

# Comparison of efficacy and complications between two types of staging arthroplasty in treating chronic septic hip arthritis: A retrospective clinical study

WENBO LI<sup>1\*</sup>, XINYU FANG<sup>1\*</sup>, CHAOFAN ZHANG<sup>1,2</sup>, YEJUN XU<sup>1</sup>,  
ZIDA HUANG<sup>1</sup>, ZIBO YU<sup>1</sup> and WENMING ZHANG<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Orthopedic Surgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou, Fujian 350005;

<sup>2</sup>Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, SAR 999077, P.R. China

Received July 10, 2018; Accepted February 21, 2019

DOI: 10.3892/etm.2019.7430

**Abstract.** Septic hip arthritis is a rare but serious disease, which is often persistent, able to transform into a chronic infection, and difficult to cure. The present study aimed to compare the midterm outcomes between the staging of a total hip arthroplasty via the Girdlestone surgery (a resection of the head and neck) and the Girdlestone combined with a cement spacer in treating chronic septic hip arthritis, as well as to compare the postsurgery efficacy and complications between the two groups. A total of 13 patients (14 total hip joints) were enrolled and retrospectively analyzed. For the stage I surgery, four patients (five hips) underwent the resection of the head and neck, and nine patients (nine hips) underwent the resection of the head and neck combined with the implantation of a bone cement spacer. After the infection was fully controlled, the patients in both groups underwent cementless total hip arthroplasties as stage II surgeries. The mean follow-up period was 24.2 months. The curative effects and complications of the patients were recorded and compared. It was found that the application of the staging arthroplasty for treating a chronic septic hip was conducive to the complete clearance of lesions. Notably, the implantation of a bone cement spacer containing

antibiotics in the stage I surgery prevented joint contracture caused by a head and neck resection, reducing the risk of infection recurrence between the two stages of the operation. This effectively maintained the length of the lower limbs, simplified the stage II complete hip arthroplasty and reduced operative hemorrhage, thus achieving improved recovery of joint function after the stage II arthroplasty. The results suggested that the implantation of a cement spacer at the stage I surgery was more effective in treating chronic septic hip arthritis.

## Introduction

Septic arthritis of the hip joint may occur in adults with a debilitating disease or sepsis at other bodily sites, but the most common cause of a hip joint infection in the adult population is the incidence of a previous surgical procedure (such as an internal fixation of a fracture or the debridement of a lesion, excluding a hip arthroplasty) (1). This kind of disease is often persistent and recalcitrant. Due to the existence of articular cartilage damage and chronic osteomyelitis, the infection may transform into chronic septic arthritis (2,3) and has a high debridement failure rate (4), which is difficult to cure and is a challenge for orthopedists.

A Girdlestone surgery involves the complete removal of a lesion via a head and neck incision, as well as a thorough debridement, which is more effective in treating chronic septic arthritis of the hip compared with the general debridement surgery (5). Subsequently, a complete hip arthroplasty can be performed following the infection is effectively controlled. However, patients usually appear with shortened extremities, arthralgia, and other symptoms after the two-stage surgery due to a soft tissue contracture, which seriously affects their quality of life (6,7).

Usually, a surgical program including the removal of a prosthesis, a complete debridement, an implantation of an antibiotic cement spacer, and a subsequent total hip arthroplasty (THA) is effective for treating a periprosthetic joint infection (PJI) (7-10). Previous studies have adopted a similar staging surgical program (the incision of the head and neck

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*Correspondence to:* Dr Wenming Zhang, Department of Orthopedic Surgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, 20 Chazhong Road, Fuzhou, Fujian 350005, P.R. China  
E-mail: zhangwm0591@163.com

\*Contributed equally

*Abbreviations:* AVN, Avascular necrosis; CRP, C-reactive protein; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; F, female; I&D, incision and debridement; M, male; NIDDM, noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; ORIF, open reduction internal fixation; PJI, Periprosthetic Joint Infection; THA, total hip arthroplasty

*Key words:* bone cement spacer, hip joint infection, septic arthritis, two-stage arthroplasty

combined with the implantation of a cement spacer) for treating refractory or chronic septic arthritides of the hip, which can maintain the length and function of the lower limbs and can prevent a muscle contracture prior to the stage II THA, thereby achieving excellent results (1,11-14). Nevertheless, all of the previous studies focused only on the outcomes of using a bone cement spacer in patients receiving a staging hip arthroplasty but did not compare the outcomes in patients receiving a THA after the Girdlestone procedure alone. Thus, these studies did not obtain direct evidence that proved the advantages of the spacer method over the Girdlestone surgery.

