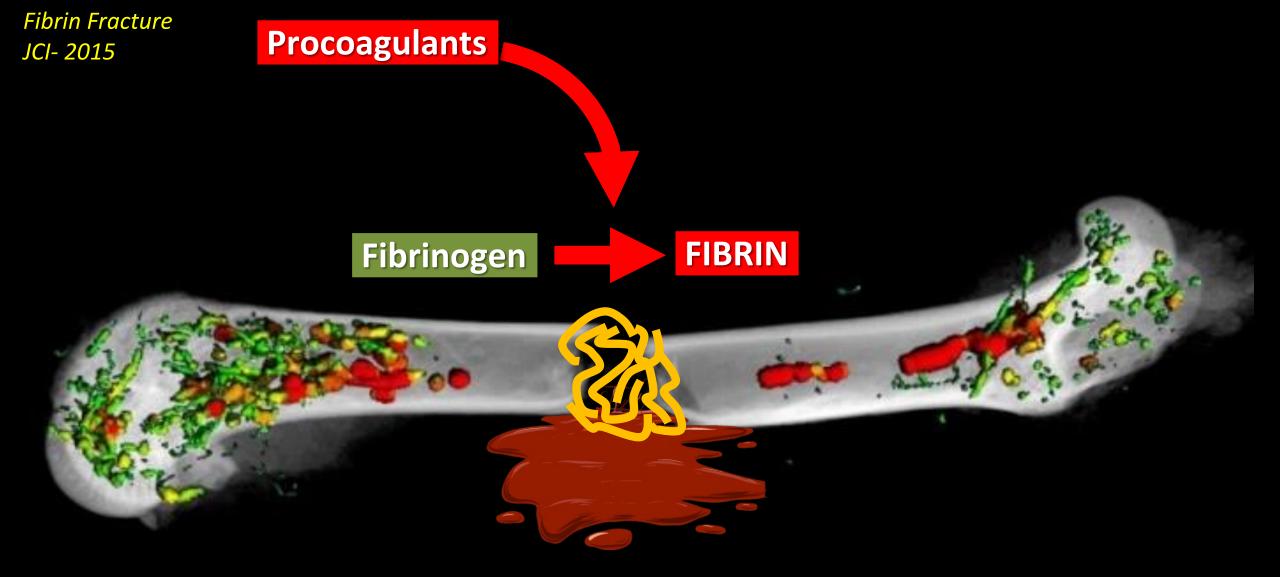


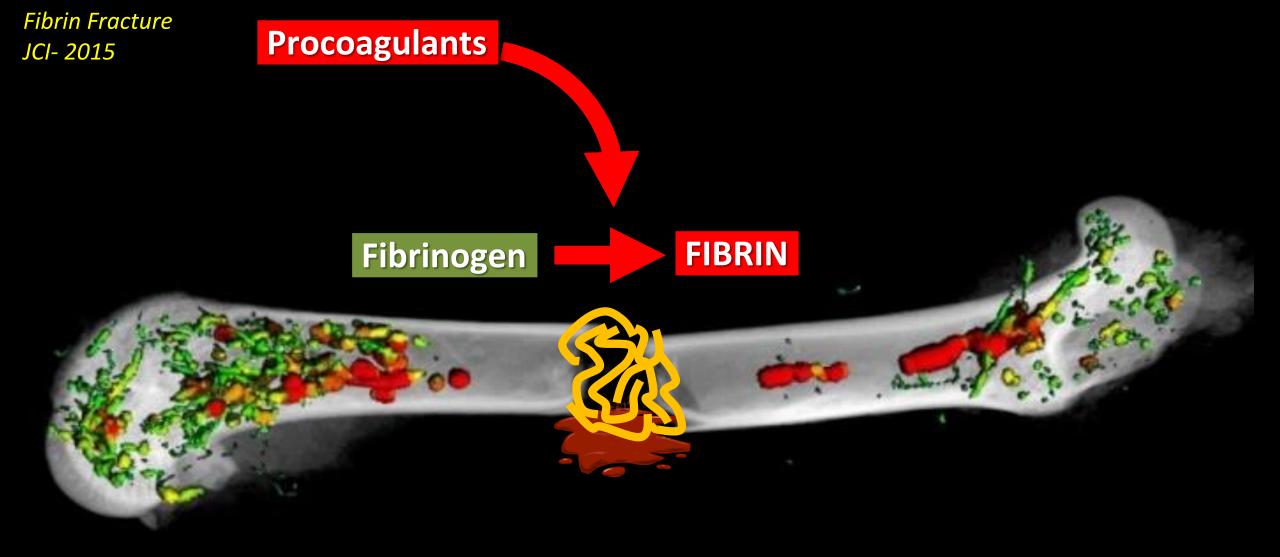
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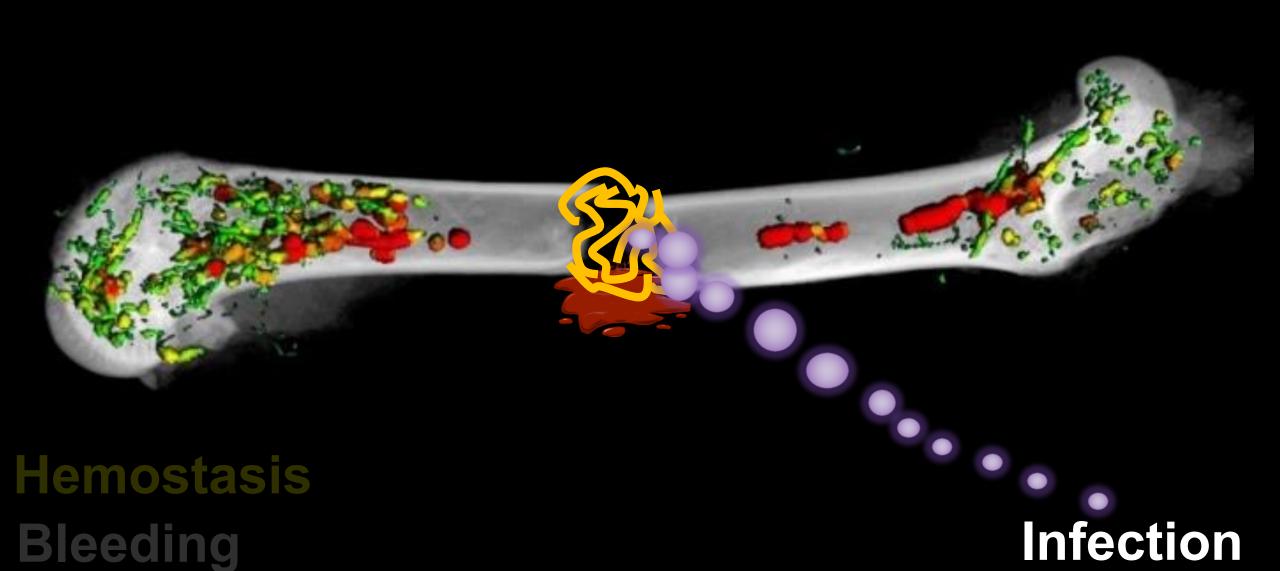


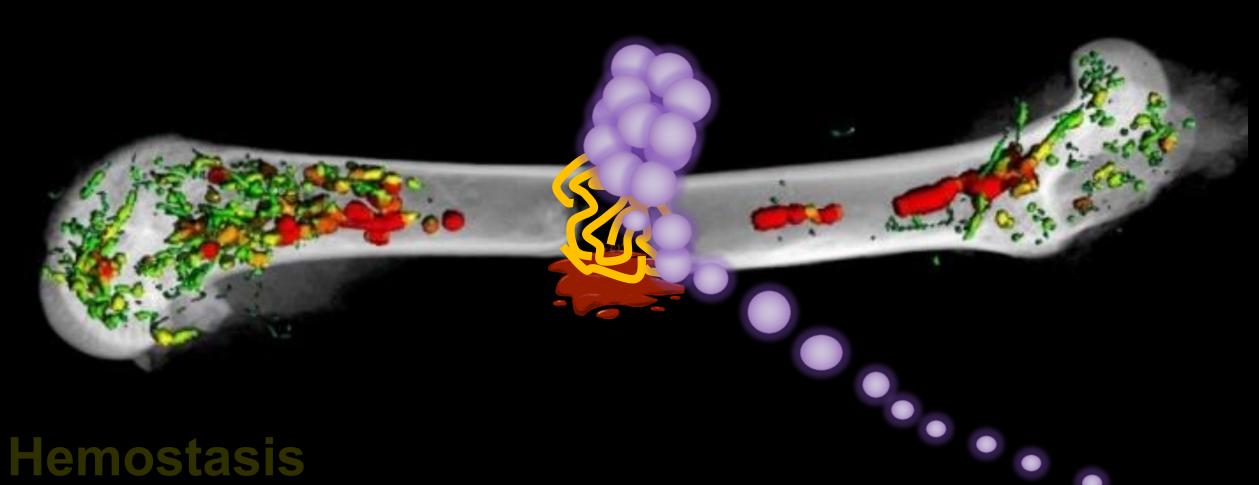


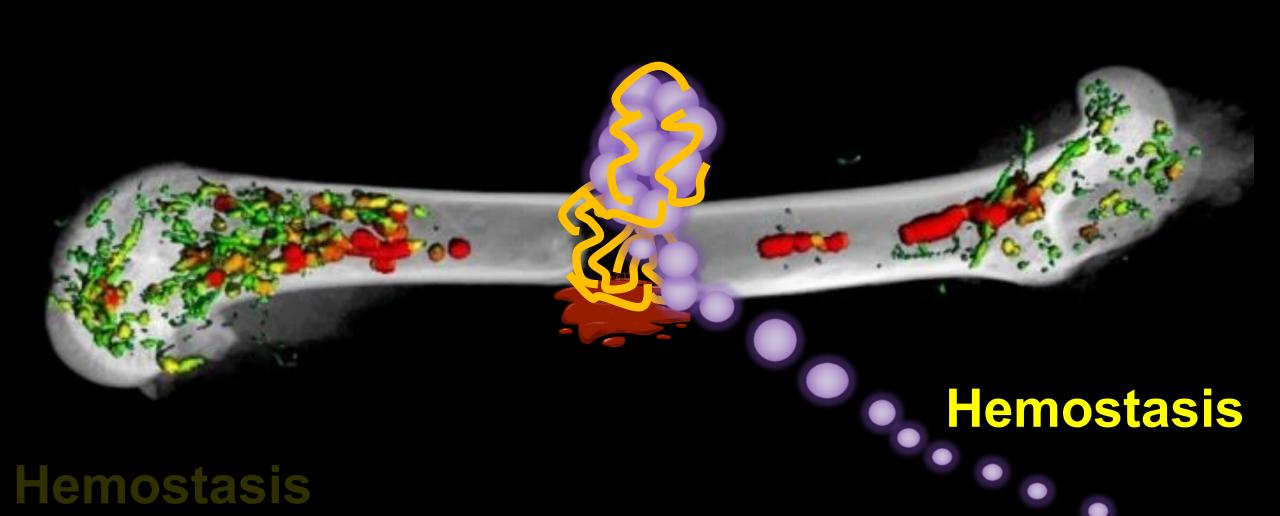




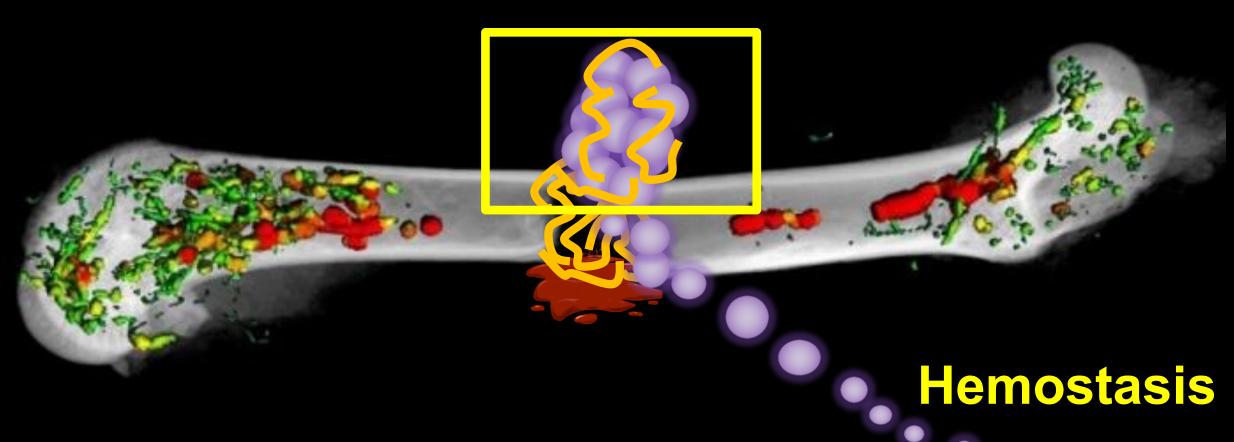
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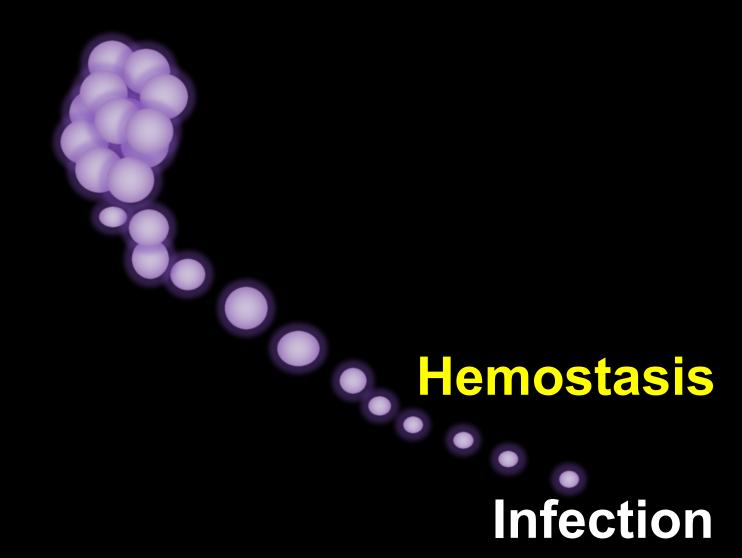


