



What Do I Do to Reduce Infection Risk in EOS Surgery, and What I Do if I Have One

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Disclosures

- Research funding SRS, OREF
- Honorarium/consulting funds directed to research from Medtronic, Zimmer

Introduction

- Surgical site infection (SSI) after spine surgery can be a disastrous complication for patients, surgeons, and the healthcare system
- EOS patients are especially susceptible



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Deep Surgical Site Infection Following 2344 Growing-Rod Procedures for Early-Onset Scoliosis

Risk Factors and Clinical Consequences

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Investigation performed at the San Diego Center for Spinal Disorders, San Diego, California



Early Onset Scoliosis – High Risk

- Instrumentation to pelvis
 - Glotzbecker MP et al., JPO 2013. Mistovich RJ et al. , JBJS Rev. 2017.
- Sometimes nonverbal, preverbal
- High rate of comorbidities
- Need multidisciplinary team
 - Pulmonology, nutrition, anesthesia, social work, PT, OT



Know Your Bad Actors

- G-tube
- Tracheostomy
- Incontinent urine/stool (Glantzbeck MP et al., JPO 2013)
- Indwelling Foley/self-cathing
- Ventilator dependence
- Nonverbal
- Nonambulatory



- Insensate
- Kyphosis

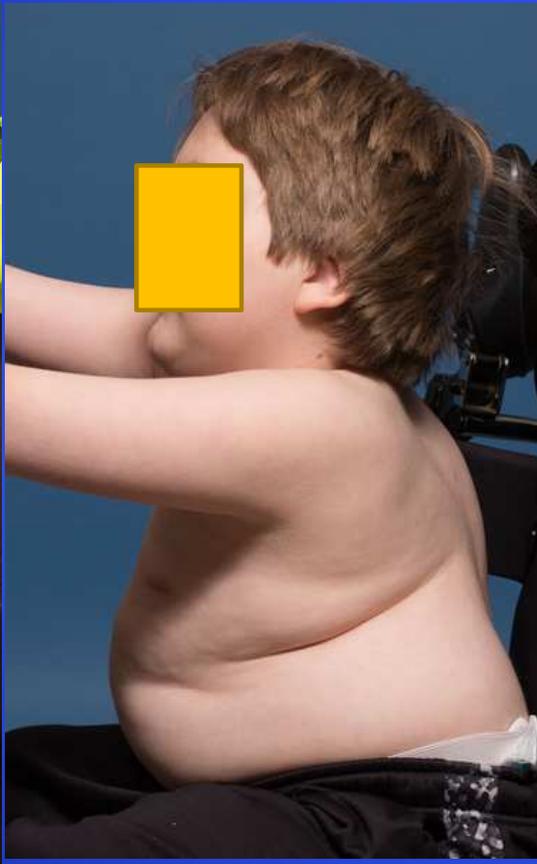


Neuromuscular Scoliosis - Nonambulatory

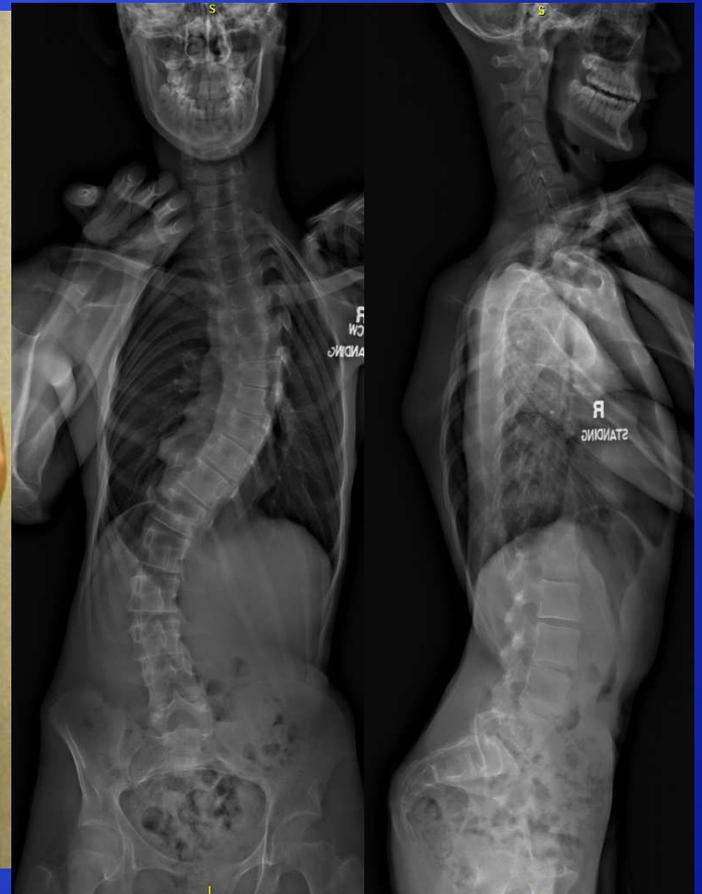
- Wheelchair seating
- 14-50% 2 Year reoperation rate on neuromuscular spine patients

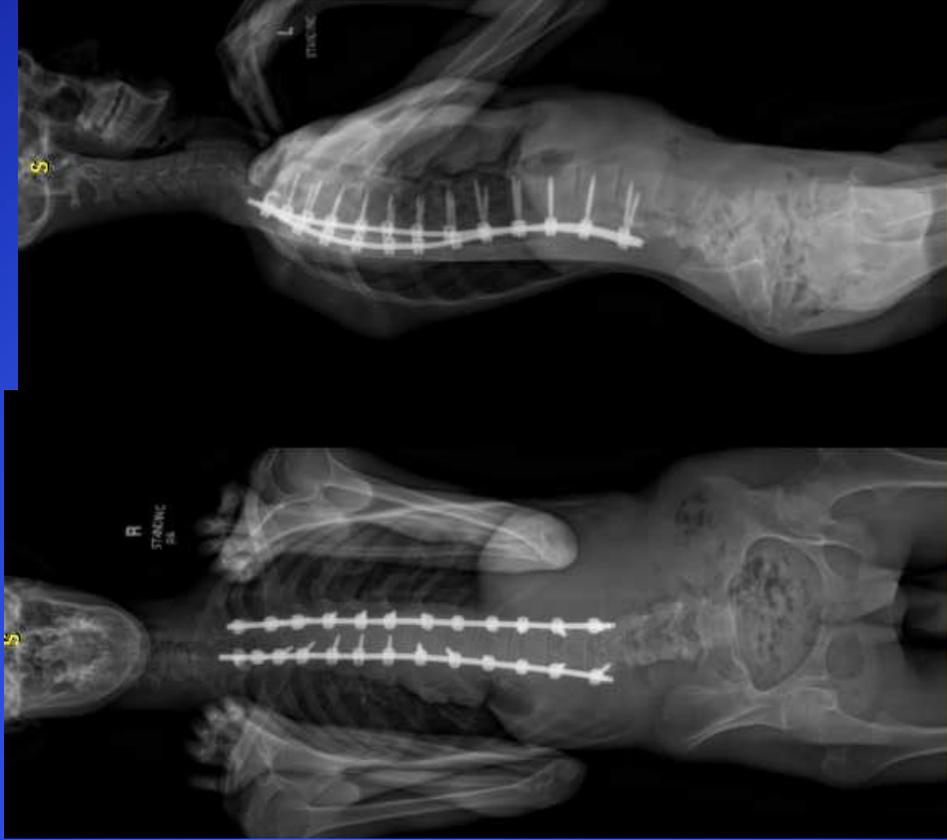


Too Heavy



Too Light





Infection from Poor Skin Coverage, Chronic Disease State

- Bess, JBJS 2010, growing rods for young children
 - Subcutaneous dual rods (13/51) had more wound complications than did those with submuscular rods (9/88), also more prominent implants, and more unplanned surgical procedures ($p \leq 0.05$).



