

Changes in Serum Markers Failed to Predict Persistent Infection after Two-stage Exchange Arthroplasty

Qiao Jiang

Chinese PLA General Hospital

Jun Fu

Chinese PLA General Hospital

Wei Chai

Chinese PLA General Hospital

Li-bo Hao

Chinese PLA General Hospital

Yong-Gang Zhou

Chinese PLA General Hospital

Chi Xu

Chinese PLA General Hospital

Ji-Ying CHEN (✉ jiying_chen301@163.com)

General Hospital of People's Liberation Army <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7689-5857>

Research article

Keywords: two-stage exchange arthroplasty, value change, percent change, serum markers, prosthetic joint infection

Posted Date: August 21st, 2020

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-33168/v2>

License: © ⓘ This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

Version of Record: A version of this preprint was published on September 4th, 2020. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13018-020-01923-z>.

Abstract

Background The proper timing of reimplantation is important to treatment success in two-stage exchange revision. The 2018 International Consensus Meeting suggested that a variation trend toward normalization in serum markers was useful for determining the proper timing of reimplantation. However, the opposite results were found that by previous studies, and the normalization of serum markers was reported to fail to predict infection control. We investigated whether value changes and percent changes in four common serum markers (erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and fibrinogen) can predict persistent infection?

Methods A retrospective review of 141 patients treated with two-stage revision from 2014 to 2018 was conducted. The variation trend in serum indicators was evaluated by the percent changes (using values of serum markers preimplantation divided by values pre-resection) and value changes (using values of serum markers pre-resection minus values preimplantation). Treatment success was defined according to the Delphi-based consensus criteria with a minimum follow-up of 1 year, and the receiver operator characteristic (ROC) was used to examine the usefulness of changes in serum markers.

Results 22 patients (15.60%) were persistently infected. No significant difference was found in either the value change or percent change in serum markers between reinfection and non-reinfection patients. When predicting persistent infection, the area under the curves (AUC) demonstrated that both percent changes and value changes in serum markers were poor indicators. The AUC of value changes was 0.533 for the CRP, 0.504 for the IL-6, 0.508 for the ESR and 0.586 for fibrinogen when predicted persistent PJI. In addition, the AUC indicated that percent changes in the CRP (0.464), the IL-6 (0.534), the ESR (0.527) and fibrinogen (0.586) were all poor markers.

Conclusions We have shown that both value changes and percent changes in serum markers were not sufficiently rigorous to aid in persistent infection diagnosis. The proper timing of reimplantation must therefore take into account various clinical tests rather than the downward trend of serum markers only.

Background

The management of prosthetic joint infection (PJI) is a challenging problem for clinicians, with a high prevalence after total joint arthroplasty (TJA)[1,2]. In North America and East Asia, two-stage exchange arthroplasty is widely applied for chronic PJIs after TJA[3,4]. After removing the infected prosthesis and implanting an antibiotic-loaded spacer in the first stage, the proper timing of reimplantation is crucial for successful treatment[5]. Currently, there is no “gold standard” to evaluate the eradication of PJI before reimplantation. The combination of serum indicators, synovial white blood cell (WBC) counts, culture results, intraoperative histology, and clinical symptoms is widely used to guide the timing of reimplantation.

The elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP) are minor criteria in MSIS criteria for predicting PJI[6–11]. However, the reliability and utility of both indicators has been questioned

by several studies. Due to their unclear threshold cutoff levels, the normalization of both markers was reported to fail to predict PJI control[5–7,11]. More than the ESR and CRP, several other serum biomarkers have been studied by researchers. Interleukin-6 (IL-6) was suggested to be useful in diagnosing PJI[12,13], and Hoell et al reported the high utility of IL-6 in predicting reimplantation failure[14]. Li et al reported that fibrinogen had good performance in the diagnosis of PJI[15]. However, more research is needed to determine the accuracy and reliability of these serum indicators for predicting the proper timing of reimplantation.

Instead of a numerical threshold, the suggestion that a variation trend toward normalization in serum markers was useful for determining the proper timing of reimplantation was with the approval of the majority in the 2018 International Consensus Meeting. However, the opposite result was found that by Stambough et al[16]. Stambough et al[16] found the area under the receiver operator curves (AUC) was 0.530 for the percent or delta change of the ESR and 0.482 for the change of CRP when predicting persistent PJI, indicating that both were poor markers. Considering the value of fibrinogen and IL-6 in diagnosing PJI, changes in these serum markers may be useful for predicting reinfection after reimplantation. In addition, more than percent changes, the downward trend in serum markers can be expressed as value changes and the usefulness of the value changes in serum markers should be investigated.

As contradictory results exist regarding whether changes in serum markers can guide the timing of reimplantation in two-stage exchange arthroplasty after total joint arthroplasty (TJA), we investigated (1) whether percent or delta changes in serum indicators, which included the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and fibrinogen are useful for predicting infection eradication; and (2) whether value changes in these four serum markers can guide the proper timing of reimplantation.