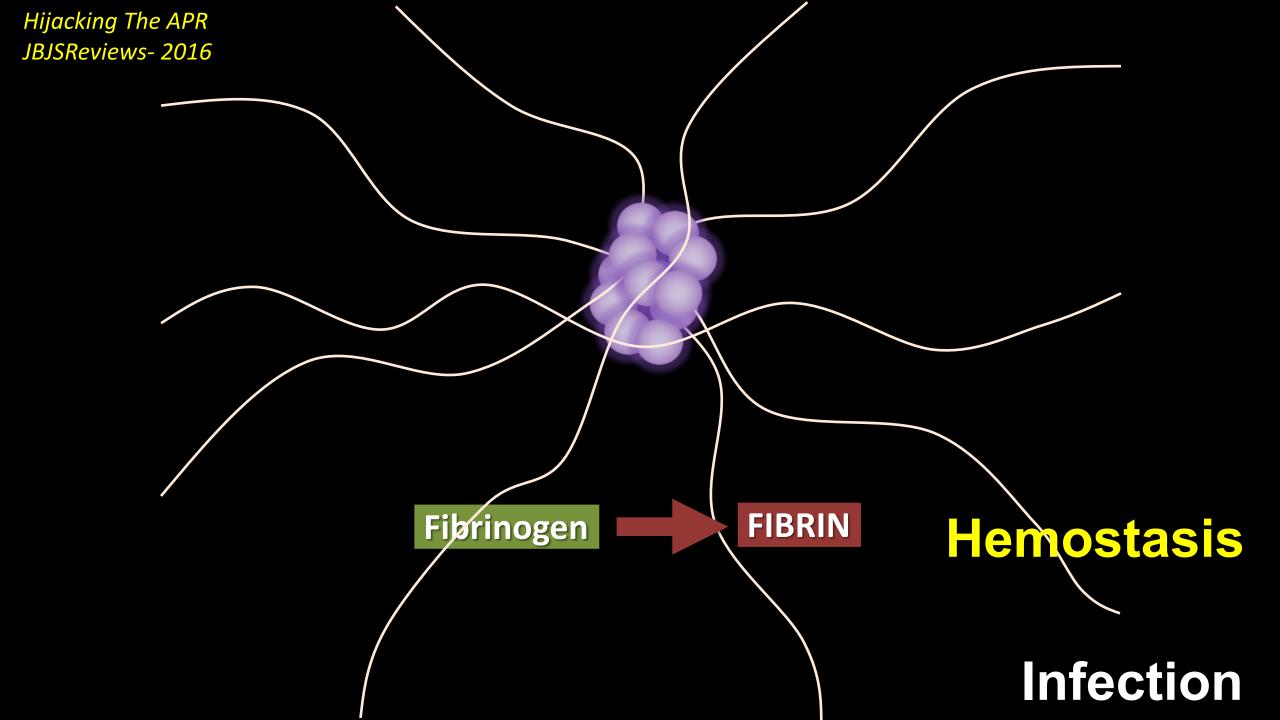


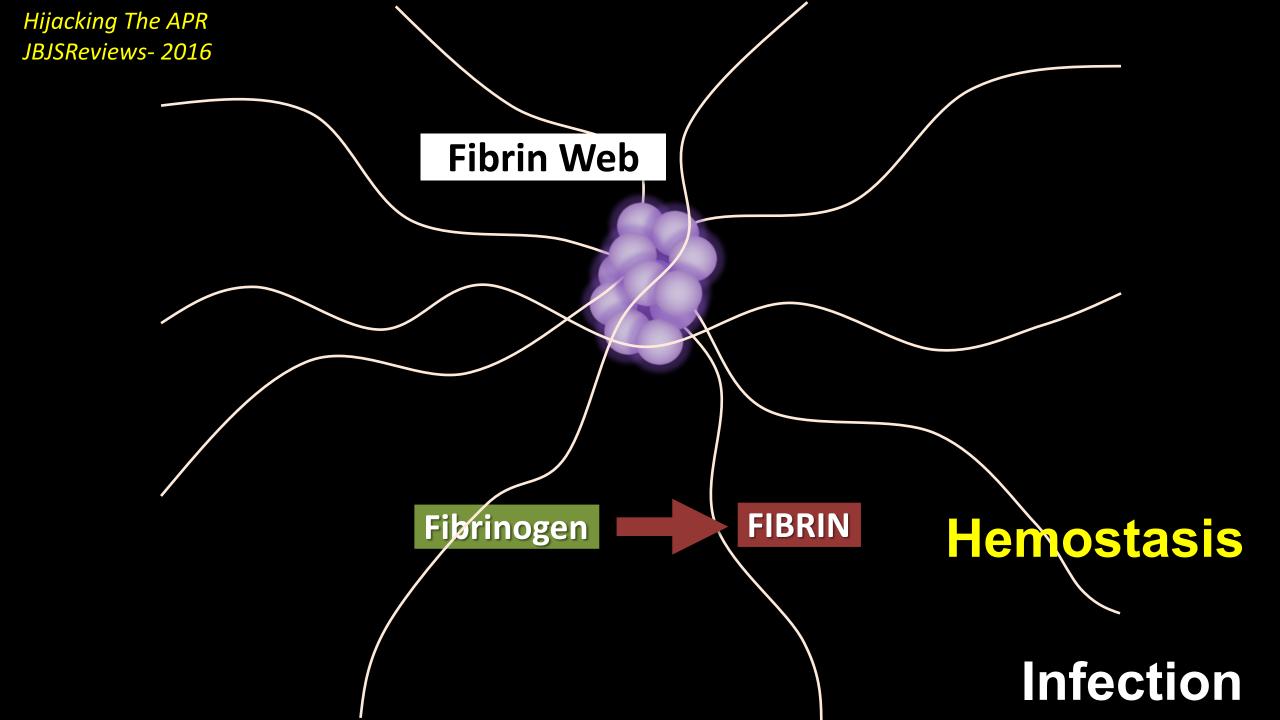


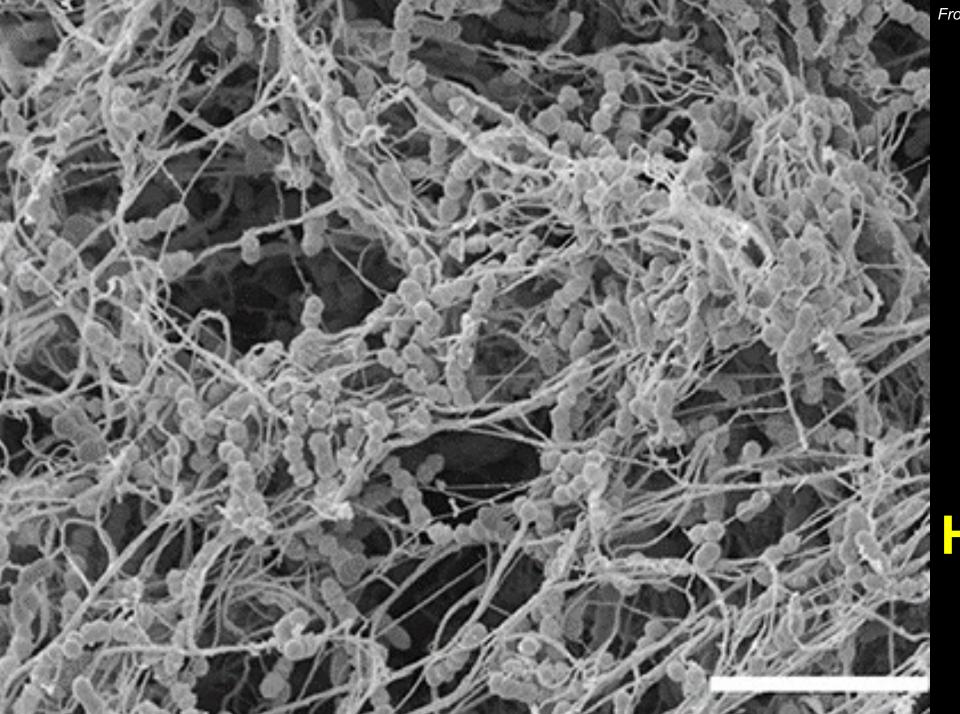
Bleeding



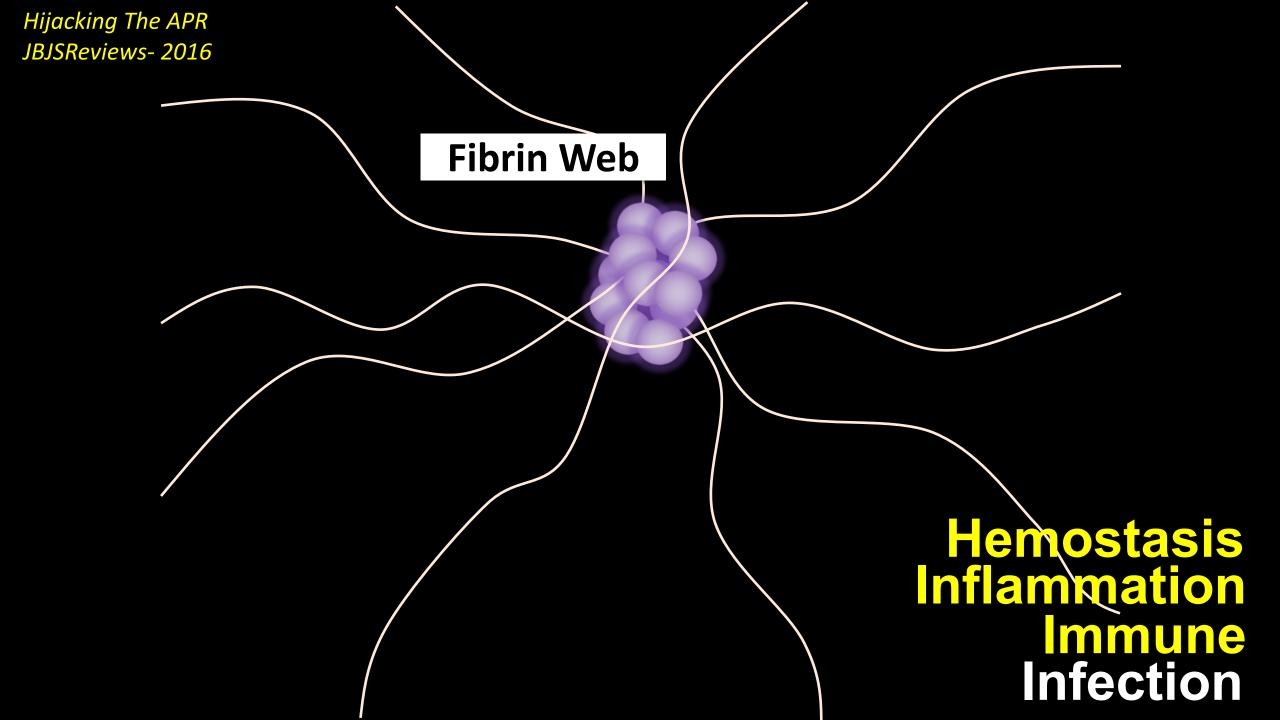


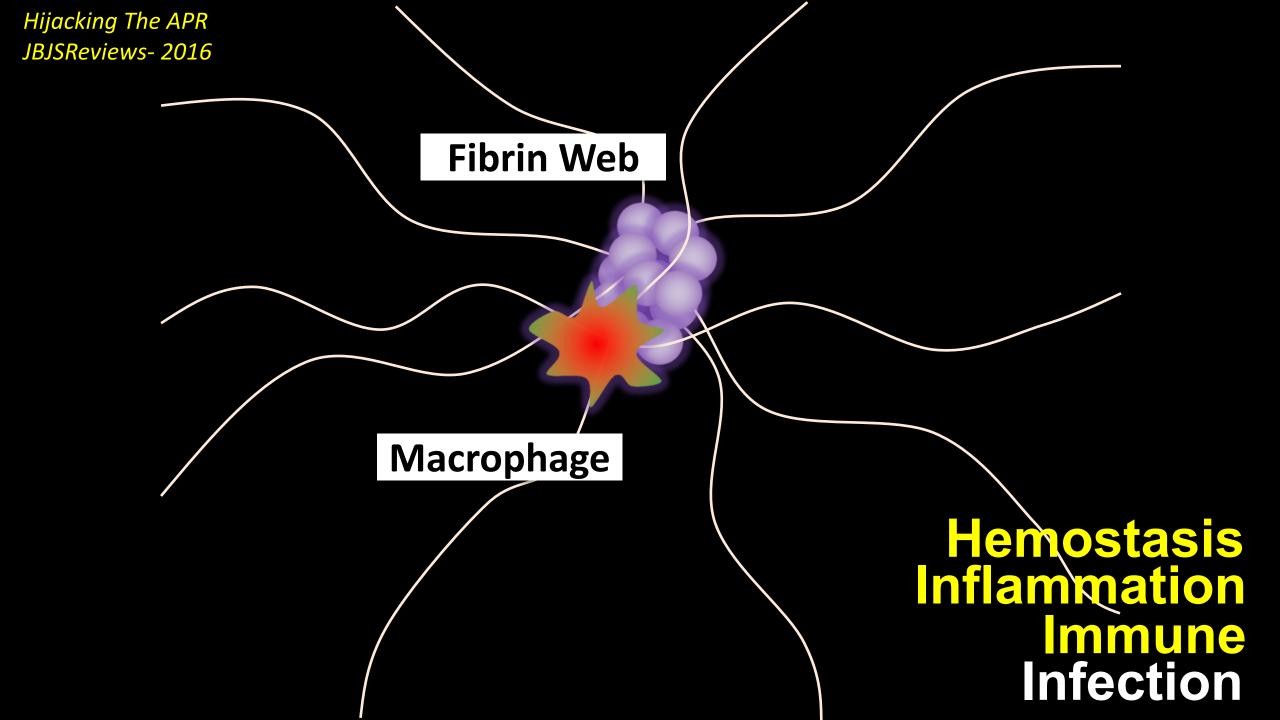


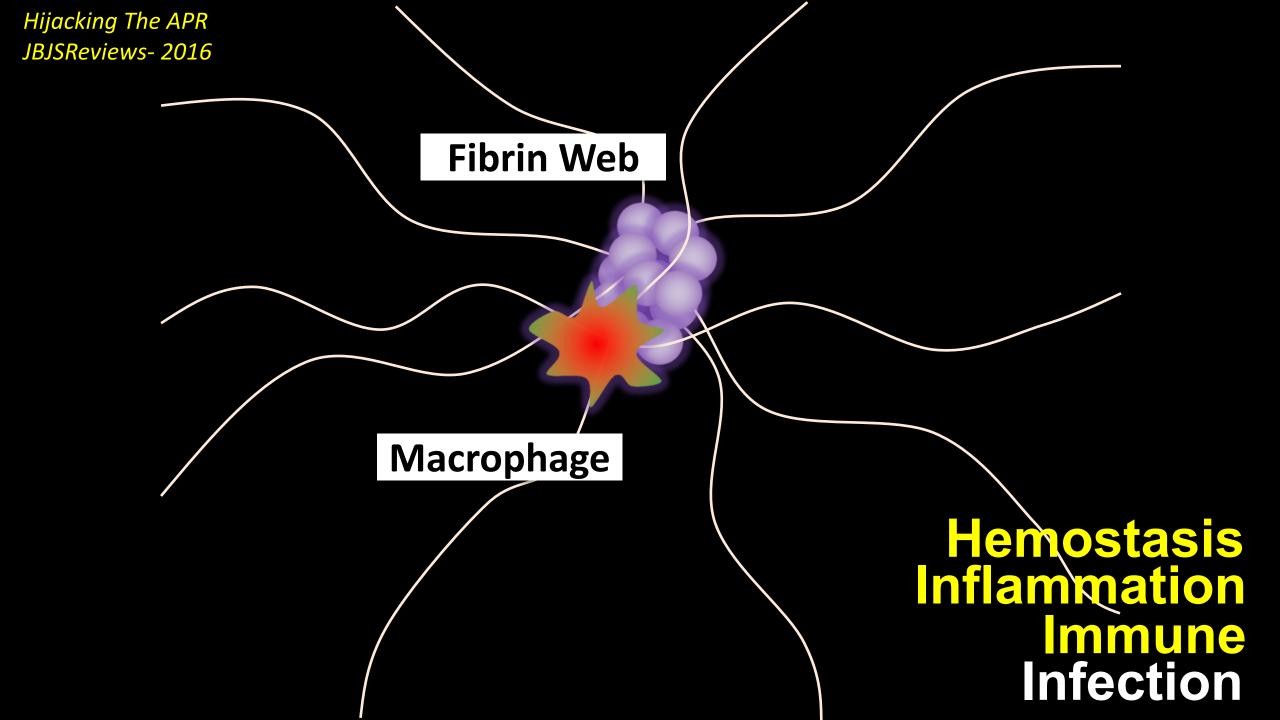


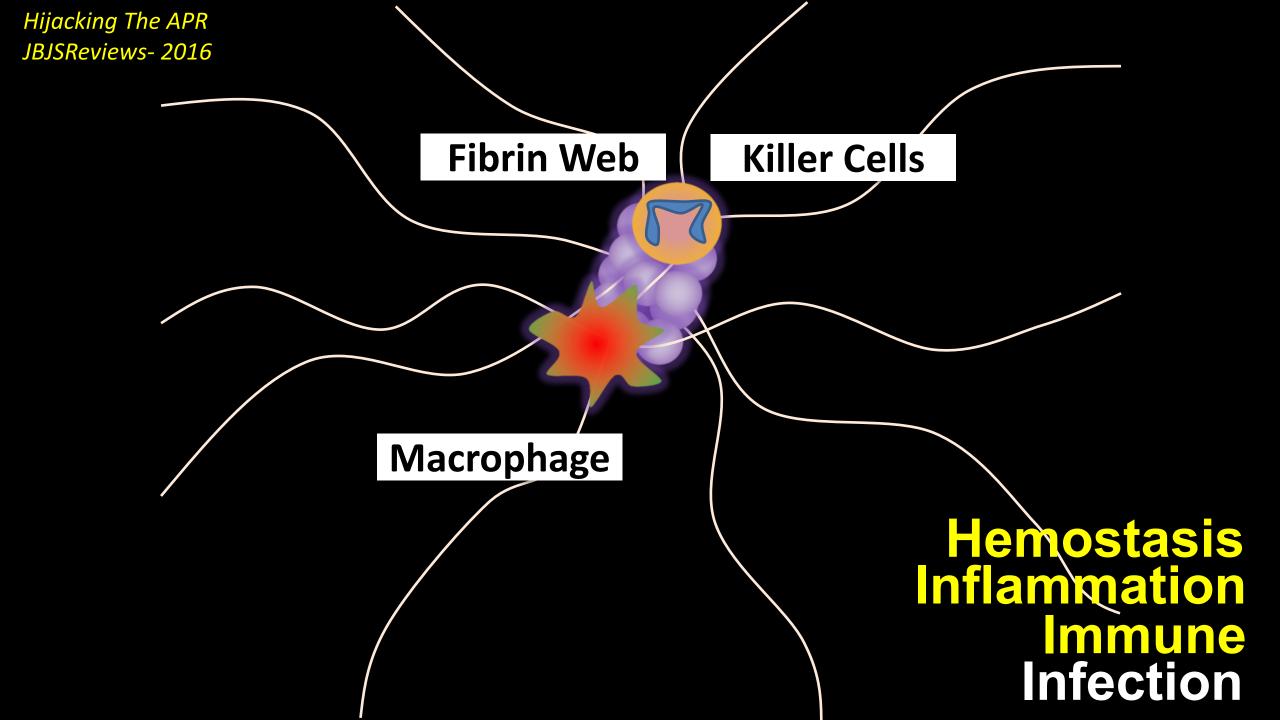


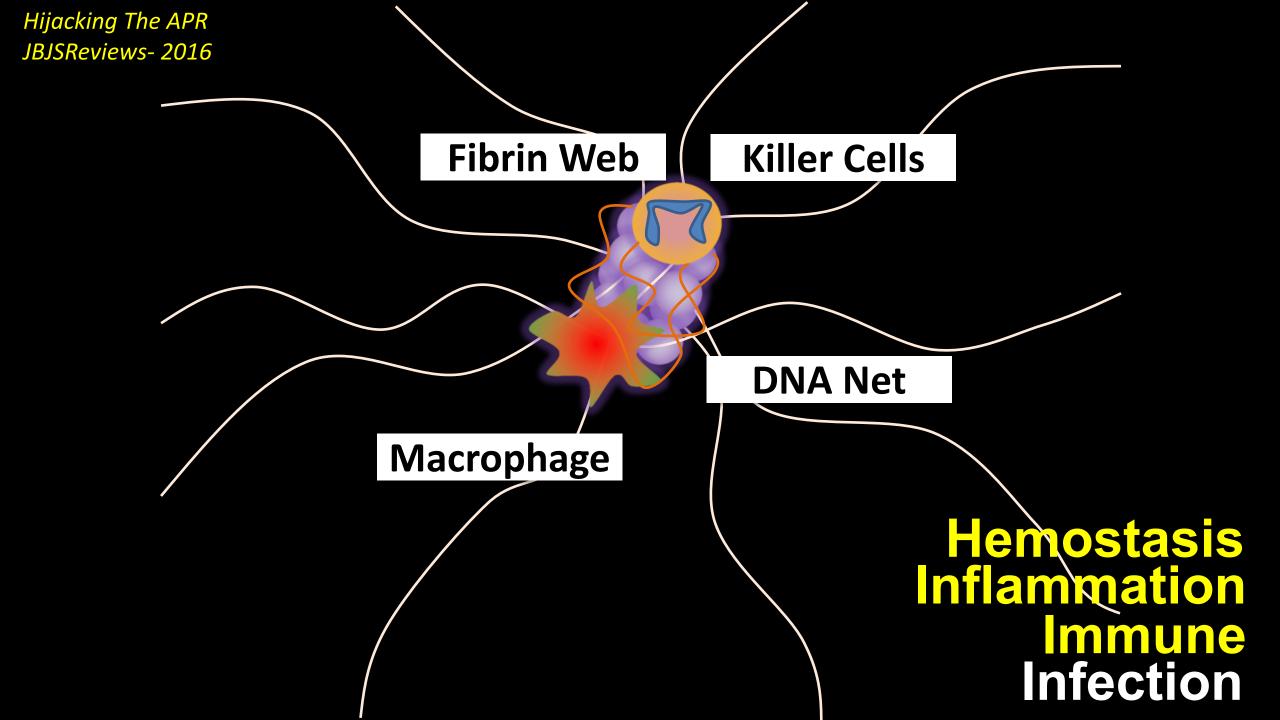
Hemostasis

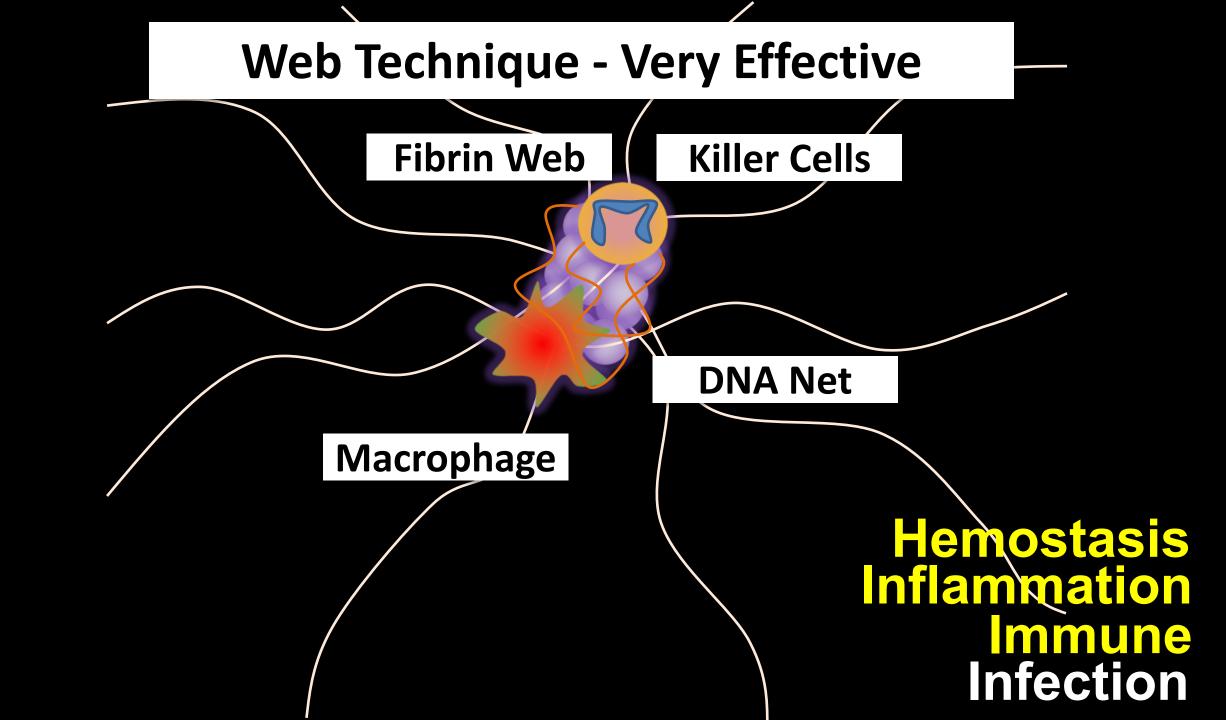


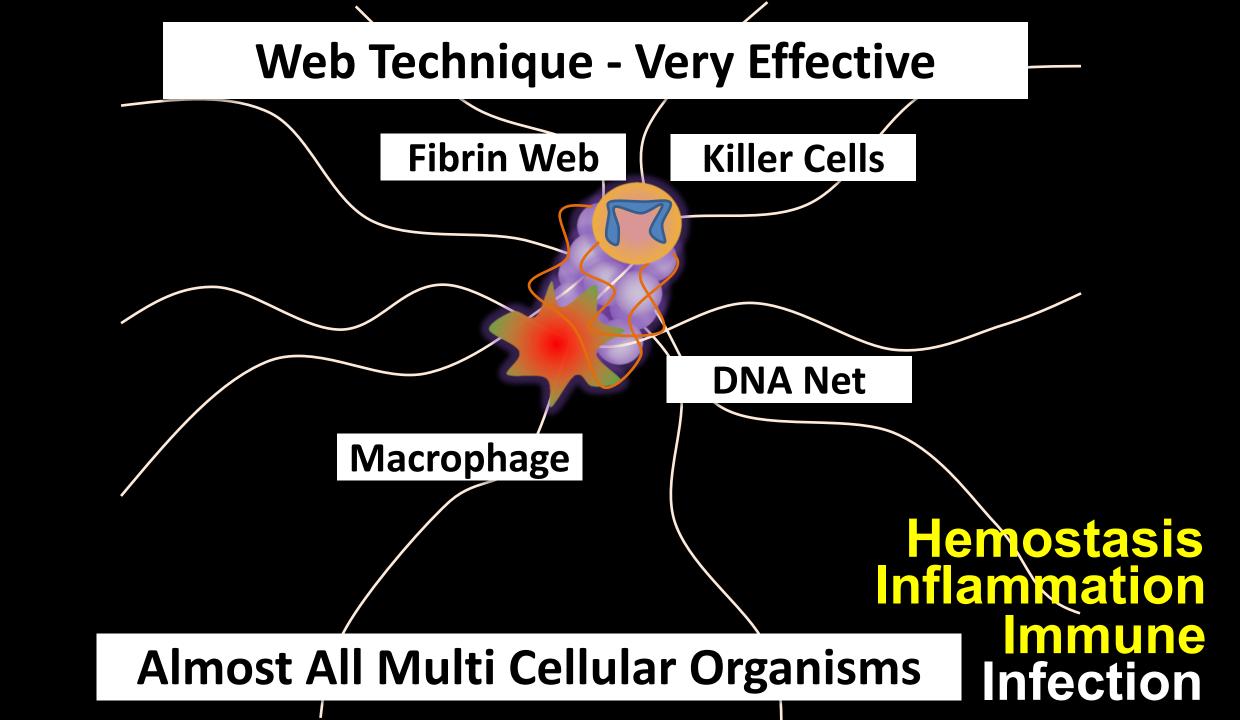








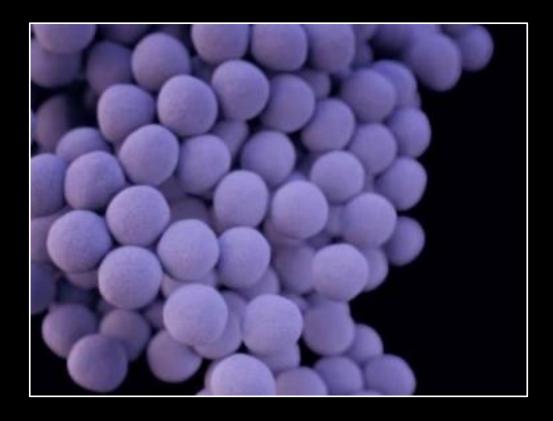




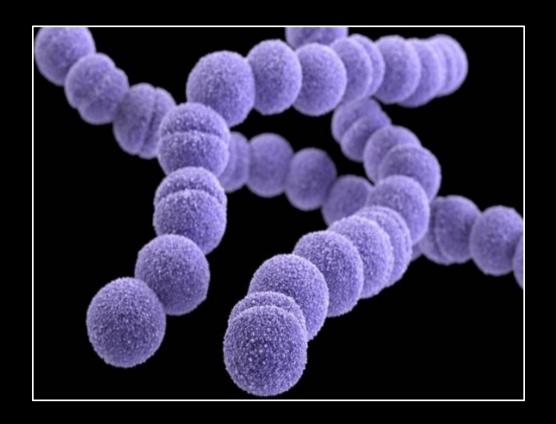
