

· 综述 ·

万古霉素预防假体周围感染的研究进展

张一帆, 胡明玮, 郭璀璨, 徐浩*

(青岛大学附属医院关节外科, 山东青岛 266100)

摘要: 全关节置换术 (total joint arthroplasty, TJA) 是 20 世纪最成功的临床手术技术, 其数量仍在不断增加。假体周围感染 (periprosthetic joint infection, PJI) 是 TJA 后最常见和最具破坏性的并发症之一, 革兰氏阳性菌, 尤其是耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌 (methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus, MRSA) 是多数 PJI 感染的主要原因。万古霉素能对引起 PJI 的大部分病原菌达到覆盖, 随着 MRSA 导致的 PJI 的发生率上升, 万古霉素在 PJI 预防方面的作用越来越重要。万古霉素局部使用来辅助预防 PJI 的方式越来越全面, 这些方法的有效性、安全性已在动物实验和/或回顾性试验中证实, 但都缺乏更充分有力的证据来证明。未来的研究应侧重大型多中心随机试验, 进一步证明万古霉素用于 PJI 预防的有效性。

关键词: 全关节置换术, 假体周围感染, 万古霉素, 骨内区域抗生素, 抗生素骨水泥, 硫酸钙珠

中图分类号: R681.57 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1005-8478 (2023) 07-0630-05

Research progress in vancomycin used for prevention of periprosthetic joint infection // ZHANG Yi-fan, HU Ming-wei, GUO Cui-cui, XU Hao. Department of Joint Surgery, Affiliated Hospital, Qingdao University, Qingdao 266100, China

Abstract: The total joint arthroplasty (TJA) is the most successful clinical surgical technique in the 20th century, and keeps increasing in number of cases. However, periprosthetic joint infection (PJI) is one of the most common and devastating complications after TJA, which mainly induced by Gram-positive bacteria, especially Staphylococcus aureus. Vancomycin may cover most of the pathogens causing PJI and plays an increasingly important role in the prevention of PJI with the increasing incidence of PJI caused by MRSA. The local administration of vancomycin to assist in the prevention of PJI is becoming more and more comprehensive with effectiveness and safety confirmed in animal experiments and/or retrospective trials, despite of lacking more robust evidence. Future studies should focus on large multicenter randomized trials to demonstrate effectiveness of vancomycin for PJI prevention further.

Key words: total joint arthroplasty, periprosthetic joint infection, vancomycin, intraosseous regional antibiotics, antibiotic-loaded bone cement, calcium sulfate beads

近几十年来, 全关节置换术 (total joint arthroplasty, TJA) 的数量一直呈增长趋势, 据估计, 到 2030 年美国初次全髋关节置换术 (total hip arthroplasty, THA) 将达到 635 000 次, 初次全膝关节置换术 (total knee arthroplasty, TKA) 将达到 126 万次^[1]。假体周围感染 (periprosthetic joint infection, PJI) 是全关节置换手术最常见和最具破坏性的并发症之一, PJI 一旦发生, 往往给患者带来严重的经济和心理负担, 延长患者住院时间, 严重者甚至需要取出假体以控制感染^[2]。尽管对 PJI 的预防水平在不断地提高, 但 PJI 的发病率仍保持在 1.3%~2.2%^[3], 预计到 2030 年, 美国与髋关节和膝关节 PJI 相关的年度住院费用总额将达到为 18.5 亿美元^[4]。Casenaz

等^[5]对 10 年连续 282 例 PJI 的细菌学分析表明, 大多数 PJI 是由革兰氏阳性病原体引起的, 葡萄球菌是最常见的细菌, 其中金黄色葡萄球菌占 44.3%, 凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌占 25.2%, 两种细菌对甲氧西林耐药性分别为 15.2% 和 49.3%。此外, 革兰阴性杆菌占 17.7%, 链球菌占 14.9%。程翔等^[6]对 3 年 PJI 的 295 株阳性菌株的分析也表明凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌和金黄色葡萄球菌是最常见的菌株。围手术期全身应用抗生素是预防 PJI 最有效的方法之一^[7], 头孢菌素, 主要是头孢唑林和头孢呋辛, 仍然是预防 PJI 最常用的抗生素^[8]。然而, 细菌耐药性的增加以及生物膜的形成也给头孢菌素在预防 PJI 方面带来了挑战^[9, 10]。