Methods

Patients

After receiving Institutional Review Board approval, we retrospectively reviewed all patients who underwent two-stage reimplantation between 2014 and 2018 (n=161). All patients were confirmed to have chronic PJI, and acute hematogenous and perioperative infections were excluded[17]. The exclusion criteria were as follows: 1. incomplete recordings of serologic markers at the time of resection or reimplantation; and 2. less than the minimum 1-year follow-up or no reinfection occurrence within this period. In this study, the MSIS criteria[18] were considered the gold standard reference for diagnosing PJI before resection, and patients who did not meet the MSIS criteria were excluded. There was a total of 141 patients (81 hips and 60 knees) in final analysis with complete records of serum biomarkers, and all patients met the MSIS criteria when diagnosed with PJI.

We reviewed all medical records of patients in detail, which included sex, age, gender, joint, American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) score, risk factors, surgical history of the same site, pathology results,

and organism culture results, the details of which are summarized in Table 1.

Treatment protocol

All patients underwent an institutional standard two-stage exchange arthroplasty, including the removal of the prosthesis, placement of an antibiotic-loaded articulating cement spacer and thorough debridement at the time of the first stage procedure. Vancomycin (2-4 g per 40 g) and meropenem (1-2 g per 40 g) were mixed in polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) spacers. Four to six samples for aerobic, anaerobic and fungal culture and there to five samples for histology analysis were obtained intraoperatively from the periprosthetic membrane and other periprosthetic tissues in which infection was suspected. After the insertion of cement, all patients received 6-8 weeks of intravenous antibiotics depending on culture sensitivity reports. For patients with culture negative results, broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy was used.

At least 2-week antibiotic holiday was stipulated before reimplantation. Prior to implantation, joint aspiration was routinely performed in patients suspected of infection. The determination of proper timing to perform reimplantation was based on the combination of clinical symptoms, serum markers and synovial tests. During the second-stage revision, the antibiotic-loaded cement was removed. Sterilized saline water (4-6 L) was used to irrigate the joint after thorough debridement. Three to five samples were sent for frozen sectioning, and aerobic and anaerobic cultures according to the surgeons' suspicion.

Values of four main serum biomarkers including serum ESR, CRP, fibrinogen and IL-6, were determined before resection and reimplantation. We used STA-R Evolution® analyzer (Stago Diagnostica, Asnieres, France) to gauge fibrinogen levels and expressed in gram per liter (g/L)[19]. The ESR was measured by the Westergren method, and CRP and IL-6 were gauged by nephelometric immune assays[20]. The threshold values were 30 mm/hr for ESR and 10 mg/L for CRP according to the MSIS criteria[18], and the upper limit was 12 pg/mL for IL-6 and 4.01 mg/mL for fibrinogen[15,21] when diagnosing PJI. The variation trend toward normalization in serum indicators was evaluated by the percent changes (using values of serum markers at the time of reimplantation divided by values at the time of resection) and value changes (using values of serum markers at the time of resection minus values at the time of reimplantation).

Definition of persistent PJI and treatment success

Persistent or recurrent PJI in this study was defined as :1. Re-infection after reimplantation, based on MSIS criteria; 2. the presence of a sinus tract communicating with the joint at reimplantation; and 3. two positive intraoperative periprosthetic cultures with the same organism at reimplantation.

We determined treatment success using the Delphi-based criteria[22,23], which matches the following: 1. a healed wound without fistula, drainage, pain, or infection recurrence caused by the same organism strain; 2. no subsequent surgical intervention for infection after reimplantation surgery; 3. no occurrence of PJI-related mortality.

Statistical analysis

Categorical data were summarized as absolute values and percentage. The absolute values and changes (percent changes and value changes) in these four serum markers were presented as median and interquartile range (IQR). The demographic and clinical characteristics between groups were compared with the use of the Student's *t*-test if they were normally distributed or the Mann-Whitney test if not normally distributed for continuous variables and the chi-square test or Fisher's exact test for categorical variables. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were generated to determine the diagnostic value of each test for the assessment of persistent PJI. The area under the curve (AUC) was calculated. Discriminatory value of ROC curves was interpreted as excellent (AUC 0.9–1), good (0.8–0.89), fair (0.7–0.79), poor (0.6–0.69), or fail/no discriminatory capacity (0.5–0.59)[24]. Youden's J-statistic was used to attempt to determine a threshold value for each serologic marker. A p-value less than 0.05 was considered significant. SPSS version 20 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois) was used for the statistical analysis.

Results

General information and patients' follow-up

Demographic information and follow-up results are shown in Table 1. There were 54 (49.5%) males in non-reinfection group and 12 (54.55%) in reinfection group. The mean age was 58.44 ± 13.28 years in the success group and 64.50 ± 11.07 years in the re-infected group. The mean body mass index (BMI) was 25.04 ± 3.60 kg/m² in the success group compared with 24.92 ± 3.31 kg/m² in the reinfection group. Eighty-one hips and sixty knees were included in the analysis. There was no significant difference in the prevalence of sinus occurrence between the reinfection group (50.00%) and the non-reinfection group (35.29%, $p=0.191$).

