

Surgical Site Infection After Polymethyl Methacrylate Pedicle Screw Augmentation in Osteoporotic Spinal Vertebrae: A Series of 537 Cases

Charles Louis Mengis-Palleck, Félix Tomé-Bermejo, Ángel Piñera-Parrilla, Javier Cervera-Irimia, Jesús Gallego-Bustos, Francisco Garzón-Márquez, María G. Rodríguez-Arguisjuela, Sylvia Sanz-Aguilera, Alejandro Peiro-Garcia and Luis Álvarez-Galovich

Int J Spine Surg 2023, 17 (4) 587-597

doi: <https://doi.org/10.14444/8474>

<https://www.ijssurgery.com/content/17/4/587>

This information is current as of April 30, 2025.

Email Alerts Receive free email-alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up at:
<http://ijssurgery.com/alerts>

Surgical Site Infection After Polymethyl Methacrylate Pedicle Screw Augmentation in Osteoporotic Spinal Vertebrae: A Series of 537 Cases

CHARLES LOUIS MENGIS-PALLECK, MD¹; FÉLIX TOMÉ-BERMEJO, MD, PhD^{1,2}; ÁNGEL PIÑERA-PARRILLA, MD³; JAVIER CERVERA-IRIMIA, MD, PhD²; JESÚS GALLEGU-BUSTOS, MD¹; FRANCISCO GARZÓN-MÁRQUEZ, MD¹; MARÍA G. RODRÍGUEZ-ARGUISJUELA, MD¹; SYLVIA SANZ-AGUILERA, MD¹; ALEJANDRO PEIRO-GARCIA, MD⁴; AND LUIS ÁLVAREZ-GALOVICH, MD, PhD¹

¹Spine Department, Fundación Jiménez Díaz University Hospital, Avenida de los Reyes Católicos, Spain, Madrid; ²Department of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology, Villalba University General Hospital, Carretera de Alpedrete a Morlazarzal, Madrid, Spain; ³Department of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology, Cabueñes University Hospital, Los Prados, Spain, Gijón; ⁴Pediatric Spinal Unit, Sant Joan de Déu Barcelona Children's Hospital, Passeig de Sant Joan de Déu, Spain, Barcelona

ABSTRACT

Background: Retrospective observational study of prospectively collected outcomes.

Objective: The use of transpedicular screws augmented with polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) is an alternative for patients with osteoporotic vertebrae. To investigate whether using PMMA-augmented screws in patients undergoing elective instrumented spinal fusion (ISF) is correlated with an increased risk of infection and the long-term survival of these spinal implants after surgical site infection (SSI).

Methods: We studied 537 consecutive patients who underwent ISF at some point within a 9-year period, involving a total of 2930 PMMA-augmented screws. Patients were classified into groups: (1) those whose infection was cured with irrigation, surgical debridement, and antibiotic treatment; (2) those whose infection was cured by hardware removal or replacement; and (3) those in whom treatment failed.

Results: Twenty eight of the 537 patients (5.2%) developed SSI after ISF. An SSI developed after primary surgery in 19 patients (4.6%) and after revision surgery in 9 (7.25%). Eleven patients (39.3%) were infected with gram-positive bacteria, 7 (25%) with gram-negative bacteria, and 10 (35.7%) with multiple pathogens. By 2 years after surgery, infection had been cured in 23 patients (82.15%). Although there were no statistically significant differences in infection incidence between preoperative diagnoses ($P = 0.178$), the need to remove hardware for infection control was almost 80% lower in patients with degenerative disease. All screws were safely explanted while vertebral integrity was maintained. PMMA was not removed, and no recementing was done for new screws.

Conclusions: The success rate for treatment of deep infection after cemented spinal arthrodesis is high. Infection rate findings and the most commonly found pathogens do not differ between cemented and noncemented fusion. It does not appear that the use of PMMA in cementing vertebrae plays a pivotal role in the development of SSIs.

Level of Evidence: 4.

Complications

Keywords: osteoporotic vertebra, risk factors, augmentation technique, polymethyl methacrylate, instrumented spinal fusion, surgical site infection, *Staphylococcus aureus*, cement, elderly population, fenestrated augmented pedicle screws, spine surgery complication

INTRODUCTION

Instrumented spinal fusion (ISF) is an increasingly common procedure in patients of advanced age.¹ Population aging is a worldwide trend, and the life expectancy of women is projected to reach 90 years by 2030.² One unavoidable drawback, however, is the occurrence of complications related to the procedure itself and the hardware used in this age group.

The introduction of transpedicular screws augmented with polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) has resulted in

good clinical outcomes, and this technique appears to be the safest and most efficient method of strengthening pedicular screws, thus achieving stable fixation of osteoporotic bone in older patients.^{3–5} However, instrumentation and cement augmentation increase the risk of neurological complications and surgical site infection (SSI) because of the prolonged duration of surgery, increased blood loss, and use of foreign materials in the spinal bone.^{6,7}

Concerns have been raised about whether PMMA-augmented screws or longer duration of surgery due

to cementation increase the risk of SSI and how to manage this type of infection in older patients.⁸ Most patients who are aged 75 years or older have multiple comorbidities and a substantially weakened immune system, which may facilitate the presence and spread of low-virulence bacteria around the cemented vertebrae. This type of infection may migrate from the posterior column to the vertebral body and PMMA, thus complicating infection management.^{9,10}

Percutaneous vertebroplasty and kyphoplasty (VP/KP) are minimally invasive procedures for PMMA augmentation of spinal cement in the treatment of vertebral tumors and osteoporotic vertebral fractures that do not respond to conservative treatments. Though VP/KP is mostly performed in older patients and is only rarely the occurrence of subsequent infection,^{11,12} scarce data are available on the possible influence of PMMA-augmented ISF on the appearance and treatment of SSI, particularly concerning medium- and long-term outcomes for patients with infection of the cemented ISF and the risk factors for an unfavorable outcome.

