

X REUNIÓN
CIENTÍFICA
GEIO 2025

Etiología actual de las IPA ¿Nuevos escenarios?

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CIBERINFEC

The University of Queensland


Índice

- La etiología: estable y cambiante
- La resistencia antimicrobiana
 - multiresistencia
 - resistencia a cefazolina
- El proceso diagnóstico

A crowd of people holding professional video cameras, likely at a press conference or news event. The background is blurred, showing greenery and a building. The text is overlaid on a white rectangular background.

Tratamiento empírico

Profilaxis quirúrgica

A hand in a white lab coat is holding a petri dish. The petri dish contains a culture of bacteria, showing various colors like yellow, pink, and blue, indicating different types of colonies. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light blue and white.

**¿Todos los pacientes
son iguales?**

- 
- Estafilococos
 - Bacilos gramnegativos
 - Enterococos
 - Estreptococos

Distintas proporciones

A close-up photograph of a bronze sculpture of a human head and neck. The sculpture is dark with some green patina, particularly around the ear and jawline. The background is blurred, showing other parts of the sculpture.

- Cambios temporales
- Área geográfica

- Paciente
- Cirugía
- Infección

- Procedimientos diagnósticos

Distintas proporciones

A close-up photograph of a bronze sculpture of a human head and neck. The sculpture is dark with some green patina, particularly around the ear and jawline. The background is blurred, showing other parts of the sculpture.