How to Avoid Infection

Avoid loose/prominent implants

- Sets up a bursa, increased risk of infection
 - Osteomyelitis experiments, injury → increased susceptibility to local infection
 - Prominent implants in AIS associated with infection
 - Mistovich RJ et al. JBJS Rev. 2017.



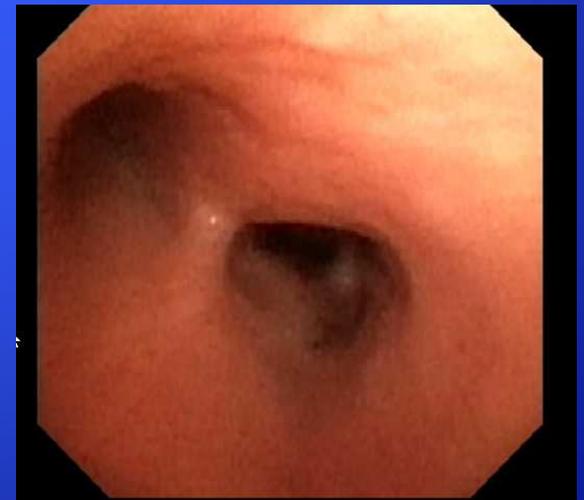
Treat Acne! Treat Pruritis!

- No problems operating through Accutane
- Preferred treatment, but needs to be started 2-3 months in advance
- Don't let patients scratch in the hospital (naloxone drip, antipruritics)



SMA/Nutritional Concerns Day of Surgery

- Nutritional drink until 2 hr prior to surgery (unless ketogenic diet, specially SMA)
- Brochoscopy, fiberoptic intubation
- Place PICC line intraoperatively or preop
- Start total parental nutrition during surgery



Compulsive About Antibiotic Dosing

- Adherence with periop antibiotics matters
 - Vandenberg C, Garg S et al., JPO 2016.
- If allergic to pencillins, preop allergy testing.
 - vanco + clinda
 - Cefazolin is best
 - 30% higher rate of joint infections if alternative antibiotic is used
 - Wyles, Bone J J, 2019



Avoid Growing Rods

Age 13 months to 8 years with no surgery (no infection)



MAYO CLINIC **Avoid Growing Rods**
Age 4 to 11, with one surgery



2011



2014

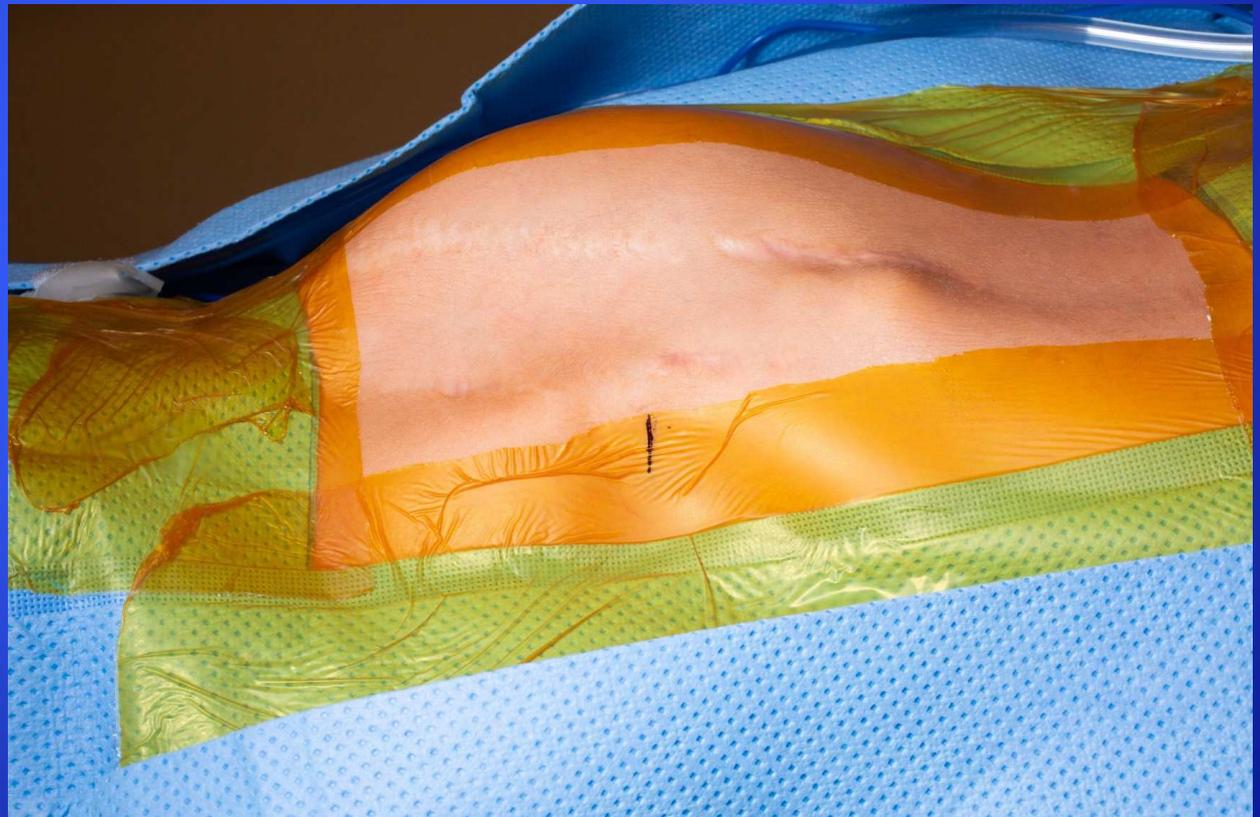


2019



Intraoperative Preventative Measures

Secure all Lines and Wound Edges



Minimize trauma on
wound edges

Careful retractors,
insulated
electrocautery tip

Extend incision if
needed.



Intraoperative Preventative Measures

- Superficial drain for long exposures
 - Has been shown to decrease spotting on dressing in AIS
- Cover implants
- Irrigate, change gloves prior to placing implants
- Beware C-arm
- Layered closure
 - (I am present)



Dilute Betadine Soak

4 Minutes (I do it during final x-ray/fluoro films)

Then irrigate after.

