Chronic Prosthetic Hip Infection due to *S. aureus* Exacerbated by a Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory drug in a 65-Years-Old Man

Fillit C*, Lustig S1,2, Chidiac C3,4 and Ferry T3,4 on behalf of the Lyon BJ1 study group

1Department of Maladies Infectieuses et Tropicales, Hôpital de la Croix-Rousse, France
2Department of Chirurgie Orthopédique, Centre Albert Trillat, Hôpital de la Croix-Rousse, France
3Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, France
4Centre International de Recherche en Infectiologie, CIRI, Inserm U1111, CNRS UMR5308, ENS de Lyon, UCBL1, Lyon, France

Clinical Image

A 65-years-old man without comorbidity experienced mechanical pain nine months after hip prosthesis implantation. Initially, X-rays didn’t show obvious loosening (Figure 1A). Six months later, the mechanical pain was slightly stronger and he took IBUPROFEN 400mg BID, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) during fifteen days. Pain was exacerbated and he presented an enlarged right thigh with clinical signs of septic arthritis. CT scan showed a little osteolysis (Figure 1B), a periostitis (Figure 1C) and multiple muscular abscesses (Figure 1D and E). All per-operative explantation samples came back with *S. aureus* in culture. We concluded that the patient had chronic *S. aureus* prosthetic hip infection, exacerbated by NSAIDs. By their action mechanism, NSAIDs can be harmful: (i) in skin and soft-tissue infection, they may promote the promotion to necrotizing fasciitis [1]; (ii) in dental or pharyngeal bacterial infections, they could led to mediastinitis [2,3]. Physicians have to be aware that NSAIDs could also exacerbate a chronic bone and joint infection.

Acknowledgements


**Take Home Messages**

- NSAIDs may promote bacterial complications in children with varicella, and in adults with dental or pharyngeal bacterial infections.
- NSAIDs could also exacerbate a chronic bone and joint infection, with production of periprosthetic abscesses.

**References**