The aims of this study were (1) to determine whether the use of PMMA-augmented screws in a cohort of elderly patients undergoing elective ISF of the thoracolumbar spine is associated with an increased risk of developing SSI; (2) to identify whether cementation could complicate infection management; (3) to identify preoperative risk factors of severe infection; and (4) to identify the long-term survival of PMMA-augmented transpedicular screws after SSI.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Design

We performed a retrospective analysis of SSIs in a prospective cohort of 537 consecutive patients who underwent cemented ISF in our institution for degenerative spine disease, spinal deformity, trauma, or cancer at some point during the study period, between 2008 and 2017. We included in our study those patients with SSIs who met the criteria of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention with confirmed data on deep wound and organ/space infection¹³ and who had positive culture findings and had been monitored for a minimum of 2 years. The criteria state that (1) a superficial SSI involves only the skin and subcutaneous tissue of the incision; (2) deep SSIs involve the deep soft tissues (fascial and muscle layers) of the incision; and (3) SSIs of the organ/space involve any part of the anatomy other than the incision that is opened or manipulated during the procedure.

We conducted the study in adherence to norms in force with regard to research ethics and personal data protection, and our protocol was approved by our institution's review board.

We collected data on patients' demographics, comorbidities, diagnosis, date of surgery, type of surgery, measurable perioperative risk factors, perioperative laboratory findings, date of infection diagnosis (based on the date of symptom onset as reflected in clinical records), infection parameters in blood and cultures, empirical antibiotic treatment, targeted antibiotic treatment after assessment of culture and antibiogram findings, and treatment duration.

Early-onset infection was defined as infection that occurred within the 3 months after the primary procedure and placement of an implant for fusion, whereas late-onset infection was defined as occurring more than 3 months after the primary procedure.

Patients were classified into 1 of 3 groups according to treatment response:

1. Patients whose infection was cured with standard treatment, consisting of irrigation and surgical debridement (single or multiple times) and antibiotic treatment, meaning that the patients were asymptomatic after wound closure and that their infection parameters were within the normal range, as evidenced by laboratory test findings at the end of the follow-up period.
2. Patients whose infection was cured after standard treatment failed, with treatment failure indicated by a need for removal or replacement of the hardware in order to control the infection.
3. Patients with treatment failure caused by persistent clinical signs and symptoms of infection, prolonged elevation of acute-phase reactants, persistent wound discharge, or chronic fistulae; patients requiring long-term or permanent suppressive treatment with antibiotics for infection control; and patients who died of infection-related causes.

Surgical Protocol and Postoperative Period

For all patients included in our study, primary surgery was performed in accordance with a previously published protocol.^{10,14} As part of the authors' routine practice, dual x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scans were requested for female patients aged >65 years, male patients aged >70 years, and those aged between 60 and 75 years with osteoporosis risk factors. We routinely used fenestrated screws in all patients aged >70 years and in those patients aged

between 60 and 70 years with positive DEXA scan for osteoporosis or in the presence of risk factors for osteoporosis despite negative DEXA scans due to the possibility of a false negative. The decision to augment was always based on the combination of patient's age (>75 years), preoperative DEXA scans for patients aged between 60 and 75 years, confirmed by the intraoperative tactile feel resistance of the vertebral body to the pedicle probe, or sub-optimal grip feel upon insertion of the fenestrated transpedicular screw.

The prophylactic antibiotic regimen consisted of cefazolin (2 g) and gentamicin (240 mg); vancomycin (1 g) was given to patients allergic to cefazolin. For interventions lasting for more than 3 hours, intraoperative redosing with cefazolin was done.

In the event of a suspected wound infection (fistula with persistent wound discharge, fever, and worsening of lumbar pain, or elevated levels of acute-phase reactants), patients were transferred to an operating room for irrigation and surgical debridement. For patients who did not have sepsis, empirical antibiotic treatment was delayed until a culture had been taken of the wound in sterile conditions.

Empirical parenteral antibiotics were administered intravenously until an antibiogram was obtained.¹⁵ For patients with continued problematic wound healing, serial surgical debridement and irrigation with abundant saline solution were performed, followed by repeated collection of deep tissue samples. Once the wound was closed and C-reactive protein (CRP) levels had returned to normal, antibiotic therapy was then changed to oral administration until the 3-month treatment period concluded. Removal and/or primary or staged revision of the implants was performed in case of persistent infection, even after several surgical irrigations with debridement and after completion of antibiotic treatment.

Statistical Analysis

Qualitative variables were frequency and percentage values, and quantitative data were mean and SD or median and interquartile range, depending on the degree of asymmetrical distribution. Associations between qualitative variables were analyzed using contingency tables and the χ^2 test or Fisher exact test. For all statistical analyses, a *P* value of 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Data analysis was performed using SPSS Statistics (version 22.0; IBM, Armonk, NY, USA).

RESULTS

The study group included 537 patients who together received a total of 2930 cemented screws in a total of 1465 instrumented vertebrae. The population comprised 413 women and 124 men; the average age was 79 years (range, 46–91 years). Of the 1465 vertebrae fused using instrumentation, 1284 (87.6%) involved the lumbar spine and 181 (12.4%) involved the thoracic spine. The surgical diagnosis was degenerative spinal disease (spinal stenosis or spondylolisthesis) in 376 patients (70%), adult spinal deformity (coronal, sagittal imbalance or angular deformity that compromises the inclusion of at least 5 segments in the construct) in 157 patients (29.2%), and spinal tumor in 4 patients (0.74%). We found no statistically significant differences in the incidence of infection between the 3 diagnostic categories (*P* = 0.178); this finding may be related to the low number of patients with spinal tumors in our sample. Had this group been closer in size to the other 2 groups, the difference might have been statistically significant. Of the procedures, 413 (76.9%) were primary surgeries and 124 (23.1%) were revision surgeries. The mean number of segments fused per patient was 2.87 (range, 1–10 segments). All patients received fresh frozen allograft chips for posterolateral fusion. Mean follow-up duration was 4.52 years (range, 2–8 years).