DOI:10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2023.07.10

作者简介:张一帆, 硕士研究生, 研究方向:骨科学, (电话)15763958103, (电子信箱)zyf1999junchen@163.com

* 通信作者:徐浩, (电话)18661806627, (电子信箱)18661806627@163.com

1 万古霉素预防 PJI 的特点

万古霉素是一种阳离子糖肽抗生素，它的杀菌作用是通过中断细菌细胞壁的主要成分肽聚糖的伸长来发挥的。万古霉素分子与肽聚糖前体结合，导致其构象改变，从而诱导细胞壁分解和细菌裂解^[11]。万古霉素全身的不良反应包括急性肾损伤、耳毒性、肾毒性、静脉炎、发热和皮疹、红人综合征^[12]。万古霉素粉（vancomycin powder, VP）局部应用对软骨细胞具有毒性，Röhner 等^[13]的体外研究表明，当软骨细胞暴露于 VP 2.5 min 以上时便会开始产生毒性作用，毒性阈值为每毫升软骨细胞培养液中 VP>12.5 mg，且毒性与 VP 浓度成正比。Klasan 等^[14]对 97 例 PJI 患者的研究表明，万古霉素的总敏感性为 84.4%，对凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌的敏感性为 100%，是最有效的药物。Fröschen 等^[15]认为，对于经验性治疗而言，想要达到对未知病原体的最高抗菌覆盖率，可以选择万古霉素。2019 版美国骨科医师学会临床实践指南建议使用第一代或第二代头孢菌素或使用糖肽抗生素（如万古霉素）作为预防性抗生素的最佳选择，有研究证明头孢唑林仍然是预防 PJI 的关键，最适合用作常规患者的预防^[16, 17]，而万古霉素可作为代替药物或辅助用药。

万古霉素用于 TJA 围术期 PJI 预防

目前，只有确认携带耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌（methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, MRSA），或对青霉素过敏的患者才被认为适合用万古霉素来代替头孢菌素进行围术期预防^[7]。接受万古霉素预防的患者 PJI 的发生率高于接受头孢唑林的患者，这可能是因为大多数接受万古霉素预防的患者常被给予固定的 1 g 剂量而非基于体重的剂量（15 mg/kg），而这两种剂量间患者肾毒性和急性肾损伤的发生率没有差异，因此外科医师应根据实际体重合理给予万古霉素^[18]。此外，万古霉素静脉输注的时间早晚也会影响 PJI 的发生率，Feder 等^[19]的回顾性研究显示，与术前 30 min 内输注相比，术前>30 min 前开始输注万古霉素，PJI 的发生率显著降低，术前 30 min 内输注万古霉素是 PJI 的独立危险因素。因此外科医师也应术前拟定好方案，及时输注万古霉素。随着 MRSA 感染发病率的上升，出现了支持联用万古霉素和头孢菌素的双重抗生素预防的策略。一项回顾性研究发现，切口前至少 45 min，在头孢唑林中添加万古霉素同单独使用头孢唑林相比，可降低原发性髌关节和膝

关节 TJA 的 PJI 感染率，同时肾损伤风险较低^[20]。但多项研究也未对双重抗生素预防的有效性得出统一的结论，甚至存在矛盾^[21, 22]。Courtney 等^[23]的回顾性研究指出，双重抗生素与单独接受头孢菌素相比更容易发生急性肾损伤，因此他们不建议在没有明显优势的情况下使用双重抗生素预防。双重抗生素预防的策略需要进行更大规模的多中心随机对照试验来验证，同时应该注意针对急性肾损伤采取预防措施。

