



## DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF POST OPERATIVE INFECTION IN OPEN ORTHOPAEDIC INJURIES

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### ABSTRACT

**Background-** We studied the pattern of bacterial isolates in all cases of open fractures of extremities that came to our hospital.

**Methods-** This descriptive study was to be conducted on open orthopaedic injuries being admitted to the orthopaedic department.

**Results-** Culture analysis showed an increase in growth of Gram-negative bacteria, namely *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (22.72%) and *Escherichia coli* (9.09%) while Gram-positive bacteria were *Staphylococcus aureus* (59.09%) and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (9.09%).

**Conclusion-** Unlike surgery in other orthopedic areas, the predicting factors for infection in fracture patients were found to be significantly influenced by open fracture rather than the underlying disease or anatomical features of the patient. However, only the correlation with simple open fracture has been confirmed. Therefore, further studies on the cause of open fracture and the mechanism of open fracture are necessary to determine the risk of infection.

**KEYWORDS :** Infection, Orthopaedics, Open surgery

### INTRODUCTION

The primary function of intact skin is to control microbial populations that live on the skin surface and to prevent underlying tissue from becoming colonized and invaded by potential pathogens.<sup>1</sup>

Exposure of subcutaneous tissue following loss of skin integrity (i.e. wound) provides a moist, warm, and nutritious environment that is conducive to microbial colonization and proliferation. Since wound colonization is most frequently poly-microbial, involving numerous microorganisms that are potentially pathogenic, every wound is at potential risk of becoming infected.<sup>2</sup>

Infection of the surgical site is a severe complication related to fracture treatment, and is associated with increased in morbidity, mortality, and costs. The rate of infection associated with internal fracture fixation may be as high as 3.6% to 8.1% for closed fractures and 30% for open fracture.<sup>3</sup> This high incidence of post-operative infection in fractures contrasts with a risk of less than 2% in elective joint reconstruction surgeries.<sup>4</sup>

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

#### STUDY DESIGN

Hospital based Descriptive type of Observational study

#### Inclusion Criteria –

1. Open orthopaedic injuries
2. All age group
3. Both sexes
4. Fracture duration less than 1 week after hemodynamic stabilization
5. Patients who are fit for anesthesia and surgery
6. Patients who gave written informed consent and were willing for follow up and participate in this study.
7. Patients with purulent discharge from incision or drain within a week after surgery and also after few weeks after discharge from hospital of all age groups and both sexes will selected.

#### Exclusion Criteria-

1. Pregnancy
2. Uncontrolled Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension, Psychiatric illness, Acute Myocardial infarction less than 1 year.

3. Periprosthetic fractures.
4. Associated major visceral injury.
5. Use of antibiotics after diagnosis of infection.
6. Implantation done through already infected wound

### Statistical analysis

The data was coded and entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Analysis was done using SPSS version 20 (IBM SPSS Statistics Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA) Windows software program. Descriptive statistics included computation of percentages, means and standard deviations. Level of significance was set at  $P \leq 0.05$ .

### RESULTS

**Table 1: Microorganism wise distribution of the study**

	Frequency	Percent
Absent	78	78.00
Present	22	22.00
Total	100	100.0

22.00% of patients had positive culture report.

**Table 3: Microorganism wise distribution of the study**

	Frequency	Percent
E. coli	2	9.09
Klebsiella pneumoniae	2	9.09
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	5	22.72
Staphylococcus aureus	13	59.09
Total	22	100.0

Culture analysis showed an increase in growth of Gram-negative bacteria, namely *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (22.72%) and *Escherichia coli* (9.09%) while Gram-positive bacteria were *Staphylococcus aureus* (59.09%) and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (9.09%).

### DISCUSSION

The management of open fractures is challenging. Infection is a major complication of open fractures. The choice of prophylactic antibiotics for open fractures was important for the management of open fracture. However, the previous studies showed controversial results of optimal therapy. One major reason was that hospital acquired pathogens were increasingly present in the infection of open fractures and the antibiotic resistance of nosocomial pathogens varied among different institutes.

It has been observed that most open fracture infections are caused by Gram-negative rods and Gram-positive staphylococci, therefore antibiotics should cover both types of organism.<sup>5</sup> However, recently, Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* has been found to be associated with open lower limb fractures in some series. The optimal antibiotic regimen to combat the infection rate with open fracture is not clear from the literature.<sup>6</sup> It is important that, in the setting of open fracture, antibiotics should not be considered as prophylactic therapy. As infection commonly occurs in open fractures not treated with antibiotics, their administration should, better, be viewed as therapeutic.<sup>7</sup> Many studies have shown that all open fractures should be treated with combination of a first-generation cephalosporin and an aminoglycoside. It has also been observed that a significant percentage of late infections occur with hospital-acquired organisms, suggesting that inoculation of pathogens occurs subsequent to the initial injury.<sup>8</sup>

The constantly changing local wound ecology and sampling variations led to the proposition of different ideas by different authors in the orthopedic literature. Based on the types of organism causing infection compared with those on early wound cultures, several authors have proposed that many infections of open fracture wounds are nosocomial.<sup>9</sup> Wound contamination occurs with both Gram-positive and Gram-negative microorganism; therefore, the antimicrobial regimen should be effective against both the types of pathogen.<sup>10</sup>

Unlike surgery in other orthopedic areas, fracture surgery should take into account the energy impairment experienced by the patient at the time of injury. In other elective surgeries, there are no additional injuries other than surgical damage, but this is not the case with fracture surgery.

Prevalence of microorganism was 19% in this study. Agarwal D (2015) et al found that prevalence was 34.2% (24 patients out of 70). They noticed that Coagulase-negative *S. aureus* was the most common Gram-positive bacteria isolated with *Acinetobacter calcoaceticusbaumannii* complex as the most common Gram-negative bacteria.

## CONCLUSION

Unlike surgery in other orthopedic areas, the predicting factors for infection in fracture patients were found to be significantly influenced by open fracture rather than the underlying disease or anatomical features of the patient. However, only the correlation with simple open fracture has been confirmed. Therefore, further studies on the cause of open fracture and the mechanism of open fracture are necessary to determine the risk of infection.

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