The mean follow-up year was 3.45 (range, 1.32 to 8.70 years) years in the success group and 3.62 (range, 0.65 to 7.32 years) years in re-infected group. The interval of spacer insertion was 23.39 (range, 4.57 to 110.86 weeks) weeks in the success group and 26.00 (range, 5.29 to 143.71 weeks) weeks in reinfection group. There were 22 patients re-infected after reimplantation in two-stage exchange arthroplasty, and the total success rate was 84.40%.

Organism analysis

Details of the causative organisms in 22 infection patients are shown in Table 2. Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus (CNS) species were the most common causative bacteria for recurrent PJI (6, 27.27%). The rest of the causative organisms included 1 (4.55%) *Staphylococcus aureus*, 1 (4.55%) *Enterococcus faecalis*, 1 (4.55%) Gram-negative *Bacillus*, 1 methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), 5 (22.73%) polymicrobial organisms and 2 (9.09%) other organisms. Five (22.73%) patients had negative culture results but were diagnosed with PJI according to the MSIS criteria at the time of reinfection.

Was there any difference in values of serum markers between the success and reinfection groups?

The values of the ESR, IL-6, CRP and fibrinogen were compared between success patients and reinfection patients. The details of each serum marker are shown in Table 3. No significant difference was found in these four serum markers between the success group and the reinfection group at the time of resection and reimplantation. At the time of resection, the median CRP was 18.00 mg/L (IQR, 7.95-35.50 mg/L) in the success group versus 25.50 mg/L (IQR, 16.89-38.18 mg/L) in the reinfection group ($p= 0.087$), and the median ESR was 35 mm/hr (IQR, 23.00-58.00 mm/hr) for those patients who remained infection-free versus 48 mm/hr (IQR, 30.25-75.75 mm/hr) for reinfection patients ($p = 0.124$). At the time of reimplantation, the median CRP was 3.48 mg/L (IQR, 2.03-8.40 mg/L) in the success group versus 3.32 mg/L (IQR, 1.60-15.30 mg/L) in the reinfection group ($p= 0.643$), and the median ESR was 12.00 mm/hr (IQR, 7.00-18.00 mm/hr) for those patients who remained infection-free versus 12.00 mm/hr (IQR, 7.00-42.50 mm/hr) for reinfection patients ($p = 0.214$).

Can the percent changes or value changes in serum markers guide the timing of reimplantation?

Comparison of percent changes and value changes in non-reinfection group versus reinfection group was shown in Table 4. No significant difference was found in either the value change or percent change in these four serum markers. When comparing preresection with prereimplantation values, the median value changes in the CRP was 11.95 mg/L (IQR, 2.01-28.31 mg/L) in the non-reinfection group and 17.58 mg/L (IQR, 0.45-36.61 mg/L) in the reinfection group ($p=0.627$). The median value changes in the IL-6 was 7.91 pg/L (IQR, 4.26-13.76 pg/L) for those patients who remained infection-free and 8.81 pg/L (IQR, 3.55-15.56 pg/L) for those who experienced reinfection ($p=0.948$). The median value changes in the fibrinogen was 1.32 g/L (IQR, 0.69-1.95 g/L) in the infection-free group versus 1.85 g/L (IQR, 0.37-2.95 g/L) in the reinfection group ($p=0.200$). In addition, the median value changes in the ESR was 25.00 mm/hr (IQR, 9.00-40.00 mm/hr) for those patients who remained infection-free and 26.00 mm/hr (IQR, 5.75-45.50 mm/hr) for those who re-infected ($p=0.901$).

With regard to percent changes from the resection to the reimplantation, the median percent change in the CRP was 29.99% (IQR, 11.12-74.81%) for those patients who remained infection-free and 16.04% (IQR, 7.02-107.32%) for those who experienced reinfection ($p=0.595$). The median percent changes in the ESR was 30.77% (IQR, 16.85-55.39%) in the non-reinfection group and 29.91% (IQR, 20.49-78.31%) in the reinfection group ($p=0.611$). The median value changes in the fibrinogen was 71.66% (IQR, 61.69-83.50%) in the infection-free group versus 63.03 (IQR, 54.03-92.08%) in the reinfection group ($p=0.242$). In addition, the median value changes in the IL-6 was 29.58% (IQR, 16.37-55.39%) for those patients who remained infection-free and 36.45% (IQR, 16.00-55.56%) for those who re-infected ($p=0.611$).

Furthermore, we generated a receiver operator curve (ROC) for value changes (figure 1) and percent changes (figure 2) in these four serum markers. The area under the receiver operator curve (AUC) was 0.533 for CRP, 0.504 for IL-6, 0.508 for the ESR and 0.586 for fibrinogen for predicting failure based on value changes, demonstrating that value changes in these four serum markers were poor indicators. With regard to percent changes for determining the timing of reimplantation, the AUC indicated that percent

changes in the CRP (AUC=0.464), the IL-6 (AUC=0.534), the ESR (AUC=0.527) and the fibrinogen (AUC=0.586) were all poor markers when predicted persistent or recurrent infection. As a result of the low sensitivity and specificity caused by the wide distribution of changes in inflammatory levels, a threshold value could not be calculated by Youden's J-statistic.