2 VP 的局部应用

在伤口闭合前局部应用 VP 是辅助预防骨科手术部位感染的趋势，这在脊柱外科中已展现出良好的有效性和安全性，但在 PJI 的预防方面还有极大的探索空间。Sweet 等^[24]在大鼠模型上的试验证实局部应用 VP 的抗菌效果在统计学上优于静脉注射抗生素以及局部应用头孢唑林粉。关于 VP 的合适剂量还没有明确的标准。Wei 等^[25]为探究 VP 在预防膝关节 PJI 方面的最佳剂量，构建了大鼠 TKA 模型并将其按 VP 剂量随机分组，各组均在膝关节接种耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌（MRSA）并在术后 14 d 评估抗菌效果及安全性。结果显示剂量为 88 mg/kg 与 176 mg/kg（相当于体重 70 kg 的人用 1.0 g、2.0 g 剂量）的关节内 VP 在预防耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌诱导的 PJI 方面可能有效且安全。Johnson 等^[26]的试验表明，局部应用 VP 2 g 可以在伤口内达到具有高度治疗性的浓度，同时全身的血清浓度低于治疗浓度，这可能限制了全身的副作用。Lawrie 等^[27]的前瞻性研究将更小剂量（1 g）的 VP 置入到 TKA 后的关节腔中，得到了相似的结果，万古霉素在术后前 24 h 内达到治疗性关节内浓度，并且不会达到外周血中的持续毒性水平。Peng 等^[28]和 Heckmann 等^[29]的荟萃分析表明，关节腔内应用 VP 可以降低 PJI 在 TJA 中的发生率，而不会改变受累细菌的光谱，并且不会增加万古霉素的全身或伤口并发症。然而，也有一些研究得出了截然不同的结论，这些研究显示伤口内 VP 不会降低 PJI 的发生率，并且会引起无菌性伤口并发症^[30-32]。局部应用 VP 的有效性和安全性还缺乏高质量数据（如随机对照试验）的支持，因此不推荐广泛应用。

3 万古霉素骨内区域给药

骨内区域抗生素（intraosseous regional antibiotics, IORA）是一种新兴的局部给药方式，Young

等^[33]首先采用这种方法,并证实了IORA可以使局部组织内的浓度明显高于全身给药方式的浓度。在TKA小鼠模型中,预防性万古霉素的IORA比全身给予相同剂量的抗生素更有效^[34]。Wells等^[35]基于现有的证据提出了一种TKA骨内抗生素给药的方法。他们选取胫骨近端内侧并略高于结节的水平作为最佳的注射给药部位,因为该区域的皮层较薄,使骨内针针头插入更容易;止血带充气后,在该部位插入骨内针,将含有所需抗生素(通常500 mg万古霉素溶于生理盐水溶液中)的注射器连接到针头上,并在1~2 min使用。Spanghel等^[36]的研究表明,低剂量(500 mg)万古霉素IORA的局部组织浓度比静脉注射浓度高5~15倍。BMI较高患者PJI的预防一直是个难点,因为难以控制基于体重的抗生素剂量,剂量不足更容易患PJI^[37]。对于这类患者,万古霉素IORA的组织浓度也比全身给药高5~9倍^[38]。回顾性研究显示,万古霉素IORA与静脉注射相比能更有效地降低PJI感染率^[39, 40],这些研究倾向于使用万古霉素IORA。同时,万古霉素IORA不会增加万古霉素相关并发症的风险^[41]。虽然还缺乏更有力的试验来证明万古霉素IORA的有效性,但对于那些对局部万古霉素浓度有高需求的高风险患者而言,应该考虑使用万古霉素IORA。

4 万古霉素骨水泥

近几十年来,负载抗生素的骨水泥(antibiotic-loaded bone cement, ALBC)在PJI预防中的应用受到广泛的关注,相比于全身使用抗生素,ALBC能保证死腔以及血流不畅的区域也能具有较高浓度的抗生素^[42]。聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯(PMMA)因其本身具有良好的材料学性质和载药性能,是目前最常选择的骨水泥^[43]。ALBC引入减少了TJA后PJI的发生风险。对于初次THA的患者,使用ALBC与使用普通骨水泥相比,发生PJI的风险降低。同时,ALBC在初次THA后4.1年以上的期间里,对无菌松动或骨溶解引起的翻修风险也有保护作用^[44]。虽然万古霉素不是ALBC最常使用的抗生素,但它经常与其他抗生素混合用以增强ALBC的广谱抗菌能力及解决细菌耐药性问题。负载万古霉素和头孢他啶的骨水泥在实验室和临床实践中均具有广谱抗菌能力,并被证明是治疗膝关节PJI的潜在有效治疗措施^[45]。庆大霉素对已形成生物膜的葡萄球菌有效^[46],也是ALBC的最常用的抗生素之一。然而,负载庆大霉素的骨水泥虽然能