Twenty eight (5.2%) of the 537 patients who underwent cemented spinal fusion developed an SSI; 8 (8/28; 28.6%) were men and 20 were women (20/28; 71.4%), and their average age was 75.1 years (range, 60–85 years). Thirteen patients were between 60 and 75 years old, and 15 were older than 75 years. Tables 1 and 2 present demographic data. With regard to the surgical diagnosis, 10 of the 28 patients who developed an SSI underwent surgery for the treatment of adult spinal deformity (10/157; 6.37%), 17 for degenerative spinal disease (17/376; 4.5%), and 1 (1/4; 25%) for a tumor with spinal involvement (Table 3). According to the type of surgery, 19 developed an SSI after primary surgery (19/413; 4.6%), and 9 did so after revision surgery (9/124; 7.25%). The mean number of segments fused in patients who developed an SSI was 2.96 (range, 2–5 segments). Table 4 presents data for qualitative variables; Table 5 presents data for quantitative variables.

A univariate analysis was conducted to measure the potential impact of the clinical characteristics and their association with SSI development. With regard to body

Table 1. Qualitative data for patients who developed an infection ($n = 28$).

Variable	n (%)
Gender	
Men	8 (28.6)
Women	20 (71.4)
Revision surgery	
Yes	9 (32.1)
No	19 (67.9)
Area	
Thoracic spine	2 (7.1)
Lumbar spine	20 (71.4)
Thoracolumbar spine	6 (21.4)
No. of segments fused	
2	10 (35.7)
3	11 (39.3)
4	5 (17.9)
5	2 (7.1)
Antibiotic prophylaxis	
Cefazolin	17 (60.7)
Vancomycin	1 (3.6)
Cefazolin + aminoglycoside	7 (25.0)
Cefazolin + gentamicin + rifampicin	2 (7.1)
Unspecified	1 (3.6)
Obesity (by body mass index [kg/m ²])	
<30	12 (46.2)
30–35	12 (46.2)
>35	2 (7.7)
Smoking	
Yes	1 (3.6)
No	27 (96.4)
Malnutrition	
No	28 (100)
American Society of Anesthesiologists class	
I	10 (35.7)
III–IV	18 (64.3)
History of infection	
Yes	1 (3.6)
No	27 (96.4)
Time at which infection occurred	
Early	28 (100)
Infection level	
Deep	28 (100)
Bacteria	
Gram-positive	11 (39.3)
Gram-negative	7 (25.0)
Mixed	10 (35.7)
Sonication	
Performed	2 (7.4)
Not performed	25 (92.6)
Pathogen concordance	
Yes	13 (46.4)
No	15 (53.6)
Surgical procedure performed	
Debridement with instrument retention/ replacement	27 (96.4)
Complete removal	1 (3.6)
No. of irrigations	
1	3 (46.4)
2	2 (42.9)
3	1 (3.6)
4	1 (3.6)
6	1 (3.6)
Status at 2 year follow-up evaluation	
Infection cured with debridement	23 (82.1)
Infection cured with hardware replacement	4 (14.8)
Treatment failure	1 (3.6)
Plastic surgery	
Yes	4 (14.3)
No	24 (85.7)
Vacuum-assisted closure therapy	
Yes	6 (21.4)
No	22 (78.6)

mass index, 39.29% of the 537 patients operated had a body mass index >30 kg/m², compared with 50% of the patients with an SSI ($P = 0.352$). Of the 28 patients in whom an SSI occurred, only 1 was an active smoker. No patients were diagnosed with malnutrition, as determined by a serum albumin of <3.0 g/dL. Patients with a physical status of American Society of Anesthesiologists class III or IV comprised 43.39% of our study population, compared with 64.29% of patients who developed an SSI ($P = 0.048$). The average Charlson Comorbidity Index¹⁶ among patients who developed an infection was 4.46 (range, 2–7). Fifteen of the 28 patients with an SSI presented with multiple risk factors: 11 with diabetes mellitus, 24 with arterial hypertension, 2 who had undergone previous immunosuppressive treatment, and 8 who had a history of malignancy.

All diagnosed infections were early onset (occurring within the first 90 days after surgery). The mean number of days between surgery and the appearance of symptoms was 17.35 (SD, 13.9). Different preoperative and intraoperative samples were obtained from each patient for culturing. Eleven patients (11/28; 39.3%) had positive findings for gram-positive pathogens, the most frequent being *Staphylococcus aureus* in 7 patients (7/28; 25%) and *Enterococcus faecalis* in 4 patients (4/28; 14.3%). Seven patients (7/28; 25%) had positive findings for gram-negative bacteria, the most common of which was *Escherichia coli*, found in 5 patients (5/28; 17.8%). Ten patients (10/28; 35.7%) had a polymicrobial infection. Only 13 patients (13/28; 46.42%) had concordant results between the preoperative and intraoperative cultures obtained, and *Enterococcus* spp. (100%) and *Proteus mirabilis* (75%) were the microorganisms most commonly found in both cultures. In laboratory test results, the average level of CRP (<0.5 mg/dL) at the time of infection diagnosis was 19 mg/dL (SD, 13.3; range, 0.8–48 mg/dL).

The average length of intravenous empirical antibiotic treatment was 5.0 days (SD, 2.5; range, 2–15 days). Culture and antibiogram results were used to establish a specific antibiotic approach in accordance with the antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of the causative pathogen. The average length of specific antibiotic treatment was 70.0 days (SD, 35.5 days; range, 27–270 days).