Musculoskeletal

Infection Hijacks The

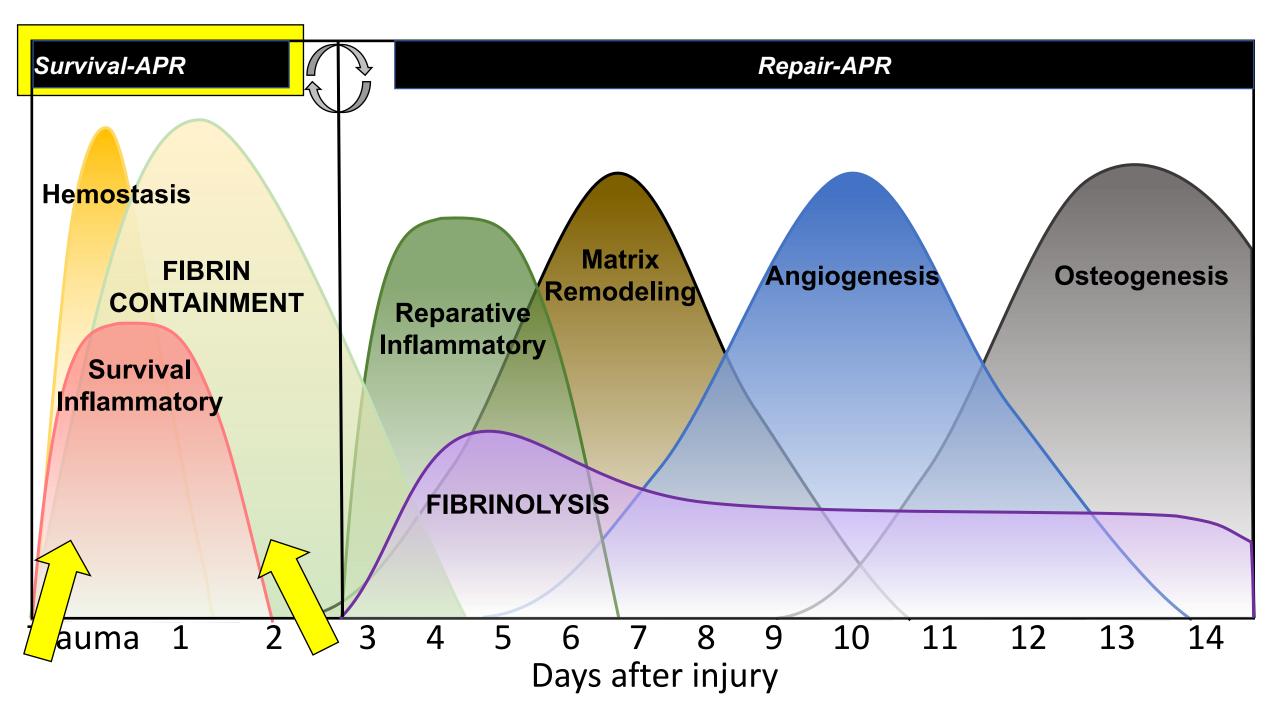
Acute Phase Response

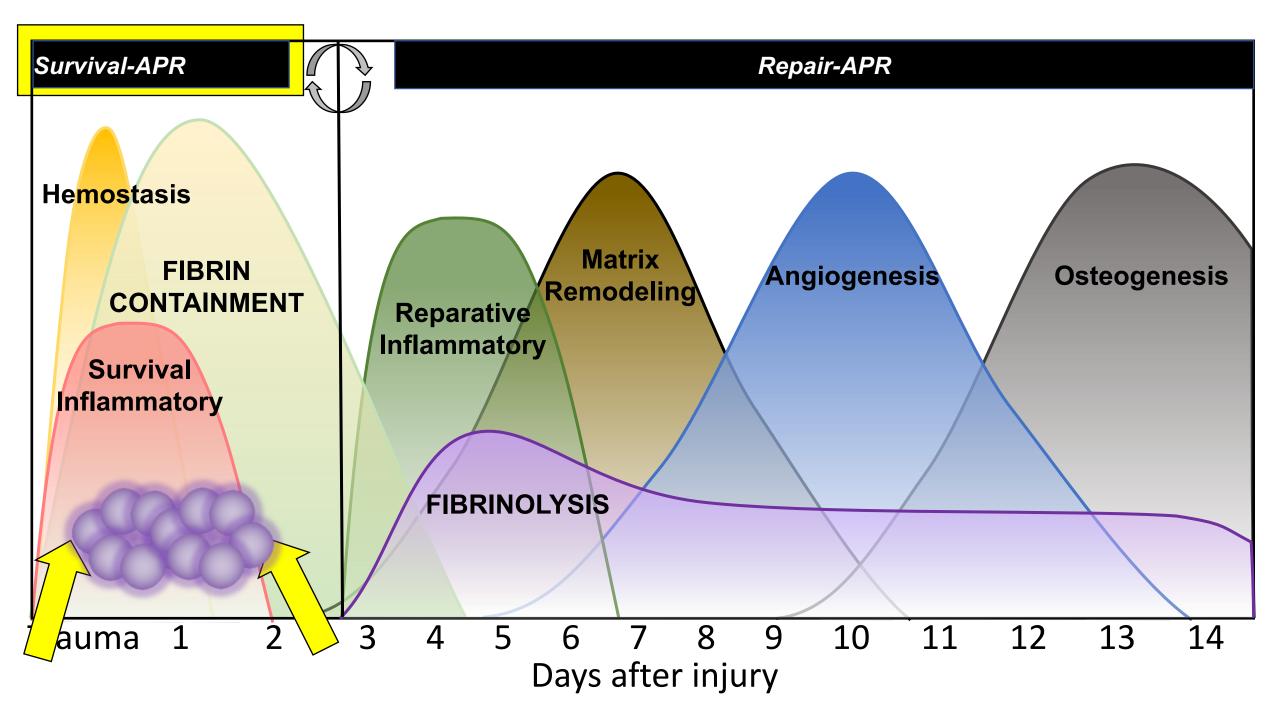


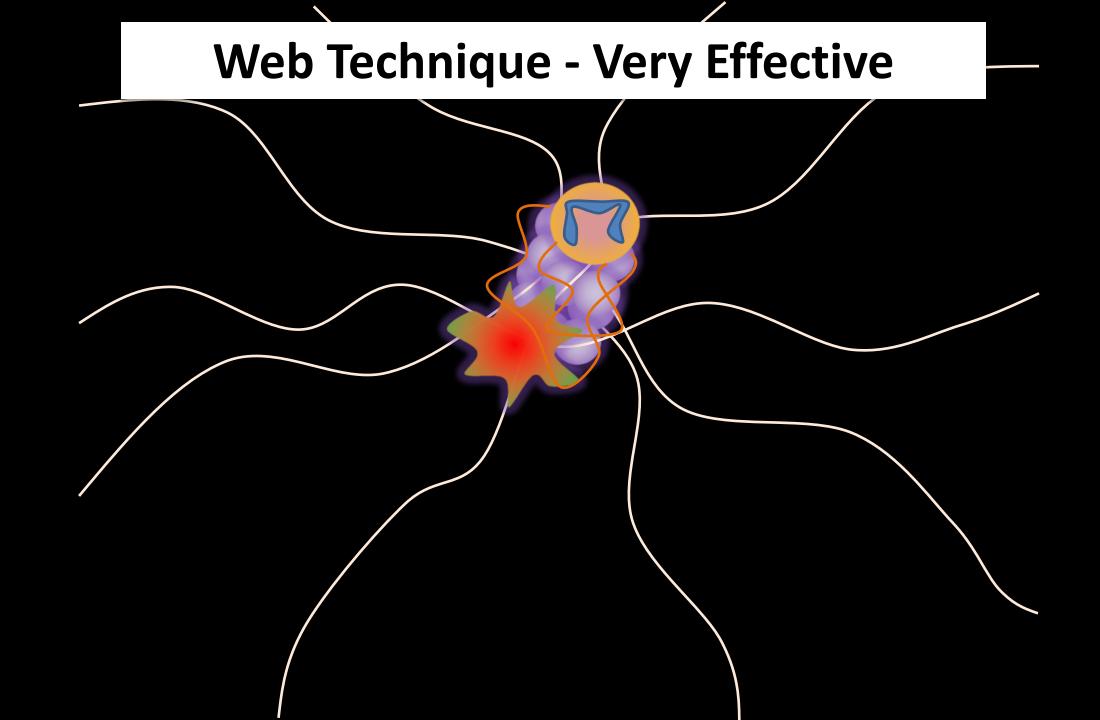


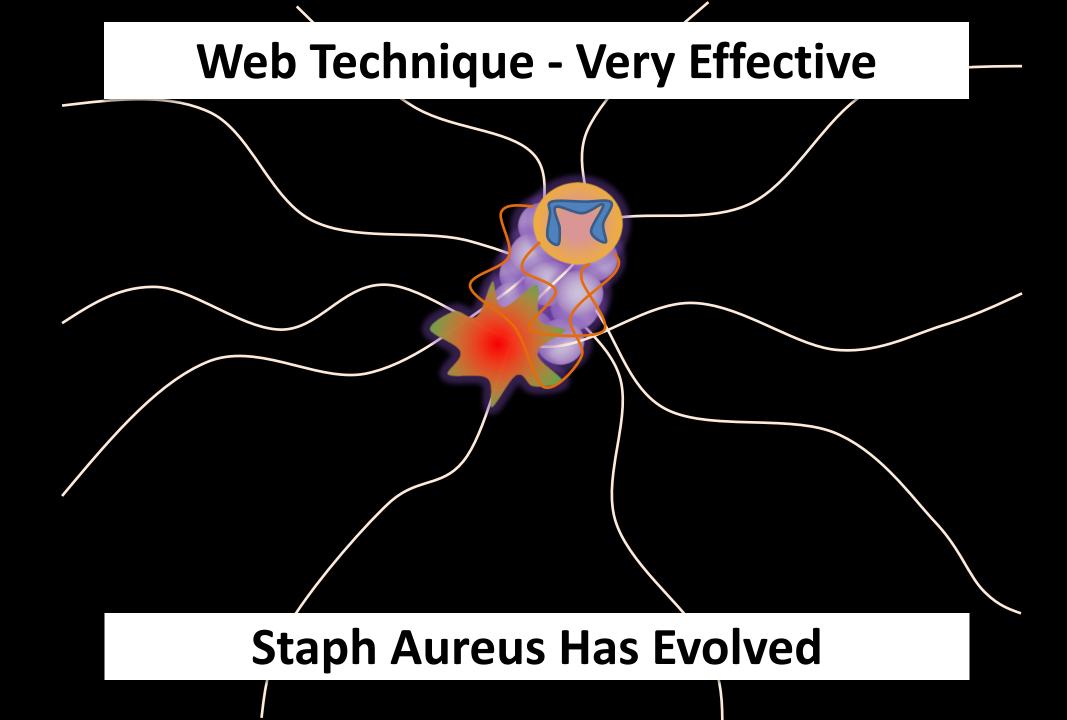


Streptococcus Pyogenes

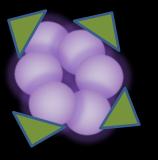






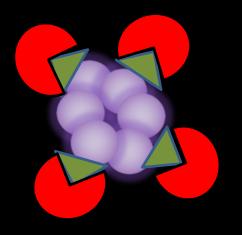








Coagulase

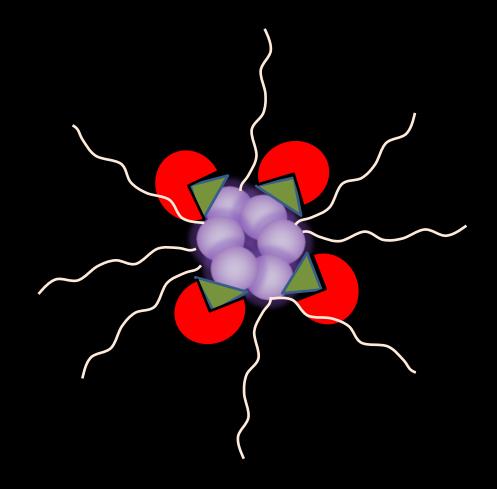




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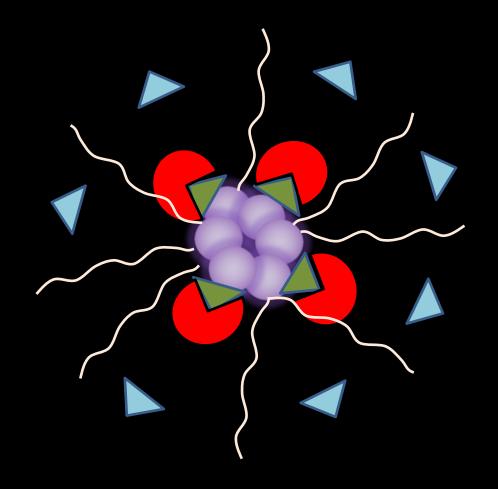