The present study aims to explore the midterm (followed-up for at least 1 year) efficacy of a two-stage THA in treating chronic septic arthritis of the hip, as well as to compare the outcomes between patients who received and did not receive a cement spacer after the incision of the femoral head and neck.

## Materials and methods

**Patient selection.** Adult patients with chronic hip infections, who had each received a staging complete hip arthroplasty between January 2010 and January 2016 in the First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, were retrospectively analyzed. These patients were initially diagnosed according to their disease history, clinical manifestations (local erythema, tenderness, exudation and pain) and imaging performances like disappearance of joint space and femoral head damage (Fig. 1A). All patients underwent a preoperative joint cavity puncture, as well as an intraoperative joint fluid and tissue culture. The inclusion criteria were as follows: i) A chronic sinus connected to the joint cavity; ii) the presence of pus in the joint puncture or pus and destruction of femoral head during the surgery; iii) increased ( $>20$  mg/l) serum C-reactive protein (CRP) concentrations (detected using a Modular automated protein analyzer; IMMAGE800; Beckman Coulter, Inc., Brea, CA, USA) and positive frozen sections during the stage I surgery (numbers of white blood cells per high-power field  $>5$ ); and iv) cultures of the joint punctures or intraoperative specimens yielding positive results. A positive result was considered when at least one culture yielded a strict pathogen (*Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Enterobacteriaceae* and *anaerobes*) or when two cultures yielded a strain that was a skin commensal (including coagulase-negative staphylococci or *Propionibacterium acnes*) (15-17). The exclusion criteria were as follows: i) Patients with infections after a THA and ii) patients with incomplete clinical and laboratory information. Additionally, the following data of the patients were preoperatively collected: Cause of disease, causative organisms, comorbidities, CRP and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR; detected using an Automatic ESR analyzer; Monitor-100; Vital, Puteaux, France).

**Surgical procedures.** All surgeries were performed using the same approaches and procedures as described below and by the same experienced surgeon. The stage I surgery was performed as follows: An incision was made at the posterolateral region of the hip joint. The purulent fluid was sucked out and sent for bacterial culture and drug sensitivity examinations. Subsequently, the articular capsule was cut open to fully expose the hip joint (the internal fixture was taken out, if present) and

was followed by the removal of the destroyed head and neck of the femur. Subsequently, the proximal femur was unreamed to prevent inflammation from the reaming to the medullary cavity. The purulent pus, inflammatory tissue, detached articular surface, and scar tissue were removed. For the Girdlestone alone group, the incision was closed after the drainage tube was placed (Fig. 1B and C). For the cement spacer group, after debridement, 8 g vancomycin (Lilly, Indianapolis, IN, USA) was mixed with 80 g of bone cement (Refobacin; Zimmer Biomet, Warsaw, IN, USA), which was used to wrap two 4 mm Kirschner wire (Fig. 2B) or cement prostheses (Fig. 3) composed of a 28 mm femoral head, a 32 mm femoral neck and a 105 mm femoral stem (CM-CZ; AKMedical, Beijing, China) to make a spacer that matched the acetabular and femoral medullary cavities. The spacer was then implanted into the hip joint, which could help to maintain the normal eccentricity and tension of the gluteus medius. Finally, the incision was sutured after the drainage tube was fixed. After the surgery, the drainage tube was retained until a clear drainage fluid was observed and the drainage fluid volume was  $>20$  ml in both groups. The selection of antibiotics was based on the preoperative or intraoperative cultures and the drug sensitivity results, while vancomycin was applied in patients without culture results. The courses of intravenous and oral administration of antibiotics depended on the clinical symptoms as well as the CRP decline. After the patients received intravenous antibiotics (Table II) for 2-4 weeks, they were switched to oral antibiotics, which included 0.6 g levofloxacin (Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) once per day and 0.3 g rifampicin (Chengdu Tiantaishan Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Chengdu, China) twice per day for 1-2 months. The affected limbs were allowed to gradually perform flexion and extension activities, as well as partial loading.

**Indications for stage II surgery.** When movement of the hip did not incur obvious pain and the soft tissue did not appear to be swollen, patients underwent a CRP and ESR review a total of three times, with each review occurring once every week and yielding normal results. The stage II surgery was conducted using the original approach. The antibiotic bone cement spacer was removed, followed by an intra-articular scar clearance and debridement. The patients in both groups underwent THA using bioprosthesis (Johnson & Johnson Services, Inc., New Brunswick, NJ, USA).