- **Cambios temporales**

- **Área geográfica**

- **Paciente**

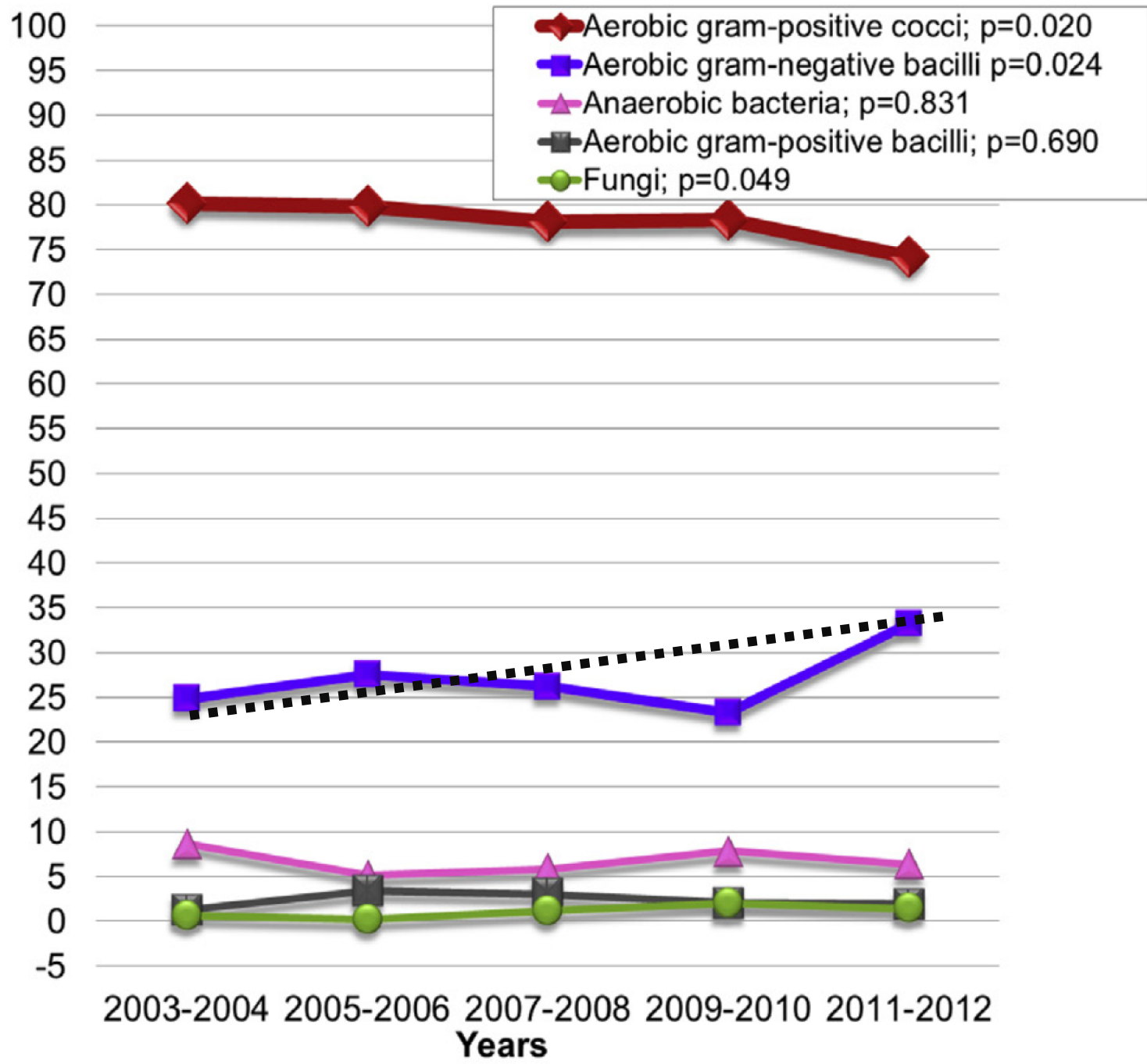
- **Cirugía**

- **Infección**

- **Procedimientos
diagnósticos**

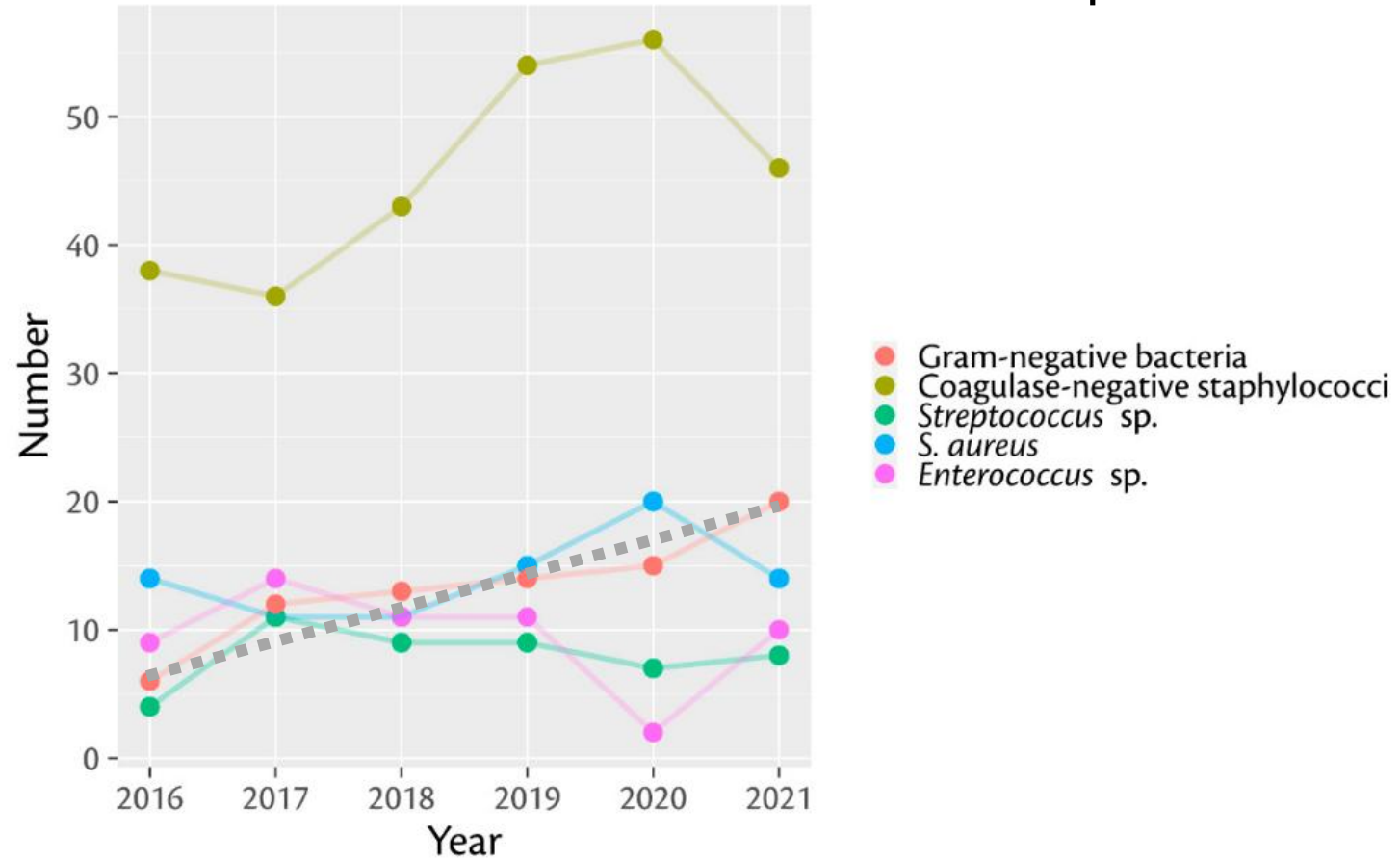
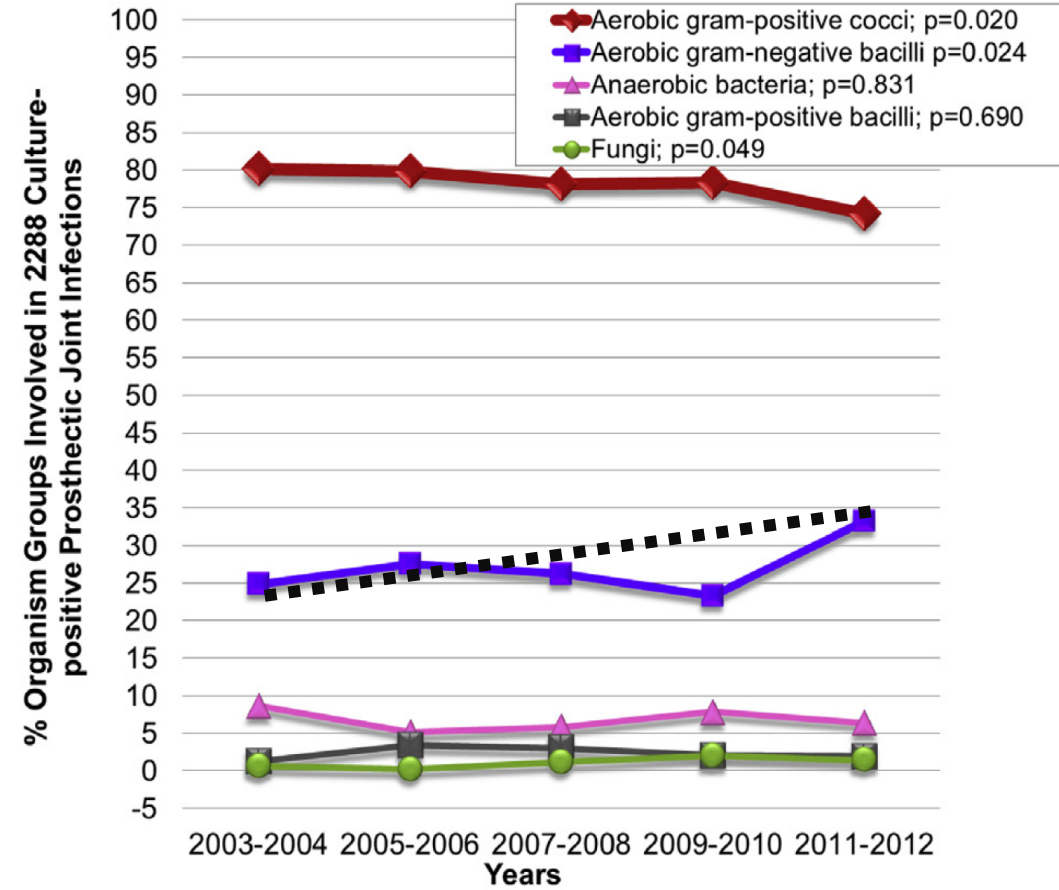
N. Benito et al. Time trends in the aetiology of prosthetic joint infections: a multicentre cohort study. Clin Microbiol Infect. 2016; 22: 732.e1e732.e8

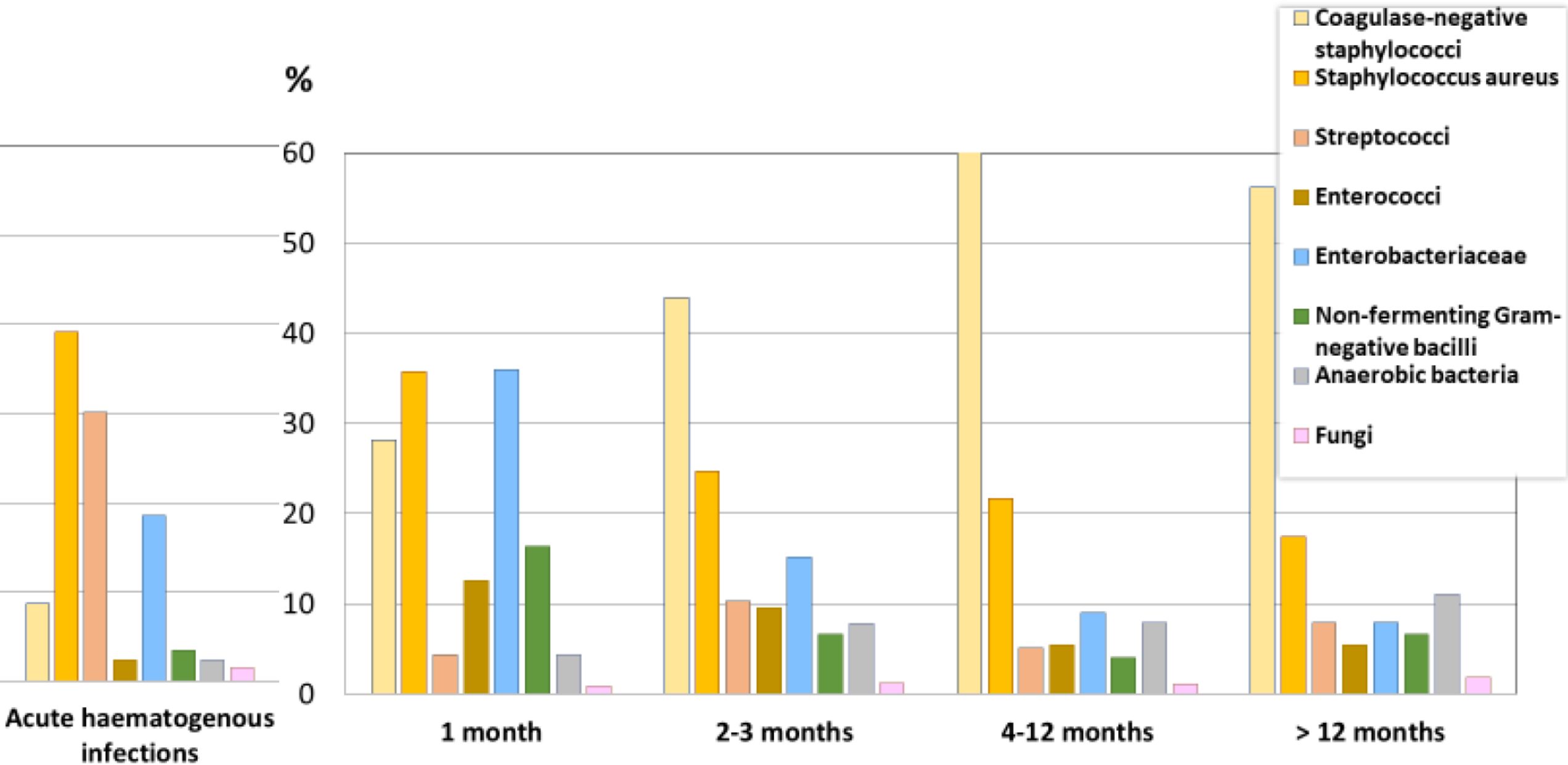
% Organism Groups Involved in 2288 Culture-positive Prosthetic Joint Infections