The success rate, defined as a fully healed site of primary surgery (stable, definitive wound closure, and normal inflammatory markers evidenced by laboratory test results and a preserved primary implant) at the 2-year follow-up evaluation, was 82.15% (23/28). Twelve patients (12/28; 42.8%) required more than 1 irrigation and surgical debridement. Five patients (5/28; 17.85%)

Table 2. Quantitative data for patients who developed an infection ($n = 28$).

Variable	Mean \pm SD or Median (Interquartile Range)	Minimum, Maximum
Age, y	75.1 \pm 6.58	60.0, 85.0
Length of procedure, min	236 (82.0)	143, 760
Blood loss, g/dL	3.12 \pm 1.11	1.40, 5.60
Charlson Comorbidity Index	4.46 \pm 1.20	2.00, 7.00
Body mass index, kg/m ²	29.9 \pm 3.95	23.4, 37.7
Serum albumin levels, g/dL	4.21 \pm 0.38	3.20, 4.80
Time elapsed between the initial operation and infection occurrence, d	14.0 (8.00)	7.00, 74.0
C-reactive protein level at admission, mg/dL	19.0 \pm 13.3	0.80, 48.0
Duration of empirical antibiotic therapy, d	5.00 (2.50)	2.00, 15.0
Duration of targeted antibiotic therapy, d	70.0 (35.5)	27.0, 270
Total duration of antibiotic therapy, d	75.0 (38.5)	34.0, 284

with proven infection required removal or replacement in 1 or 2 stages of the hardware used in fusion to control the infection (organ/space or spondylitis). Of those 5 patients, 1 patient (5.9%) had been treated for a degenerative spinal condition, and 4 patients (40%) had undergone complex reconstructive surgery to treat deformity. This difference between the surgical diagnosis and the outcome at 2 years after surgery was statistically significant ($P = 0.030$); specifically, the need to remove hardware for infection control was almost 80% lower in the degenerative disease group (Table 6). Two patients who had undergone repeat surgical procedures and antibiotic treatment had such a decrease in symptoms and an improvement in laboratory test results that it was possible for implant revision to be carried out in the same operation (1-stage revision). One patient with positive results on repeat cultures for methicillin-sensitive *S aureus* required 2-stage revision to achieve normal CRP levels and imaging findings. A fourth patient, who had been receiving oral antibiotic suppression for 3 years, had acute hematogenous spread of multidrug-resistant enterobacteria that could not be treated with oral antibiotics and thus underwent 2-stage revision surgery, which had a favorable outcome as of the time this report was written. Another patient, who required implant removal without the possibility of replacement, died (1/28; 3.57%). In all revisions, screws were safely explanted while maintaining vertebral integrity, and the PMMA was not eliminated. No recementing was performed on the new screws. The screws used in revision surgery had the same length as those of the primary surgery, but they were 1 mm larger in diameter.

Table 3. Surgical diagnoses in the study population ($N = 537$).

Condition for Which Surgery Was Performed	n	No. (%) of Infections in Group
Deformity	157	9 (6)
Degenerative disease	376	18 (5)
Cancer	4	1 (25)

Vacuum-assisted closure of the wound was necessary in 6 patients. Four patients required plastic surgery to achieve delayed primary closure: a reverse latissimus dorsal flap was used in 3 patients, and a superior gluteal artery perforator advancement flap was used in 1 patient.

DISCUSSION

SSI is one of the most serious complications of ISF, and it may cause devastating consequences. The increasing prevalence of antibiotic-resistant organisms has made SSI treatment more complex.^{17,18}

ISF of the thoracolumbar region is associated with a 2% to 10% risk of infection in adults and up to 15% in specific patient populations.^{19,20} PMMA augmentation has been shown²¹ to increase pedicle screw pull-out forces in the osteoporotic spine by up to 348%. However, there is concern as to whether augmented transpedicular screws have an added risk of SSI, and doubts remain about how best to manage this type of infection in older patients. The widespread use of VP/KP has given surgeons experience and consistent data, indicating a low risk of infection associated with cement augmentation. To our knowledge, however, the present study is the first report of the influence of cement-augmented ISF on the appearance and treatment of deep SSI.

Haddad et al²² investigated the impact of deep SSI on surgical outcome in 444 patients who underwent surgery for adult spinal deformity. In total, 20 patients developed an SSI, indicating an incidence of 5.18%. Presence of infection was associated with a greater number of complications and revision procedures. In their study of 481 consecutive patients undergoing noncemented ISF because of various conditions (eg, degenerative disease, trauma, and tumor), Núñez-Pereira et al²³ reported an 8.9% rate of deep SSI ($n = 43$). The average age of their patients was 52.1 years, and the mean rate of implant survival at the end of

Table 4. Qualitative variables by group.