**Evaluation indicators.** Patients were assessed in terms of Harris hip scores (18) before the stage I surgery, between the two surgeries, and within the follow-up period (12.0-62.0 months; mean duration,  $24.2\pm 3.8$  months) after the last surgery. The complications after the stage I surgery, the time of antibiotic applications after the stage I surgery, the interval between the stage I and stage II surgeries, the operation times, and the operative hemorrhage of the stage II surgery were recorded and the lengths of the lower extremities were postoperatively compared. In addition, the patients were reviewed using the inflammatory indicators (ESR and CRP) once every 3 months within the follow-up period, in order to monitor the recurrences of disease.

**Statistical analyses.** All of the data are presented as the mean  $\pm$  standard error of the mean. A Mann-Whitney U test was performed to evaluate the differences between the

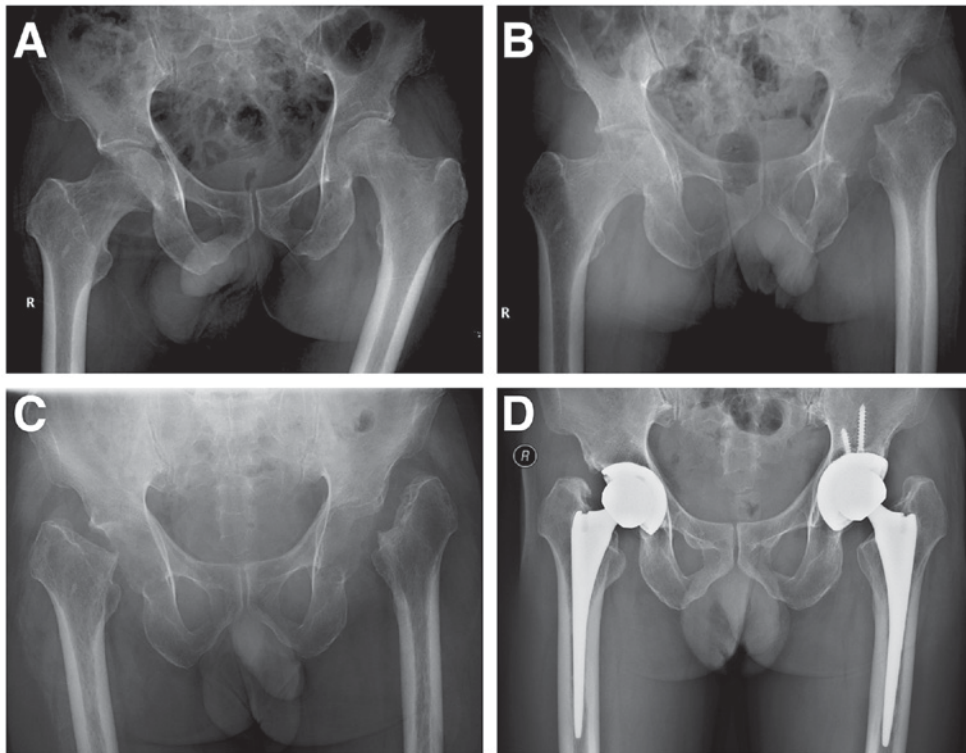


Figure 1. Images of a patient receiving a femoral head and neck resection (case 1). (A) Male, 59 years old with bilateral hip joint pain and sinus present for 3 months, no improvement after receiving I&D and an antibiotic treatment. (B and C) The patient successively underwent resection of the head and neck of the left and right hips. Culture results revealed the presence of *Burkholderia pseudomallei*. After the surgery, the CRP did not decline to the normal level for a long period of time and the patient received prolonged course of antibiotics. (D) After 1 year the CRP returned to a normal level, the patient successively underwent a left and right total hip arthroplasty. During the operation it was found that soft tissue surrounding the hip joint was difficult to loosen; a large amount of scar hypertrophy and a severe operative hemorrhage were observed in the acetabulum. The postoperative bilateral lower limbs were shortened, and the hip joints had poor range of motion. CRP, C-reactive protein; I&D, incision and debridement.