- Tomov M et al., Spine 2015
- Cheng MT, Chang M et al. Spine 2005



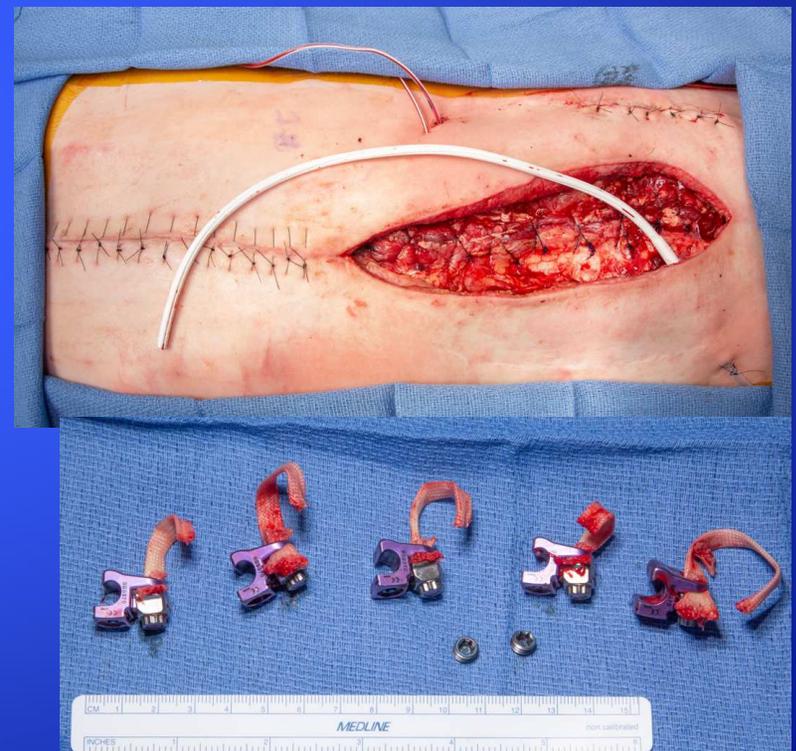
When Infection Strikes

- Multiple debridements
- IV antibiotics

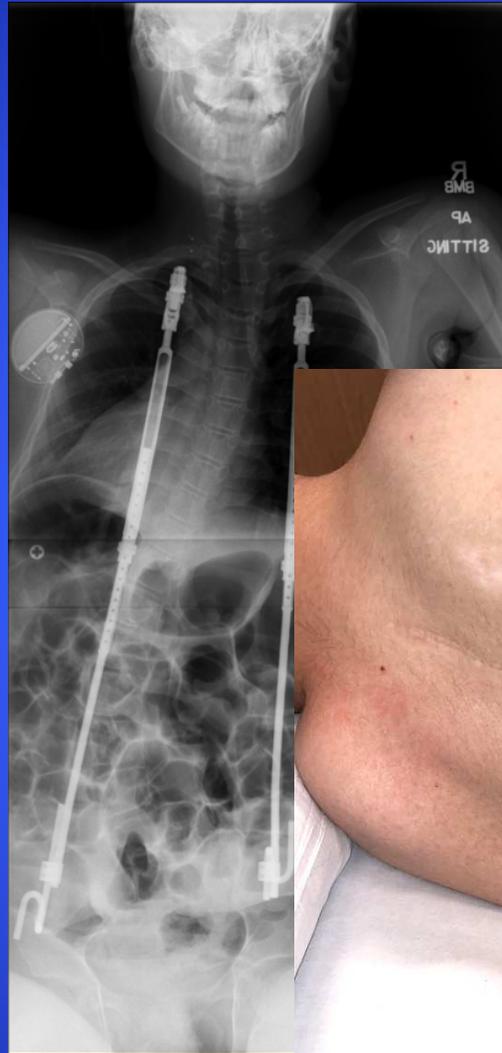
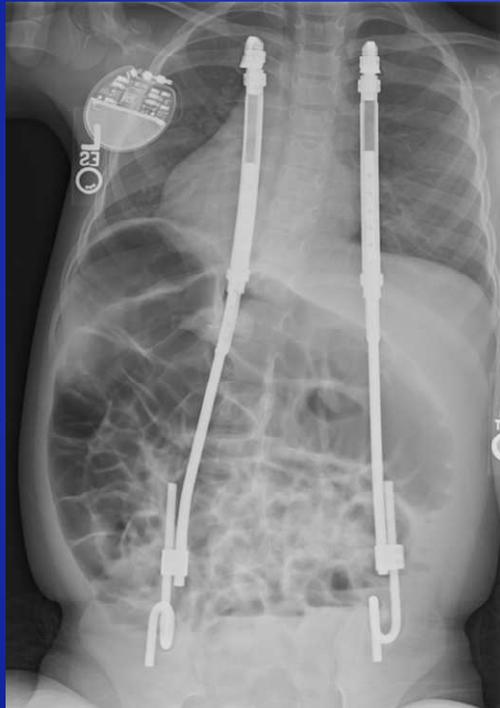


When Infection Strikes

- Multiple debridements
- IV antibiotics
- Wound vac with retention sutures (don't allow tissues to retract)
- Monofilament sutures, drains, nylons, consider plastics surgery consultation
- Remove braided sutures / sublaminar tapes

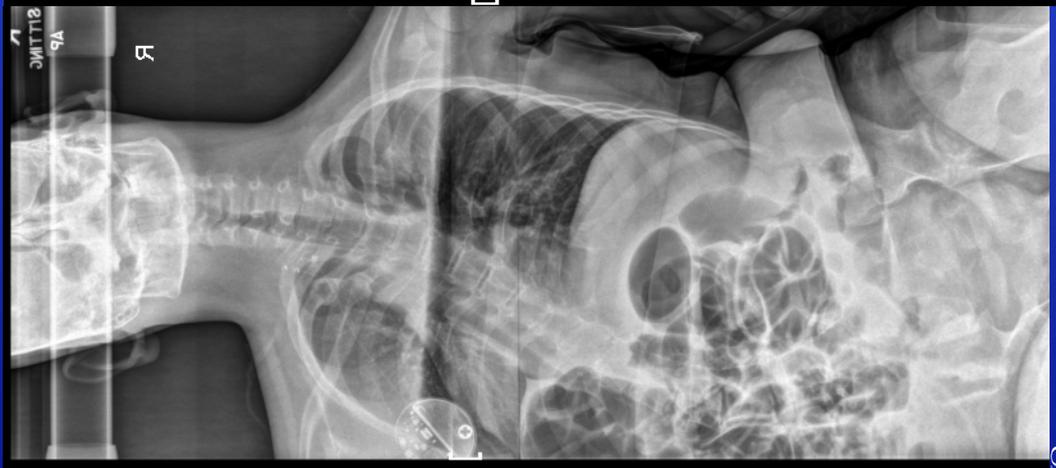
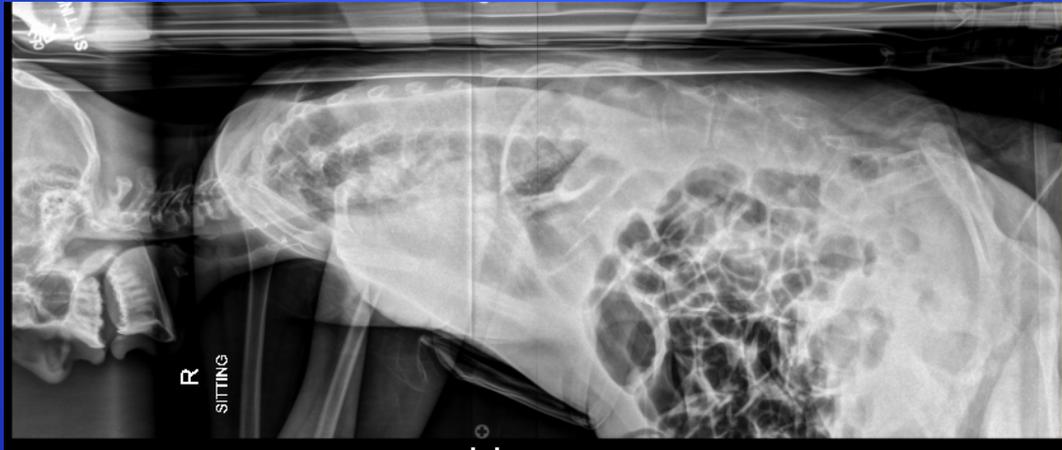
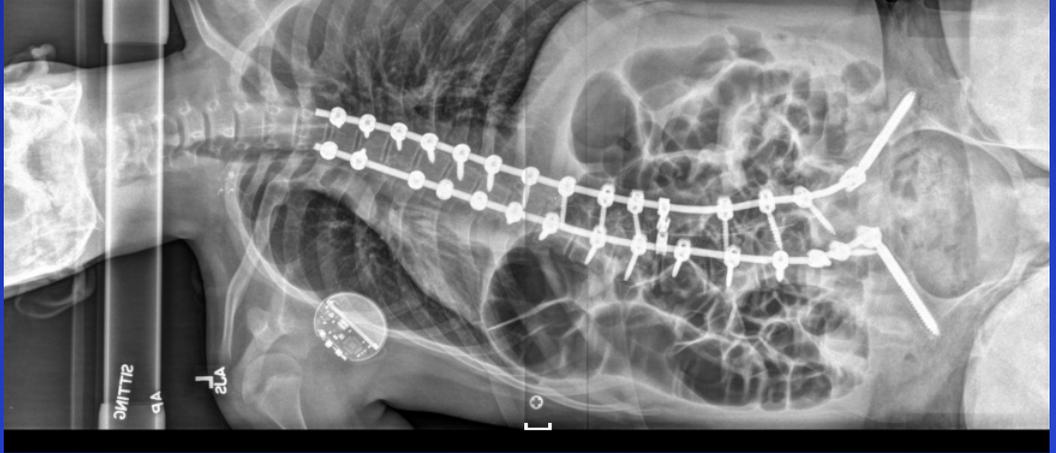


Age 6 to 15 years



Peri-implant Yeast Infection





When Infection Strikes

- Fortright discussion with family
 - Prolonged hospitalization
 - Optimize risk factors
 - PICC
 - Chronic suppression
 - Try to make friends!
 - Learn siblings names
 - Bring visitors
 - Show empathy!