Variable	Deformity, <i>n</i> (%)	Degenerative Disease, <i>n</i> (%)	<i>P</i> Value
Gender			
Men	4 (44.4)	4 (22.2)	0.375
Women	5 (55.6)	14 (77.8)	
Revision surgery			
Yes	2 (22.2)	7 (38.9)	0.667
No	7 (77.8)	11 (61.1)	
Area			
Thoracic spine	1 (11.1)	1 (5.6)	0.003
Lumbar spine	3 (33.3)	16 (88.9)	
Thoracolumbar spine	5 (55.6)	1 (5.6)	
No. of segments fused			
2	1 (11.1)	8 (44.4)	0.057
3	3 (33.3)	8 (44.4)	
4	3 (33.3)	2 (11.1)	
5	2 (22.2)	0 (0.0)	
Antibiotic prophylaxis			
Cefazolin	4 (44.4)	13 (72.2)	0.207
Vancomycin	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	
Cefazolin + aminoglycoside	3 (33.3)	4 (22.2)	
Cefazolin + gentamicin + rifampicin	0 (0.0)	1 (5.6)	
Unspecified	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	
Obesity (by body mass index [kg/m ²])			
<30	5 (55.6)	7 (43.8)	0.840
30–35	3 (33.3)	8 (50.0)	
>35	1 (11.1)	1 (6.2)	
Smoking			
Yes	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	0.333
No	8 (88.9)	18 (100)	
No malnutrition	8 (100)	18 (100)	0.050
American Society of Anesthesiologists class			
II	1 (11.1)	9 (50.0)	0.091
III	8 (88.9)	9 (50.0)	
History of infection			
Yes	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	0.333
No	8 (88.9)	18 (100)	
Early infection	8 (100)	18 (100)	0.050
Deep infection level	9 (100)	18 (100)	0.083
Bacteria			
Gram-positive	3 (33.3)	7 (38.9)	0.268
Gram-negative	4 (44.4)	3 (16.7)	
Polymicrobial	2 (22.2)	8 (44.4)	
Measurement of C-reactive protein level			
Performed	0 (0.0)	1 (5.9)	1.000
Not performed	7 (100)	16 (94.1)	
Sonication			
Performed	1 (12.5)	1 (5.6)	0.529
Not performed	7 (87.5)	17 (94.4)	
Pathogen concordance			
Yes	4 (44.4)	9 (50.0)	1.000
No	5 (55.6)	9 (50.0)	
No. of irrigations			
1	3 (33.3)	10 (55.6)	0.303
2	4 (44.4)	7 (38.9)	
3	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	
4	0 (0.0)	1 (5.6)	
6	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	
Plastic surgery			
Yes	3 (33.3)	2 (11.1)	0.295
No	6 (66.7)	16 (88.9)	
Vacuum-assisted closure therapy			
Yes	4 (44.4)	2 (11.1)	0.136
No	5 (55.6)	16 (88.9)	

follow-up was 77%. There is no evidence suggesting that retention of spinal hardware limits the capability of treating deep SSIs in the acute phase.²⁴ In fact, the conservation of the implant is essential to ensure a stable setting in which to carry out spinal fusion.^{25,26}

In our series of interventions performed with the use of cement-augmented hardware in patients with an average age of 75.1 years, only 5 patients required removal or replacement of the hardware. The survival

Table 5. Quantitative variables.

Variable	Deformity ^a	Degenerative Disease ^a	P Value
Age (y)	73.9 ± 7.69	76.2 ± 5.83	0.642
Duration of procedure (min)	309 (210)	218 (60.2)	0.010
Blood loss (g/dL)	3.36 ± 1.18	3.01 ± 1.12	0.368
Charlson Comorbidity Index	4.89 ± 1.76	4.28 ± 0.83	0.298
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	29.5 ± 4.54	29.9 ± 3.72	0.934
Serum albumin levels (g/dL)	4.06 ± 0.42	4.30 ± 0.35	0.119
Time (d) elapsed between the initial operation and infection occurrence	14.0 (8.00)	13.0 (5.00)	0.244
C-reactive protein level (mg/dL) at admission	18.0 ± 15.9	19.6 ± 12.2	0.560
Duration (d) of empirical antibiotic therapy	4.50 (1.50)	5.00 (2.75)	0.465
Duration (d) of targeted antibiotic therapy	90.0 (19.8)	63.5 (27.5)	0.039
Total duration (d) of antibiotic therapy	94.5 (21.5)	67.5 (27.0)	0.048
Duration (d) of intravenous treatment	30.0 (23.0)	21.5 (17.8)	0.537

^aData are expressed as mean ± SD. The exceptions are for data on duration expressed in minutes or days, which are expressed as medians (interquartile ranges).

rate of the original implants was 82.15% at the end of follow-up in our study.

Furthermore, our cumulative experience shows that despite the failure of conservative treatment, it is feasible to carry out 1- or 2-stage hardware revision with cement augmentation once the infection has been controlled. Regarding this issue, we have observed an association between the type of initial surgery (ie, for degenerative disease vs deformity) and the 2-year outcome. In particular, we found that patients receiving surgery for a degenerative condition have an 80% lower need for hardware removal to control infection than do patients with deformity, which is a statistically significant difference. Núñez-Pereira et al²³ described an association between the number of spine segments fused and the need for removal of the material or death in patients who developed an SSI after ISF. Thus, our finding that deformity is a factor associated with hardware removal to control the infection is consistent with the findings of Núñez-Pereira et al. We did not observe degradation at the bone-cement interface. All screws were safely explanted, and vertebral integrity was maintained. The PMMA was not eliminated.

In 2008, Chang et al²⁷ published one of the first reports about patients who underwent decompression and ISF with PMMA-augmented cement. Their series included 41 patients with a range of conditions (eg, osteoporotic fracture, spinal stenosis, and malignancy). Two patients (4.87%) had deep SSI throughout follow-up. In all patients, the infection responded well to conservative treatment and cycles

of intravenous antibiotics. Singh et al²⁸ conducted a systematic review of all studies reported between 2000 and 2017 to shed light on pressing issues related to the use of cement-augmented pedicle screws. They found 17 such studies of a total of 1085 patients (sample sizes ranging from 7 to 313 patients). A superficial infection was found in 16 patients (1.5%), and infections in all of them responded well to antibiotic therapy. Twenty-one patients (2.1%) developed a deep SSI and were treated with surgical debridement and antibiotics. In the present study, 28 of the 532 patients who underwent cemented spinal fusion (5.2%) developed an SSI. This result is inline with findings reported in the current literature (29%–38%) (Table 7); the infection rates occurring in cemented and uncemented hardware are similar. Gram-positive pathogens (39.3%) and *S aureus* were the most frequent species in our cohort, these being part of the normal skin flora and also responsible for most noncemented spinal SSIs. The rate of polymicrobial infections was also relatively high (35.7%) in our cohort. It is unclear whether these infections are related to the advanced age of our study population or other factors, including cementation. Abdul-Jabbar et al²⁹ reported 41.4% polymicrobial cases among 239 noncemented SSIs.