Discussion

PJI is still a challenging problem after total joint arthroplasty, and two-stage exchange arthroplasty has been proven to be a useful treatment for prosthetic joint infection after total joint arthroplasty, with a success rate ranging from 65% to 100%[25]. The proper timing of reimplantation is crucial to the prosthesis survival after reimplantation. Considering the unreliability of clinical symptoms, delayed pathology results and scarcity of synovial fluid, serum biomarkers still play an important role in predicting persistent infection after reimplantation.

However, in our study, no significant difference was found in median values of these four serum markers between non-reinfection group and reinfection group. This is not surprising given that several authors have failed to determine the threshold of the ESR and CRP. Kusuma et al[6] reported 76 PJIs after total knee arthroplasty, and the AUC was 0.62 for the ESR and 0.39 for CRP. Qu et al[26] reported the AUC of IL-6 was 0.59 when the threshold was set at 8.12 pg/mL. Xu et al[19] also investigated 109 hips in patients who underwent two stage exchange arthroplasty. They found that the fibrinogen had high specificity but low sensitivity when predicted persistent infection, and the threshold of fibrinogen was 3.61 g/L.

Instead of a numerical threshold value, the International Consensus Meeting recommended that the downtrend of serological tests and results of synovial analysis should be used to determine the optimal timing of reimplantation. However, two traditional serum markers (the ESR and CRP) were studied by Stambough et al[26], and the AUC for the percent change in Stambough et al was 0.530 for the ESR and 0.482 for CRP. Ghanem et al[7] studied a consecutive series of 109 patients who underwent two-stage resection arthroplasty for infected TKA. The total success rate was 79% in their cohort. The value change of the ESR and CRP was depicted by the ROC, and the AUC was 0.503 for the ESR and 0.545 for CRP. Both Stambough et al and Ghanem et al came to conclusions that opposed the ICM recommendations. We did, however, include the change of IL-6 and fibrinogen in our analysis. We found that both value changes and percent changes in these four laboratory markers were poor indicators for predicating re-infection after two-stage exchange reimplantation. A variation trend toward normalization in serum markers was not significantly associated with the eradication of infection, and this result may change the traditional beliefs of surgeons.

Infection eradication is not necessarily accompanied by the normalization of serum markers. Kusuma et al [6] retrospectively reviewed the serologies of 76 infected patients underwent two-stage revision. They found that the ESR remained persistently elevated in 37 knees (54%), and the CRP remained elevated in 14 knees (21%) where infection had been controlled. Similarly, Shukla et al studied eighty-seven hips with an infected total hip arthroplasty, and found that the mean ESR, CRP, and synovial fluid white blood cell

(WBC) count are differential decreased. The ESR remained elevated in 50 patients (62.5%) and the CRP remained elevated in 22 patients (27.5%) in non-reinfection patients. However, the synovial WBC count were promising markers with the AUC of 0.91 when predicted persistent infection. The ESR and CRP were not useful in diagnosis and frequently failed to normalize even in patients without persistent infection. In our study, similar results were found in changes of the IL-6 and fibrinogen.

To date, the accurate diagnosis of the eradication of infection is still difficult for clinicians. As our study proved that changes in four common serum markers had low utility for predicting persistent PJI, other useful ways, such as new biomarkers, biochemistry, and histology, should be proposed to detect infection. The combination of clinical symptoms, the value of serum markers, frozen sections, and synovial fluid WBC counts is still the most reliable method for surgeons to determine the timing of reimplantation.

There were several limitations in our study. First, this was a retrospective study and certain biases of retrospective studies cannot be avoided. Although we reviewed most cases in the study, some mistakes may have existed. Second, because there is no “gold standard” for diagnosing persistent PJI after reimplantation, we combined culture result and follow-up result to identify re-infection. Thus, we constructed a broad definition for failure of the 2- stage exchange procedure and the subsequent PJI surgery after reimplantation might be indicative of a new infection rather than a persistent PJI. Third, several surgeons in our hospital conducted the surgery. Though institutional guidelines for therapy have been approved, differences still exist in the management of patients. Fourth, it was a single-institution study with a limited sample size and, as a result, has limited external validity. Only 22 patients developed the treatment failure during the follow-up, which might be an insufficient sample size. However, we set strict inclusion criteria. Thus, changes in inflammatory markers are only affected by joint infection, and the statistical result may be reliable.

Conclusion

We have shown that both value changes and percent changes in serum markers were not sufficiently rigorous to aid in persistent infection diagnosis. The proper timing of reimplantation must therefore take into account various clinical tests rather than the downward trend of serum markers only.