Stainless?

- Increased delayed infection with stainless implants (LaGreca et al., Sp Def, 2014), primarily Propionibacterium
 - Also harder to treat if gets infected (Glotzbecker MP et al., Spine Def 2016)

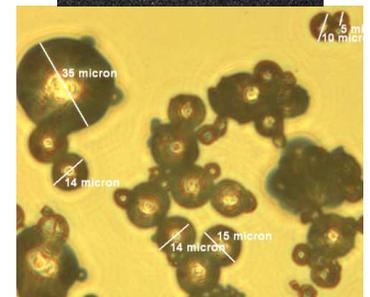
Role of Vancomycin Powder in Treatment of Established Infections

Chenghao Zhang, MBBS, PhD; Andre Van Wijnen, PhD; Thomas Boyce, MD; Robin Patel, MD; A. Noelle Larson, MD; Todd Milbrandt, MD

Supported by Mayo Clinic Benefactor Grant for Pediatric Infectious Disease

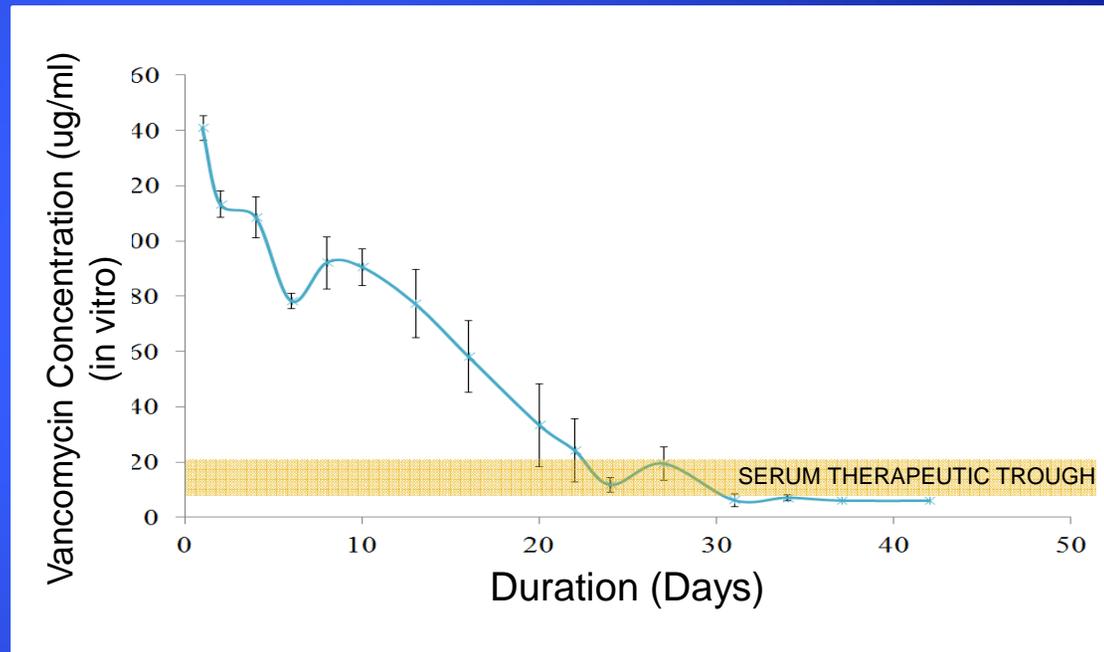


- Rat model of spinal implant associated infection (methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus epidermidis*)
- How would the vancomycin powder vs. microspheres perform with biofilm and implant related infection?

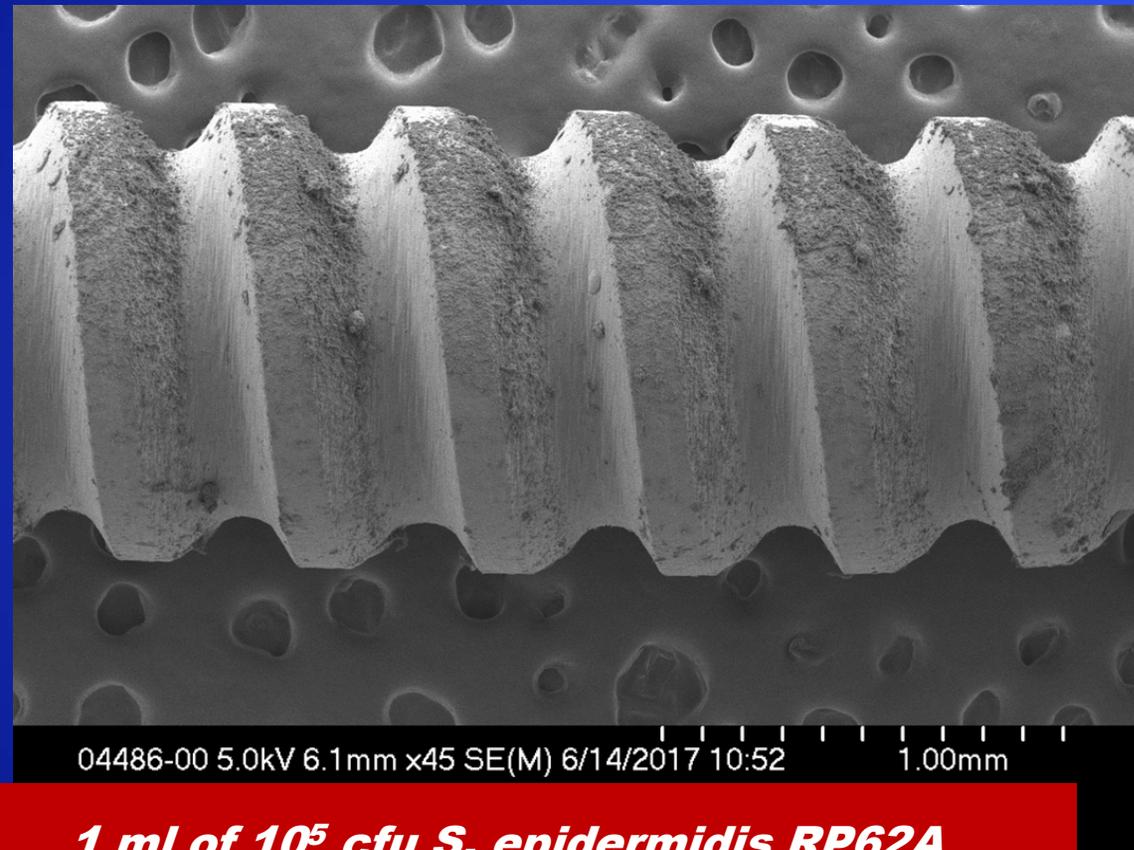


Microsphere Spray System for Wound Coverage

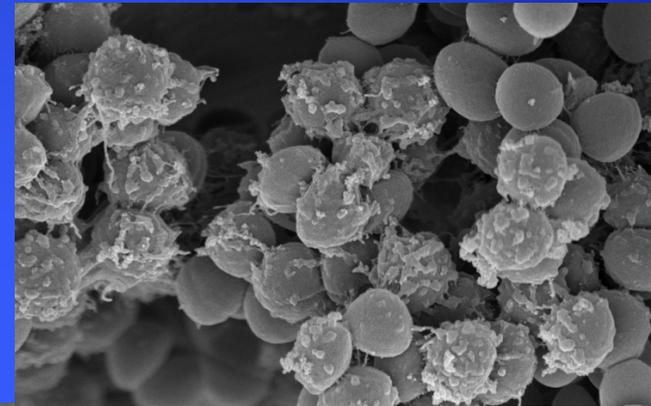
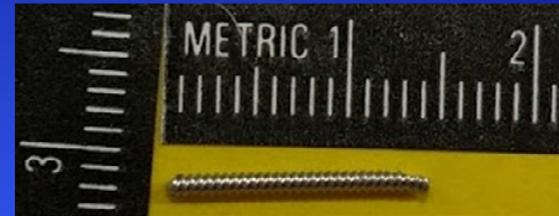
- Treatment of an infection (~6 weeks)
 - PLGA microspheres were prepared using a double emulsion procedure
 - Vancomycin was adsorbed and adsorbed onto the surface of microspheres for delayed release