ISF with PMMA-augmented transpedicular screws has been shown to be a safe technique. The use of PMMA increases initial screw fixation, mean anchorage, and resistance to fatigue, and it allows expanded use of pedicle screw instrumentation in older patients with degenerative diseases of the lumbar spine.^{10,40}

Table 6. Frequency and percentage of successful and unsuccessful curing of infections in the 2 largest treatment groups.

Outcome at 2 y After Surgery	Deformity, n (%)	Degenerative Disease, n (%)	Relative Risk (95% CI)	P Value
Infection cured with debridement	5 (55.6)	17 (94.4)	1.70 (0.94, 3.08)	0.030
Infection cured with hardware removal/replacement	3 (33.3)	1 (5.6)	0.15 (0.02, 0.98)	0.030
Treatment failure (antimicrobial suppression failed or death occurred)	1 (11.1)	0 (0)		

Table 7. Prevalence and characteristics of SSI among various studies. Noncemented spinal instrumentation.

Author/Year	Patients, <i>n</i>	SSI, <i>n</i> (%)	Mean Age, y	Infection Characteristics	Implants Removed, <i>n</i> (%)	Implants Retained and ATB Suppression, <i>n</i> (%)	Implants Retained and Cured, <i>n</i> (%)
Zhang et al, 2022 ³⁰	27,881	521 (1.8%), 191 needing revision surgery	55.3	Most common microbe: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (43.4%)	7 Of the 191 revisions (3.6%)	15.2%	175 Of the 191 revisions (91.6%)
Kuroiwa et al, 2022 ³¹	1832	44 (2.4%)	50.7	Most common microbe: <i>S aureus</i> (47%)	20 (45.5%) SSI needed >2 debridement or instrumentation removed or SSI led to death 1 (4%)	-	Complications secondary to antibiotic treatment was 7.8% 24 (54.5%)
Cáceres et al, 2019 ³²	799	32 (4%)	54.9	Most common microbe: <i>S aureus</i>	19 (9%)	-	24 (96%) 8 wk
Khanna et al, 2018 ³³	-	3 Lost in follow-up 67	61.9	Most common microbe: <i>S epidermidis</i>	2 (4%)	25 (37%)	17 (25%) 255 d (Range 7–689)
Manet et al, 2018 ³⁴	1694	46 (2.7%)	55	Most common microbe: <i>S aureus</i>	21 (38%)	-	31 (84%) 6 mo (Range 3–9)
Tsubouchi et al, 2018 ³⁵	3967	9 Lost in follow-up 55 (1.4%)	72 (60–77)	Estimated blood loss significantly associated with implant removal	19 (18.6%)	35 (34.3%)	48 (47%) 52 d (Range 34–88)
Cho et al, 2018 ³⁶	-	102	63 (50–70)	Most common microbe: methicillin-resistant <i>S aureus</i>	1 (2.4%)	-	41 (97.6%)
Yin et al, 2018 ³⁷	4057	42 (1%)	68.9	Most common microbe: <i>S epidermidis</i>	2 Of the 9 methicillin-resistant <i>S epidermidis</i> SSI (22.2%)	7 Of the 9 methicillin-resistant <i>S epidermidis</i> SSI (77.8%)	7 Of the 9 methicillin-resistant <i>S epidermidis</i> SSI (77.8%)
Takizawa et al, 2017 ³⁸	665	21 (3.2%), 9 Methicillin-resistant <i>S epidermidis</i>	64.3	-	5 (3.8%)	17 (13.2%)	106 (82.2%)
Wille et al, 2017 ³⁹	4290	129 (3%) 1 Lost in follow-up	57	Most common microbe: <i>S aureus</i> Polymicrobial infection associated with relapse			

Abbreviations: ATB, antibiotic; SSI, surgical site infection.

The risk of infection when using cement augmentation is low and compares well against noncemented techniques. Some authors recommend using antibiotic-loaded cement in routine procedures. However, because the effects of antibiotics on the structural properties of PMMA used for vertebral augmentation, with its varying degrees of viscosity, they have not been adequately studied to date. Furthermore, the rate of SSIs reported in studies using antibiotic-loaded PMMA is not greater than the rate for procedures using noncemented hardware.

Our study has certain limitations:

- Our research was based on the work of 5 different surgeons, each with differing levels of experience with this type of treatment.
- This case series included no group for comparison.
- Our analysis of the sample did not take into account factors that might have influenced surgical outcome, such as the advanced age of the patients.
- Contamination of fresh frozen allograft chips has not been investigated.
- Cementation requires a longer duration of surgery than does surgery without cement.

Multicenter and randomized studies of homogeneous populations and with a control group would perhaps be necessary to establish a direct comparison of the risk of infection, its treatment, and of the possible risk factors associated with the use of cemented and noncemented instrumentation.

CONCLUSION

SSI is one of the most serious complications of ISF and can have devastating consequences. The risk of infection when using cement augmentation is low and compares well with noncemented techniques. The infection rate, most commonly found pathogens, and implant survival do not differ between cemented and noncemented fusion. None of the patients in our study required removal of cement from the vertebral body because of any deep infection in the cement. The success rate for treatment of deep infection after cemented spinal fusion is high.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was presented at the GEER meeting 2017; Medical editor Katharine O'Moore-Klopf, ELS (East Setauket, NY, USA), provided professional English-language editing of this article.

