

Case Report

Rare Bacterial Infection After Arthroscopic Continuous irrigation For Autologous Tendon Reconstruction of the Anterior Cruciate Ligament: Case Report

Xu Peng, Mao Nie*

Department of Joint Surgery, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, 400010, China.

***Corresponding Author:** Mao Nie, MD, PhD. Department of Joint Surgery, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, 400010, China.

Received: 18 April 2022; **Accepted:** 25 April 2022; **Published:** 27 April 2022

Citation: Xu Peng, Mao Nie. Rare Bacterial Infection After Arthroscopic Continuous irrigation For Autologous Tendon Reconstruction of the Anterior Cruciate Ligament: Case Report. Journal of Surgery and Research 5 (2022): 252-259.

Introduction

Bacterial infection of the knee is a rare but serious complication after anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) reconstruction, with an incidence ranging from 0.1% to 2.25% according to the literature [1]. The causes are complex, such as contamination of surgical instruments and grafts, prolonged tourniquet, diabetes, anemia, infection in other parts of the body, history of smoking, history of previous surgery on the affected knee, etc [2]. The treatment of postoperative infection includes conservative treatment with antibiotics and continuous lavage after debridement. Conservative treatment usually refers to the application of broad-spectrum antibiotics with topical medications, knee

braking and cold compresses after confirmation of infection, while the latter usually involves arthroscopic debridement of pus and inflammatory degenerative tissue in the knee cavity, extensive irrigation and drainage with large amounts of saline, and even removal of the graft to control the infection [3]. The most crucial thing in treating joint infection after ACL reconstruction is early detection and early diagnosis, especially in the early postoperative period, and timely diagnosis is more conducive to complete elimination of infection, protection of articular cartilage and preservation of grafts. In December 2021, a case of *Paracoccus yeei* (*P. yeei*) infection occurred in our department after early ACL reconstruction, which was

treated with arthroscopic debridement and continuous lavage with satisfactory results.

Clinical Data

The patient, a 26-year-old male, was admitted to the hospital for 6 days with a sprain from playing soccer that caused pain in the left knee joint with limitation of movement. The patient reported hearing a "pop" sound in the knee joint at the time of injury, followed by knee pain with significant swelling. On admission: left knee anterior drawer test (+), Lachman test (+), axial shift test (-). Preliminary diagnosis: ACL fracture of the left knee (Figure 1). After completing the preoperative examination, the ACL single bundle reconstruction was performed electively under arthroscopy using the autologous 4 strands of thin femoral tendon and semitendinosus tendon (Figure 2). The operation time was 115 min, and the intraoperative blood loss was 20 mL. Intraoperative and postoperative anti-infection treatment was routine on the first day, and White blood cell (WBC) $8.56 \times 10^9/L$ and neutrophil ratio was 78.1%, C-reactive protein (CRP) was 12.13mg/L, erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) was 3 mm/1h. On the second postoperative day, the patient started to have nocturnal hypothermia with a temperature of $38.2^\circ C$, which returned to normal in the early morning of the next day, and thereafter, the patient repeatedly had similar chills fever daily, with the highest temperature below $38.5^\circ C$. On the fifth postoperative day, the patient developed left knee pain after surgery 5 days, the patient developed left knee pain with hypothermia, and suprapatellar bursa puncture was performed, and about 50 mL of dark red bloody fluid

was extracted. Bacterial culture results of *P. yeii* was obtained on postoperative day 8; at this time, WBC $7.41 \times 10^9/L$ and neutrophil ratio was 71.3%, CRP was 154.5 mg/L, ESR was 48 mm/h, and Procalcitonin (PCT) was 0.084 ng/ml. Empirical administration ceftizoxime 2g q12h intravenously. The joint cavity was punctured again on the 10th postoperative day, and it was an earthy yellow turbid fluid (Figures 3,4). It was accompanied by elevated skin temperature and pressure pain in the injured area of the affected limb. A diagnosis of left knee infection was made, and a thorough arthroscopic debridement of the joint cavity, including the suprapatellar capsule, medial and lateral intercalated sulci, and posterior medial and lateral joint capsules, was performed on the same day. The ACL was preserved and a portion of the synovial membrane was clamped for pathological examination. After surgery, the daily saline flushing volume was greater than 3000 mL, and the knee joint was flexed and extended regularly. After the drug sensitivity results were obtained, the treatment was adjusted to piperacillin sodium tazobactam sodium 4.5g, q8h intravenous drip anti-infection and anti-swelling treatment, and the patient's temperature returned to normal from the 11th postoperative day, the symptoms of knee pain disappeared, WBC and neutrophil count, CRP and ESR were within the normal range, and PCT was 0.03ng/ml. After 10 days of flushing, the flushing tube was removed. The drainage tube was removed on 13th day. Intraoperative pathological findings showed massive acute inflammatory cell infiltration with necrosis and hemorrhage (Figure 5).