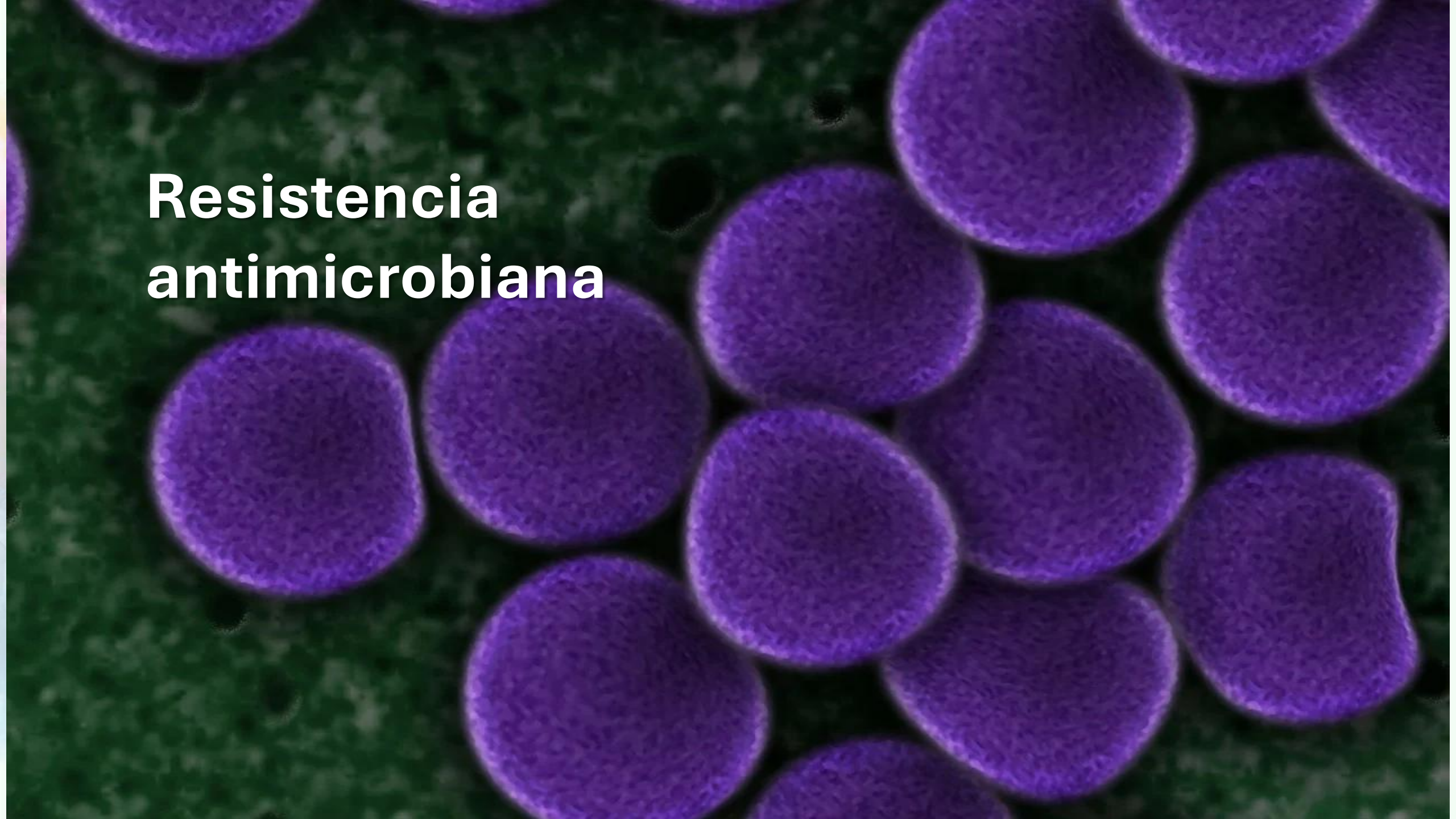
FS Fröschen et al. Microbiological Trends and Antibiotic Susceptibility Patterns in Patients with Periprosthetic Joint Infection of the Hip or Knee over 6 Years. *Antibiotics* 2022, 11, 1244.

493 patients





Resistencia antimicrobiana



Global antibiotic resistance surveillance report 2025

WHO Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS)



Increasing antibiotic resistance trends in Gram-negative bacterial pathogens pose a growing threat.

South-East Asia Region: 31.1% (7.3–55.1)

Eastern Mediterranean Region: 30.0% (9.2–53.6)

