

## SEPTIC ARTHRITIS

Compiled by Dr. Don L. Goldenberg

Updated 2002 by George Ho, Jr., MD & Andra Showalter, MD

Updated 2003 by Nathalie Roy, MD and Carol-Anne Yeadon, MD

1. Keefer CS, Parker F, Jr., Myers WK: Histologic changes in the knee joint in various infections. Arch Pathol 1934; 18:199-215.

*A classic monograph on the pathology of acute bacterial arthritis.*

2. Williams RJIII, Smith RL, Schurman DJ: Septic arthritis. Staphylococcal induction of chondrocyte proteolytic activity. Arthritis Rheum 1990;33:533.

*This study demonstrates the role of cartilage-enzyme interactions in the rapid joint destruction associated with bacterial arthritis.*

3. Goldenberg DL, Reed JI: Bacterial arthritis. N Eng J Med 1985;312:764-71.

*Review of the major clinical, microbiologic and therapeutic issues of bacterial arthritis.*

4. Kaandorp, CJ, Dinant HJ, vandeLaar MA, Moens HJ, Prins AP, Dijkmans BA:

Incidence and sources of native and prosthetic joint infection: A community based prospective survey. Ann Rheumatic Dis 1997;56:470-75.

*An epidemiologic survey from the Netherlands.*

5. Goldenberg DL: Septic arthritis. Lancet 1998;351:197-202.

*A recent review of nongonococcal and gonococcal arthritis.*

6. Baker DG, Schumacher HR, Jr.: Acute monoarthritis [review]. N Eng J Med 1993;329:1013-20.

*An excellent review of the differential diagnosis of acute monoarthritis, including infectious arthritis.*

7. Kaandorp CJ, Krijnen P, Moens HJ, Habbema JD, van Schaardenburg D: The outcome of bacterial arthritis: a prospective community-based study. Arthritis Rheum 1997;40:884-92.

*Looks at the important outcome variables of septic arthritis.*

8. O'Brien JP, Goldenberg DL, Rice PA: Disseminated gonococcal infection: a prospective analysis of 49 patients and a review of pathophysiology and immune mechanisms. *Medicine* 1983;62:395-406.

*Discusses the clinical, bacteriologic and immune aspects of gonococcal arthritis.*

9. Liebling MR, Arkfeld DG, Michelini GA, et al: Identification of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* in synovial fluid using the polymerase chain reaction. *Arthritis Rheum* 1994;37:702-709.

*The initial research demonstrating organisms when routine cultures were negative.*

10. Cucurull ER, Espinoza LR: Gonococcal arthritis. *Rheum Dis Clin N Am* 1998;24:305-22.

*Complete review of gonococcal arthritis including the more recent antibiotic recommendations.*

11. Saraux A, Taelman H, Blanche P, et al: HIV infection as a risk factor for septic arthritis. *Br J Rheumatol* 1997;36:337-37.

*HIV infection has become an important risk factor for septic arthritis.*

12. Zimmermann III B, Mikolich DJ, Ho Jr,G.: Septic bursitis. *Semin Arthritis Rheum* 1995;24:422-43 1.

*This is a very detailed review of septic bursitis, including treatment principles.*

13. Donatto KC: Orthopedic management of septic arthritis. *Rheum Dis Clin N Am* 1998;24:275-86.

*Excellent review of surgical therapy.*

14. Tunney MM, Patrick S, Gorman SP, et al: Improved detection of infection in hip replacements. A currently underestimated problem. *J Bone Joint Surg [Br]* 1998;80:568-72.

*Looks at ways to improve the diagnosis of septic arthritis in prosthetic hips.*

### **Septic Arthritis – 2002 Additions:**

1. Wysesbeek AJ, Volchek J, Amit M, et al: Treatment of Staphylococcal Septic Arthritis in Rabbits by Systemic Antibiotics and Intra-articular Corticosteroids. *Ann Rheum Dis* 57:687-690, 1998.

*An animal model that evaluates systemic antibiotics +/- intra-articular steroids. There was improvement in histopathologic and histochemical evaluation of involved joints treated with steroids.*

2. [Lossos IS, Yossipowitch O, Kandel L, et al](#): Septic Arthritis of the Glenohumeral Joint: A Report of 11 Cases and Review of the Literature. *Medicine* 77:177-187, 1998.

*A review of glenohumeral joint infections.*

3. [Van der Heijden IM, Wilbrink B, Vije AEM, et al](#): Detection of Bacterial DNA in Serial Synovial Samples Obtained During Antibiotic Treatment From Patients with Septic Arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum* 4:2198-2203, 1999.

*In septic arthritis, bacterial DNA from joint fluid can be detected by PCR. This may be useful in future diagnosis/treatment and may be faster than culture.*

### **Septic Arthritis – 2003 Additions:**

1. [Dubost JJ, Soubrier M, et al](#). No changes in the distribution of organisms responsible for septic arthritis over a 20-year period. *Ann Rheum Dis* 61: 267-269, 2002.

*An epidemiologic survey on the distribution of pathogens causing septic arthritis over a 20 year period (from 1979 to 1998).*

2. [Shirliff ME, Mader JT, et al](#). Acute septic arthritis. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 15 (4): 527-44, 2002 Oct.

*Excellent and very thorough review of gonococcal and non-gonococcal arthritis, including pathogenesis, risk factors, diagnosis and treatment.*

3. [Gupta MN, Sturrock RD, and Field M](#). A prospective 2-year study of 75 patients with adult-onset septic arthritis. *Rheumatology* 40: 24-30, 2001.

*Interesting for its prospective identification of risk factors and predictors of poor prognosis in septic arthritis.*

4. [Ho, G.](#), Bacterial arthritis. *Current Opinion in Rheumatology* 13: 310-314, 2001.

*Looks at septic arthritis complicating RA and prosthetic joints, septic arthritis of the lumbar facet joints, septic arthritis caused by foreign objects, and septic arthritis in the immunosuppressed host.*

5. [Donatto, KC](#). Orthopedic management of pyogenic arthritis. *Comp Ther* 25 (8/9/10): 411-417, 1999.

*Good "to the point" review of surgical therapy of septic arthritis.*