Figure 1: MRI T2: No clear image of the ACL was seen in the sagittal position, and a large amount of mixed signals were clustered in the intercondylar fossa, so ACL rupture was considered.

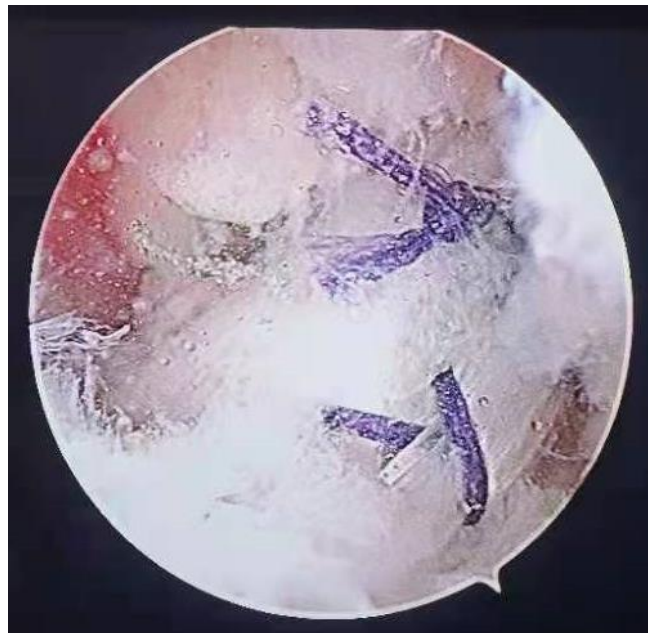


Figure 2: Arthroscopic performance of ACL using autologous tendon reconstruction



Figure 3: On the 10th postoperative day, the knee joint cavity was punctured with an earthy yellow turbid fluid of about 20 mL, which was considered an acute infection of the knee joint.

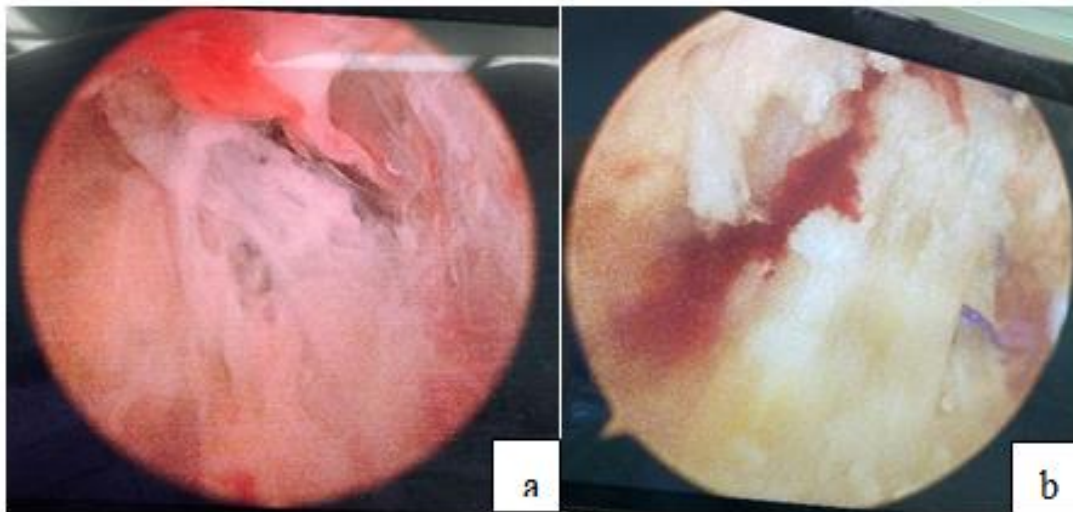


Figure 4: a: Second arthroscopic finding of diffuse synovial congestion and hyperplasia with fibrin exudation in the joint cavity; b: The reconstructed ACL tension was probable and the parenchymal portion was not damaged.