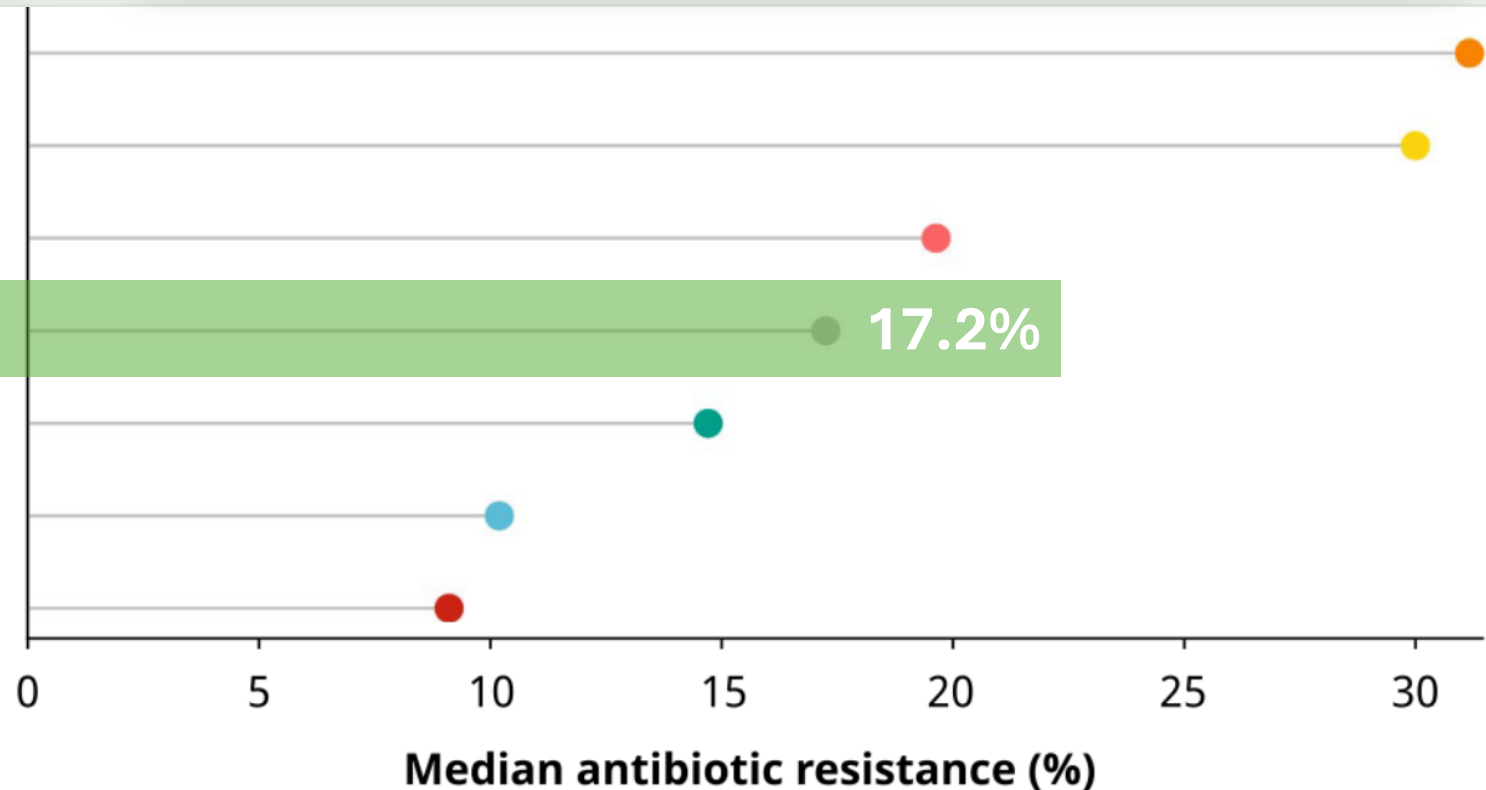
African Region: 19.6% (4.2–55.4)

Global: 17.2% (3.5–39.5)

Region of the Americas: 14.7% (2.3–34.7)

European Region: 10.2% (1.5–24.6)

Western Pacific Region: 9.1% (2.1–25.4)



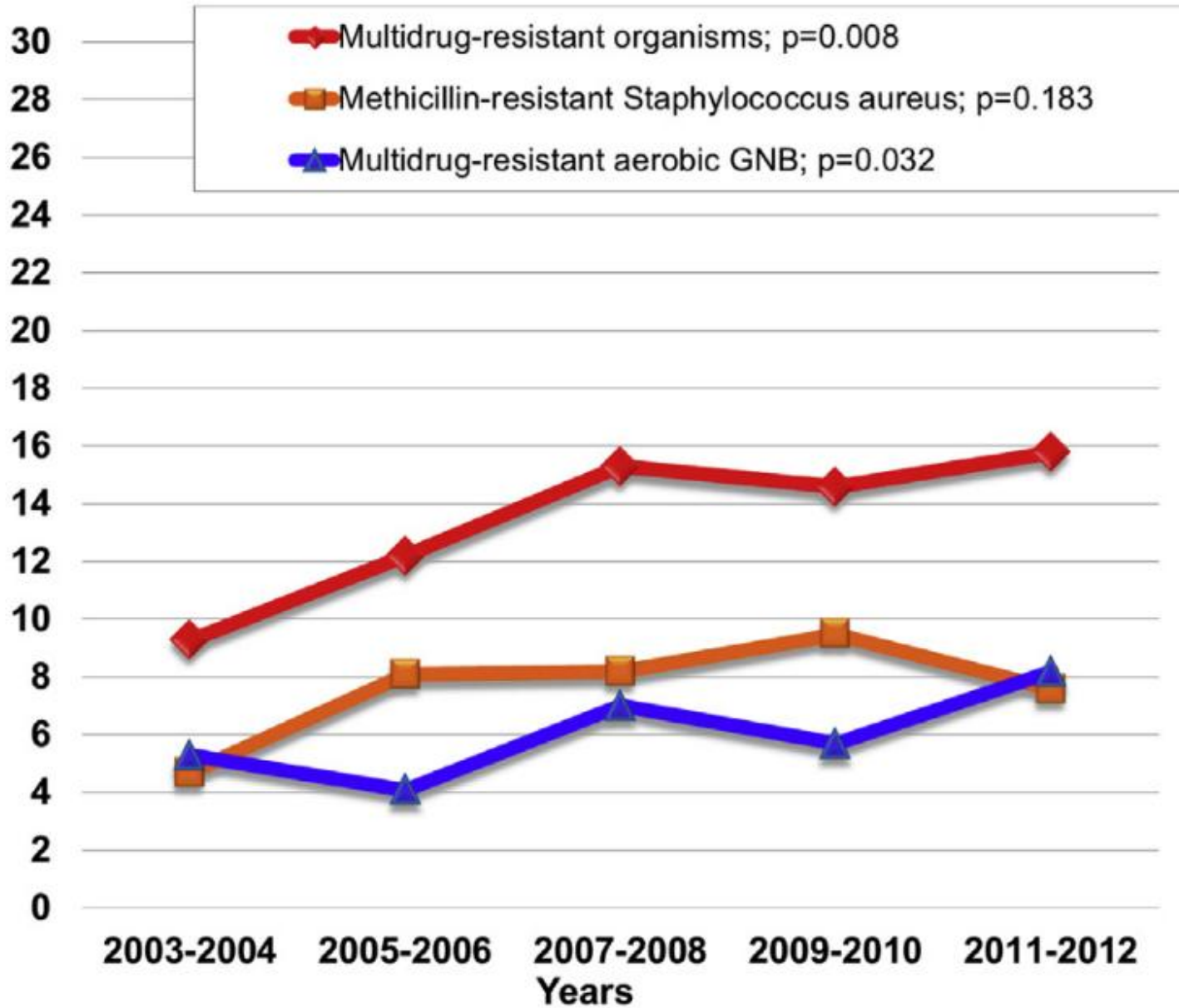
Time trends in the aetiology of prosthetic joint infections: a multicentre cohort study[☆]

Clinical Microbiology and Infection 22 (2016) 732.e1–732.e8

14% MDRO

- **MRSA: 8%**
- **MDR Gram-negative bacilli: 6%**

% Multidrug-resistant Organisms Involved in 2288 Culture-positive Prosthetic Joint Infections