Coagulase







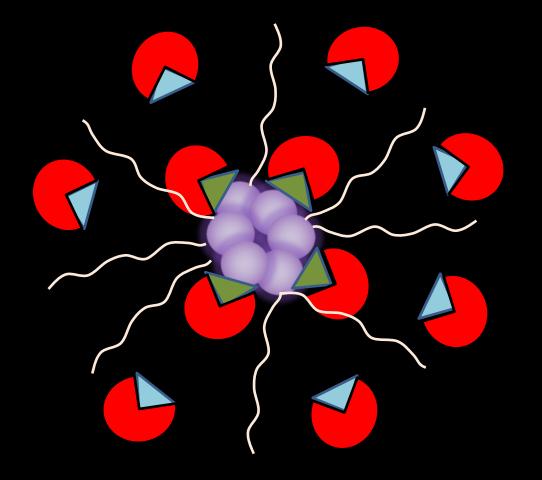








vWbp





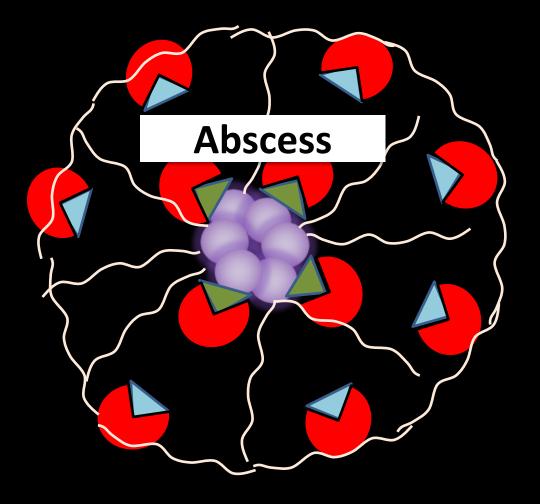
Prothrombin



Coagulase



vWbp

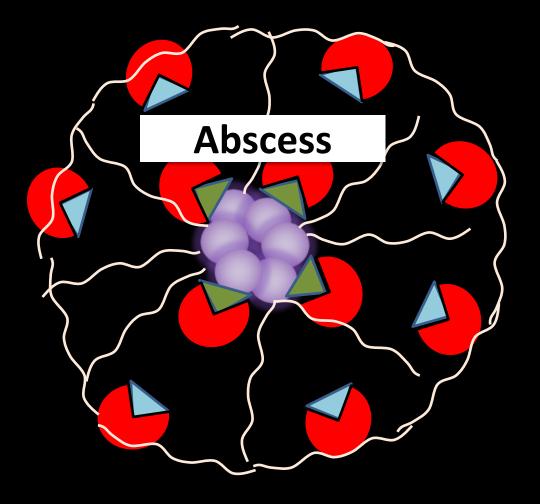








vWbp

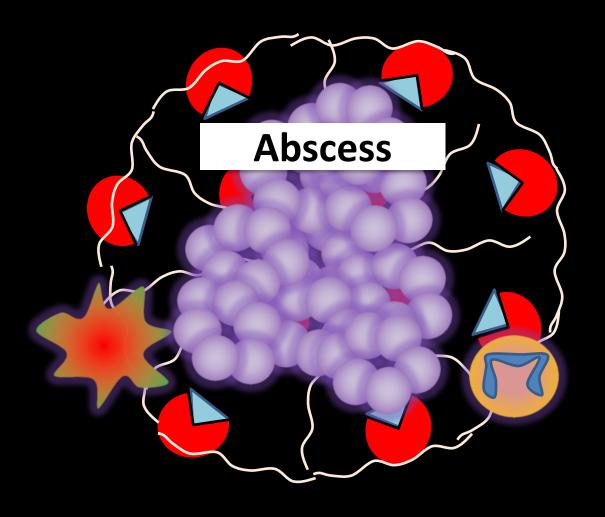




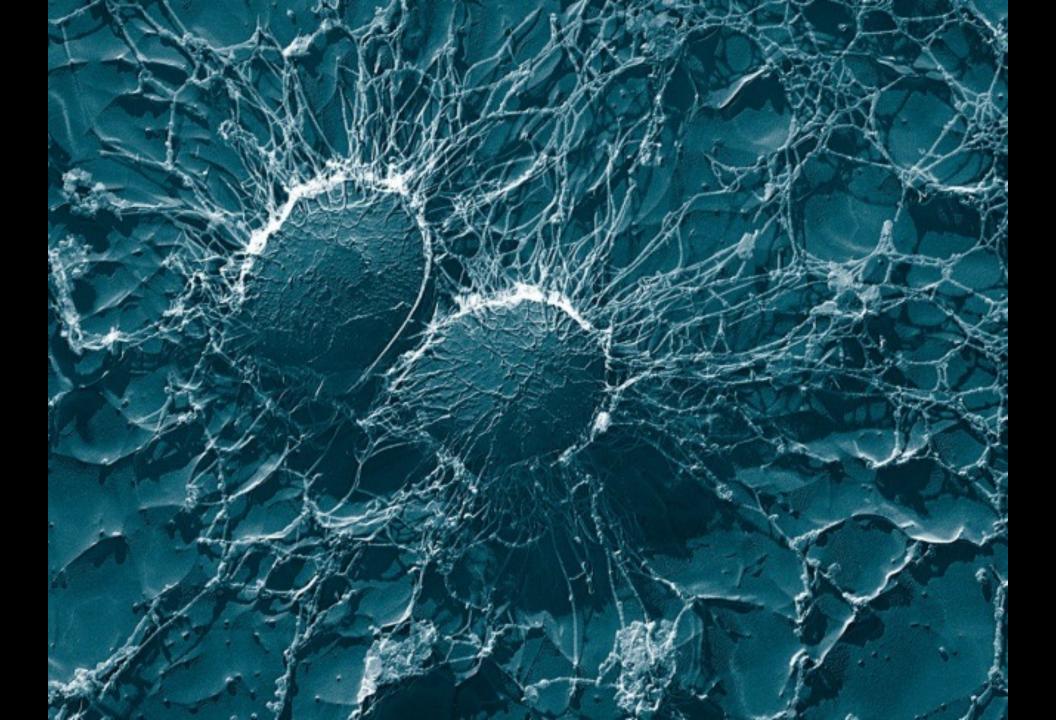


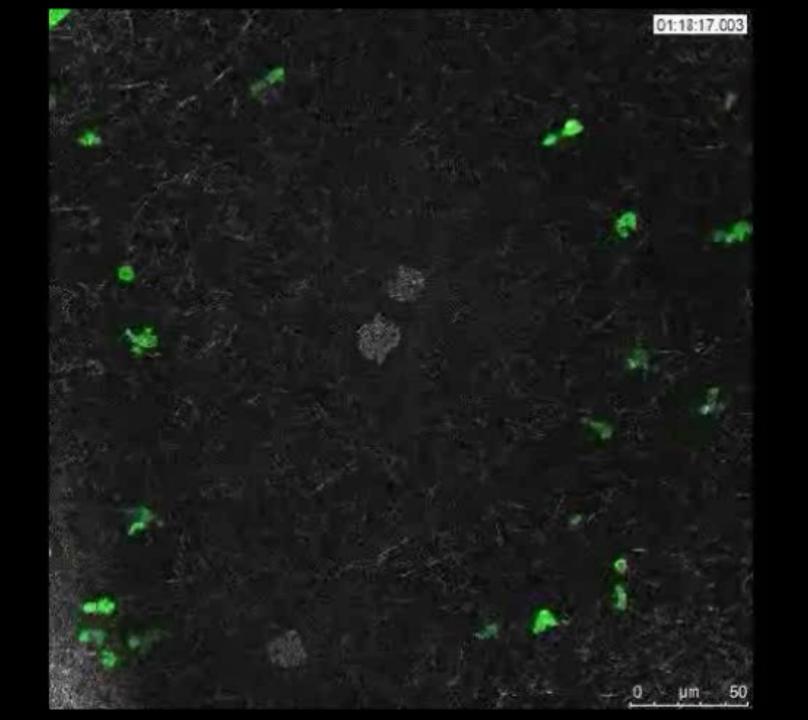


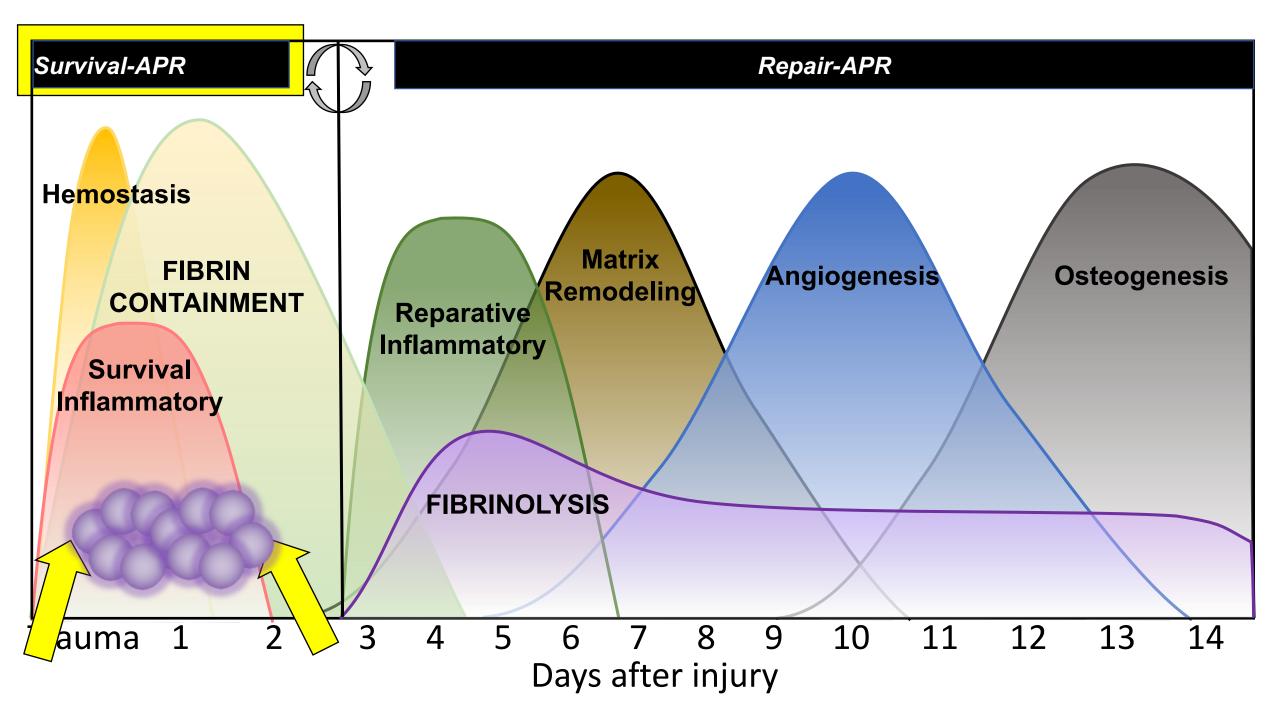
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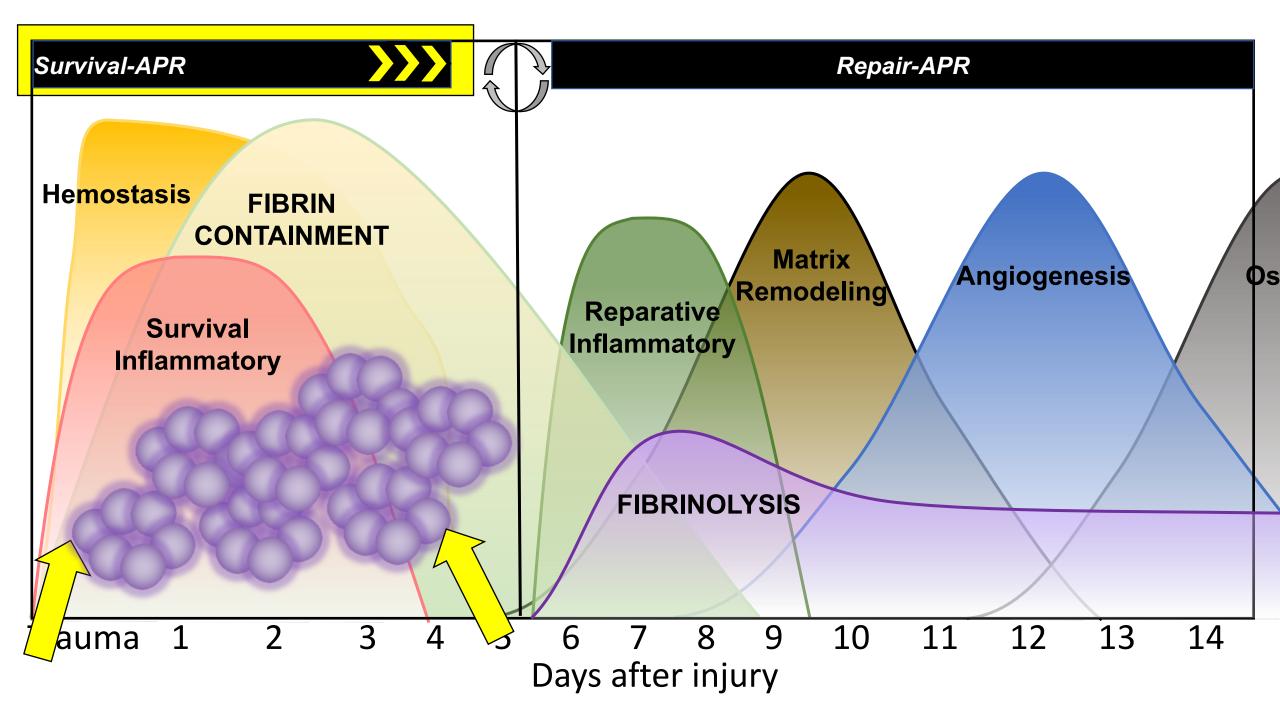