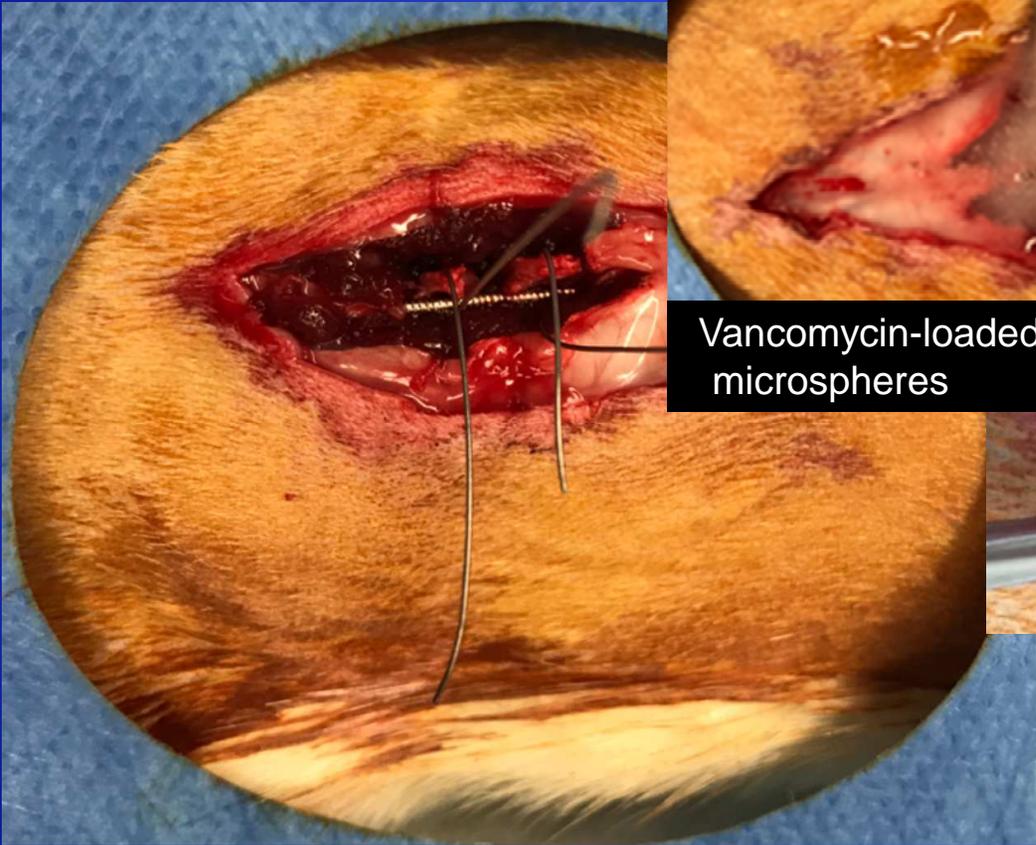


Electron microscopy of biofilm



1 ml of 10^5 cfu *S. epidermidis* RP62A
14 mm x 1 mm threaded Kirschner wire





Vancomycin-loaded microspheres



Vancomycin powder

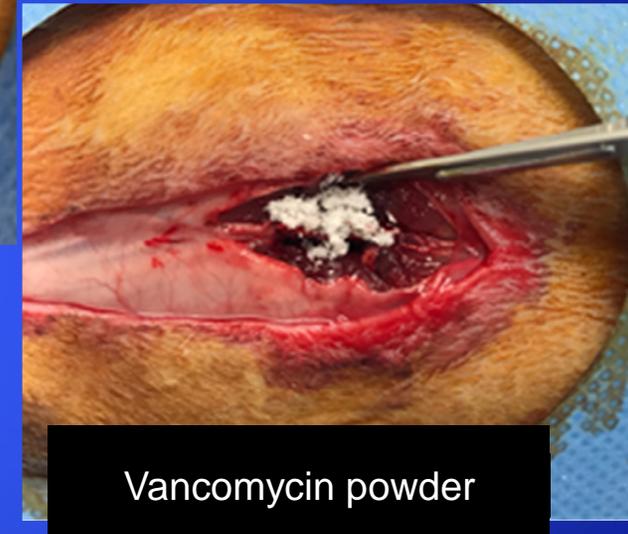
In vivo model

- Four groups

- No treatment
- Vancomycin powder
- Blank microspheres
- Vancomycin-loaded microspheres

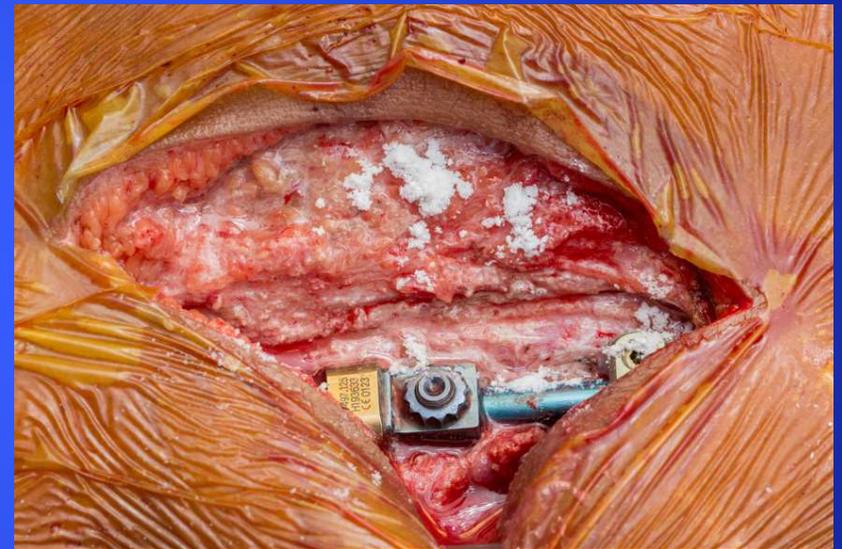
- Vancomycin powder concentration

- Based on human application
- 1 g for 44 cm x 6 cm (human)
- 7.5 mg for 2 cm x 1 cm (rat)



Concerns Regarding Effects of Topical Vancomycin

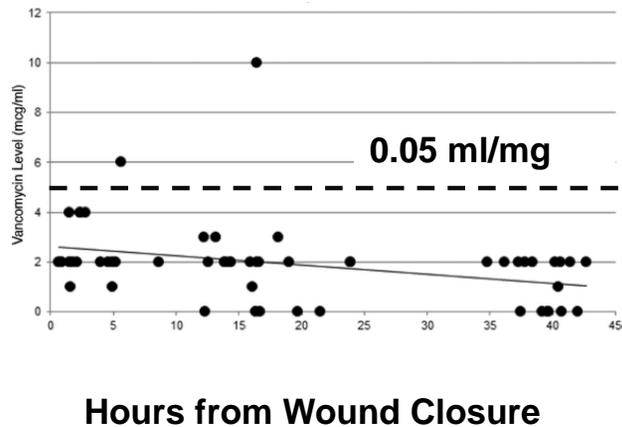
- Vancomycin could affect cell death, gene expression, and new bone formation for stem cells.
- Vancomycin exposure will affect **adipose tissue-derived mesenchymal stem cell function**, including differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis.