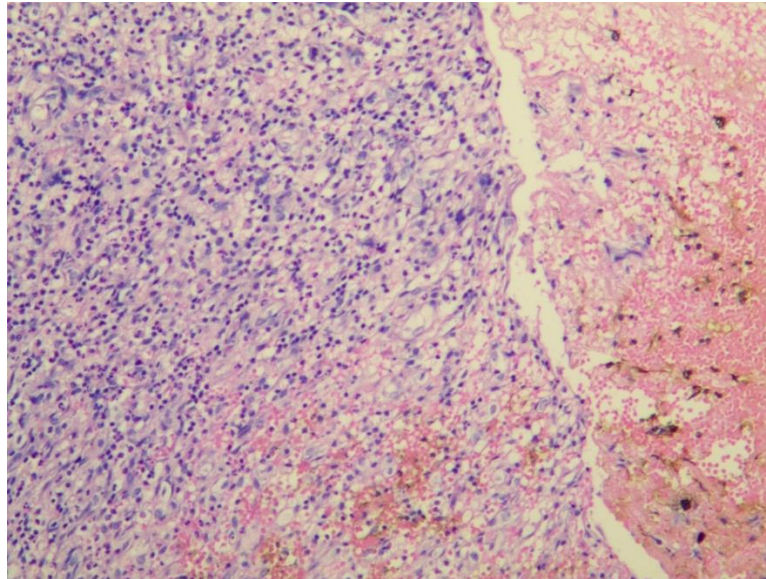


Figure 5: Pathological observation of synovial lesions in the articular cavity: massive acute inflammatory cell infiltration with necrosis and hemorrhage (HE×200).

2 Discussion

ACL ruptures are most common in young and active people and may have long-term negative physical and psychological effects. In the last 20 years, arthroscopic ACL reconstruction has become the main treatment for ACL rupture [4]. However, complications such as infection, knee adhesions and ligament re-rupture can occur after microscopic ACL reconstruction, among which knee infection is a rare and serious complication after ACL reconstruction [5]. A multicenter-based study showed that the incidence of concurrent infection after arthroscopic autologous tendon reconstruction for ACL ranged from 0.14% to 1.70% [6], further leading to joint dysfunction, cartilage destruction, and ligament graft failure. It is generally accepted that joint infection after ACL reconstruction is associated with patient age, gender, intraoperative asepsis, prolonged operative time, prolonged tourniquet, graft selection, fixation technique, diabetes and preoperative steroid use [7]. Several publications support that allograft tendons have a higher incidence of joint infection than

autologous tendons [6-8]. Judd et al. concluded that the tendon retrieval process of the hamstring tendon, as well as the fixation method, are associated with postoperative infection [9]. In our patient, an autogenous tendon was used and the operative time and tourniquet time was not too long. It has been reported that joint infections after ACL reconstruction are most often seen 2-79 days (mean 15 days) after surgery [10]. During this period, if a patient presents with persistent postoperative fever, or the temperature returns to normal and then rises again, accompanied by significant swelling and pressure pain in the knee joint, elevated local skin temperature, painful restriction of joint movement, and enlarged lymph nodes and pressure pain in the inguinal region of the affected limb, all suggest joint infection after ACL reconstruction. However, some patients with infection have atypical clinical manifestations, which poses a great challenge to the diagnosis and makes the disease continue and worsen. The patient in this case was the one who had a low fever after surgery but had mild