Abbreviations

PJI, prosthetic joint infection; WBC, white blood cell; TJA, total joint arthroplasty; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; CRP, C-reactive protein; IL-6, interleukin-6; MSIS, Musculoskeletal Infection Society; IQR, interquartile range; BMI, body mass index; AUC, area under the curve; ROC, receiver operating characteristic; CNS, coagulase-negative Staphylococcus; MRSA, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus.

Declarations

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank all staff from the participating departments and clinics.

Funding sources

This work was supported by the Beijing natural science foundation (7192199) and national natural science fund (8167090912).

Availability of data and materials

We do not wish to share our data, because some of the patient's data regarding individual privacy, and according to the policy of our hospital, the data could not be shared with others without permission.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the General Hospital of People's Liberation Army and in accordance with the standards of the National Research Council.

Written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests

Authors' contributions

References

1. Jämsen E, Varonen M, Huhtala H, Lehto MUK, Lumio J, Konttinen YT, et al. Incidence of Prosthetic Joint Infections After Primary Knee Arthroplasty. *The Journal of Arthroplasty*. 2010;25:87–92.
2. Huotari K, Peltola M, Jämsen E. The incidence of late prosthetic joint infections: A registry-based study of 112,708 primary hip and knee replacements. *Acta Orthopaedica*. 2015;86:321–5.
3. Tan TL, Kheir MM, Rondon AJ, Parvizi J, George J, Higuera CA, et al. Determining the Role and Duration of the “Antibiotic Holiday” Period in Periprosthetic Joint Infection. *The Journal of Arthroplasty*. 2018;33:2976–80.
4. Xu C, Tan TL, Chen J-Y. Positive Culture During Reimplantation Increases the Risk of Reinfection in

Contributors	Roles
Qiao Jiang	Manuscript writing; Data collection; Data analysis; Study conceive; Participated in the design of the study; Data interpretation; Project coordination
Jun Fu	Data collection; Data analysis; Study conceive; Participated in the design of the study; Data interpretation; Project coordination
Wei Chai	Data curation; Investigation; Methodology; Validation; Writing - review & editing
Yong-Gang Zhou	Data curation; Validation; Methodology; Validation; Writing - review & editing
Li-bo Hao	Data curation; Validation; Methodology; Validation; Writing - review & editing
Chi Xu	Project administration; Supervision; Writing - review & editing
Ji-Ying Chen	Project administration; Supervision; Writing - review & editing

Two-Stage Exchange Arthroplasty Despite Administating Prolonged Antibiotics: A Retrospective Cohort Study and Meta-Analysis. *The Journal of Arthroplasty*. 2019;34:1025–31.

5. Fu J, Ni M, Li H, Li X, Chai W, Zhou Y, et al. The proper timing of second-stage revision in treating periprosthetic knee infection: reliable indicators and risk factors. *J Orthop Surg Res*. 2018;13:214.
6. Kusuma SK, Ward J, Jacofsky M, Sporer SM, Della Valle CJ. What is the Role of Serological Testing Between Stages of Two-stage Reconstruction of the Infected Prosthetic Knee? *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 2011;469:1002–8.
7. Ghanem E, Azzam K, Seeley M, Joshi A, Parvizi J. Staged Revision for Knee Arthroplasty Infection: What Is the Role of Serologic Tests Before Reimplantation? *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 2009;467:1699–705.
8. Mühlhofer HML, Knebel C, Pohlig F, Feihl S, Harrasser N, Schauwecker J, et al. Synovial aspiration and serological testing in two-stage revision arthroplasty for prosthetic joint infection: evaluation before reconstruction with a mean follow-up of twenty seven months. *International Orthopaedics (SICOT)*. 2018;42:265–71.
9. Mortazavi SMJ, Vegari D, Ho A, Zmistowski B, Parvizi J. Two-stage Exchange Arthroplasty for Infected Total Knee Arthroplasty: Predictors of Failure. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 2011;469:3049–54.
10. Shukla SK, Ward JP, Jacofsky MC, Sporer SM, Paprosky WG, Della Valle CJ. Perioperative Testing for Persistent Sepsis Following Resection Arthroplasty of the Hip for Periprosthetic Infection. *The Journal of Arthroplasty*. 2010;25:87–91.
11. Xu C, Kuo F-C, Kheir M, Li X, Chai W, Chen J-Y. Outcomes and predictors of treatment failure following two-stage total joint arthroplasty with articulating spacers for evolutive septic arthritis. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*. 2019;20:272.