降低PJI的总体感染率,但庆大霉素耐药菌的感染率却高于对照组^[47]。ALBC装载庆大霉素加万古霉素进行假体固定,有助于预防初次TJA的葡萄球菌PJI,尤其是由庆大霉素耐药葡萄球菌引起的PJI^[48]。万古霉素不会降低庆大霉素预混骨水泥中的庆大霉素洗脱^[49]。使用ALBC也不会增加初次TJA后的细菌对万古霉素的耐药性^[50]。ALBC的强度降低一直是令人担忧的问题。Lee等^[51]试验证明,低剂量万古霉素(1 g万古霉素加入40 g骨水泥中)不会对骨水泥的机械强度造成显著影响,而高剂量的万古霉素(4 g万古霉素加入40 g骨水泥中)会使水泥的机械强度不同程度地降低,降低的程度取决于万古霉素以及骨水泥的品牌。

5 万古霉素负载的硫酸钙珠

硫酸钙珠是预防PJI有效的抗生素载体。同PMMA相比它能在体内完全生物降解,没有作为细菌定植的潜在异物的风险,同时它的凝固温度较低,这使得它能与热敏性抗生素混合。Aiken等^[52]将0.9 g万古霉素加入20 g硫酸钙中,分析它的洗脱浓度。结果显示硫酸钙珠在48 h达到洗脱浓度峰值,在42 d的时间里的洗脱浓度都超过了PJI常见病原体的最小抑制浓度(minimum inhibitory concentration, MIC)。de Lachica等^[53]的前瞻性研究证明对于至少有一个不可改变的TJA危险因素的患者,负载万古霉素的硫酸钙珠比静脉用抗生素更能降低急性PJI的发生率。然而,硫酸钙珠的溶解可能会导致患者因大量钙负荷而产生高钙血症^[54]。Kallala等^[55]的回顾性研究显示产生高钙血症的患者使用的硫酸钙珠体积比没有此并发症的患者更大,他们因此建议每次手术使用硫酸钙珠的体积应不大于40 cc,如果将其放置在骨骼的髓质内,则可增加到80 cc。

6 小结

革兰氏阳性菌,尤其是金黄色葡萄球菌是多数PJI感染的主要原因,万古霉素能对引起PJI的大部分病原菌达到覆盖,随着MRSA导致的PJI的发生率上升,万古霉素在PJI预防方面的作用越来越重要。它能在某些情况下替代头孢菌素静脉注射来预防PJI,但需要注意用药的剂量、时机。同时,万古霉素局部使用来辅助预防PJI的方式越来越全面,这些方法的有效性、安全性已在动物实验和/或回顾性试

验中证实, 但都缺乏更充分有力的证据来证明。在遵守既定的最佳围术期抗生素预防策略的前提下, 未来的研究应侧重大型多中心随机试验, 来证明万古霉素用于 PJI 预防的可能性。