CAPJI-RETRO

PJI in 2021: 723

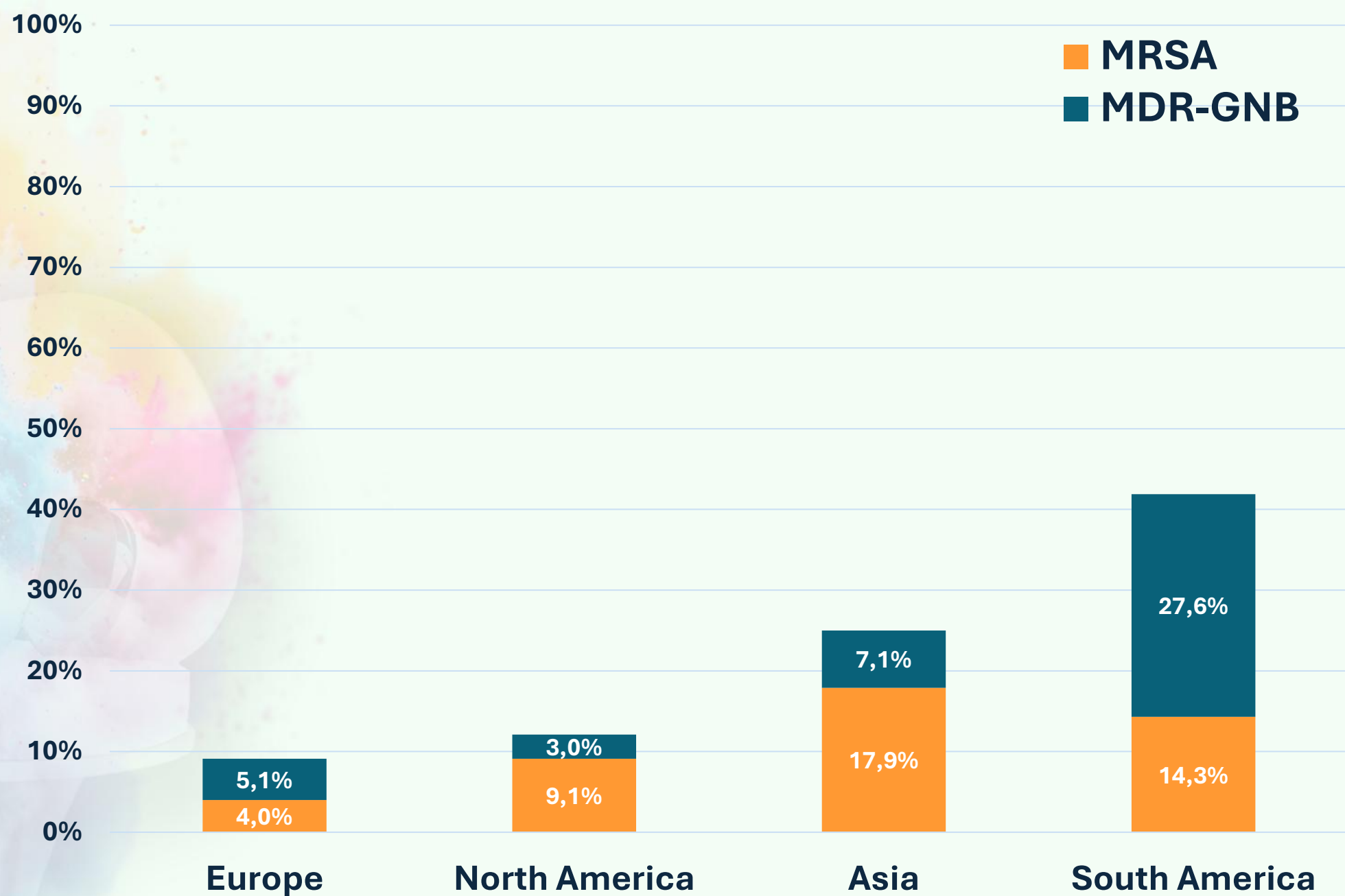
56 centres

16 countries

4 continents: North America (2 sites), South America (9 sites), Europe (39 sites) and Asia (5 sites)

17.4 % MDRO

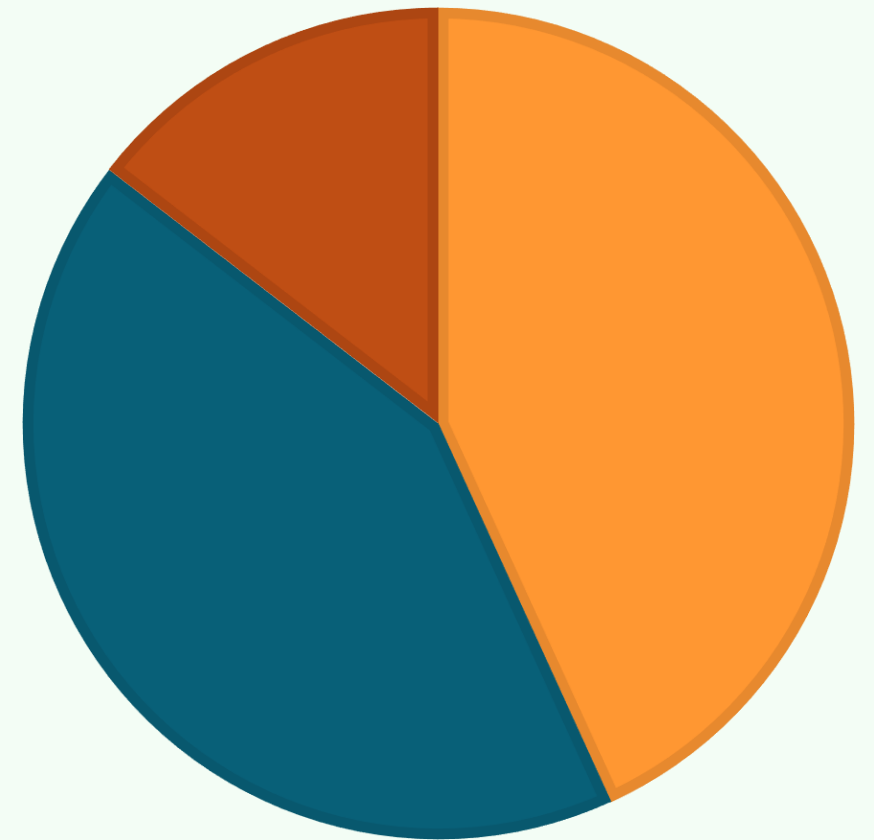
- **MRSA: 7%**
- **MDR Gram-negative bacilli: 9%**