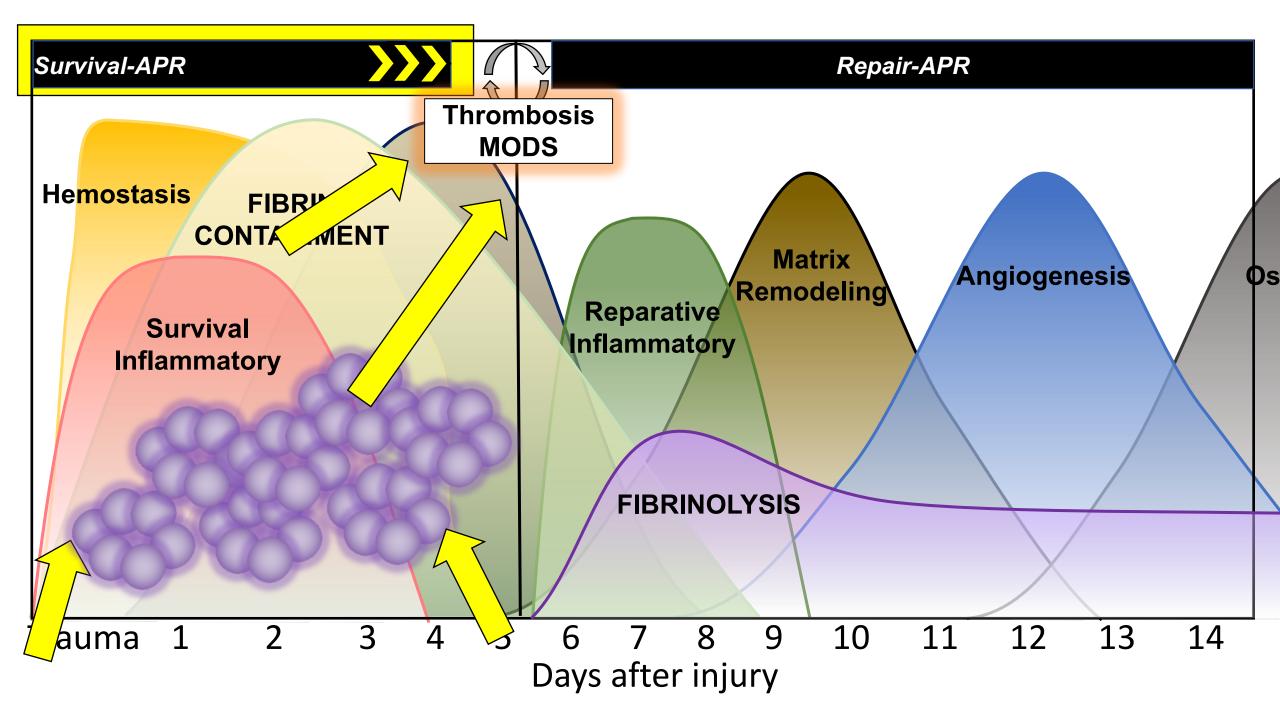
Quorum

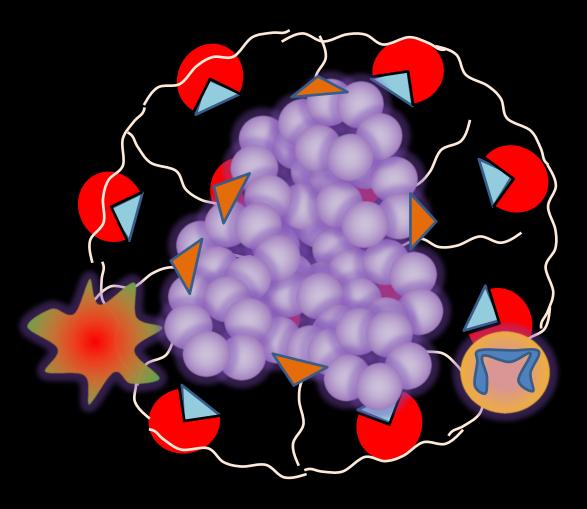






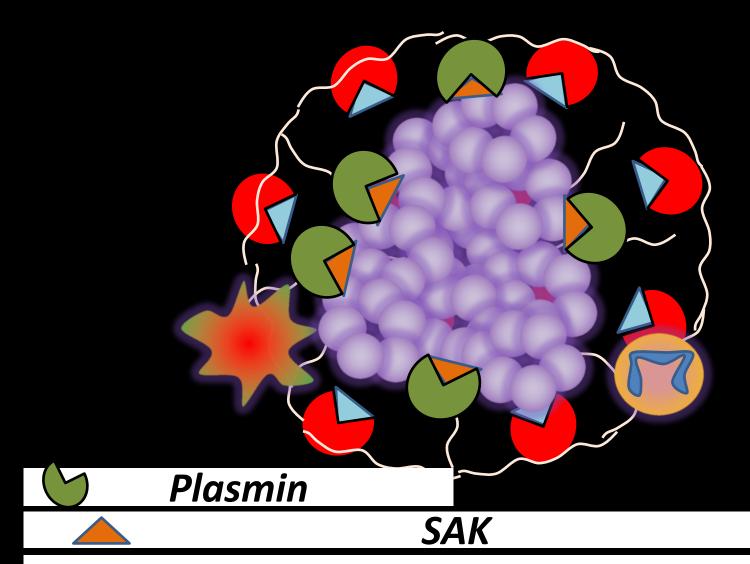




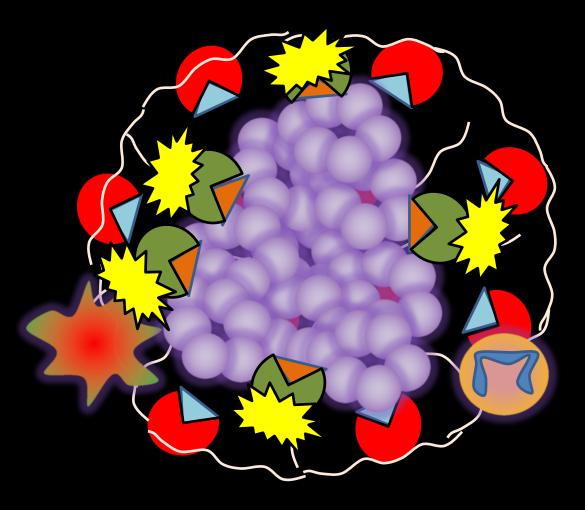


SAK

Quorum

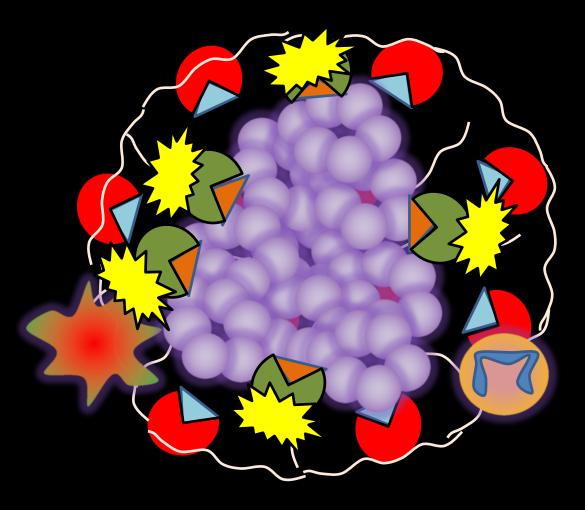


Quorum



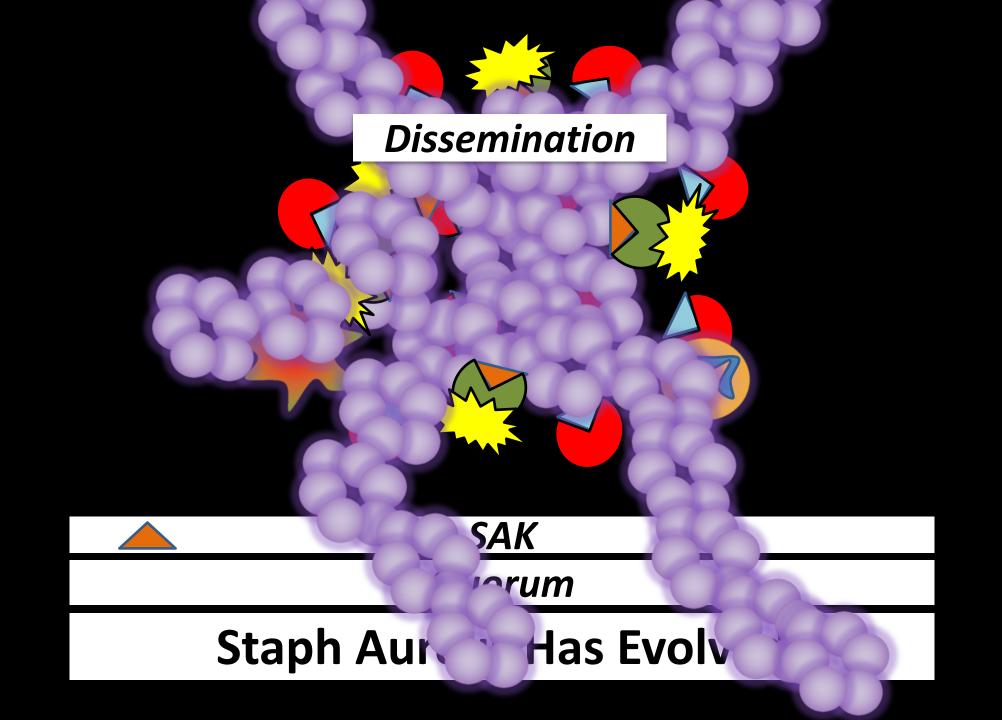
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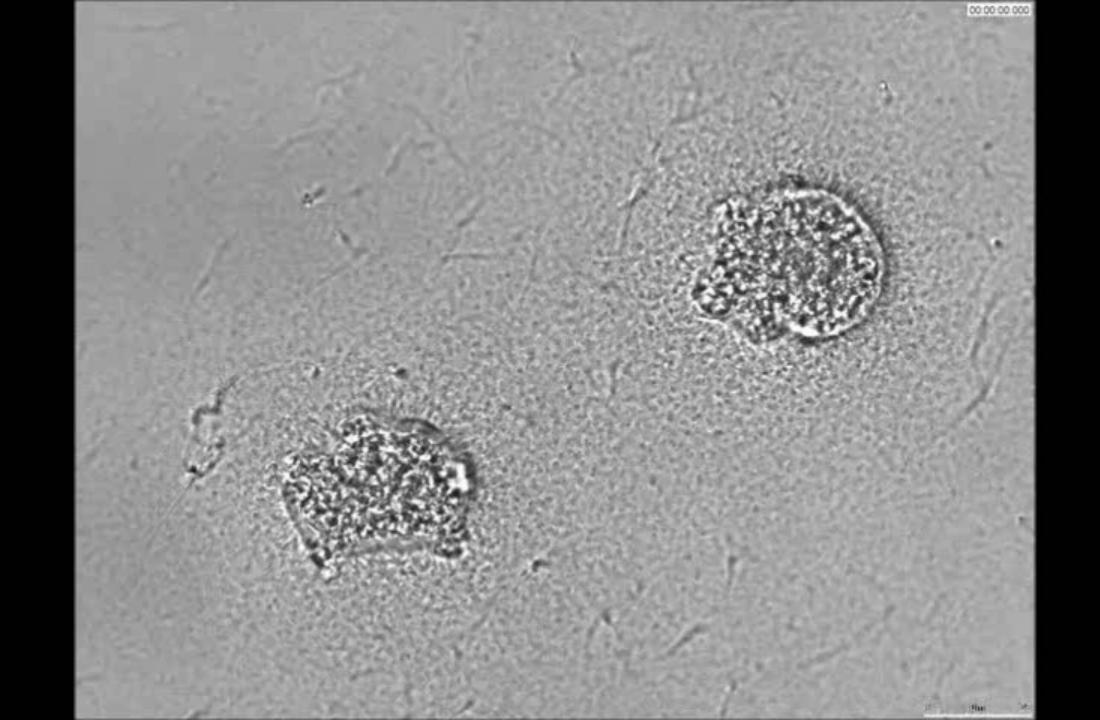
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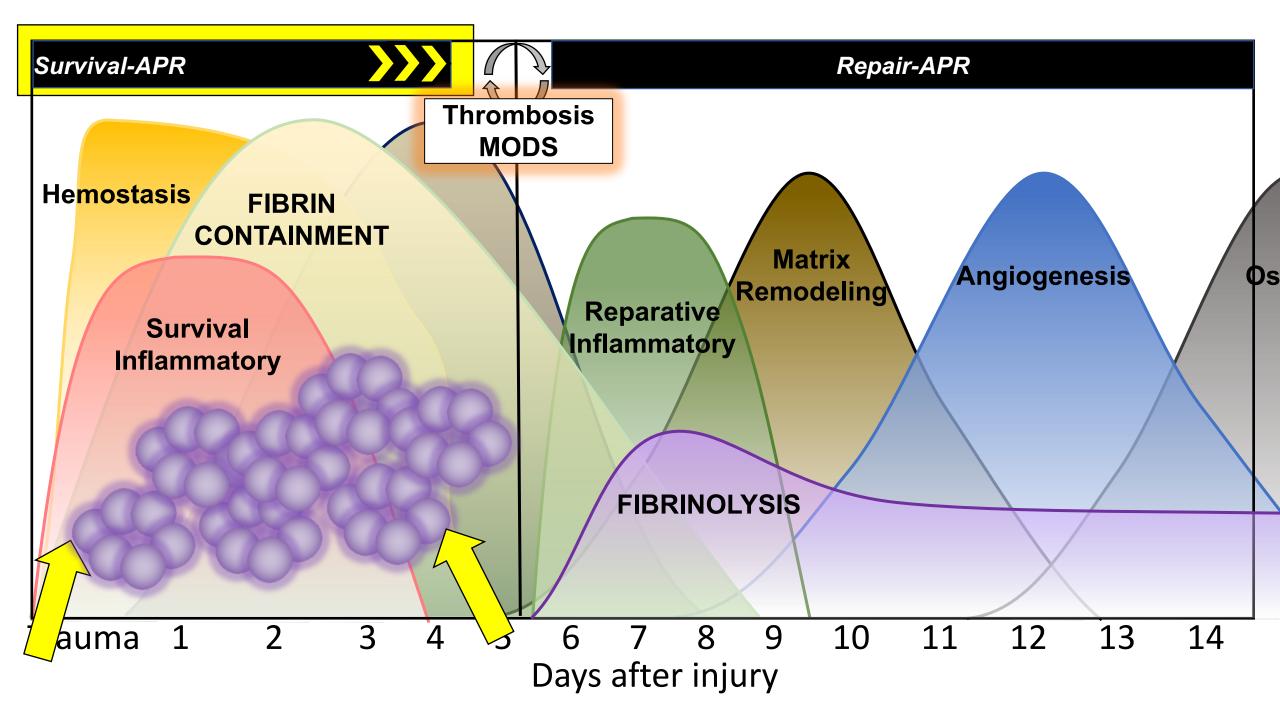


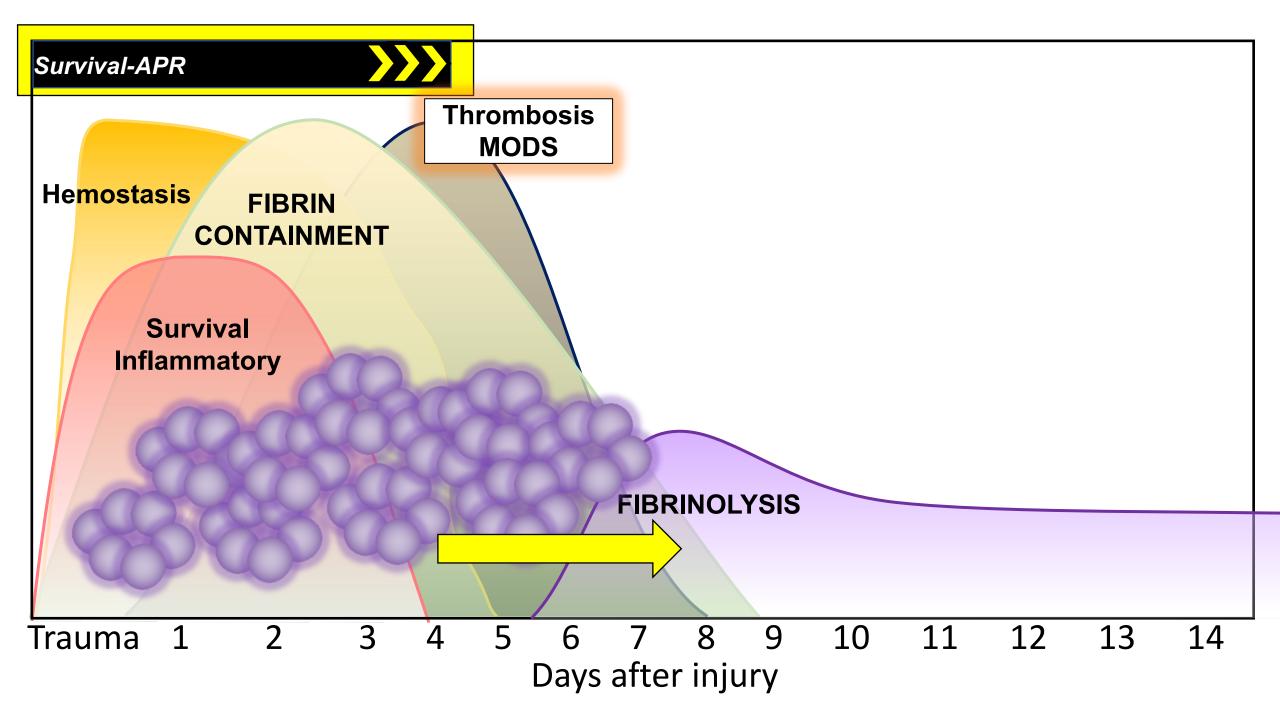
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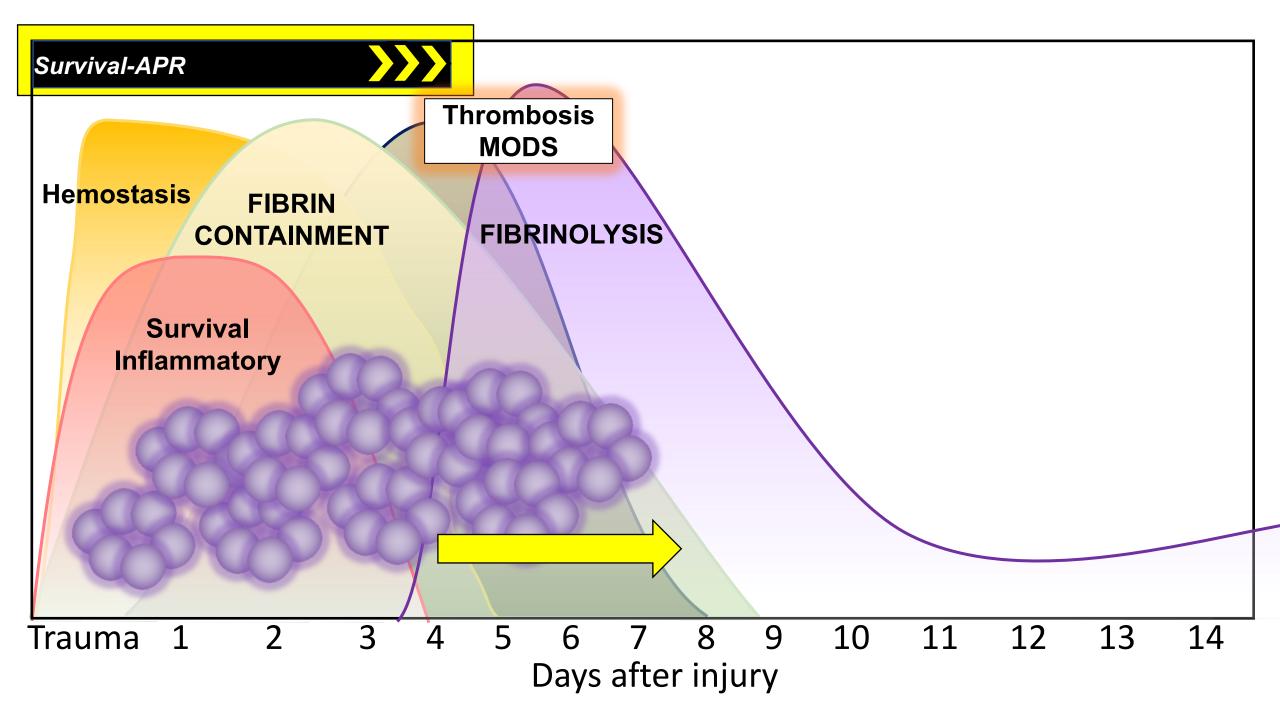
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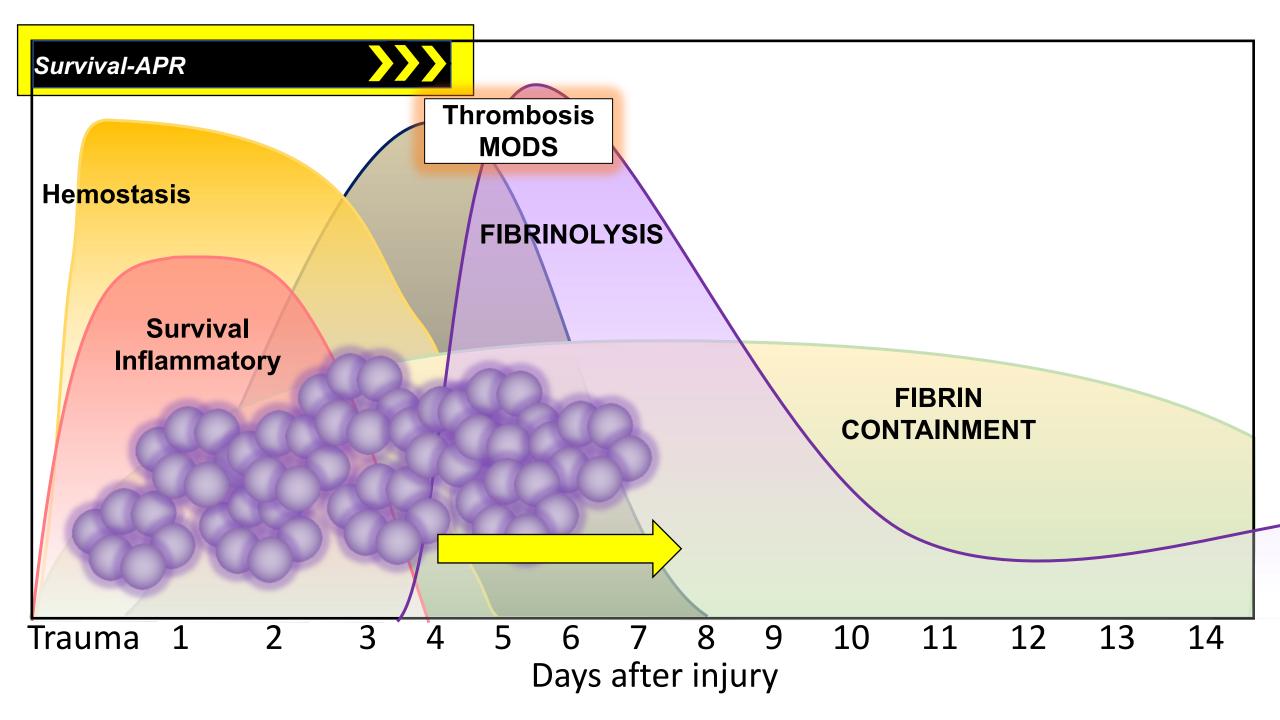