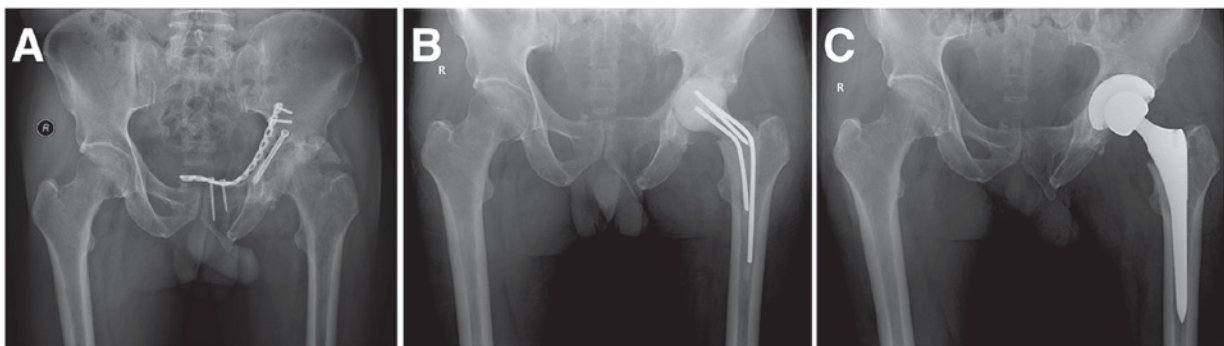


Figure 2. Images of a patient undergoing a femoral head and neck resection and spacer treatment (Case 5): (A) Male, 62 years old, pain for 3 months after the surgical treatment of a left acetabulum fracture, with purulence found in I&D and no improvement observed after receiving antibiotics. (B) The patient underwent a head and neck resection and an implantation of a bone cement spacer after the internal fixation was removed. (C) The infection was controlled after 3 months, and the patient underwent a hip arthroplasty, with a lower degree of operative hemorrhage. After the surgery, the lengths of the lower limbs were recovered and the hip joints had a good range of motion.

Girdlestone alone group and the Girdlestone + cement spacer group for all of the indicators analyzed. The statistical significance threshold was set at  $P=0.05$ .

## Results

**Analysis of included cases.** According to the inclusion criteria, 16 patients were eligible for the present study. Among these patients, three patients with incomplete clinical data were excluded. Therefore, a total of 13 patients (14 hip joints, with

one case of a bilateral infection) were enrolled in the study, including 8 men and 5 women, mean age  $59.3\pm 4.3$  years; range 19-79 years. The present study included 7 cases (8 hip joints) of primary hip infections, 5 cases of infections after the internal fixation of the hip fracture (4 cases were femoral neck fractures and one case was an acetabular fracture), and one case of a chronic infection after the focal cleaning of osteonecrosis of the femoral head. All of the patients complained of symptoms for  $>2$  months (Table I). Ten patients had pain and swelling at the affected site, and two patients had pain

Table I. Patient data (preoperative).

Case	Age (years)/Sex	Cause of presentation	Duration of symptom (days)	Joint	Etiology	Comorbidities	Previous treatment for infection
1	59/M	Pain, sinus	L-60; R-35	Bilateral	Primary	Syphilis, osteoporosis	I&D, Cefradine
2	54/M	Pain	106	Left	Primary	Gout	Aspiration
3	61/M	Pain, sinus	120	Right	Femoral neck fracture ORIF	Eczema	I&D, Cefdinir
4	67/M	Pain	125	Right	Primary	NIDDM	None
5	62/M	Pain	71	Left	Acetabula fracture ORIF	Arterial hypertension, NIDDM	I&D, Moxifloxacin
6	52/M	Sinus	63	Right	AVN focal cleaning	Cirrhosis	Cefradine
7	55/M	Pain, sinus	61	Right	Femoral neck fracture ORIF	None	I&D, Cefradine
8	77/F	Pain	64	Right	Femoral neck fracture ORIF	Arterial hypertension, NIDDM, PD	Cefdinir
9	49/F	Pain	123	Left	Primary	None	Cefradine
10	75/F	Pain	100	Right	Primary	None	Cefradine
11	79/F	Pain	60	Left	Primary	None	None
12	62/M	Pain	90	Right	Primary	NIDDM	None
13	19/F	Pain	80	Right	Femoral neck fracture ORIF	None	Cefradine

AVN, Avascular necrosis; F, female; I&D, incision and debridement; M, male; NIDDM, non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; L, left; R, right; ORIF, open reduction internal fixation.

symptoms and a sinus connected with the articular cavity. The symptoms of these patients lasted for 60-125 days (mean:  $82.7 \pm 7.5$  days) before the first surgery. Nine patients had a history of antibiotic use before the first surgery, while certain patients underwent incision drainages (cases 1, 3, 5, and 7) with no improvement in clinical manifestations (Table I). Beside the cases that were negative for the presence of bacterial cultures, half of the bacterial cultures of the two groups were comprised of gram-negative bacteria, which were different from the commonly found staphylococci and other positive cocci in PJI cases. On the basis of the bacterial culture results, the patients in both groups were given antibiotics, out of which two cases of negative cultures were given a combination of vancomycin and quinolones (levofloxacin; cases 7 and 10; Table II).