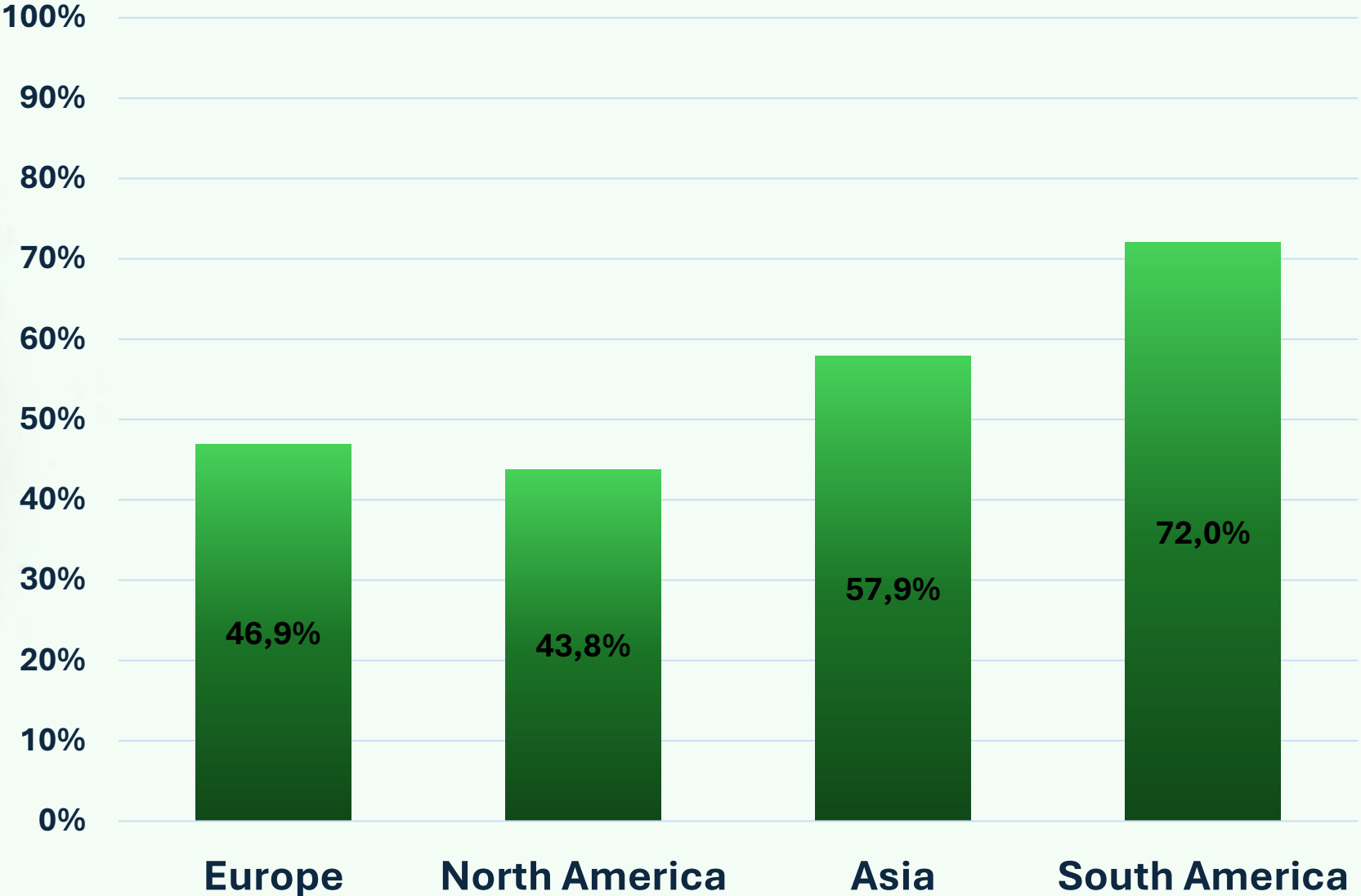
Cefazolin non-susceptibility 52.3

- Methicillin-resistant CoNS 17.9
- Cefazolin-resistant Enterobacterales: 14.5
- Non-fermenting Gram-negative bacilli: 9.1
- Enterococci: 8.4
- MRSA: 7.1