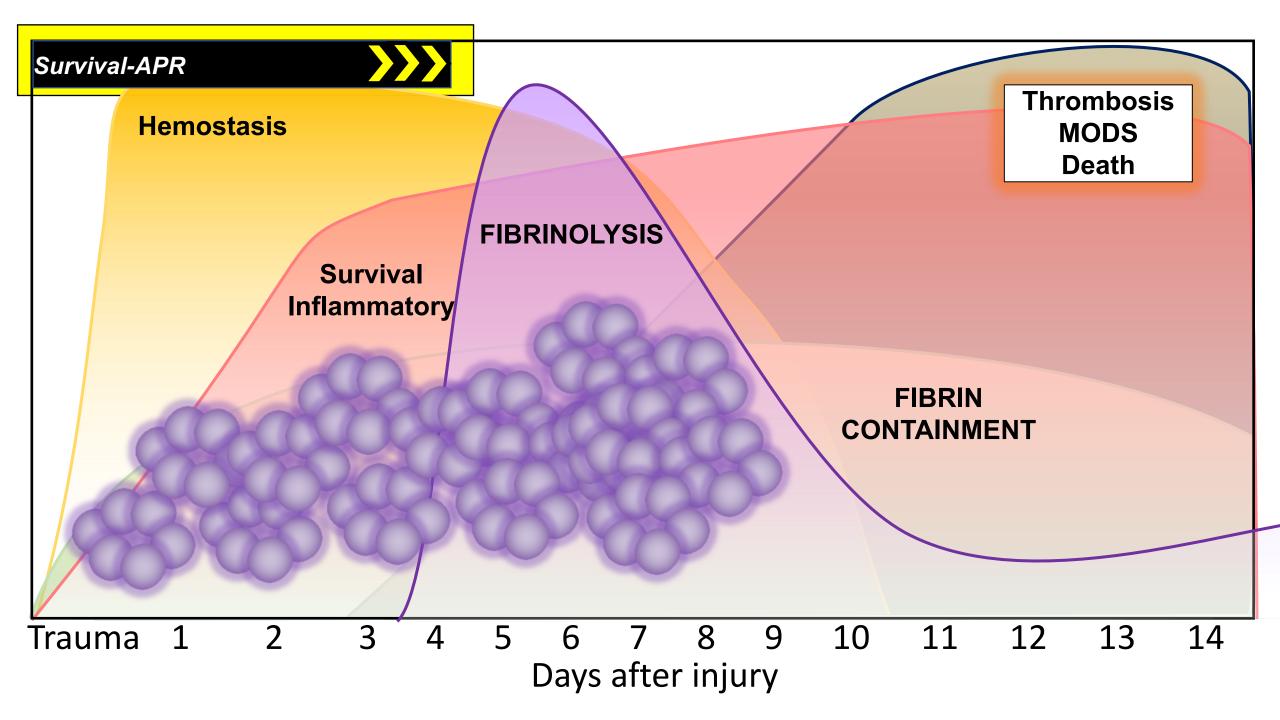












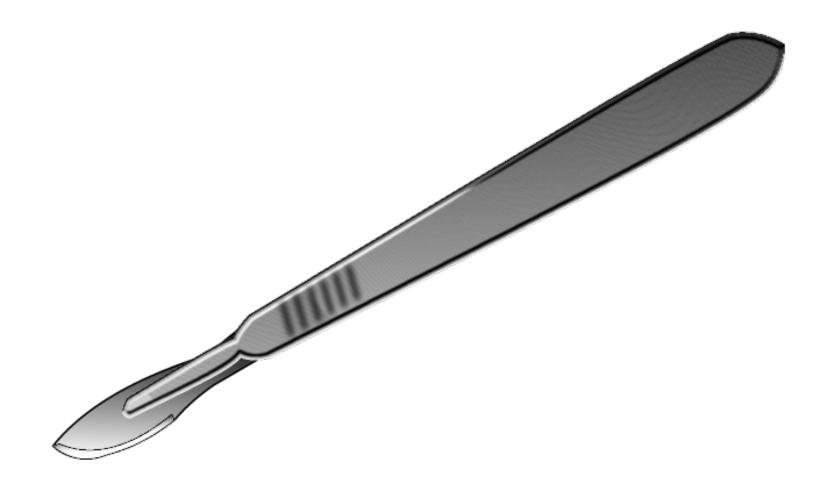
Musculoskeletal

Infection Hijacks The

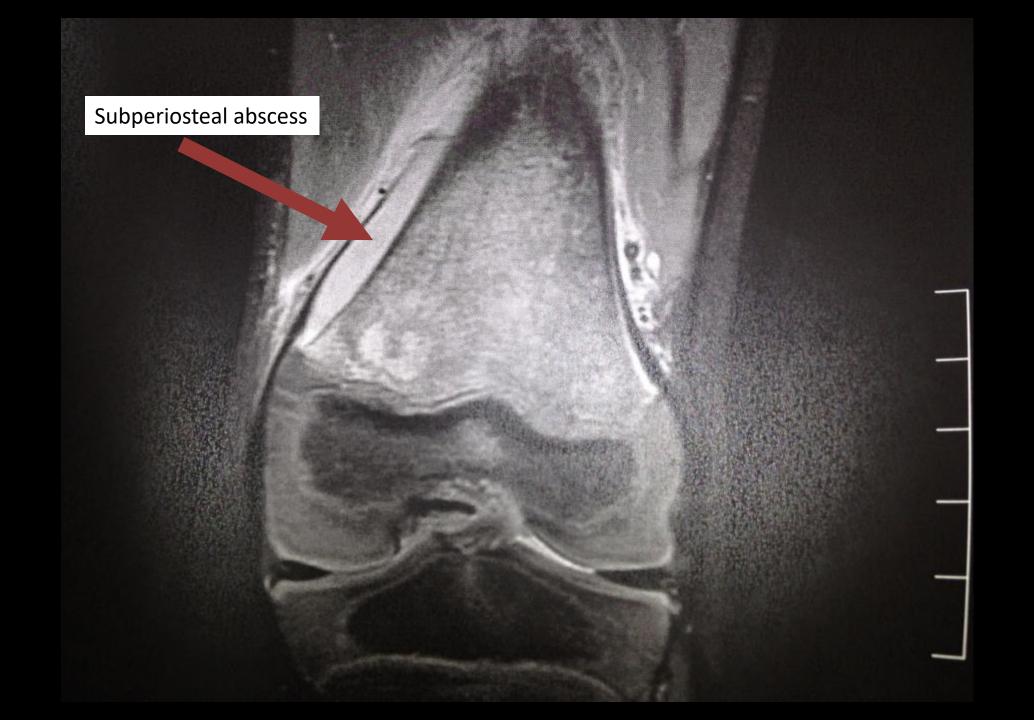
Acute Phase Response

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Knife







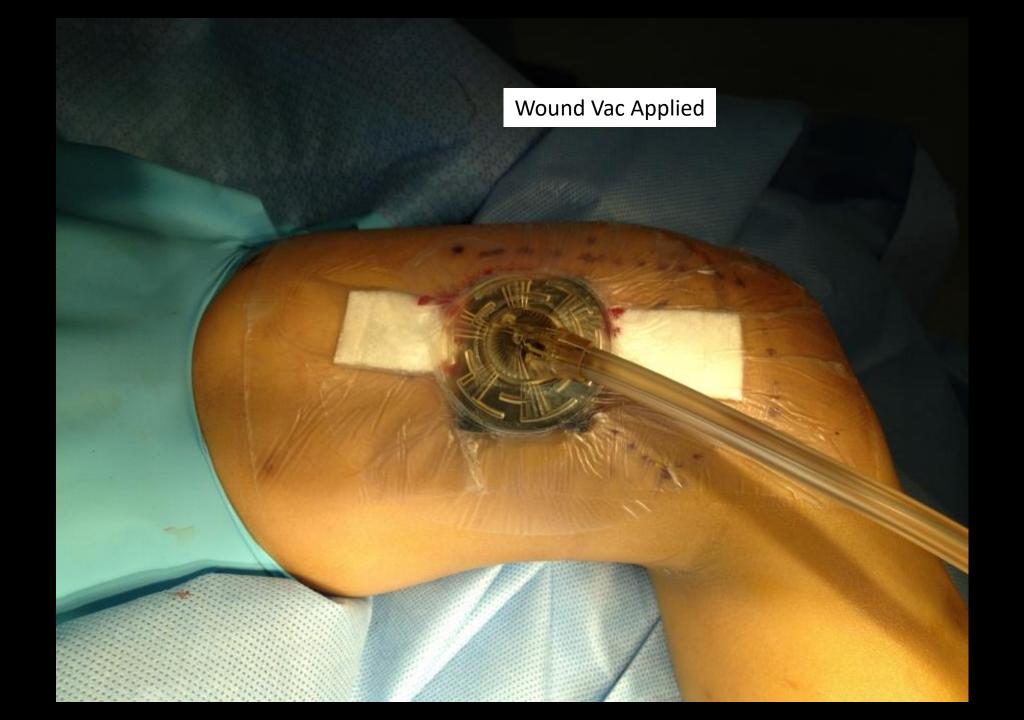
















Antibiotics



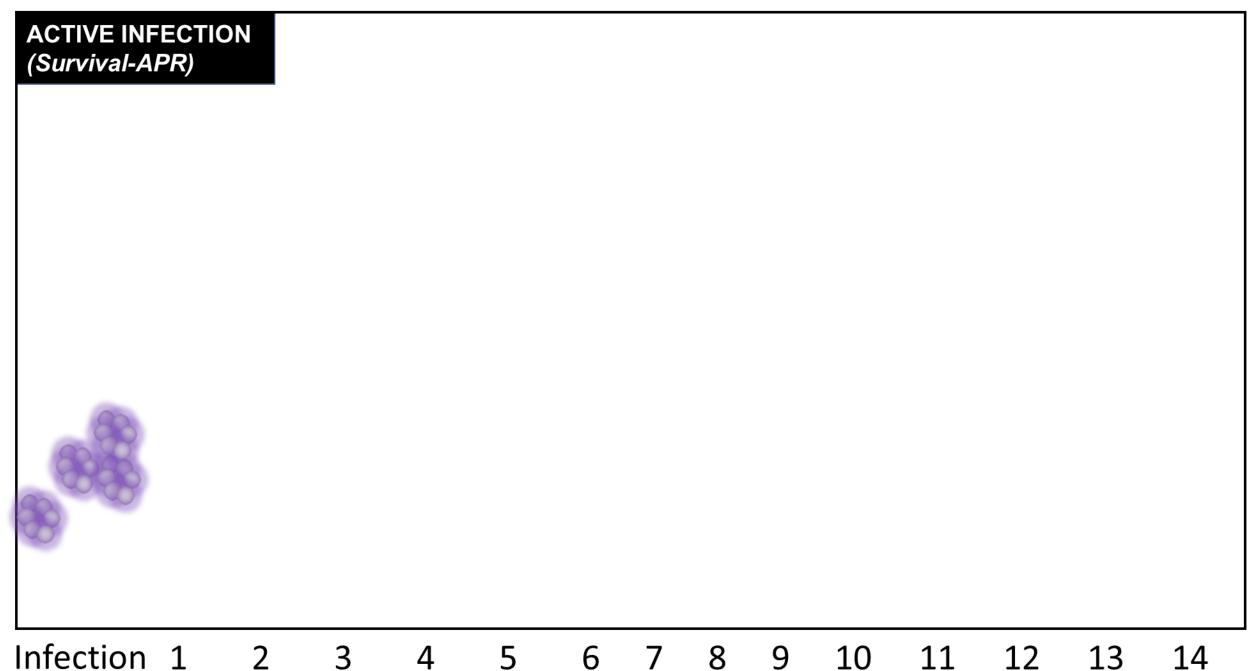
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Table 4. Snapshot – Antibiotics for Treating MSKI Every Orthopaedic Surgeon Should Know								
Class	Beta-Lactams	Glycopeptides	Lincosamides & Aminoglycosides	Rifampin	Lipopeptides			
MOA & Key Clinical Features	Rapid bactericidal activity by lysing cell wall Overall, well- tolerated with few side effects Allergy is commonly reported, many patients have outgrown these allergies Bacterial resistance is common Administered IV and PO	Bacteriostatic effects by inhibiting bacterial cell wall formation Limited bacterial resistance Administered IV or topically	Elicit bacteriostatic effects by binding to bacterial ribosomal subunits → inhibiting protein synthesis Lincosamides inhibit 50s subunit Aminoglycosides inhibit the 30s subunit	Elicit bactericidal effect by inhibiting bacterial RNA polymerase during replication Administered IV or PO Polential hepatotoxic effects if administered at high concentrations	Rapid, concentration-dependent bactericidal activity Distinct mechanism of action by disrupting multiple aspects of the bacterial cell membrane Limited bacterial resistance Administered IV			
Therapeutic Options	Anti-staphylococcal penicillin: (e.g., oxacillin, nafcillin, methicillin, dicloxacillin) Resistant to beta- lactamase enzyme commonly produced by S. aureus Used for MSSA infection Cephalosporins: 1st generation: (e.g., cefazolin (ancef), cephalexin (Keflex), cephalexin (Keflex), cephalexin (Weflex), dephalexin (Jeneration); deg., cefotaxini, ard certinaxone, ceftxime, and cefficini phave increased stability against gram negative pathogens Sth generation: (e.g., cefazoline and ceffoliprole) include activity against MRSA	Vancomycin: Commonly used as empiric therapy in cases where MRSA enterococcal, or other serious gram-positive infections are suspected Once culture results are available, narrowing to alternative agents is essential. Vancomycin is inferior to betalactams in susceptible strains New Therapeutics: (e.g., dalibavancin and oritavancin) Very long half-tilves and simplified dosing regimens. Potential for intermitter (e.g., weekly) dosing examining studies presently ongoing examining optimal dosing optimal dosing optimal dosing optimal dosing optimal dosing	Clindamycin: Effective against gram positive and anaerobic pathogens effective at limiting toxin-mediated illness (e.g. Group A streptococcus and S. aureus) given their effect on protein synthesis Excellent activity against MRSA Growing bacterial resistance, up to 20% in some regions Administered PO Aminoglycosides: (e.g., gentamicin, tobramycin, amikacin) Broad spectrum activity effective against gram negative organisms Narrow therapeutic window Significant oldotxicity and nephrotoxicity	Rifampin: Effective against a wide variety of grampositive and gramnegative organisms, particularly staphylococcus Administered in combination with other agents to increase potency	Daptomycin: Effective against gram positive pathogens, including MRSA Effective alternative in cases where vancomycin is ineffective Studies presently ongoing examining optimal dosing Randomized clinical trials still required for MSKI			
Highlights for MSKI	Cephalexin is well absorbed orally and has good bone penetration Sh generation cephalosporins can be useful in patients where disseminated disease is suspected	Useful in patients where disseminated disease is suspected Vancomycin troughs can impede resolution of MSKI; therefore, monitoring may be required	Clindamycin has great oral bioavailability and penetration into tissues Given aminoglycosides risk profile, agents form other classes are often a more appropriate first-line therapy	Extreme tissue penetration Useful adjunct therapy to treat MSKI where indwelling hardware or prostheses are present	Excellent soft tissue and bone penetrance Has bactericidal activity within biofilms			

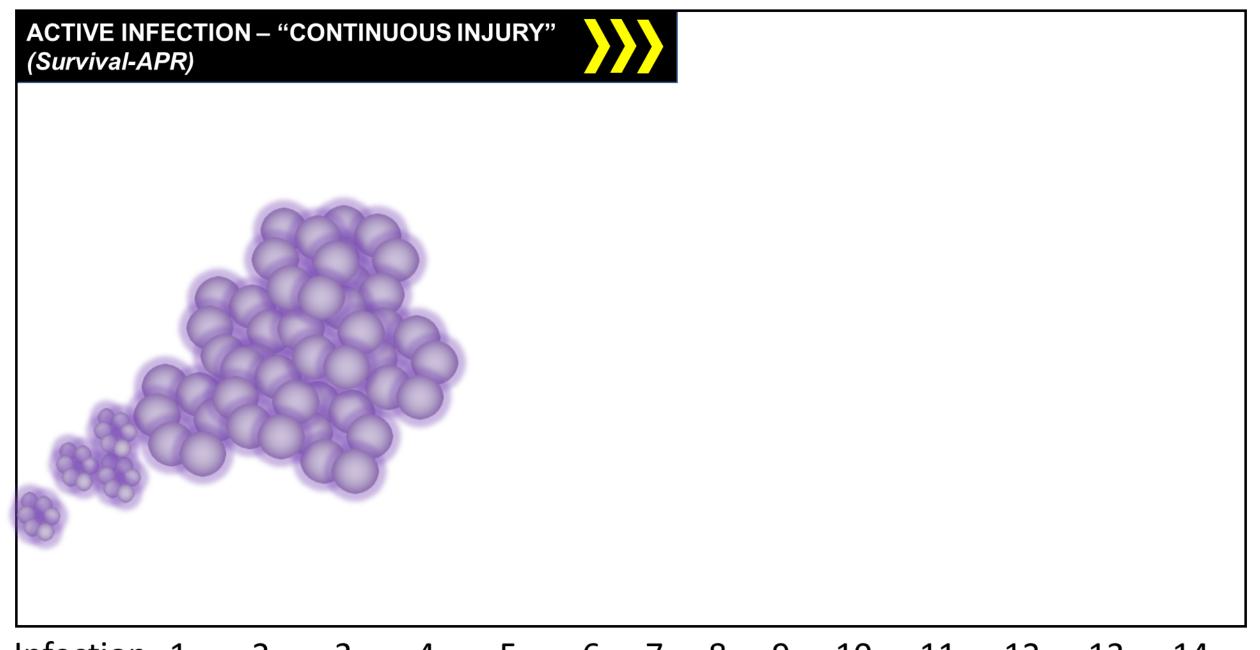


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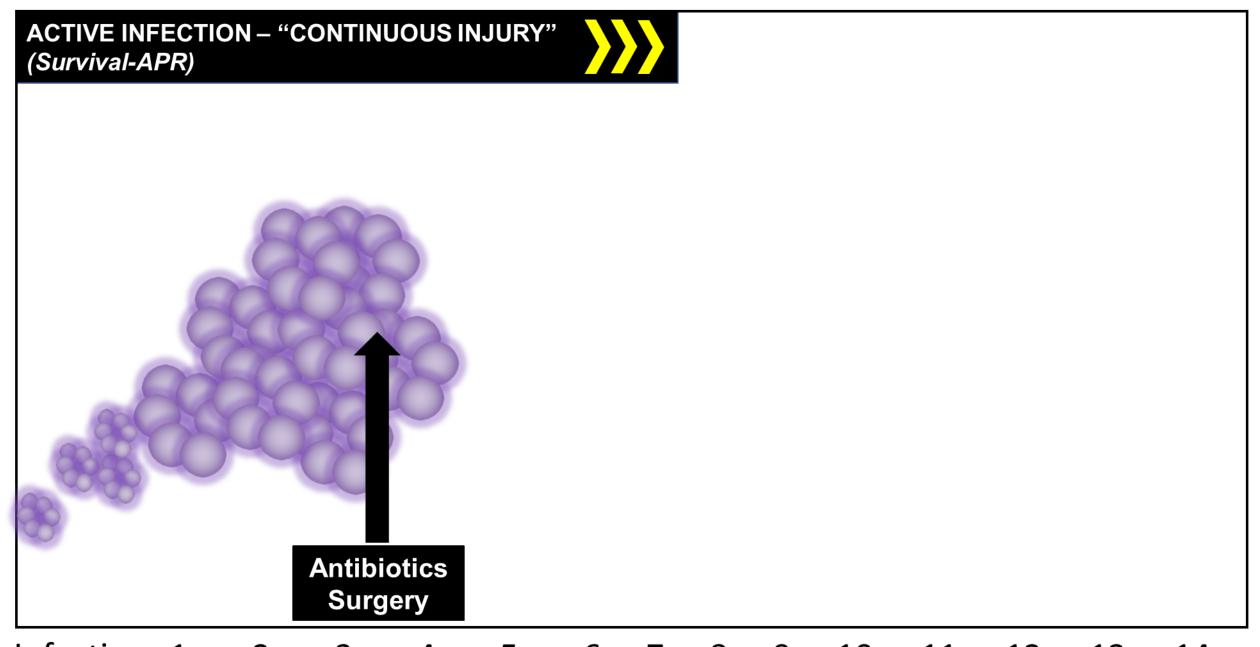


Infection 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 Days After Infection Starts

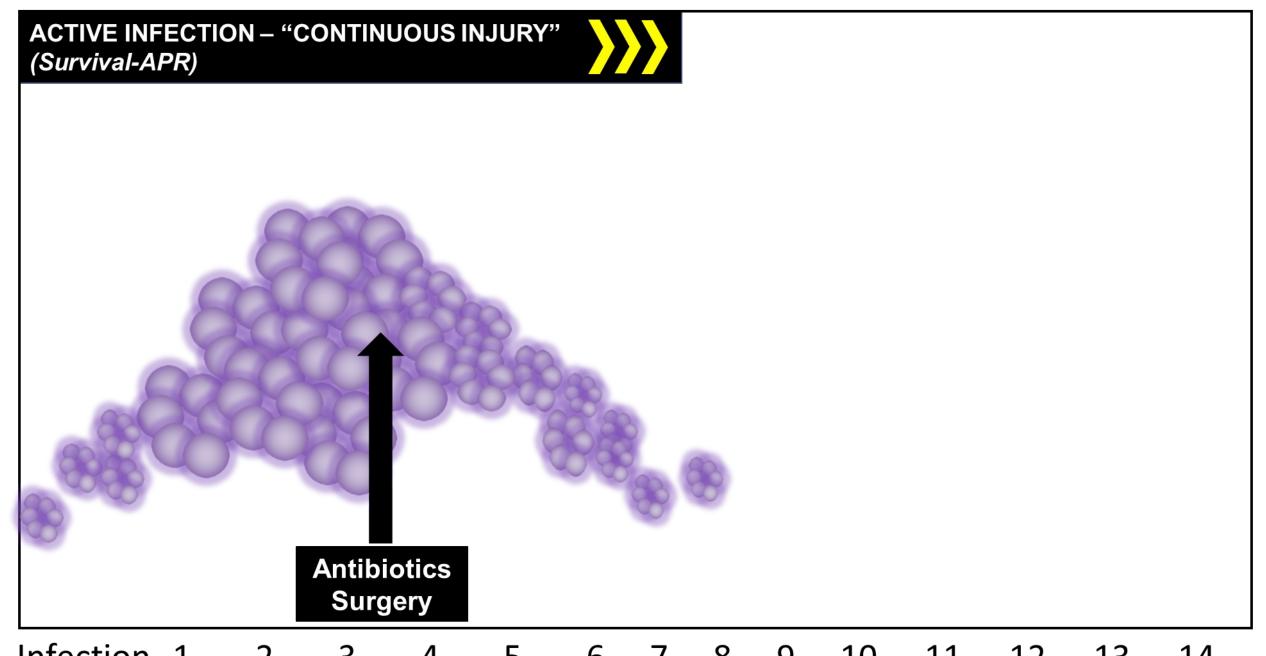


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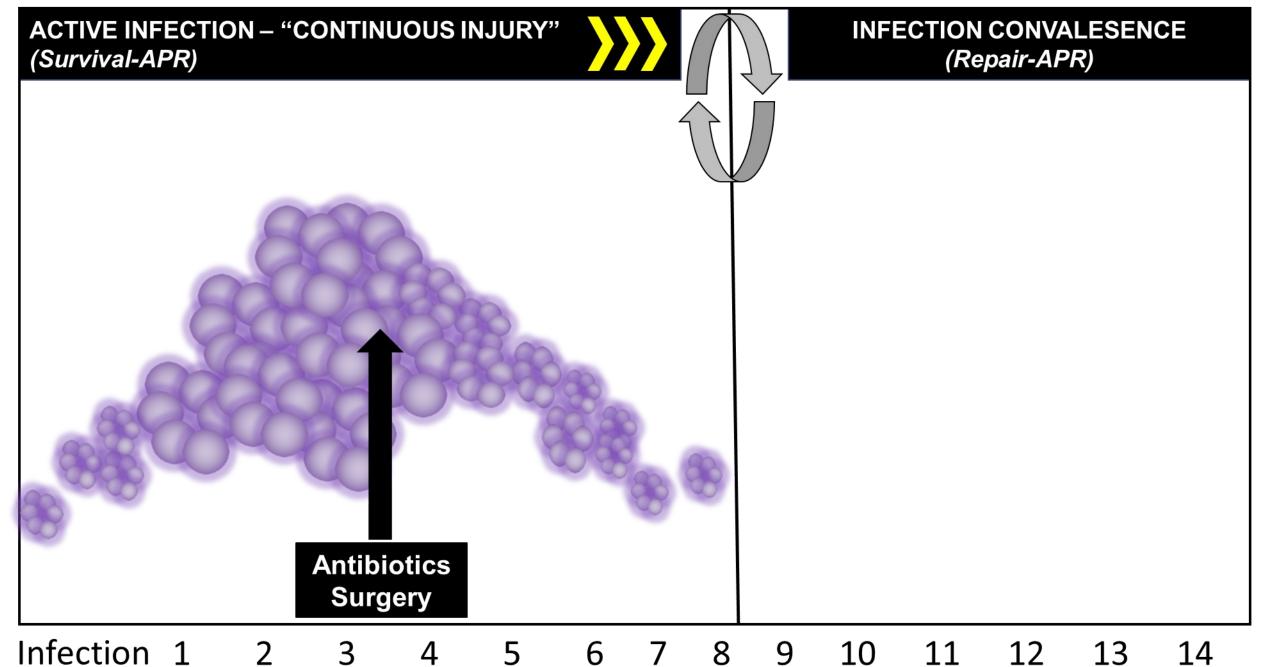
Days After Infection Starts