REFERENCES

1. Bederman SS, Coyte PC, Kreder HJ, Mahomed NN, McIsaac WJ, Wright JG. Who's in the driver's seat? The influence of patient and physician enthusiasm on regional variation in degenerative lumbar spinal surgery: a population-based study. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*. 2011;36(6):481–489. doi:10.1097/brs.0b013e3181d25e6f
2. Kontis V, Bennett JE, Mathers CD, Li G, Foreman K, Ezzati M. Future life expectancy in 35 industrialised countries: projections with a Bayesian model ensemble. *Lancet*. 2017;389(10076):1323–1335. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(16)32381-9
3. Wang Y, Yang L, Li C, Sun H. The biomechanical properties of cement-augmented pedicle screws for osteoporotic spines. *Global Spine J*. 2022;12(2):323–332. doi:10.1177/2192568220987214
4. Chao K-H, Lai Y-S, Chen W-C, et al. Biomechanical analysis of different types of pedicle screw augmentation: a cadaveric and synthetic bone sample study of instrumented vertebral specimens. *Med Eng Phys*. 2013;35(10):1506–1512. doi:10.1016/j.medengphy.2013.04.007
5. Becker S, Chavanne A, Spitaler R, et al. Assessment of different screw augmentation techniques and screw designs in osteoporotic spines. *Eur Spine J*. 2008;17(11):1462–1469. doi:10.1007/s00586-008-0769-8
6. Klemencsics I, Lazary A, Szoverfi Z, Bozsodi A, Eltes P, Varga PP. Risk factors for surgical site infection in elective routine degenerative lumbar surgeries. *Spine J*. 2016;16(11):1377–1383. doi:10.1016/j.spinee.2016.08.018
7. Yao R, Zhou H, Choma TJ, Kwon BK, Street J. Surgical site infection in spine surgery: who is at risk? *Global Spine J*. 2018;8(4 Suppl):5S–30S. doi:10.1177/2192568218799056
8. Patel S, Parola R, Rosinski CL, Nunna RS, Mehta AI. Fenestrated pedicle screws in spinal oncology: technique and comparative retrospective analysis. *Int J Spine Surg*. 2021;15(1):113–118. doi:10.14444/8015
9. Kim JH, Ahn DK, Kim JW, Kim GW. Particular features of surgical site infection in posterior lumbar interbody fusion. *Clin Orthop Surg*. 2015;7(3):337–343. doi:10.4055/cios.2015.7.3.337
10. Martín-Fernández M, López-Herradón A, Piñera AR, et al. Potential risks of using cement-augmented screws for spinal fusion in patients with low bone quality. *Spine J*. 2017;17(8):1192–1199. doi:10.1016/j.spinee.2017.04.029
11. Abdelrahman H, Siam AE, Shawky A, Ezzati A, Boehm H. Infection after vertebroplasty or kyphoplasty. A series of nine cases and review of literature. *Spine J*. 2013;13(12):1809–1817. doi:10.1016/j.spinee.2013.05.053
12. Alfonso Olmos M, Silva González A, Duart Clemente J, Villas Tomé C. Infected vertebroplasty due to uncommon bacteria solved surgically: a rare and threatening life complication of a common procedure. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*. 2006;31(20):E770–3. doi:10.1097/01.brs.0000240202.91336.99
13. National Healthcare Safety Network, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Surgical Site Infection Event (SSI)*. 2021. <http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/pscmanual/9pscscscurrent.pdf>. Accessed April 19, 2021.
14. Piñera AR, Duran C, Lopez B, Saez I, Correia E, Alvarez L. Instrumented lumbar arthrodesis in elderly patients: prospective study using cannulated cemented pedicle screw instrumentation. *Eur Spine J*. 2011;20 Suppl 3(Suppl 3):408–414. doi:10.1007/s00586-011-1907-2
15. Humphries RM, Ambler J, Mitchell SL, et al. Clsi methods development and standardization Working group best practices for

evaluation of antimicrobial susceptibility tests. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2018;56(4):e01934-17. doi:10.1128/JCM.01934-17

16. Charlson ME, Pompei P, Ales KL, MacKenzie CR. A new method of classifying prognostic comorbidity in longitudinal studies: development and validation. *J Chronic Dis*. 1987;40(5):373-383. doi:10.1016/0021-9681(87)90171-8

17. Janssen DMC, van Kuijk SMJ, d'Aumerie B, Willems P. A prediction model of surgical site infection after instrumented thoracolumbar spine surgery in adults. *Eur Spine J*. 2019;28(4):775-782. doi:10.1007/s00586-018-05877-z

18. Hegde V, Meredith DS, Kepler CK, Huang RC. Management of postoperative spinal infections. *World J Orthop*. 2012;3(11):182-189. doi:10.5312/wjo.v3.i11.182

19. Schuster JM, Rechtime G, Norvell DC, Dettori JR. The influence of perioperative risk factors and therapeutic interventions on infection rates after spine surgery: a systematic review. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*. 2010;35(9 Suppl):S125-S137. doi:10.1097/BRS.0b013e3181d8342c

20. Rechtime GR, Bono PL, Cahill D, Bolesta MJ, Chrin AM. Postoperative wound infection after instrumentation of thoracic and lumbar fractures. *J Orthop Trauma*. 2001;15(8):566-569. doi:10.1097/00005131-200111000-00006

21. Wittenberg RH, Lee K-S, Shea M, White AA, Hayes WC. Effect of screw diameter, insertion technique, and bone cement augmentation of pedicular screw fixation strength. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 1993;296(296):278-287. doi:10.1097/00003086-199311000-00045

22. Haddad S, Núñez-Pereira S, Pigrau C, et al. The impact of deep surgical site infection on surgical outcomes after posterior adult spinal deformity surgery: a matched control study. *Eur Spine J*. 2018;27(10):2518-2528. doi:10.1007/s00586-018-5583-3

23. Núñez-Pereira S, Pellisé F, Rodríguez-Pardo D, et al. Implant survival after deep infection of an instrumented spinal fusion. *Bone Joint J*. 2013;95-B(8):1121-1126. doi:10.1302/0301-620X.95B8.30784