12. Berbari E, Mabry T, Tsaras G, Spangehl M, Erwin PJ, Murad MH, et al. Inflammatory Blood Laboratory Levels as Markers of Prosthetic Joint Infection: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery-American Volume*. 2010;92:2102–9.
13. Buttaro MA, Tanoira I, Comba F, Piccaluga F. Combining C-reactive Protein and Interleukin-6 May Be Useful to Detect Periprosthetic Hip Infection. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 2010;468:3263–7.
14. Hoell S, Borgers L, Gosheger G, Dieckmann R, Schulz D, Gerss J, et al. Interleukin-6 in two-stage revision arthroplasty: what is the threshold value to exclude persistent infection before re-implantation? *The Bone & Joint Journal*. 2015;97-B:71–5.
15. Li R, Shao H-Y, Hao L-B, Yu B-Z, Qu P-F, Zhou Y-X, et al. Plasma Fibrinogen Exhibits Better Performance Than Plasma D-Dimer in the Diagnosis of Periprosthetic Joint Infection: A Multicenter Retrospective Study. *The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery*. 2019;101:613–9.
16. Stambough JB, Curtin BM, Odum SM, Cross MB, Martin JR, Fehring TK. Does Change in ESR and CRP Guide the Timing of Two-stage Arthroplasty Reimplantation?: *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*. 2019;477:364–71.
17. McPherson EJ, Woodson C, Holtom P, Roidis N, Shufelt C, Patzakis M. Periprosthetic total hip infection: outcomes using a staging system. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 2002;8–15.
18. Parvizi J, Zmistowski B, Berbari EF, Bauer TW, Springer BD, Della Valle CJ, et al. New Definition for Periprosthetic Joint Infection: From the Workgroup of the Musculoskeletal Infection Society. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 2011;469:2992–4.
19. Xu C, Qu P-F, Chai W, Li R, Chen J-Y. Plasma fibrinogen may predict persistent infection before reimplantation in two-stage exchange arthroplasty for periprosthetic hip infection. *J Orthop Surg Res*. 2019;14:133.
20. Xu C, Guo H, Qu P, Fu J, Kuo F-C, Chen J-Y. Preoperatively elevated serum inflammatory markers increase the risk of periprosthetic joint infection following total knee arthroplasty in patients with osteoarthritis. *TCRM*. 2018;Volume 14:1719–24.
21. Bottner F, Wegner A, Winkelmann W, Becker K, Erren M, Götze C. Interleukin-6, procalcitonin and TNF- α : MARKERS OF PERI-PROSTHETIC INFECTION FOLLOWING TOTAL JOINT REPLACEMENT. *The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery British volume*. 2007;89-B:94–9.
22. Diaz-Ledezma C, Higuera CA, Parvizi J. Success After Treatment of Periprosthetic Joint Infection: A Delphi-based International Multidisciplinary Consensus. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 2013;471:2374–82.
23. Tan TL, Goswami K, Fillingham YA, Shohat N, Rondon AJ, Parvizi J. Defining Treatment Success After 2-Stage Exchange Arthroplasty for Periprosthetic Joint Infection. *The Journal of Arthroplasty*. 2018;33:3541–6.
24. Fischer JE, Bachmann LM, Jaeschke R. A readers' guide to the interpretation of diagnostic test properties: clinical example of sepsis. *Intensive Care Medicine*. 2003;29:1043–51.
25. Kapadia BH, Berg RA, Daley JA, Fritz J, Bhave A, Mont MA. Periprosthetic joint infection. *The Lancet*. 2016;387:386–94.

26. Qu P-F, Xu C, Fu J, Li R, Chai W, Chen J-Y. Does serum interleukin-6 guide the diagnosis of persistent infection in two-stage hip revision for periprosthetic joint infection? J Orthop Surg Res. 2019;14:354.

Tables

Table.1 Patient Demographics

	Non-reinfection (n=119)	Reinfection (n=22)	P-value
Patient characteristics			
Follow-up (year)	3.45 ± 1.58	3.62 ± 1.90	0.240
Age (year)	58.44 ± 13.28	64.50 ± 11.07	0.162
BMI (kg/m ²)	25.04 ± 3.60	24.92 ± 3.31	0.800
Interval of spacer (weeks)	23.39±17.03	26.00±27.82	0.380
Male	53 (44.54%)	12 (54.55%)	0.387
Hip	69 (57.98%)	12 (54.55%)	0.764
Sinus	42 (35.29%)	11 (50.00%)	0.191
Comorbidities			
Diabetes	16 (13.45%)	3 (13.64%)	0.981
Previous revision history	25 (21.01%)	6 (27.27%)	0.515
ASA≥3	11 (9.24%)	3 (13.64%)	0.527
Inflammatory disease	13 (10.92%)	3 (13.64%)	0.713

BMI Body mass index, ASA American Society of Anesthesiologists

Table.2 Causative organisms of 22 persistent or recurrent PJI

Culture organism	Frequency	Percent
Staphylococcus aureus	1	4.55%
Coagulase negative Staphylococcus	6	27.27%
Gram-negative bacillus	1	4.55%
MRSA	1	4.55%
Enterococcus	1	4.55%
Polymicrobial organisms	5	22.73%
Other organisms	2	9.09%
Negative culture	5	22.73%

Table.3 Values of serum markers at the time of resection and reimplantation in non-reinfection group and reinfection group