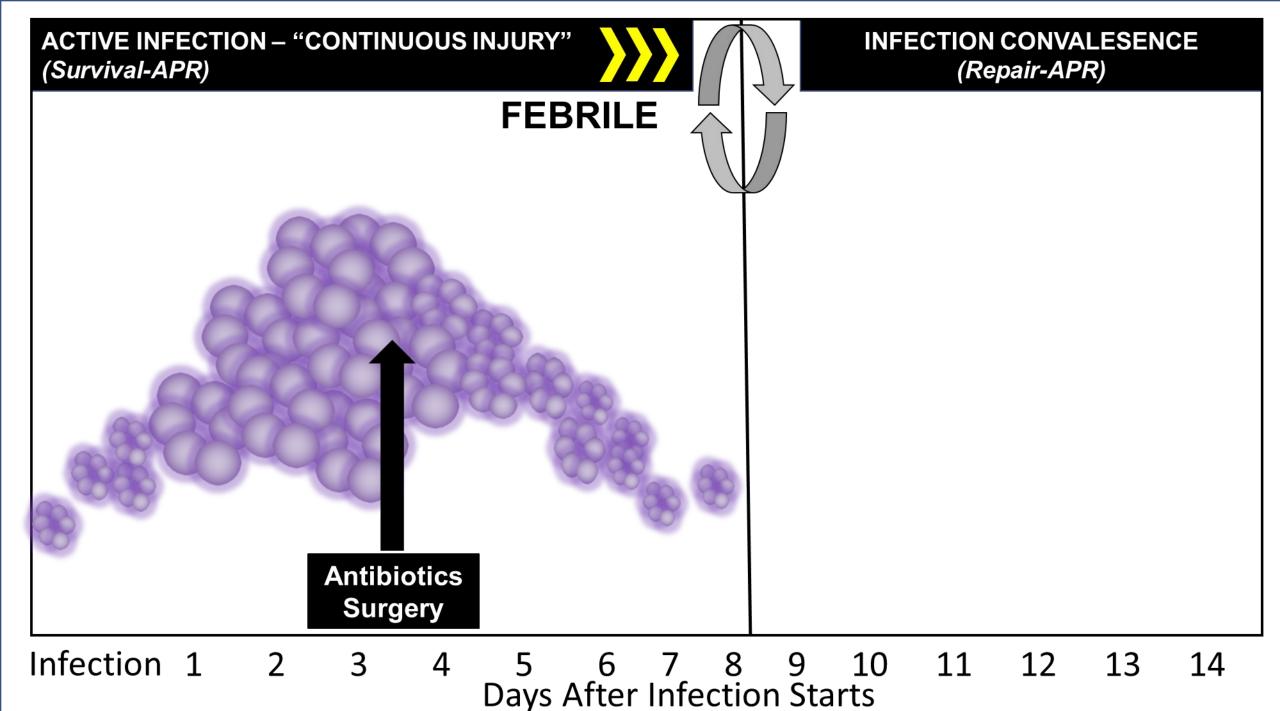
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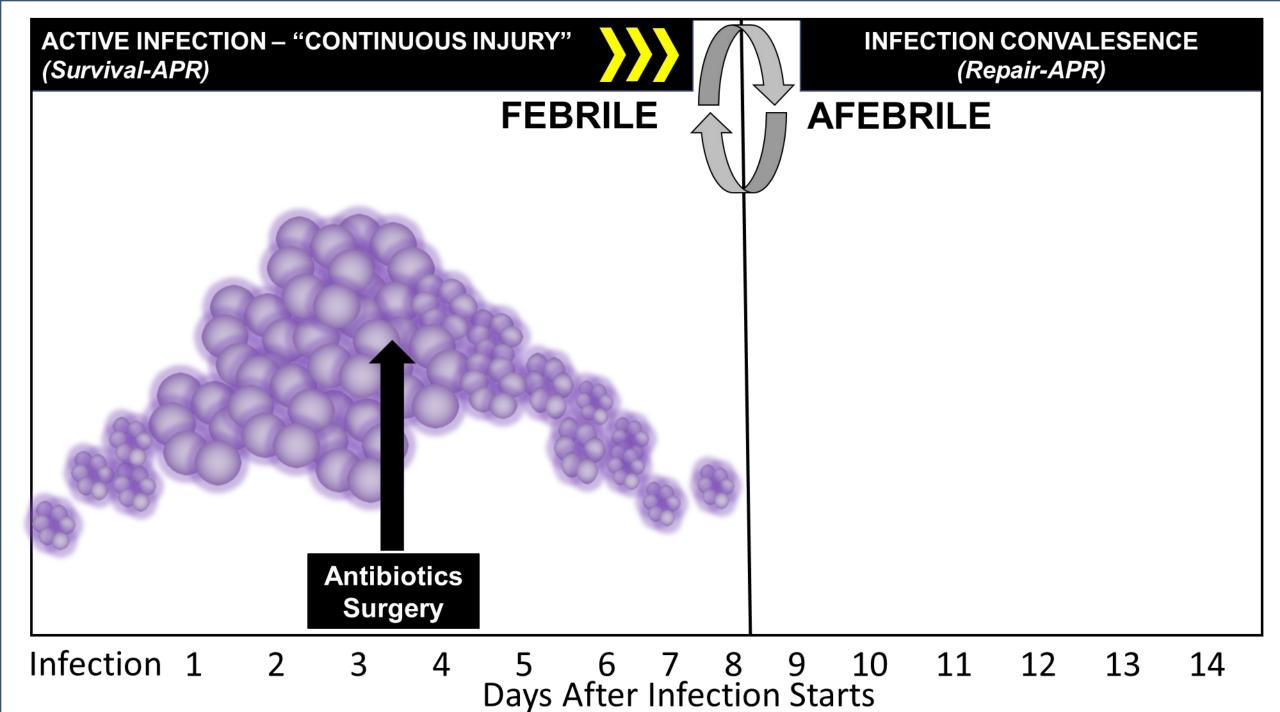


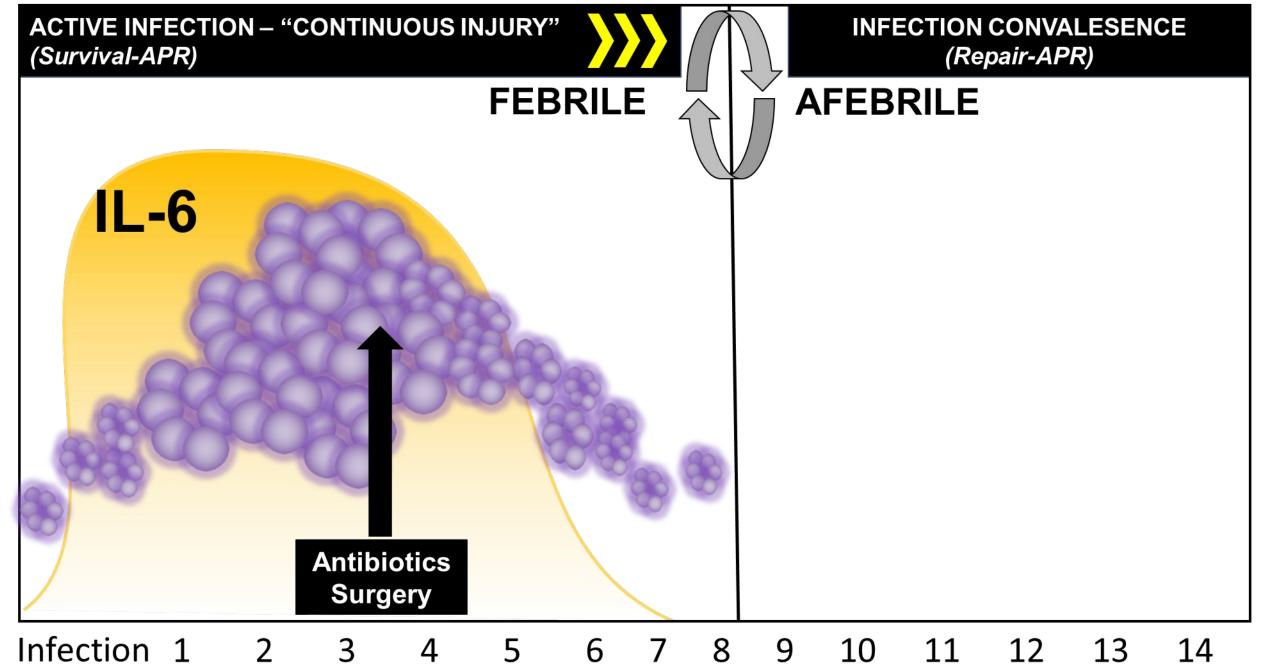
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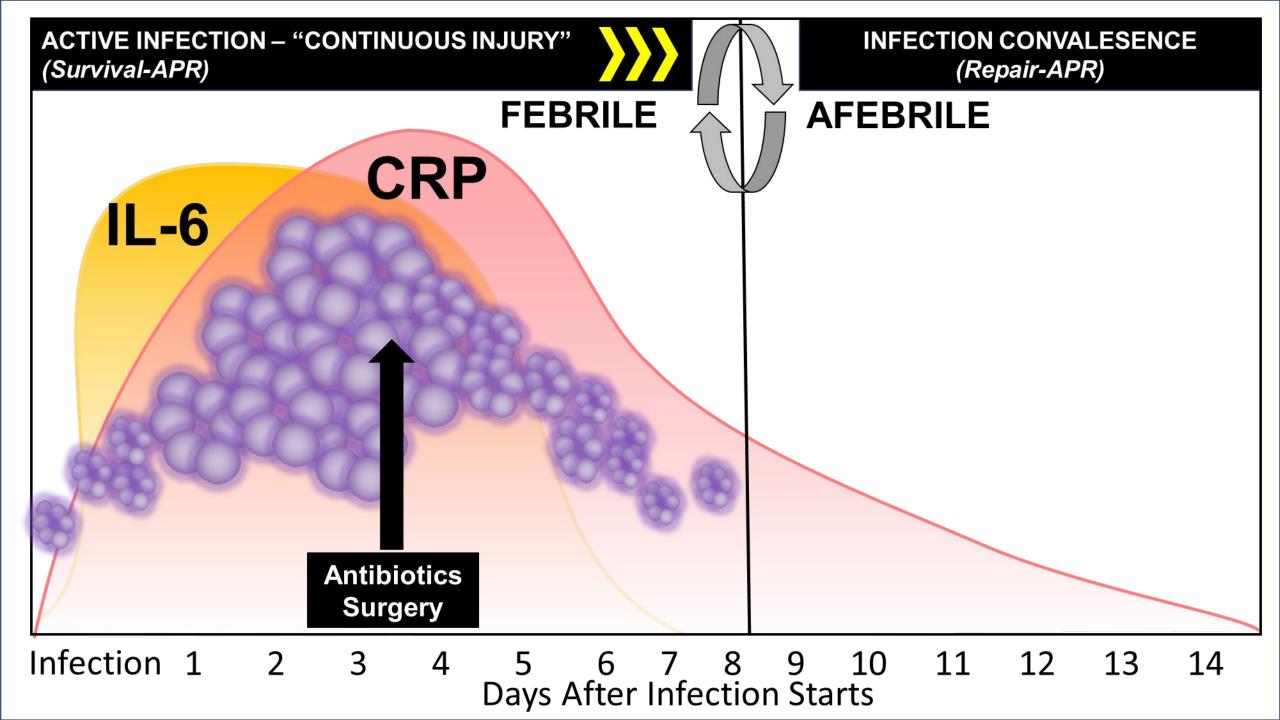
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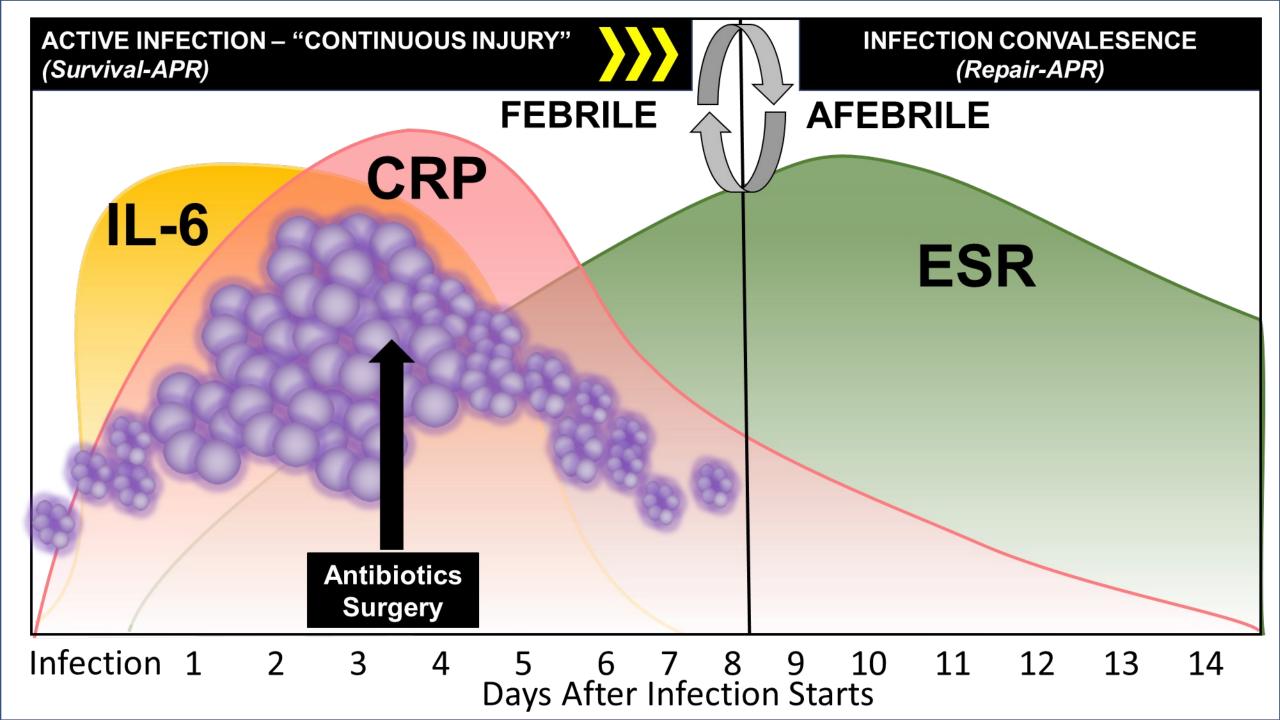