Topical Vancomycin Application – Few Systemic Effects

- The local effects of application of vancomycin powder also need to be evaluated.

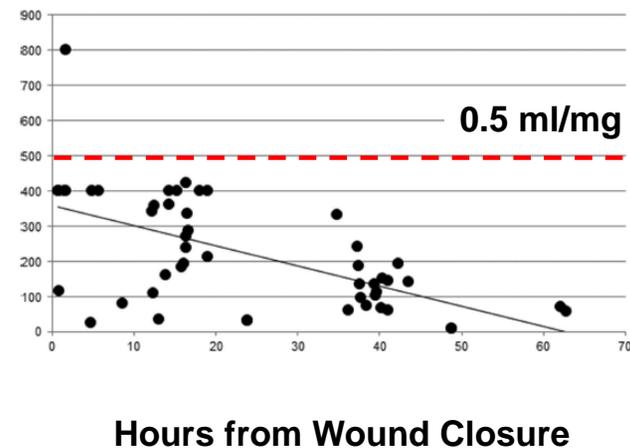
Serum Vancomycin (mcg/ml)



Hours from Wound Closure

Vancomycin serum levels are near undetectable within 24 hours after surgery. ($R^2 = 0.11$).

Drain Fluid Vancomycin (mcg/ml)

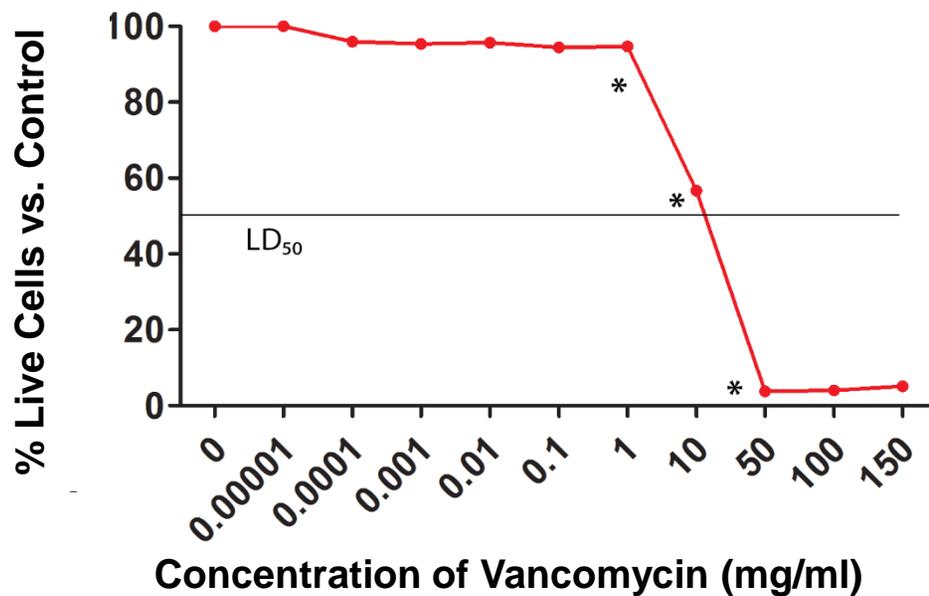


Hours from Wound Closure

Local levels of vancomycin decrease in a time-dependent manner ($R^2 = 0.35$).

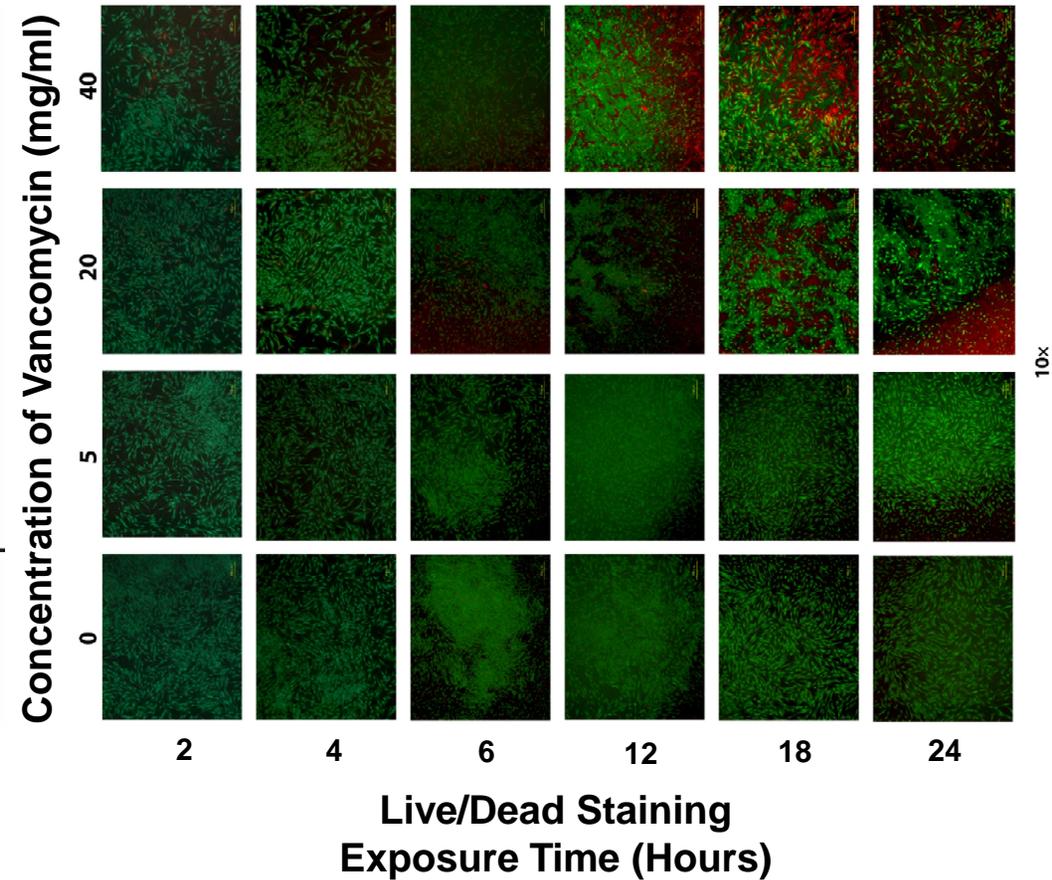
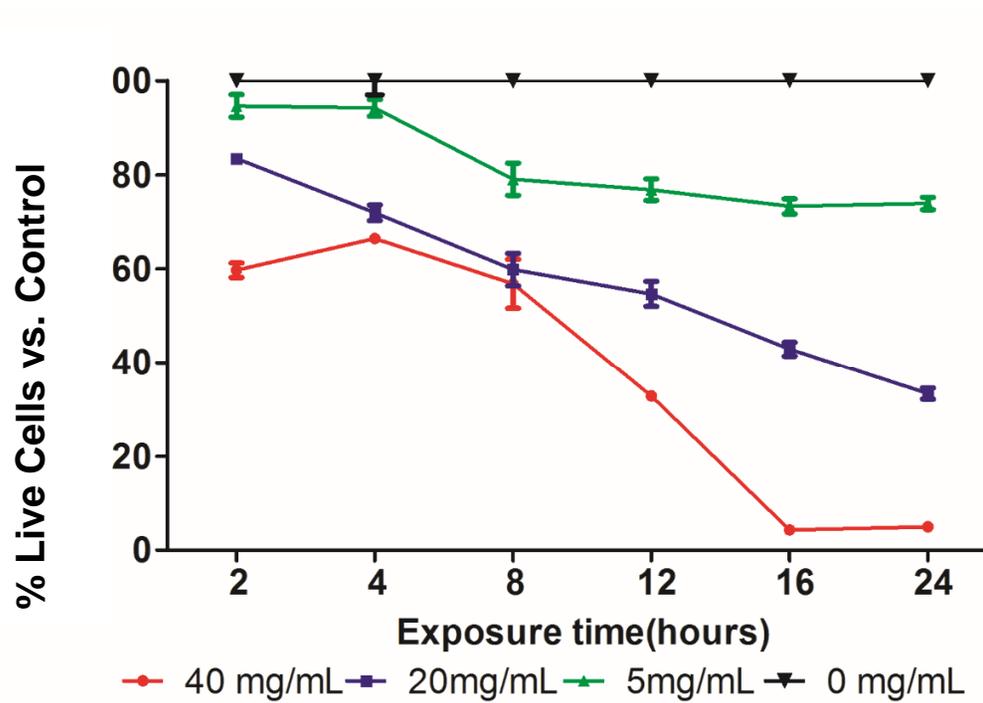
Armaghani, S. J. et al. Spine (Phila Pa 1976). 2014