**Pathogen and stage I surgery.** For the stage I surgery, 4 patients (5 hips) underwent the resection of the head and neck (cases 1-4, hereafter referred to as the Girdlestone alone group), and 9 patients (9 hips) underwent the resection of the head and neck combined with the implantation of a bone cement spacer (cases 5-13, hereafter referred to as the spacer group). In the Girdlestone alone group, the highly pathogenic *Burkholderia cepacia* was cultured in one case (case 1, Fig. 1), which did not show significant complications after the stage I surgery but required a longer time duration for controlling

the infection. One case had an incision sinus and infection recurrence after the surgery (case 3, *Escherichia coli*) and required a re-debridement and an extended anti-infective treatment. Another case had pneumonia, poor wound healing and other complications, and underwent a re-debridement (case 2, *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*). The infection and complications in these three cases were under control and CRP levels were restored to a normal level after the stage I surgery in a mean of  $8.4 \pm 1.5$  weeks (range, 5-12 weeks). Among the patients undergoing a spacer implantation, two cases had complications. One case had a pneumonia and type I respiratory failure after the stage I surgery and was healed after treatment and underwent the stage II surgery successfully (case 6 with *Corynebacterium*). Another case had a spacer fracture after walking with weight loading at 3 months after the surgery and underwent the stage II surgery soon after (case 7). The mean time for CRP levels of the patients to decline to the normal level after the stage I surgery was  $5.8 \pm 1.0$  weeks (range 4-12 weeks), which was a shorter time period than that of the Girdlestone alone group. However, this difference was statistically insignificant. Additionally, two cases of the Girdlestone alone group who underwent a debridement after the stage I surgery suffered from poor wound healing again after the stage II surgery (cases 2 and 3) and were healed after receiving a debridement. However, all the patients in the spacer group were well healed. Signs of



Table II. Pathogen and stage I surgery.

Case	Type of stage 1 surgery	Pathogen	Antibiotics administration after stage 1 (IV)	Length of antibiotic therapy after stage 1 (weeks)	Interval to normal CRP (weeks)	Interval to THA (months)
1	Girdlestone	Burkholderia pseudomallei	Meropenem Ceftazidime	L-24 R-10	L-12 R-7	L-12 R-9.5
2	Girdlestone	Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	Meropenem	12	12	33
3	Girdlestone	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Levofloxacin	8	6	69
4	Girdlestone	MRSA	Vancomycin	6	5	24
5	Spacer	Enterobacter cloacae	Meropenem	6	4	3
6	Spacer	Corynebacterium	Vancomycin meropenem Cefoperazone	8	6	5.5
7	Spacer	Negative	Vancomycin moxifloxacin	8	4	4.5
8	Spacer	Streptococcus	Vancomycin levofloxacin	8	4	3
9	Spacer	MSSA	Vancomycin cefuroxime	6	4	4
10	Spacer	Negative	Vancomycin levofloxacin	12	12	3
11	Spacer	MRSA	Vancomycin linezolid	12	10	3
12	Spacer	MSSA	Vancomycin	6	3	4
13	Spacer	MSSA	Vancomycin	6	5	6

L, left; R, right; CRP, C-reactive protein; THA, total hip arthroplasty; MRSA, Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; MSSA, Methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*.

infection recurrence were not found in both groups until the end of the follow-up periods (Table II).