Serum markers	Non-reinfection (n=119)			Reinfection (n=22)			P-value
	Median	25%	75%	Median	25%	75%	
Pre-resection							
CRP (mg/l)	18.00	7.95	35.50	25.50	16.89	38.18	0.087
IL-6 (pg/ml)	12.10	8.13	19.70	17.21	8.51	27.59	0.249
ESR (mm/hr)	35.00	23.00	58.00	48.00	30.25	75.75	0.124
Fibrinogen (g/l)	4.82	4.09	5.44	5.40	4.56	6.19	0.607
Pre-reimplantation							
CRP (mg/l)	3.48	2.03	8.40	3.32	1.60	15.30	0.643
IL-6 (pg/ml)	3.42	2.00	5.43	3.34	2.00	14.54	0.379
ESR (mm/hr)	12.00	7.00	18.00	12.00	7.00	42.50	0.214
Fibrinogen (g/l)	3.34	3.05	3.89	3.74	2.90	4.63	0.228

Table.4 Value changes and percent changes of serum markers between resection and reimplantation in reinfection and non-reinfection patients

Serum markers	Non-reinfection (n=119)			Reinfection (n=22)			P-value
	Median	25%	75%	Median	25%	75%	
Value changes							
CRP (mg/l)	11.95	2.01	28.31	17.58	0.45	36.61	0.627
IL-6 (pg/ml)	7.91	4.26	13.76	8.81	3.55	15.56	0.948
ESR (mm/hr)	25.00	9.00	40.00	26.00	5.75	45.50	0.901
Fibrinogen (g/l)	1.32	0.69	1.95	1.85	0.37	2.95	0.200
Percent changes (%)							
CRP	29.99	11.12	74.81	16.04	7.02	107.32	0.595
IL-6	29.58	16.37	55.39	36.45	16.00	55.56	0.611
ESR	30.77	16.85	61.90	29.91	20.49	78.31	0.687
Fibrinogen	71.66	61.69	83.50	63.03	54.03	92.08	0.242