24. Manet R, Ferry T, Castelain J-E, et al. Relevance of modified debridement-irrigation, antibiotic therapy and implant retention protocol for the management of surgical site infections: a series of 1694 instrumented spinal surgery. *J Bone Jt Infect*. 2018;3(5):266-272. doi:10.7150/jbji.28765

25. Labler L, Keel M, Trentz O, Heinzelmann M. Wound conditioning by vacuum assisted closure (V.A.C.) in postoperative infections after dorsal spine surgery. *Eur Spine J*. 2006;15(9):1388-1396. doi:10.1007/s00586-006-0164-2

26. Hedequist D, Haugen A, Hresko T, Emans J. Failure of attempted implant retention in spinal deformity delayed surgical site infections. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*. 2009;34(1):60-64. doi:10.1097/BRS.0b013e31818ed75e

27. Chang M-C, Liu C-L, Chen T-H. Polymethylmethacrylate augmentation of pedicle screw for osteoporotic spinal surgery: a novel technique. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*. 2008;33(10):E317-E324. doi:10.1097/BRS.0b013e31816f6c73

28. Singh V, Mahajan R, Das K, Chhabra HS, Rustagi T. Surgical trend analysis for use of cement augmented pedicle screws in osteoporosis of spine: a systematic review (2000-2017). *Global Spine J*. 2019;9(7):783-795. doi:10.1177/2192568218801570

29. Abdul-Jabbar A, Berven SH, Hu SS, et al. Surgical site infections in spine surgery: identification of microbiologic and surgical characteristics in 239 cases. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*. 2013;38(22):E1425-E1431. doi:10.1097/BRS.0b013e3182a42a68

30. Zhang T, Lian X, Chen Y, Cai B, Xu J. Clinical outcome of postoperative surgical site infections in patients with posterior thoracolumbar and lumbar instrumentation. *J Hosp Infect*. 2022;128:26-35. doi:10.1016/j.jhin.2022.06.014

31. Kuroiwa M, Schol J, Sakai D, et al. Predictive factors for successful treatment of deep incisional surgical site infections following instrumented spinal surgeries: retrospective review of 1832 cases. *Diagnostics (Basel)*. 2022;12(2):551. doi:10.3390/diagnostics12020551

32. Gómez Cáceres A, Lucena Jiménez JS, Reyes Martín ÁL, Moriel Durán J, Sobrino Diaz B, García de Quevedo Puerta D. Prognosis of deep infection in spinal surgery using implants, treated by retention, removal of bone graft and lengthy antibiotherapy. *Revista Española de Cirugía Ortopédica y Traumatología (English Edition)*. 2019;63(1):7-11. doi:10.1016/j.recote.2018.10.004

33. Khanna K, Janghala A, Sing D, et al. An analysis of implant retention and antibiotic suppression in instrumented spine infections: a preliminary data set of 67 patients. *Int J Spine Surg*. 2018;12(4):490-497. doi:10.14444/5060

34. Manet R, Ferry T, Castelain J-E, et al. Relevance of modified debridement-irrigation, antibiotic therapy and implant retention protocol for the management of surgical site infections: a series of 1694 instrumented spinal surgery. *J Bone Jt Infect*. 2018;3(5):266-272. doi:10.7150/jbji.28765

35. Tsubouchi N, Fujibayashi S, Otsuki B, et al. Risk factors for implant removal after spinal surgical site infection. *Eur Spine J*. 2018;27(10):2481-2490. doi:10.1007/s00586-017-5294-1

36. Cho O-H, Bae I-G, Moon SM, et al. Therapeutic outcome of spinal implant infections caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*: a retrospective observational study. *Medicine (Baltimore)*. 2018;97(40):e12629. doi:10.1097/MD.00000000000012629

37. Yin D, Liu B, Chang Y, Gu H, Zheng X. Management of late-onset deep surgical site infection after instrumented spinal surgery. *BMC Surg*. 2018;18(1):121. doi:10.1186/s12893-018-0458-4

38. Takizawa T, Tsutsumimoto T, Yui M, Misawa H. Surgical site infections caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus epidermidis* after spinal instrumentation surgery. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*. 2017;42(7):525-530. doi:10.1097/BRS.0000000000001792

39. Wille H, Dauchy F-A, Desclaux A, et al. Efficacy of debridement, antibiotic therapy and implant retention within three months during postoperative instrumented spine infections. *Infect Dis (Lond)*. 2017;49(4):261-267. doi:10.1080/23744235.2016.1255351

40. Schmoelz W, Heinrichs CH, Schmidt S, et al. Timing of PMMA cement application for pedicle screw augmentation affects screw anchorage. *Eur Spine J*. 2017;26(11):2883-2890. doi:10.1007/s00586-017-5053-3

Funding: The authors received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests: The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

Disclosures: F.T.B.: Speaker honorarium from Zimmer-Biomet, Spineart, and Johnson & Johnson. A.P.P.: Speaker honorarium from Spineart. L.A.G.: Consulting for Spineart, Zimmer Biomet, and

NuVasive. The remaining authors have nothing to disclose.

Informed Consent: Written proof of informed consent was obtained from all participants included in our study.

Ethics Approval: All procedures performed in our study involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of our institutional and/or national research committees and with the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. None of the authors performed any animal studies for the

research reported herein. IRB approval number EO 51/2017_FJD.

Corresponding Author: Félix Tomé-Bermejo, Spine Department, Fundación Jiménez Díaz University Hospital, Avenida Reyes Católicos, no. 2, Madrid 28040, Spain; felix tome@hotmail.com

Published 17 May 2023

This manuscript is generously published free of charge by ISASS, the International Society for the Advancement of Spine Surgery. Copyright © 2023 ISASS. To see more or order reprints or permissions, see <http://ijssurgery.com>.