Adipose-Derived Stem Cell Response to Vancomycin Concentration (24 Hours)

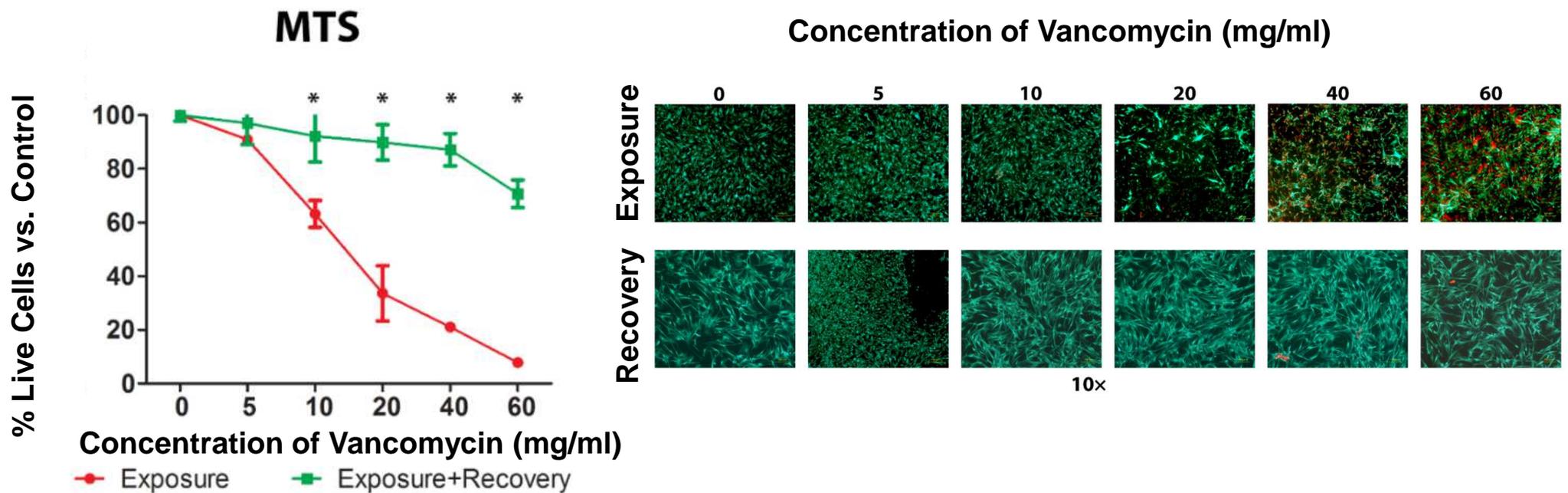


- Adipose tissue-derived mesenchymal stem cells were plated and exposure to vancomycin in varying concentrations for 24 hours.

Adipose-Derived Stem Cell Response to Varying Vancomycin Concentrations over 24 Hours



Varying Vancomycin Concentrations for 24 Hours (Red) vs. 1 Hour with 23 Hours of Recovery (Green)