**Comparison of stage II surgery and postoperative implications in two groups.** After the stage I surgery, the patients in the Girdlestone alone and spacer groups were given antibiotics for  $120 \pm 3.2$  weeks and  $8.0 \pm 0.8$  weeks, respectively, but this difference in antibiotic treatment times was statistically insignificant. The mean time interval between the two surgeries was  $4.0 \pm 0.4$  months in the spacer group, which was a significantly shorter time interval than that in the Girdlestone alone group ( $29.5 \pm 10.7$  months,  $P < 0.01$ , Table II). The stage II arthroplasty was more difficult to perform in the Girdlestone alone group. The mean operation time was longer ( $124.0 \pm 13.6$  vs.  $105.6 \pm 7.9$  min) and the incidence of a hemorrhage was increased more in the Girdlestone alone group ( $501.0 \pm 100.8$  vs.  $322.2 \pm 55.4$  ml), but these differences were statistically insignificant. The Girdlestone alone group showed a more marked leg-length discrepancy after the stage II THA than the spacer group ( $2.8 \pm 0.6$  vs.  $0.8 \pm 0.2$  cm,  $P < 0.01$ ; Table III).

All patients were followed up for  $>12$  months after the stage II surgery (12.0-62.0 months), with a mean of  $24.2 \pm 3.8$  months (Girdlestone alone group:  $31.3 \pm 10.8$  months; spacer group:  $21.1 \pm 2.9$  months). No cases had an infection recurrence or emerging infection surrounding the prosthesis, and no cases had prosthesis loosening, a dislocation, or a fracture around the prosthesis during the follow-up periods. The mean Harris scores before the surgery were comparable between the two groups ( $47.8 \pm 2.5$  vs.  $40.7 \pm 3.1$ ; Table IV). The Harris scores after the stage I replacement were  $70.4 \pm 2.1$  vs.  $85.2 \pm 2.2$  in the

Girdlestone alone group and spacer group, respectively, which showed significant differences ( $P < 0.01$ ). At the last follow-up, the Harris score in the spacer group was also improved than that in the Girdlestone alone group ( $81.6 \pm 1.1$  vs.  $88.9 \pm 1.7$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ; Table IV).

## Discussion

The present study evaluated the midterm efficacy of a staged complete hip arthroplasty in treating the refractory septic arthritis of the hip. The comparison of the results from the follow-up in patients undergoing different surgical procedures showed that the application of an antibiotic cement spacer in addition to a head and neck resection could better control the infection. It could also maintain the limb length more effectively, thus providing more favorable conditions for the stage II complete hip arthroplasty, compared with the head and neck resection alone.

Previous literature has reported the unsatisfactory efficacy of a head and neck resection (19). It is generally believed that the joint is unstable, shortened, and often painful after the surgery. Additionally, it is not guaranteed that there is a complete and thorough debridement (20,21). Rittmeister *et al* (19) reported 39 cases that underwent a head and neck resection of the hip joint and observed 67% incidence of complications and a repair rate of 44%. Charlton *et al* (22) found that the lower limb was shortened by an average of 30.5 mm after two resections of the head and neck; of these, 39 and 11.4% of the patients had a claudication and a dislocation after the stage II surgery, respectively.

Table III. Patient data (stage II surgery and postoperative implications).

Case	Operative hemorrhage of THA (ml)	Duration of THA operation (min)	Leg-length discrepancy after THA (cm)	Preoperative hip score	Interim hip score	Final hip score	Complication between stages	Complication after prosthesis implantation	Follow-up (months)
1	L-200 R-400	L-90 R-120	L-2.0 R-2.2	L-54 R-52	L-74 R-72	L-82 R-81			62
2	500	150	2.2	51	75	84	Pneumonia, hematosepsis, poor wound healing	Poor wound healing	27
3	600	100	5.0	49	66	83	Recurrence of infection, poor wound healing	Poor wound healing	24
4	805	160	3.0		65	78			12
5	250	90	1.1	47	85	90			24
6	600	105	2.0	48	79	89	Pneumonia, type-I respiratory failure		28
7	200	70	1.0	53	85	93			36
8	300	80	0.8	30	90	91	Spacer fracture		30
9	200	147	0.7	45	91	84			16
10	150	115	0	35	75	78			17
11	500	116	1	42	79	94			13
12	500	127	0	20	95	93			14
13	200	100	0.5	25	88	88			12

L, left; R, right; THA, total hip arthroplasty.

Table IV. Comparison of the two surgical procedures.

Surgical type	Operative hemorrhage of THA (ml)	Duration of THA operation (min)	Leg-length discrepancy after THA (cm)	Preoperative Harris hip score	Interim Harris hip score	Final Harris hip score
Girdlestone alone	501.0±100.8	124.0±13.6	2.8±0.6	47.8±2.5	70.4±2.1	81.6±1.1
Girdlestone + spacer	322.2±55.4	105.6±7.9	0.8±0.2	40.7±3.1	85.2±2.2	88.9±1.7
P-value	0.1658	0.2812	0.0015	0.1783	0.0020	0.0175

THA, total hip arthroplasty.