Figures

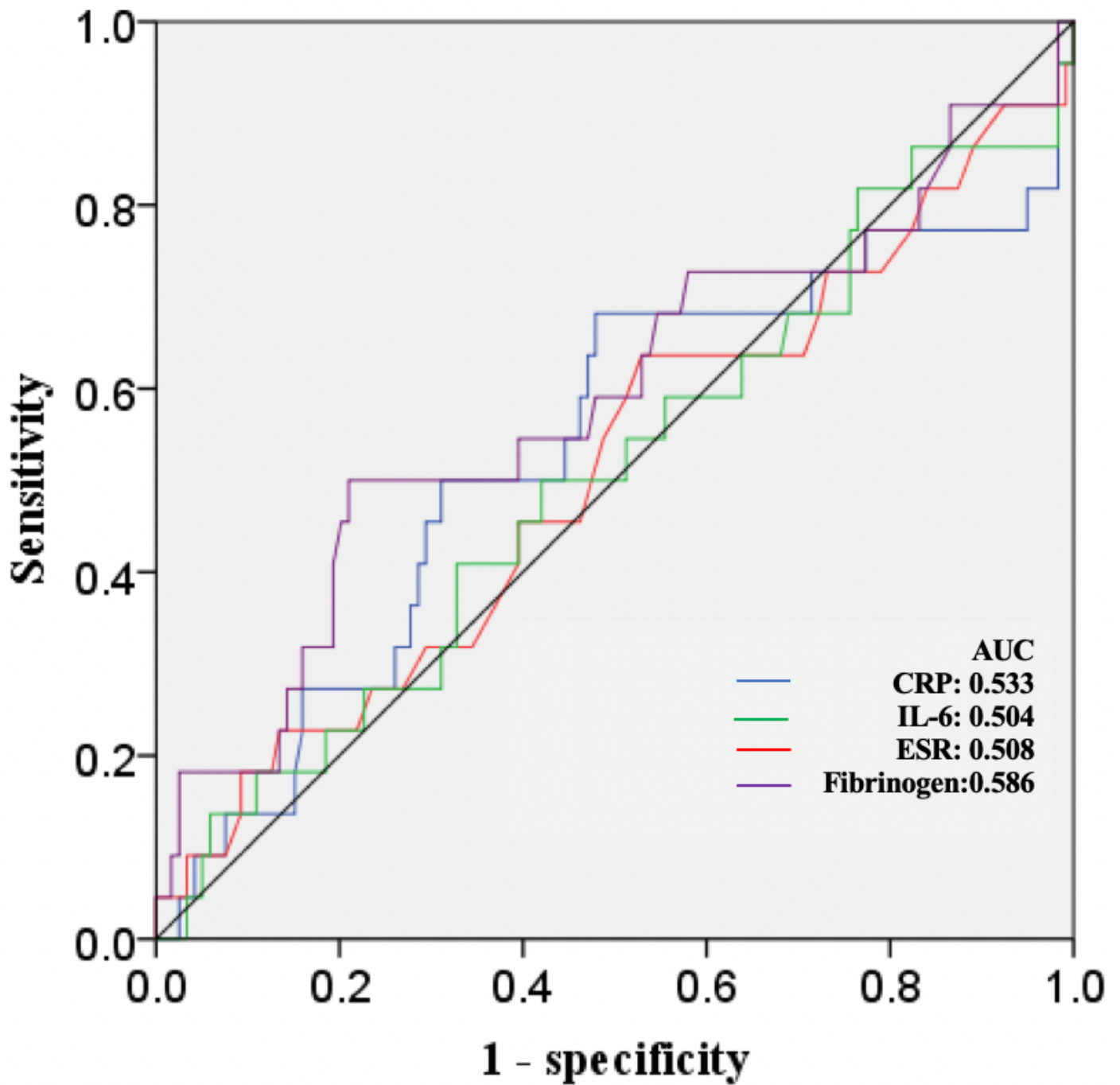


Figure 1

Receiver operator curves for value changes in serum markers in predicting failure after two-stage exchange arthroplasty: C-reactive protein (blue line), interleukin-6 (green line), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (red line), and fibrinogen (purple line). The black slope depicts 50% sensitivity and specificity.

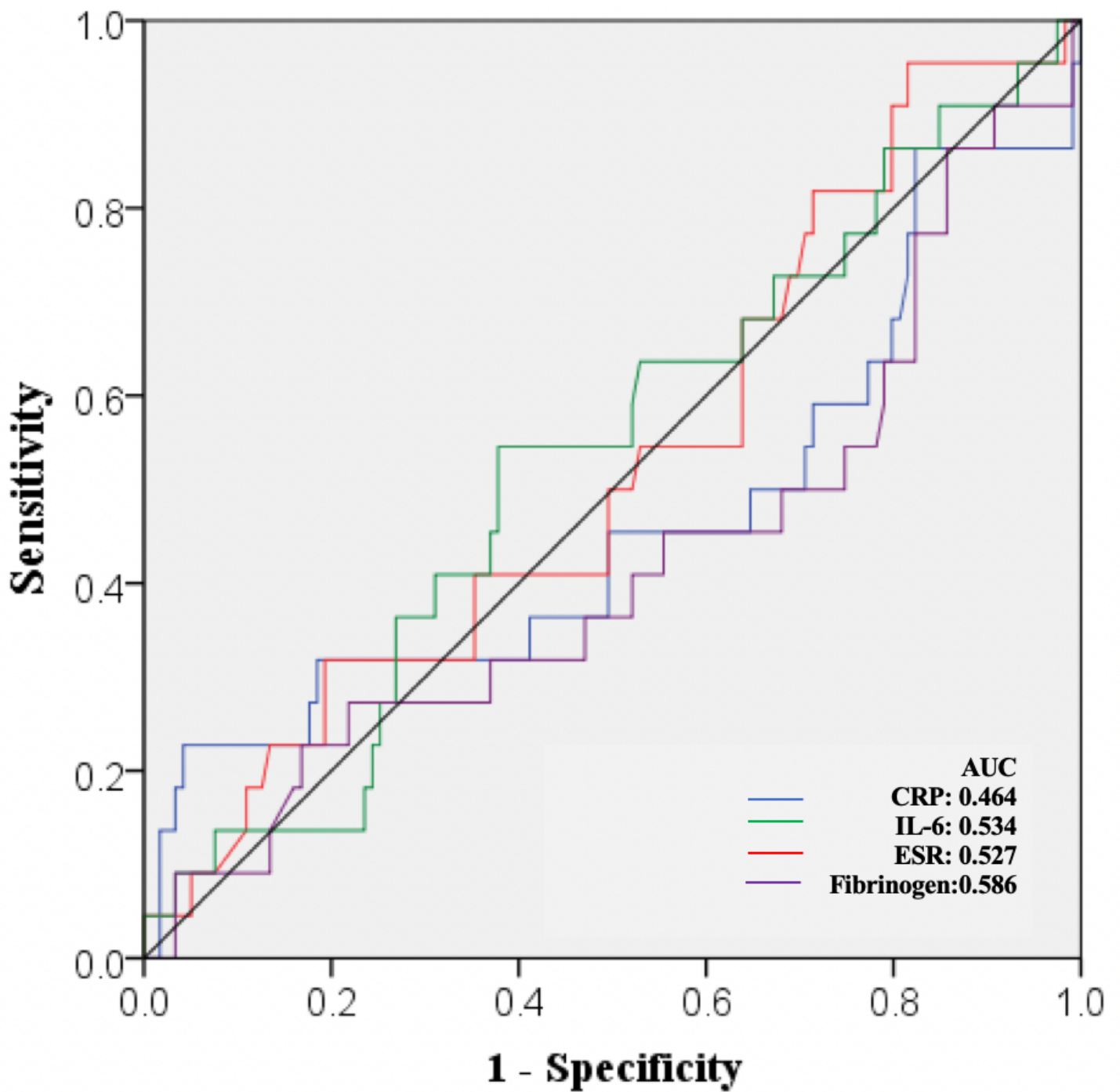


Figure 2

Receiver operator curves for percent change in serum markers in predicting failure after two-stage exchange arthroplasty: C-reactive protein (blue line), interleukin-6 (green line), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (red line), and fibrinogen (purple line). The black line depicts 50% sensitivity and specificity.