inflammatory symptoms and felt good about himself, which caused a certain degree of delay. Therefore, for such patients, clinicians should be more alert to abnormal manifestations and signs, and actively perform relevant laboratory and bacteriological tests for correct early diagnosis. The common causative agents of joint infections after ACL reconstruction are *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Staphylococcus hemolyticus*, and other rare bacterial or fungal infections are also present [11]. In the present case, the patient was bacterially cultured for *P. yeii*, a non-motile, β -oxidase and peroxidase-positive Gram-negative aerobic coccus that is widely found in soil and nature as a conditional pathogen. The first case caused by *P. yeii* was isolated from a peritoneal dialysis fluid sample in 1988, which was initially identified as EO-2 (eubacterial oxidant-2) [11]. this EO-2 organism was characterized by Daneshvar et al. in 2003, who renamed it as *P. yeii* [11]. Sporadic cases of *P. yeii* infection involving different body systems have since emerged, such as three cases of peritonitis (Australia [12], Spain [13] and France [14]), as well as corneal [15] and myocardial [16] involvement, and cirrhosis-associated bacteremia [17] and cutaneous maculopathy-associated bacteremia [18]. The latter, published by Funke et al. in 2004, isolated *P. yeii* from cutaneous maculopapular lesions and peripheral blood. in the sparse literature on this organism as a clinical infectious agent, its low pathogenicity has been consistently found; patients do show signs of infection, but they do not have significant sepsis and respond rapidly to antibiotic therapy. Our data show a low minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) for the foramen ovale aminoglycosides, but also suggest that treatment with piperacillin/tazobactam or meropenem is also acceptable. Aminotrans, ceftazidime and ciprofloxacin are not the antibiotics of choice. wallet et

al. published similar MICs for aminoglycosides and imipenem, but higher MICs for piperacillin/tazobactam and ciprofloxacin [14]. It is still difficult for us to determine the source of this microorganism and the route of entry into the body in this case. We believe that after a positive bacteriological result obtained by arthrocentesis, a second-stage debridement procedure should be performed immediately to maximize the chance of preserving the reconstructed ACL and avoiding other complications such as cartilage damage. The ability to preserve the grafted ACL in this patient was closely related to the early detection of the infection and early and aggressive management. Joint infection after ACL reconstruction is now the mainstream view using arthroscopic debridement. Intraoperatively, all necrotic and inflammatory material in the joint cavity should be thoroughly debrided, and the joint cavity should be continuously flushed with large amounts of saline. Intraoperative exploration of the reconstructed ACL may be retained if tension is available and the integrity is high. Joint infections have also been debrided 1-3 times (mean 1.3 times) in some scholars [19]. Routinely used arthroscopic procedures include extensive irrigation, cleaning of inactivated tissue, cleaning of synovial tissue and fibrin clots, along with removal of focal tissue for bacterial culture and pathological examination, and the cleanup must be comprehensive, involving the suprapatellar capsule, intercondylar fossa, internal and external intercondylar grooves, and posterior internal/posterior external joint capsule. Philipp et al. [20] studied 36 of 7096 patients with ACL reconstruction diagnosed with postoperative infection were studied and found that with preservation of the graft and timely arthroscopic debridement, the infection could all be controlled and the same better clinical outcome could be achieved in patients with post-ACL infection.

In conclusion, infection after ACL reconstruction can cause serious effects on patients, and in cases of post-ACL infection, early diagnosis should be made by combining the patient's clinical symptoms and laboratory tests with reasonable use of antibiotics, along with arthroscopic cleanup, placement of drainage and irrigation, and with reasonable functional rehabilitation exercises, good clinical results can often be achieved. *P. yeii* may have been associated with an unidentified infection in the past. Recently new diagnostic techniques have helped, such as MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry, PCR and DNA sequencing, allowing us to fully identify and characterize this organism. Increasing the knowledge of *P. yeii*, a rare bacterium, as a new pathogen can only further facilitate patient recovery.

Acknowledgement

Mao Nie was supported by the Kuanren Talents Program of the second affiliated hospital of Chongqing Medical University.