Change in Gene Expression During Vancomycin Exposure

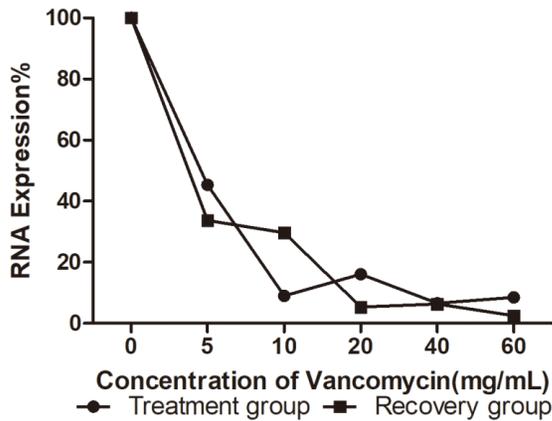
Cell proliferation



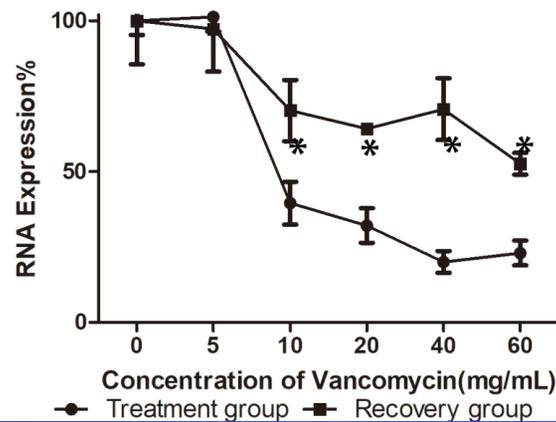
MKI 67, HIST2H4, Cyclin B2



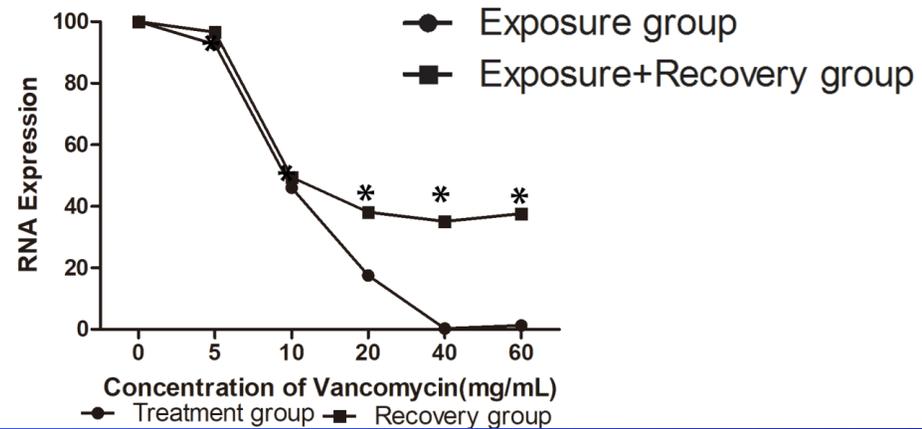
MKI-67



HIST2H4



Cyclin B2

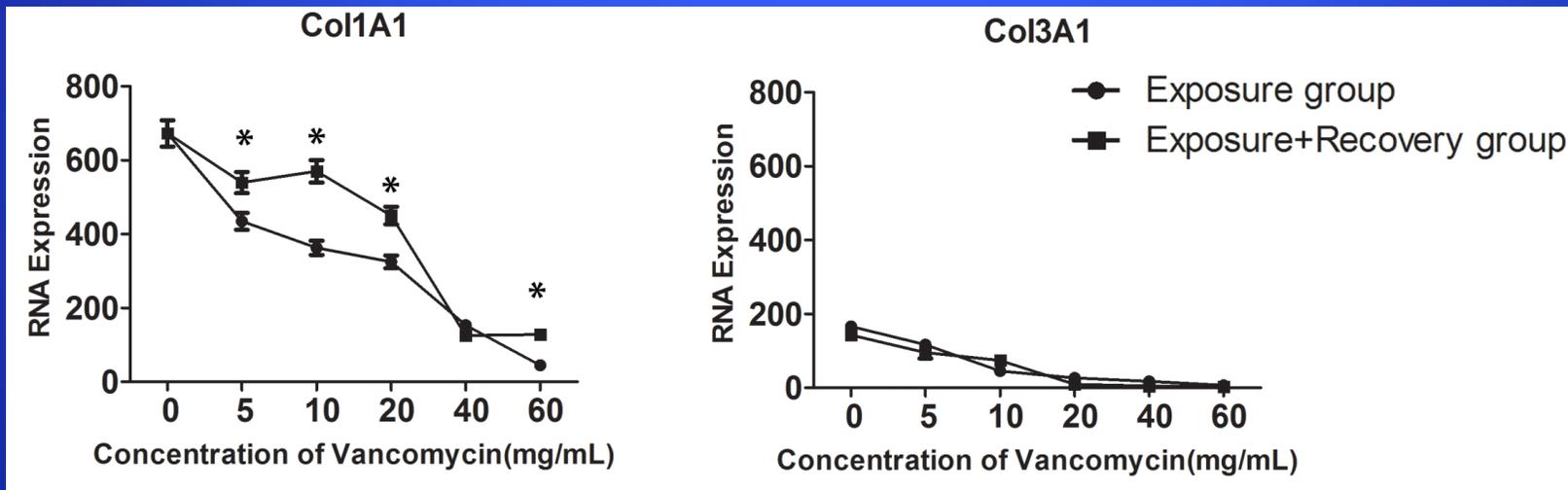


Part 3: Change in Gene Expression During Vancomycin Exposure

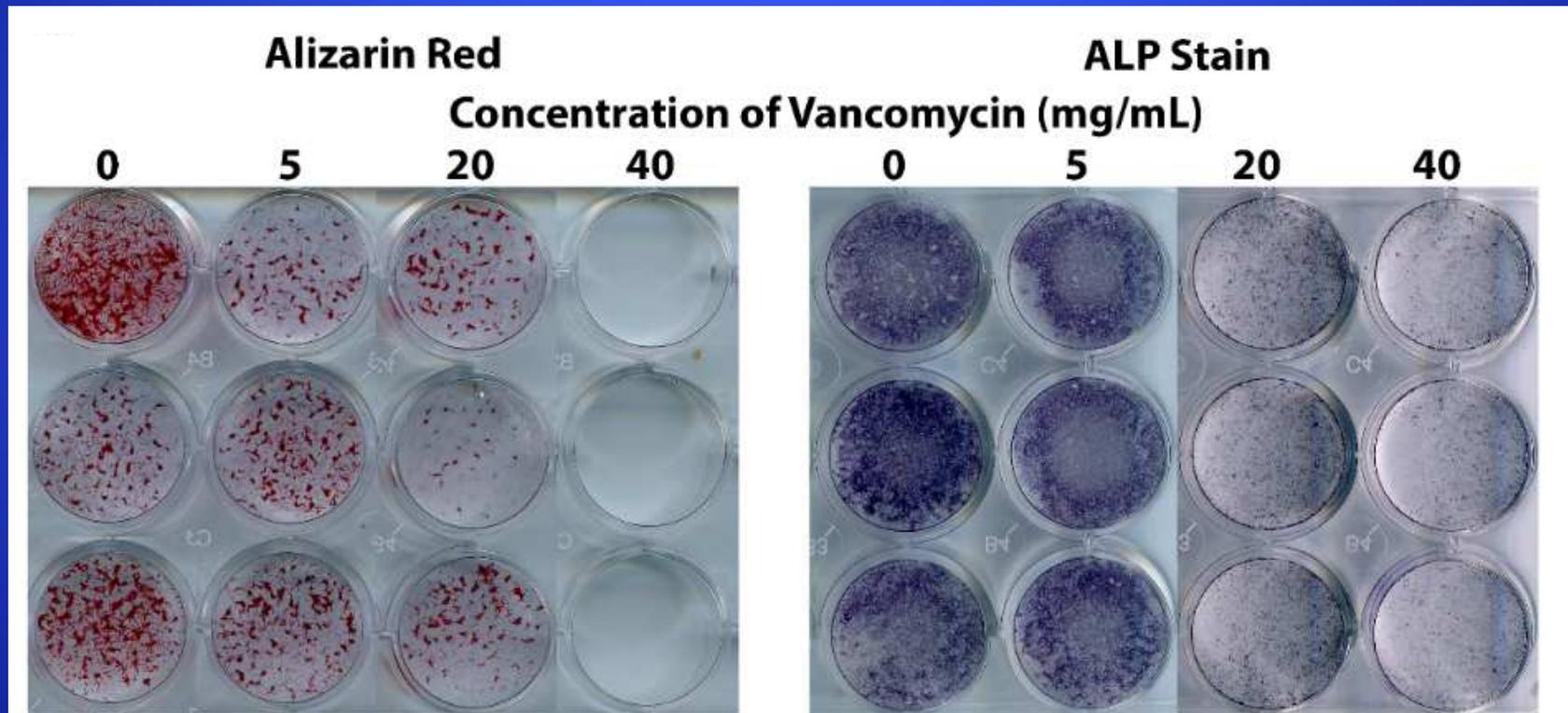
Extracellular matrix



COL1A1, COL3A1



Increased vancomycin concentration reduced osteoblastic differentiation

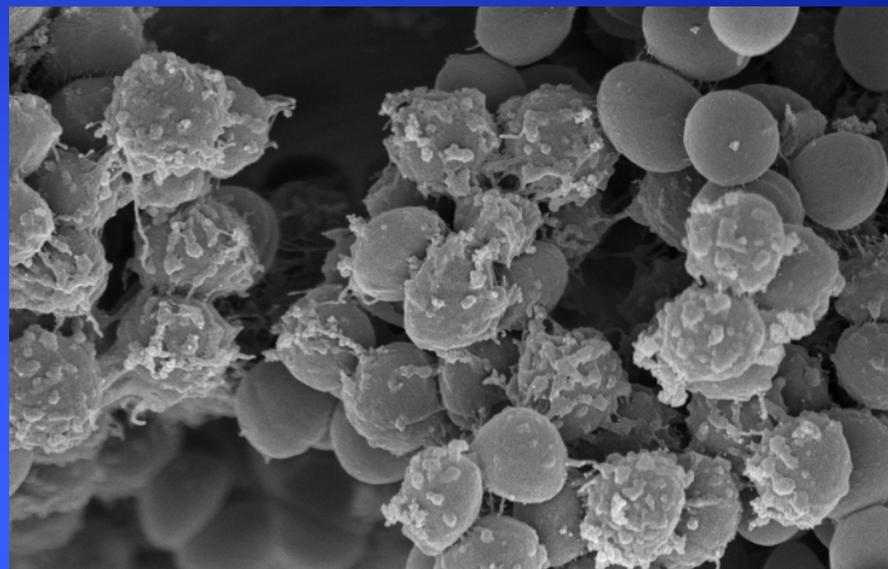


Discussion

- Topical vancomycin very effective at eliminating chronic implant-associated MRSE infection
- High concentrations of vancomycin reduced the cell proliferation and **osteoblastic differentiation**, which may be concerning for fusion.

Summary

- Many bugs
- Various strategies
- Need constant vigilance
 - Role for new technology, high quality prospective research





Thank you!

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