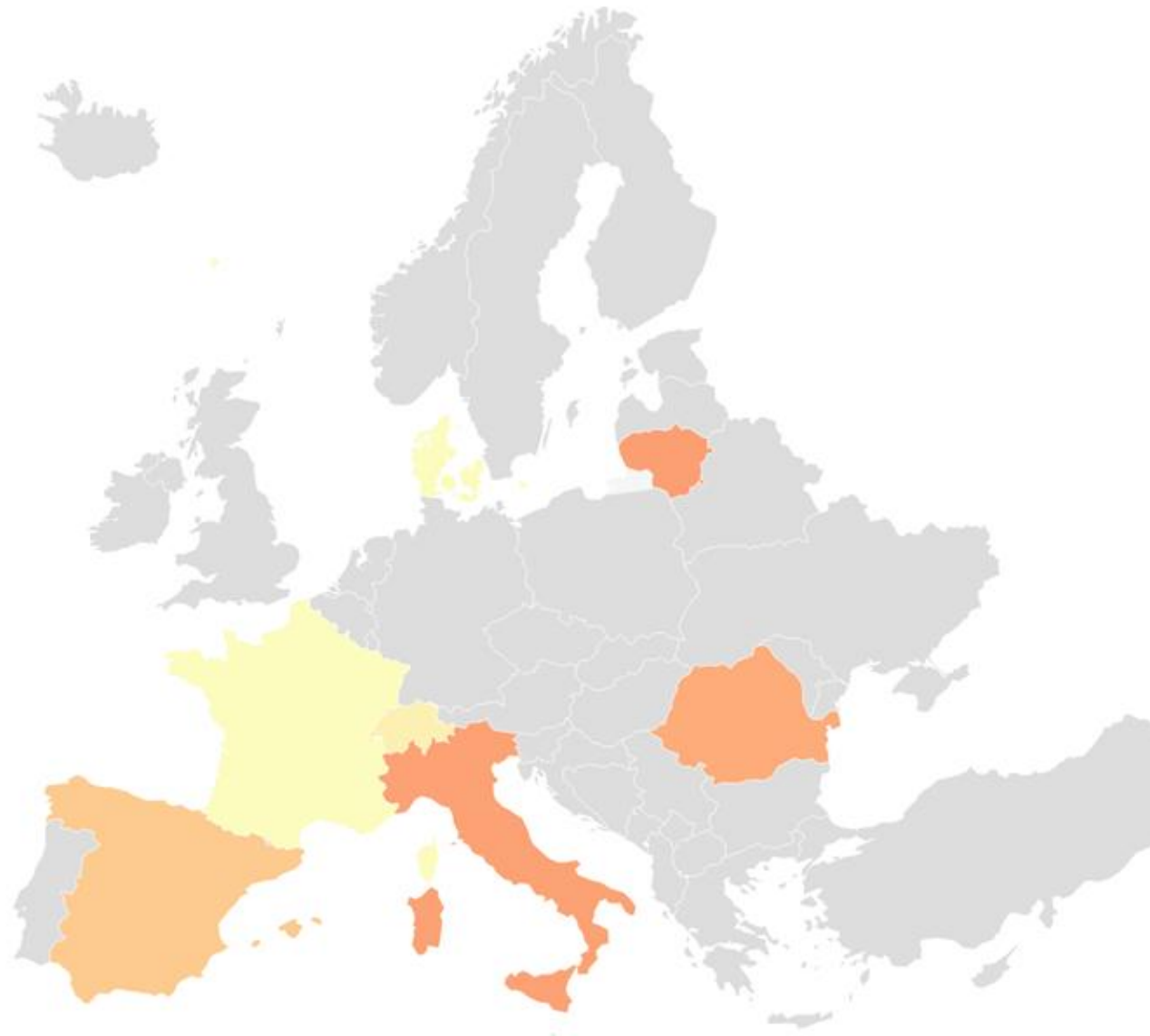
■ Staphylococci ■ GNB ■ Enterococci



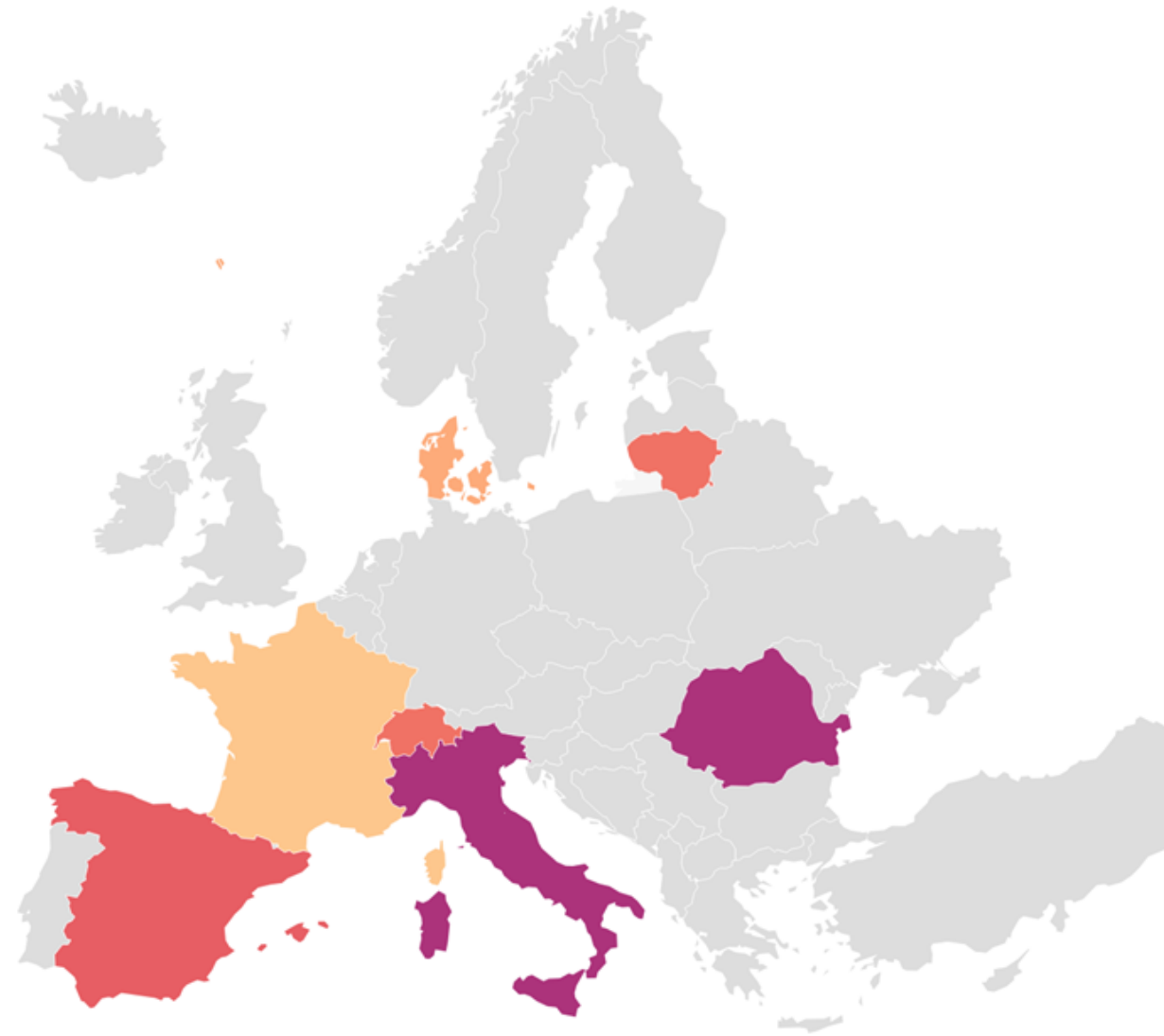
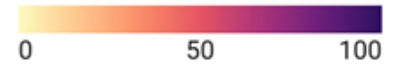
Cefazolin non-susceptibility



European distribution of MDRO-PJIs (%)



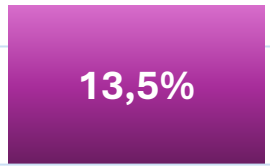
European distribution of cefazolin-resistance among culture-positive perioperative PJIs (%)



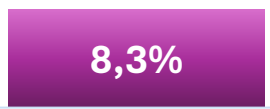
Culture-negative PJIs:

13.3%

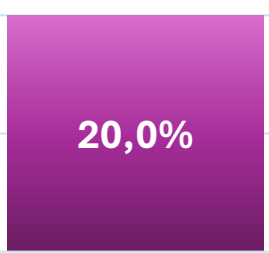
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%



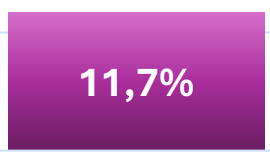
Europe



North America




Asia



South America

A global survey of diagnostic practices in prosthetic joint infections

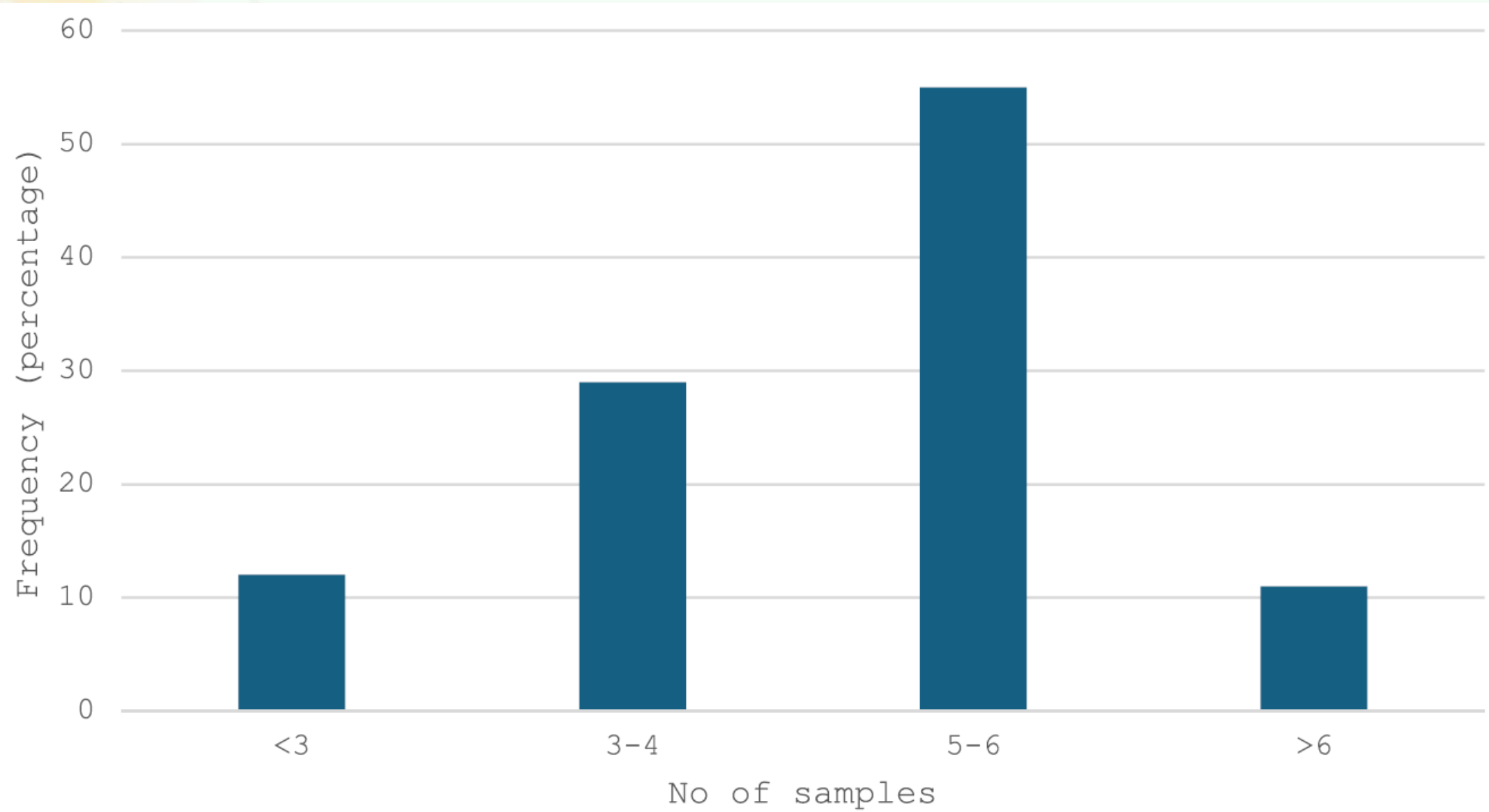
Shradha Subedi^{a,b,*} , Patrick NA Harris^{a,c}, Paul Chapman^{d,e}, Antonia F Chen^f,
Joshua S Davis^g, Po-Yu Liu^{h,i}, Leonard C Marais^j, Mauro J Salles^k, Jason A Roberts^{a,e,l,m},
Jesus Rodriguez-Bano^{n,q}, Marjan Wouthuyzen-Bakker^o, David L Paterson^{a,p},
Natividad Benito^{a,q,r,**}