References

1. Judd D, Bottoni C, Kim D, et al. Infections following arthroscopic anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction. *Arthroscopy* 22 (2006): 375-384.
2. Cvetanovich GL, Chalmers PN, Verma NN, et al. Risk Factors for Short-term Complications of Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction in the United States. *Am J Sports Med* 44 (2016): 618-624.
3. Filbay SR, Crossley KM, Ackerman IN. Activity preferences, lifestyle modifications and re-injury fears influence longer-term quality of life in people with knee symptoms following anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction: a qualitative study. *J Physiother* 62 (2016): 103-110.
4. Mueller LM, Bloomer BA, Durall CJ. Which outcome measures should be utilized to determine readiness to play after ACL reconstruction? *J Sport Rehabil* 23 (2014): 158-164.
5. Hantes ME, Raoulis VA, Doxariotis N, et al. Management of septic arthritis after arthroscopic anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction using a standard surgical protocol. *Knee* 24 (2017): 588-593.
6. Lo Presti M, Costa GG, Grassi A, et al. Graft-Preserving Arthroscopic Debridement With Hardware Removal Is Effective for Septic Arthritis After Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction: A Clinical, Arthrometric, and Magnetic Resonance Imaging Evaluation. *Am J Sports Med* 48 (2020): 1907-1915.
7. Boström WH, Mikkelsen C, Forssblad M, et al. Postoperative septic arthritis after anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction: does it affect the outcome? A retrospective controlled study. *Arthroscopy* 30 (2014): 1100-1109.
8. Samonis G, Koutserimpas C, Vrioni G, et al. *Aspergillus fumigatus* Fungal Septic Knee Arthritis Caused by following Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction. *Diagnostics (Basel)* 11 (2021).
9. Judd D, Bottoni C, Kim D, et al. Infections following arthroscopic anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction. *Arthroscopy* 22 (2006): 375-384.
10. Bourbour S, Emaneini M, Mortazavi SMJ, et al. A More Positive Culture by Resin-

- containing Media Usage after Suspicious Arthroscopic Infections in Patients Receiving Antimicrobial Therapy. *Arch Bone Jt Surg* 9 (2021): 496-502.
11. Daneshvar MI, Hollis DG, Weyant RS, et al. *Paracoccus yeeii* sp. nov. (formerly CDC group EO-2), a novel bacterial species associated with human infection. *J Clin Microbiol* 41 (2003): 1289-1294.
 12. Palamuthusingam D, Tan KS. The first case of *paracoccus yeeii* species infection in Australia causing peritonitis in an APD patient. *Nephrology (Carlton)* 19 (2014): 116.
 13. Sastre A, Gonzalez-AJ, Romainoik I, et al. *Paracoccus yeei* peritonitis in peritoneal dialysis. *Nefrologia* 36 (2016): 445-446.
 14. Wallet, Blondiaux N, Foy CL, et al. *Paracoccus yeei*: a new unusual opportunistic bacterium in ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. *Int J Infect Dis* 14 (2010): 173-174..
 15. Kanis MJ, Oosterheert JJ, Lin S, et al. Corneal graft rejection complicated by *Paracoccus yeei* infection in a patient who had undergone a penetrating keratoplasty. *J Clin Microbiol* 48 (2010): 323-325.
 16. Schweiger M, Stiegler P, Scarpatetti M, et al. Case of *Paracoccus yeei* infection documented in a transplanted heart *Transpl. Infect Dis* 13 (2011): 200-203.
 17. Sack J, Peaper DR, Mistry P, et al. Clinical implications of *Paracoccus yeeii* bacteremia in a patient with decompensated cirrhosis. *ID Cases* 7 (2017): 9-10.
 18. Funke G, Frodl R, Sommer H. First comprehensively documented case of *Paracoccus yeei* infection in a human. *J Clin Microbiol* 42 (2004): 3366-3368.
 19. Robinson JR, Haddad FS. ACL graft failure: surgical technique may affect outcomes. *Bone Joint J* 9 (2021): 1439-1441.
 20. Schuster P, Schulz M, Immendoerfer M, et al. Septic Arthritis After Arthroscopic Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction: Evaluation of an Arthroscopic Graft-Retaining Treatment Protocol. *Am J Sports Med* 43 (2015): 3005-3012.



This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the [Creative Commons Attribution \(CC-BY\) license 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)