The application of a spacer following a head and neck resection has been reported, wherein the spacer can be prefabricated or made by the surgeons during the surgery. Romanò *et al* (13) applied a prefabricated spacer made of gentamicin antibiotic loaded bone cement in 19 patients (20 hips). The authors found that hip arthroplasty was successfully implemented in all of the hips after a mean of 22 weeks, and only 1 case had infection recurrence during an average follow-up period of 56 months (13). Huang *et al* (23) used a variety of antibiotic bone cements to treat 14 cases (15 hips) with refractory septic hips and found an uncontrolled infection in only 1 case; no spacer-associated complications were observed. Among the

14 cases reported by Fleck *et al* (12), two died of other diseases, and two did not undergo the stage II surgery, while no case showed any sign of an infection recurrence. Shen *et al* (14) has questioned the traditional spacer method, they believed that an infection following hip trauma surgery was different from that of an infection following an arthroplasty. Since the infection might only involve the intra-articular soft tissue, cartilage, and subchondral bone, but not the proximal femur, the spacer with a femoral stem may lead to the involvement of the femoral medullary cavity and the spread of the infection. Thus, a spacer that does not need to be placed into the medullary cavity was used, and no infection recurrence and spacer associated

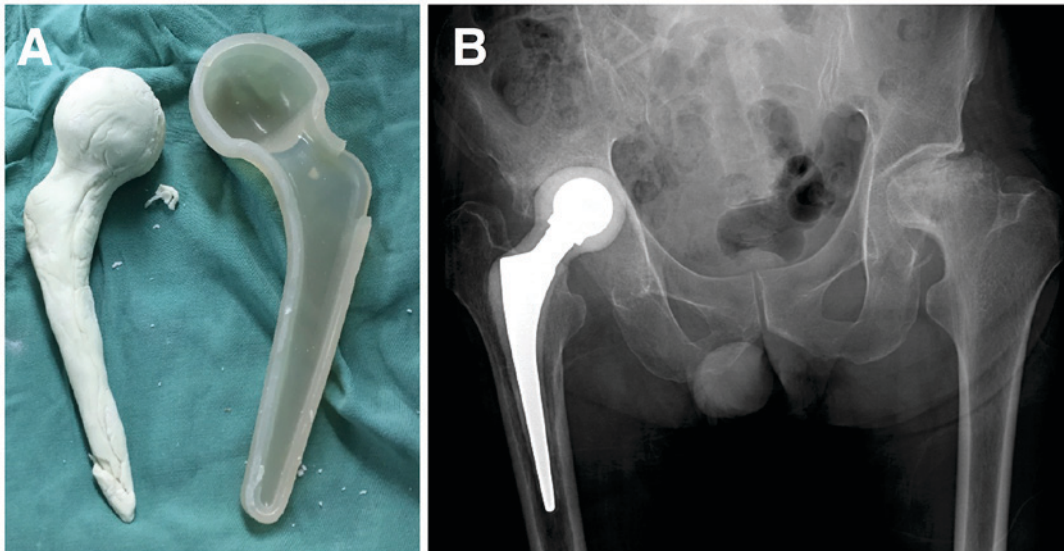


Figure 3. A small cement prosthetic was used as a skeleton to fabricate a spacer (case 6). (A) A spacer mold and (B) a fabricated spacer using a cement prosthesis as the skeleton was implanted into the body.

complications were found during an average follow-up period of 39.6 months. Nonetheless, this kind of spacer could not achieve an axial and rotational stability that was similar to that of the traditional spacer; thus, this spacer had a higher risk of mechanical loosening and dislocation. Therefore, the conventional spacer was still adopted in the present study.