107 hospitals
24 countries
6 continents

Diagnostic Microbiology & Infectious Disease 113 (2025)

- **Número de muestras**
- **Duración de incubación**
- **EUCAST / CLSI**
- **Diagnóstico molecular**





Characteristics	Europe <i>N</i> = 55	Asia <i>N</i> = 24	Oceania <i>N</i> = 10	North America <i>N</i> = 3	South America <i>N</i> = 7	Africa <i>N</i> = 8	<i>p</i> value	Overall
Average number of samples: n (%)								
<3	0	10 (41.7)	1 (10)	0	1 (14.3)	0	<0.001	12
Culture duration								
<=5 days (%)	12 (22.2)	16 (76.2)	8 (80)	1 (33.3)	3 (42.9)	3 (37.5)	<0.001	43 (41.7)
EUCAST	52 (94.5)	1 (4.2)	9 (90)	1 (33.3)	1 (14.3)	5 (62.5)	<0.001	69 (64.5)
CLSI	0	22 (91.7)	1 (10)	2 (66.7)	1 (14.3)	2 (25)	<0.001	28 (26.2)
Molecular diagnostics: n (%)								
PCR	30 (54.5)	7 (29.2)	2 (20)	2 (66.7)	1 (14.3)	4 (50)	0.061	46 (43)
Sequencing (16 s rDNA or metagenomics)	23 (41.8)	5 (20.8)	10 (100)	1 (33.3)	1 (14.3)	4 (50)	<0.001	44 (41.1)

Mensajes

Elevado porcentaje de IPA causadas por MMR (17.4%): ↑ BGN MR

Alta tasa de resistencia a cefazolina (>50%):

- ECN – R meticilina
- Enterobacterales

Diversidad geográfica

Variabilidad de prácticas diagnósticas

Futuro

- Identificar factores de riesgo de resistencia
- Individualizar profilaxis y tratamiento empírico
- Estandarizar y armonizar diagnóstico



¡Gracia

s!

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at

CAPJI-RETRO

PJI in 2021: 723

56 centres across 16 countries on four continents

regions participating: North America (2 sites), South America (9 sites), Europe (39 sites) and Asia (5 sites)

17.4 % MDRO

- **MRSA: 7%**
- **MDR GNB: 9%**

MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT MICROORGANISMS (MDROs)	107 (17.4)
• MRSA	41 (6.7)
• MDR-GNB	55 (9)
• ESBL Enterobacterales	19 (3.1)
• Carbapenemase Enterobacterales	5 (0.8)
• Other MDRO*	12 (2)

* Other MDRO include MDR *Enterococci* (4), *Staphylococcus aureus* no MRSA (9)

Cefazolin resistance among gram-negative bacilli isolated from prosthetic joint infections: a French observational study

Anne-Gaëlle Leroy^{1,2}, Vincent Crenn^{2,3,4}, Paul Le Turnier^{2,5}, Samuel Pineau^{2,5,6}, Olivier Grossi^{2,5,6}, Pascale Bémer^{1,2,*}, on behalf of the Nantes Bone and Joint Infections Study Group

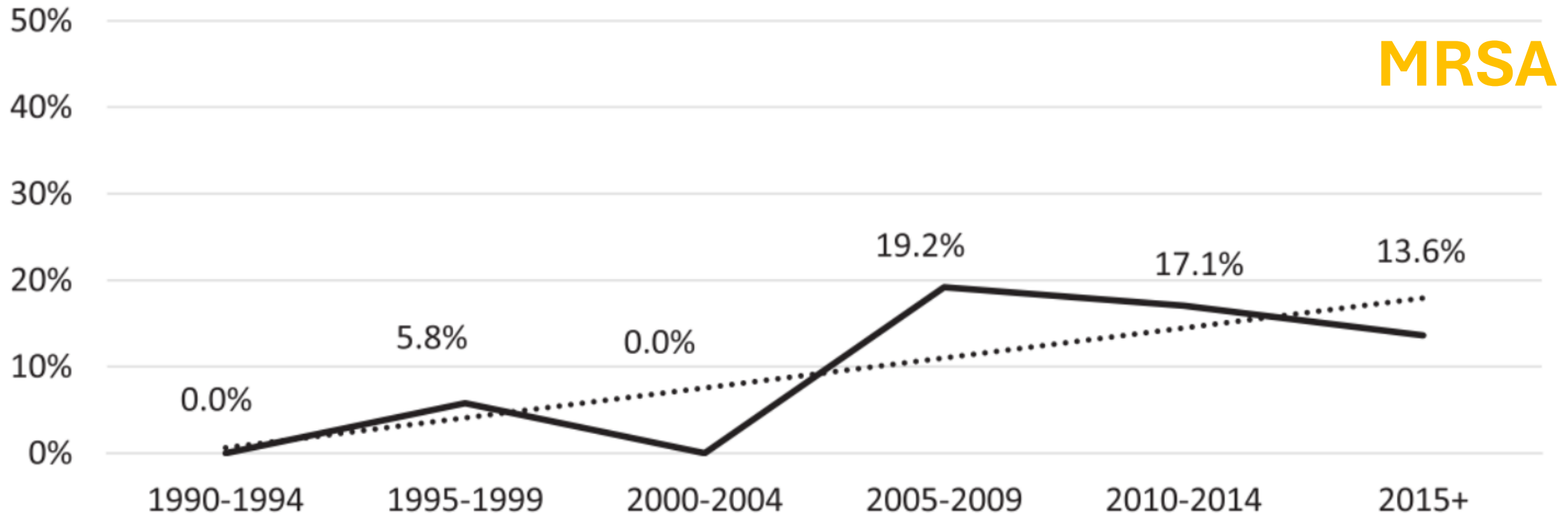
Clin Microbiol Infect. 2023 Feb 2;29(2):263–4.

CAPJI- RETRO

• Enterobacterales naturally resistant to cefazolin	55.8%	45%
• Non-fermentative bacilli	34.4%	28.2%
• Enterobacterales with acquired resistance to cefazolin (ESBL or carbapenemase)	3.2%	16.8%

- 3 referral centres USA
- knee or hip PJI
- 1990 to 2020 (30 y)
- 731 PJI

All infections → chronic infections (> 6 weeks after primary surgery) → plan to perform a two-stage exchange.



European distribution of MDRO-PJIs (%)

