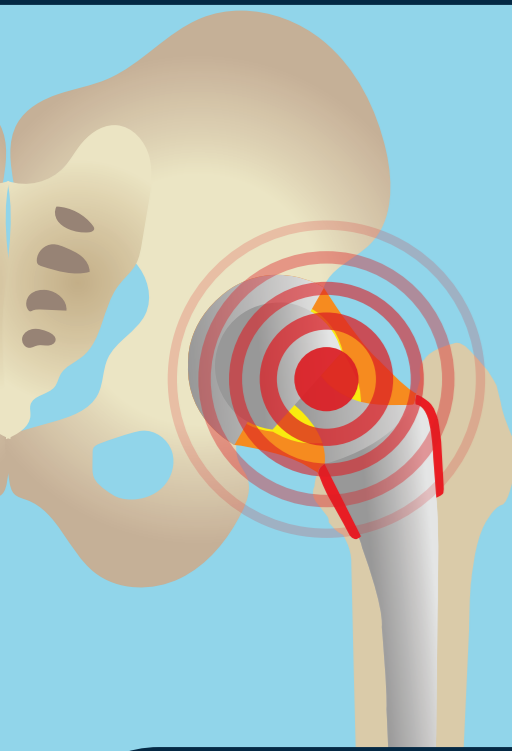
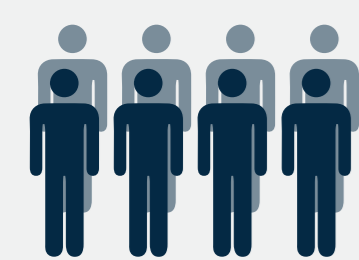


# Risk Factors for Secondary Periprosthetic Joint Infection in Patients with Multiple Prosthetic Joints




Periprosthetic joint infection (PJI) can occur in multiple joints concurrently, but most patients present with PJI in a single joint

However, an optimal diagnostic protocol is lacking for patients with multiple prosthetic joints and PJI in one joint

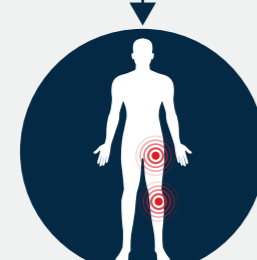


197 patients with two or more prostheses who suffered from PJI


Retrospective data collected on




Prevalence of PJI in multiple joints



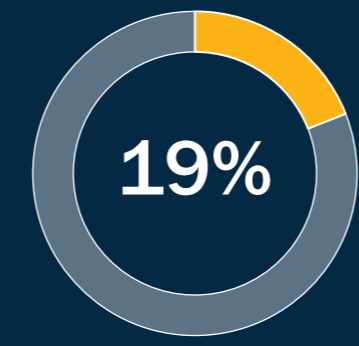
Risk factors for secondary infections



Clinical circumstances in patients with multiple PJI

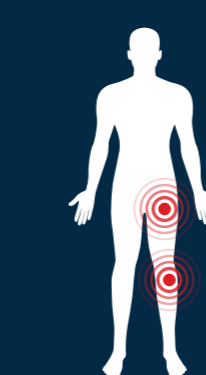


Patients with multiple prosthetic joints and who present with PJI in a single joint are at risk of developing PJI in another joint




19%


37/197 developed PJI in another joint




11 had a synchronous PJI




26 had a metachronous PJI




Average time between the first and the second infection in the metachronous cases was 848 days




Risk factors for secondary PJI



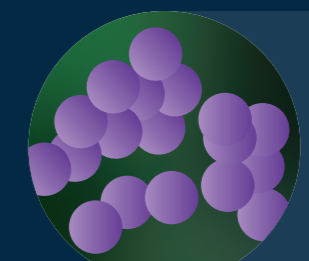
Female sex




Rheumatoid arthritis



Bacteremia at presentation



Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infections (MRSA)



In patients with multiple joint prostheses and PJI, medical practitioners should clinically examine all prosthetic joint(s) and consider aspirating these joints in high-risk patients

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