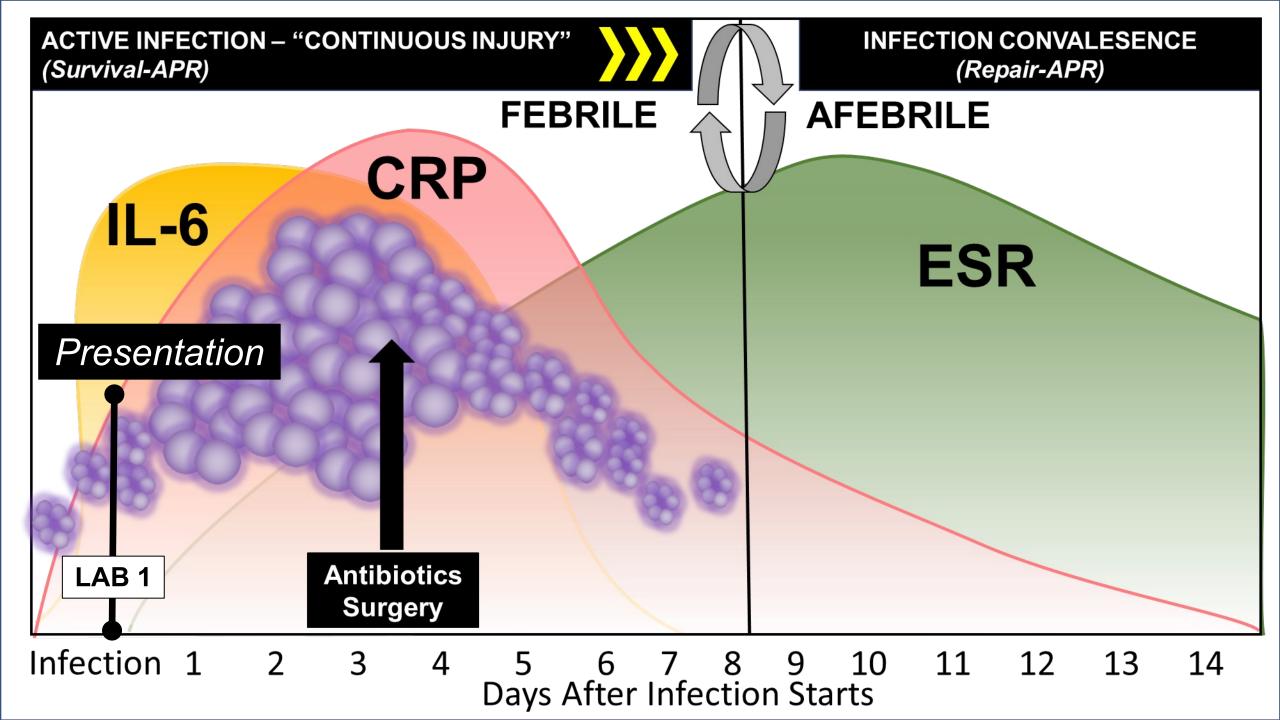


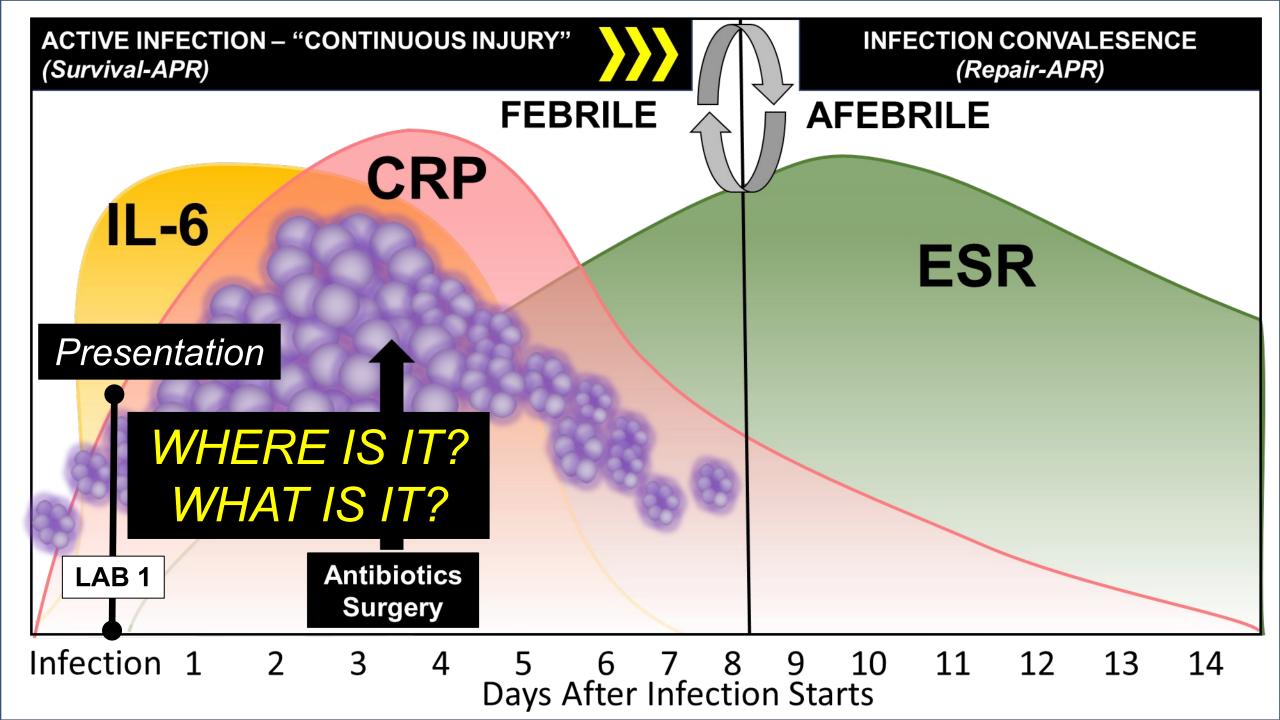


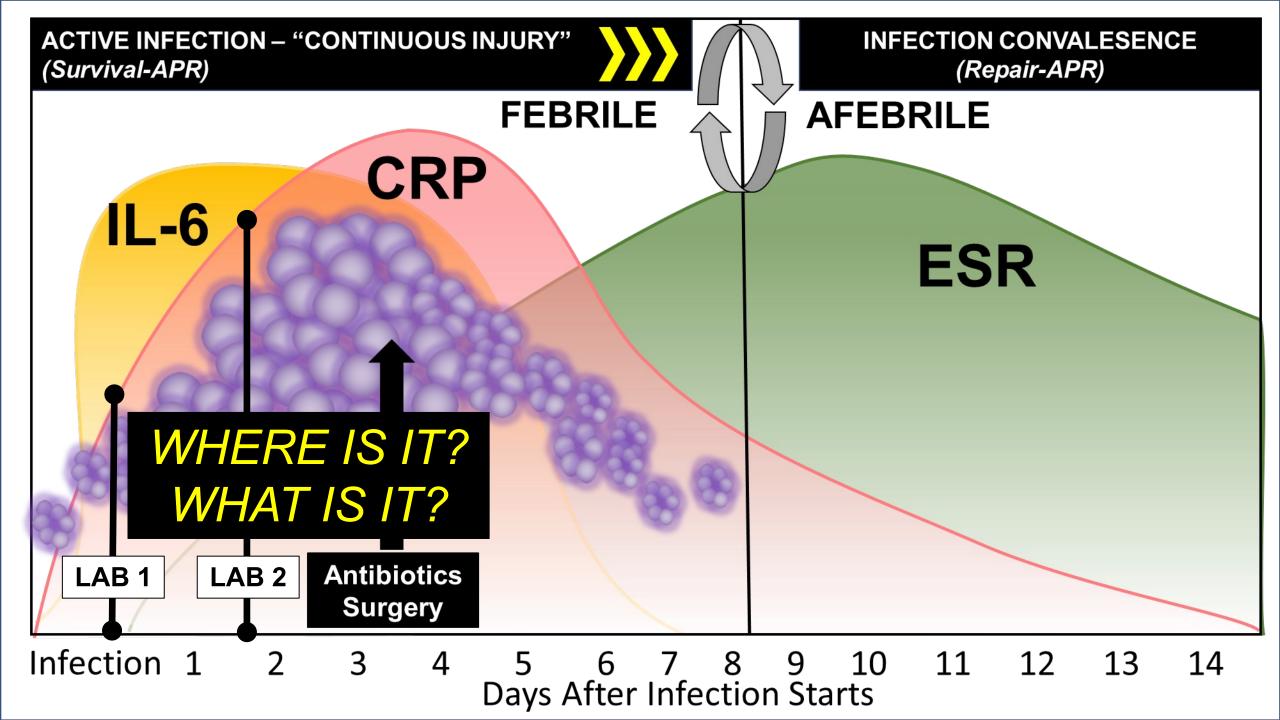
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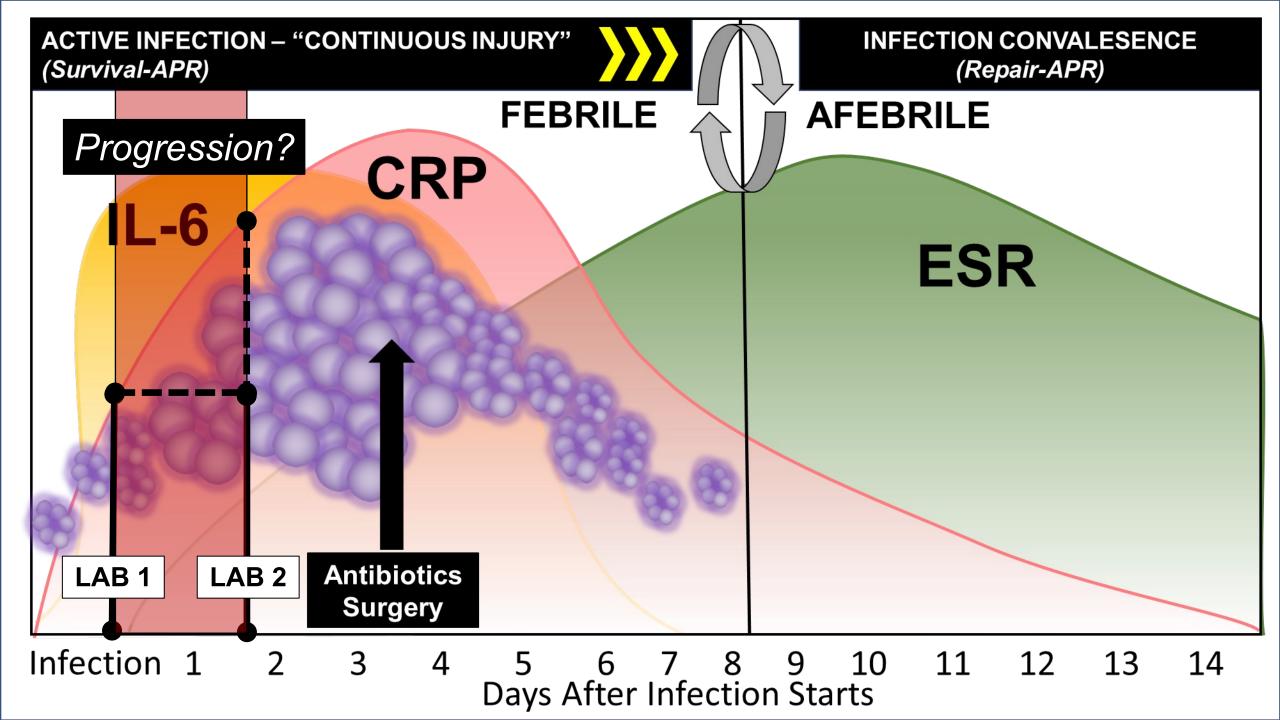


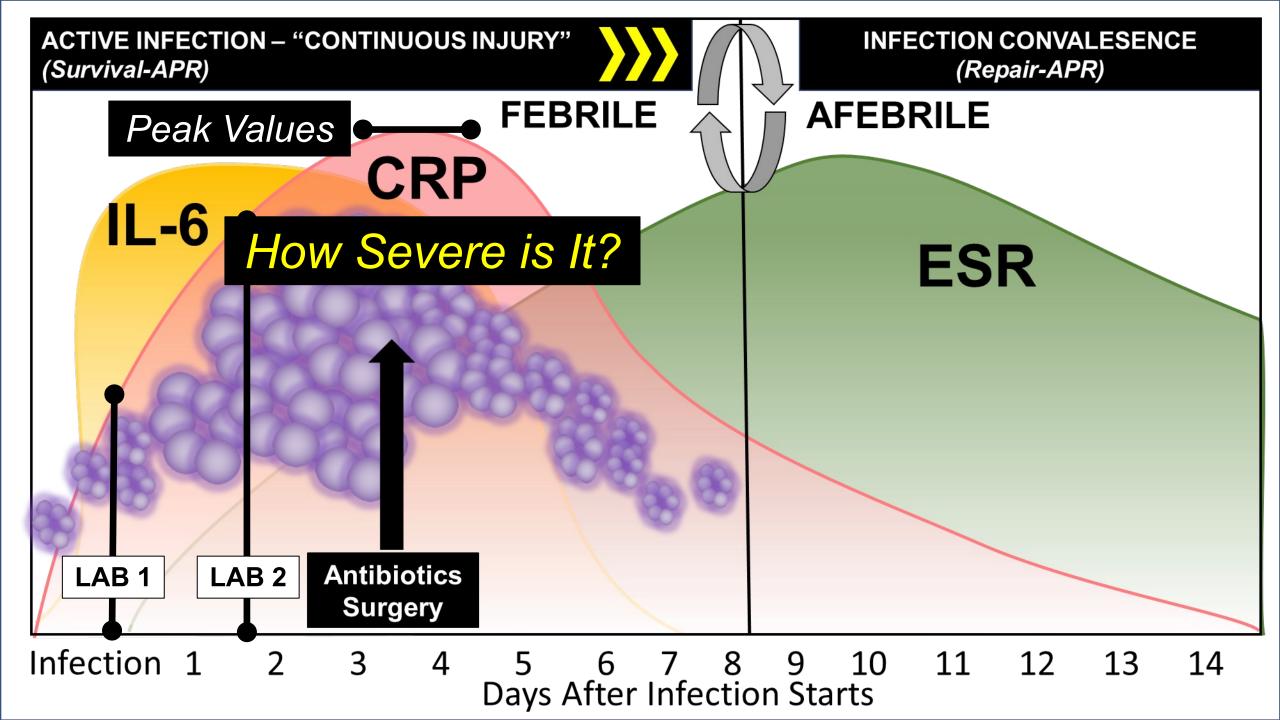


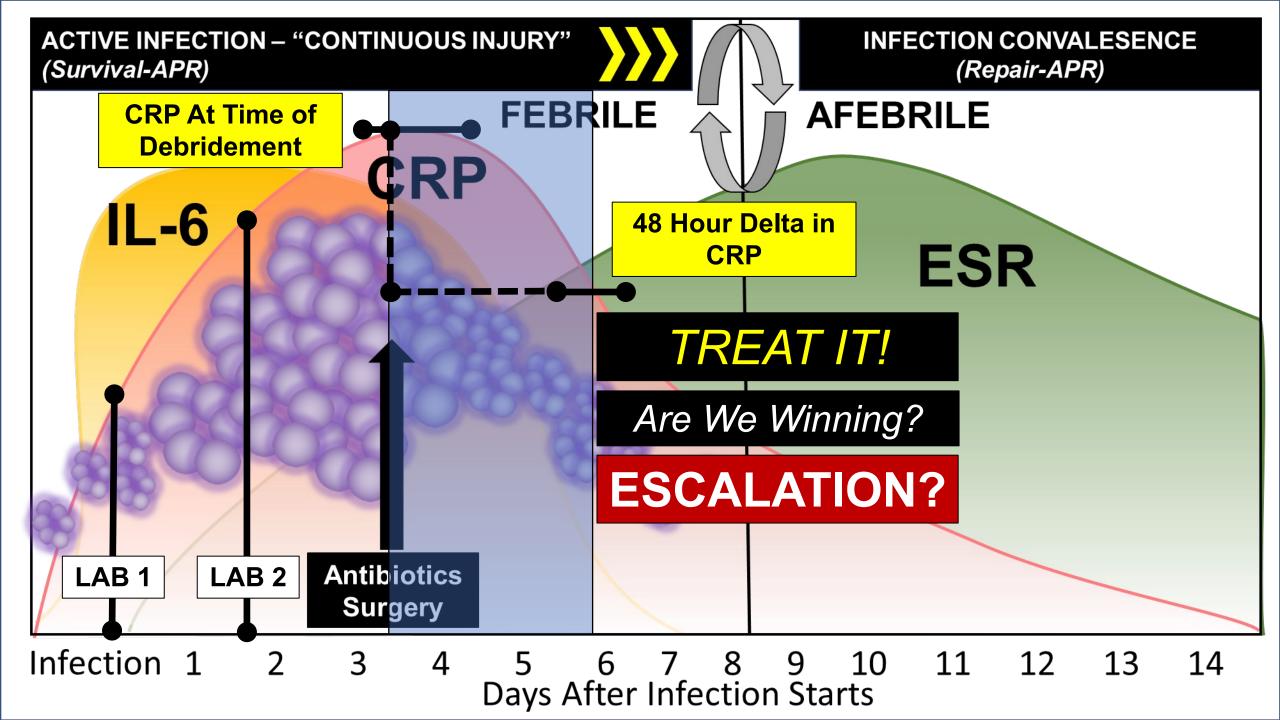


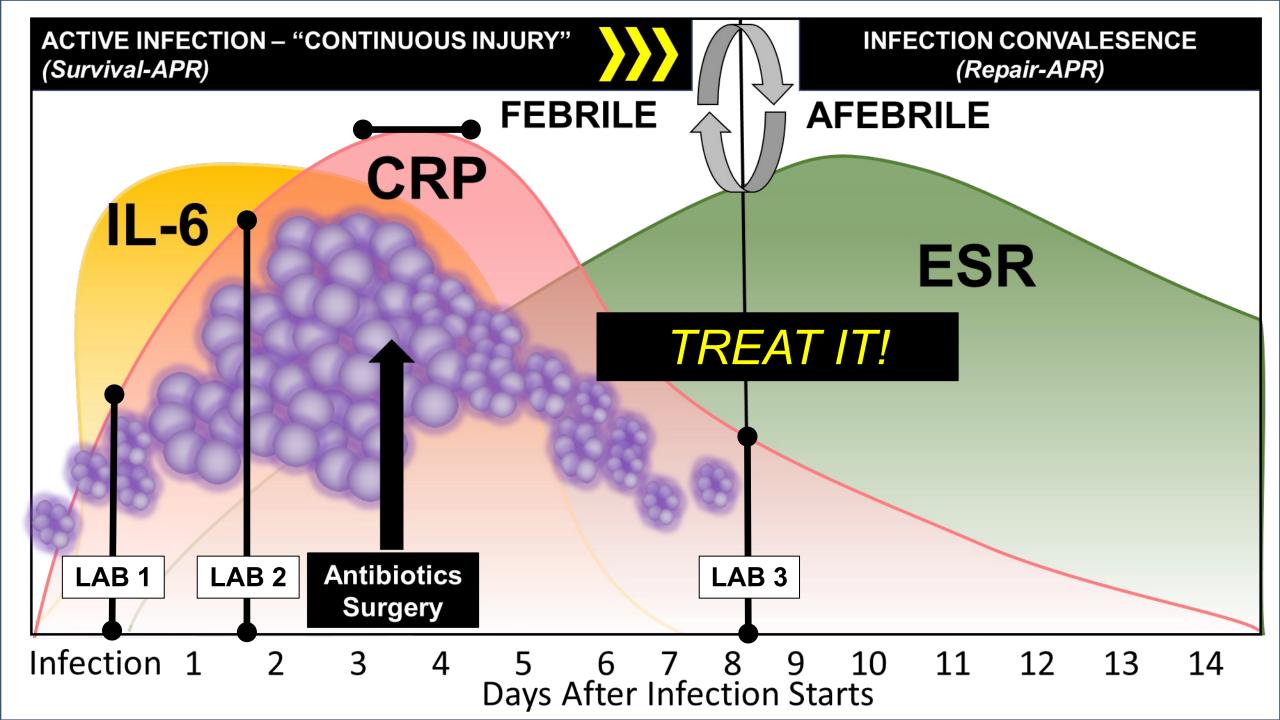


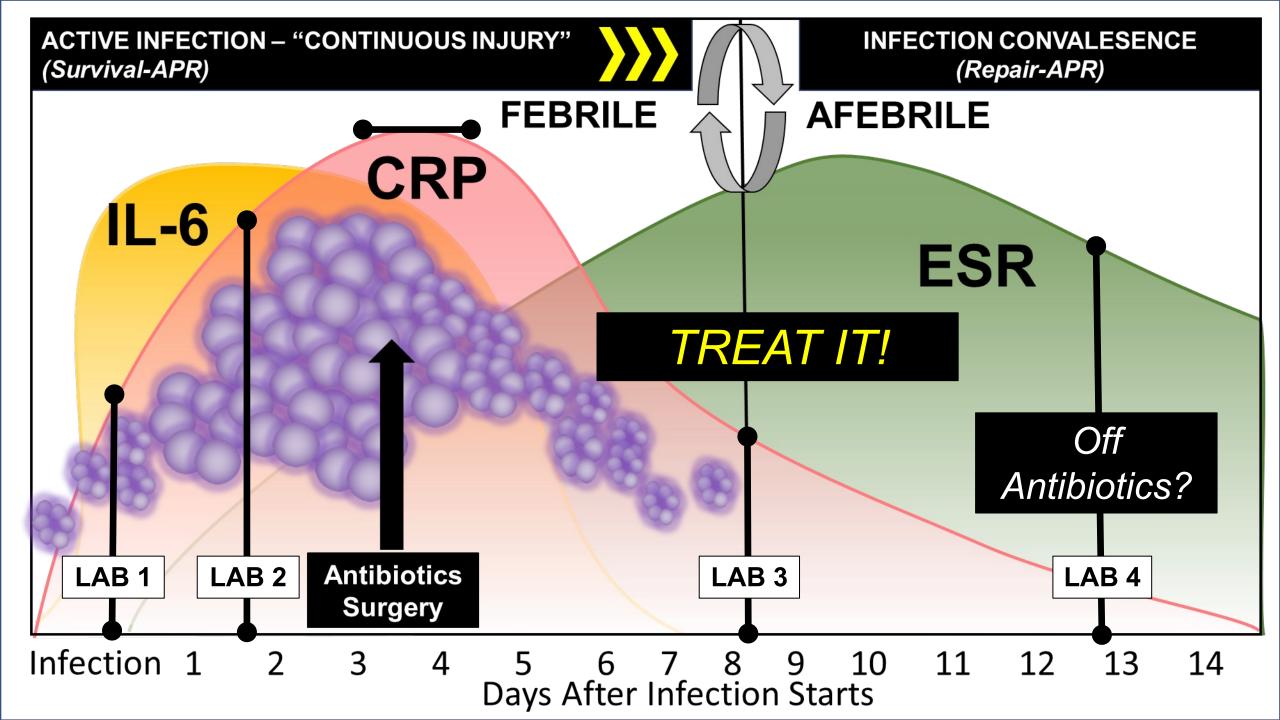












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THANK YOU