Two surgical methods were successfully used in the present study. It was found that, although the resection of the femoral head and neck could achieve a complete debridement, two patients had postoperative infection recurrences and poor wound healing, which greatly prolonged the time of antibiotic use and the interval between the two surgeries. The patients also suffered from shortened limbs and obvious dysfunctions, which may have led to great difficulties in the stage II hip arthroplasty. This may be because systemic medications did not help to achieve an effective concentration locally in patients with a poor blood supply, which led to a higher likelihood of an infection recurrence. Hsieh *et al* (24) used antibiotic beads locally after the Girdlestone surgery for treating a septic hip and achieved an improvement in the control of infection. For the implantation of an antibiotic bone cement spacer based on the stage I head and neck resection, a local release of antibiotics helped in controlling the infection and shortened the time of systemic application of the antibiotics. At the same time, the spacer was able to maintain the lengths and ranges of motion of the limbs (25,26). It was not necessary to loosen the scar tissue during the stage II surgery, which resulted in a lower degree of operative hemorrhage and a shortened operation time. Additionally, the postoperative limbs were shortened by no more than 1 cm, the function was fully recovered, and no joint dislocation was reported during the follow-up. The spacer, which constructed using the bone cement prosthesis, is simple and inexpensive, has improved mechanical stability (compared with the Kirschner wire as the skeleton), and enables patients to walk with weight loading in an earlier time period following surgery, thus making it conducive for a functional recovery. This was therefore used instead of Kirschner wire in the later phase.

The selection of the implant in the stage II surgery is still controversial (27). Theoretically, the loss of bone mass in the septic hip is less than that in the infection following a THA, which is beneficial to the fixation of the biological prosthesis. A cementless bioprosthesis has been reported to have a good efficacy in treating an infection following a THA (28,29). In addition, the use of a cement prosthesis has been reported to be insignificantly associated with an infection recurrence (27,30,31). Therefore, it is believed that a cementless prosthesis is a good choice for the stage II surgery for a septic hip. A bio-prosthesis was implemented in the stage II arthroplasty in most patients in this study. The results showed that the stability was immediately achieved during the surgery, no signs of loosening of the prosthesis were reported during the follow-up, and infections were well controlled in the patients. Other concerns in this study are the type and duration of antibiotic use. A systemic application of antibiotics is needed to not only control the primary foci but also prevent the hematogenous spread and infection metastasis. Despite reports that a short term application of intravenous antibiotics can also achieve the same effect as that of a long term application after spacer therapy for a refractory septic hip (23,32), retrospective studies exist that only have a small number of cases and insufficient evidence. The bacterial cultures in this study revealed mostly gram-negative bacteria. Because of insufficient data showing the ideal doses and duration of antibiotic use, the patients were given intravenous antibiotics for at least 4 weeks after the stage I surgery, and the extended application was determined according to the changes in the inflammatory indicators.

The strengths of the present study were as follows: (1) All the patients received follow-ups; (2) all the surgical procedures were performed by the same surgeon in a standard manner; and (3) two surgical methods were compared. Since the patients were selected at different time-points, those patients receiving treatment after an improvement in the prosthesis and surgical techniques may show higher efficacy (a spacer was used in the late phase), which was the limitations of the present study. Nevertheless, this was unlikely to affect the credibility of the

results as the use of the spacer significantly reduced the duration of antibiotic use, improved the function of the hip joints during the surgery, and maintained the lengths of the lower limbs. This, thereby simplified the stage II surgery, achieving improved final clinical efficacy. These effects showed a significant difference between the two groups. Evidently, this study included a small number of samples and hence further statistical analysis could not be performed. Furthermore, this was a retrospective study, in which patients were not randomly grouped and received follow-ups for a relatively short time. Therefore, further studies, with more patients and a long-term follow-up period are needed to provide more convincing comparative data. In conclusion, the present study found that a staging arthroplasty was conducive for a complete debridement in treating a chronic septic hip. The implantation of a bone cement spacer containing antibiotics in the stage I surgery could effectively control infection, avoid a joint contracture caused by a head and neck resection, reduce the risk of an infection recurrence between the two stages of the surgery. It could also effectively maintain the lengths of the lower limbs, simplify the stage II complete hip arthroplasty, and reduce an operative hemorrhage. Thus, it was a more effective method for treating a chronic septic hip arthritis.

### Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

### Funding

The current study was funded by Fujian Youth Talents General Training Program (grant no. 2014-ZQN-JC-19) and the Key Clinical Specialty Discipline Construction Program of Fujian, P.R.C and the Key Clinical Discipline of Fujian Medical University (grant no. XK201106).

### Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

### Authors' contributions

WZ designed the current study. WL, XF, CZ and YX accumulated the data. WL, ZH, ZY and XF analysed the data. WL and XF drafted the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

### Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee and Institutional Review Board of The First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University (committee's reference number: [2014] 047). Informed consent was obtained from each patient before the data was collected.

### Patient consent for publication

Consents regarding individual details, images, findings of physical examination and data of the surgery details were obtained from all patients.

### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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