参考文献

- [1] Sloan M, Premkumar A, Sheth NP. Projected volume of primary total joint arthroplasty in the U.S., 2014 to 2030 [J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 2018, 100 (17): 1455-1460.
- [2] 李程, 钱鹤, 王海蛟, 等. 初次全膝置换假体周围感染的相关因素分析 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2022, 30 (13): 1158-1162.
- [3] Jin X, Gallego LB, Hanly M, et al. Estimating incidence rates of periprosthetic joint infection after hip and knee arthroplasty for osteoarthritis using linked registry and administrative health data [J]. *Bone Joint J*, 2022, 104-B (9): 1060-1066.
- [4] Premkumar A, Kolin DA, Farley KX, et al. Projected economic burden of periprosthetic joint infection of the hip and knee in the united states [J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2021, 36 (5): 1484-1489.
- [5] Casenaz A, Piroth L, Labattut L, et al. Epidemiology and antibiotic resistance of prosthetic joint infections according to time of occurrence: a 10-year study [J]. *J Infection*, 2022, 85 (5): 492-498.
- [6] 程翔, 梁玉龙, 邵宏翊, 等. 假体周围感染病原菌及耐药性分析 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2020, 28 (11): 870-875.
- [7] Shahi A, Parvizi J. Prevention of periprosthetic joint infection [J]. *Arch Bone Jt Surg*, 2015, 3 (2): 72-81.
- [8] Osmon DR, Berbari EF, Berendt AR, et al. Executive summary: diagnosis and management of prosthetic joint infection: clinical practice guidelines by the Infectious Diseases Society of America [J]. *Clin Infect Dis*, 2013, 56 (1): 1-10.
- [9] Ravi S, Zhu M, Luey C, et al. Antibiotic resistance in early periprosthetic joint infection [J]. *ANZ J Surg*, 2016, 86 (12): 1014-1018.
- [10] Urish KL, DeMuth PW, Kwan BW, et al. Antibiotic-tolerant *Staphylococcus aureus* biofilm persists on arthroplasty materials [J]. *Clin Orthop Rel Res*, 2016, 474 (7): 1649-1656.
- [11] Hu Q, Peng H, Rao X. Molecular events for promotion of vancomycin resistance in vancomycin intermediate [J]. *Front Microbiol*, 2016, 7: 1601.
- [12] Levine DP. Vancomycin: a history [J]. *Clin Infect Dis*, 2006, 42 (Suppl 1): S5-12.
- [13] Röhner E, Zippelius T, Böhle S, et al. Vancomycin is toxic to human chondrocytes in vitro [J]. *Arch Orthop Trauma Surg*, 2021, 141 (3): 375-381.
- [14] Klasan A, Schermuksnies A, Gerber F, et al. Development of antibiotic resistance in periprosthetic joint infection after total knee arthroplasty [J]. *Bone Joint J*, 2021, 103-B (6 suppl A): 171-176.
- [15] Fröschen FS, Randau TM, Franz A, et al. Microbiological trends and antibiotic susceptibility patterns in patients with periprosthetic joint infection of the hip or knee over 6 years [J]. *Antibiotics (Basel, Switzerland)*, 2022, 11 (9): 1244.
- [16] Buchalter DB, Nduaguba A, Teo GM, et al. Cefazolin remains the linchpin for preventing acute periprosthetic joint infection following primary total knee arthroplasty [J]. *Bone Joint Open*, 2022, 3 (1): 35-41.
- [17] Ortiz D, Teo GM, Lygrisse K, et al. Increased rate of early periprosthetic joint infection in total hip arthroplasty with the use of alternatives to cefazolin despite additional gram-negative coverage [J]. *Arthroplasty Today*, 2022, 14: 183-188.
- [18] Kheir MM, Tan TL, Azboy I, et al. Vancomycin prophylaxis for total joint arthroplasty: incorrectly dosed and has a higher rate of periprosthetic infection than cefazolin [J]. *Clin Orthop Rel Res*, 2017, 475 (7): 1767-1774.
- [19] Feder OI, Yeroushalmi D, Lin CC, et al. Incomplete administration of intravenous vancomycin prophylaxis is common and associated with increased infectious complications after primary total hip and knee arthroplasty [J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2021, 36 (8): 2951-2956.
- [20] Burger JR, Hansen BJ, Leary EV, et al. Dual-agent antibiotic prophylaxis using a single preoperative vancomycin dose effectively reduces prosthetic joint infection rates with minimal renal toxicity risk [J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2018, 33 (7s): S213-S218.
- [21] Villa JM, Pannu TS, Riesgo AM, et al. Dual antibiotic prophylaxis in total knee arthroplasty: where do we stand [J]. *J Knee Surg*, 2020, 33 (2): 100-105.
- [22] Lane MK, Keeney JA. Dual antibiotic prophylaxis in primary total knee arthroplasty—no benefit for extremely obese patients [J]. *J Knee Surgery*, 2022, 35 (11): 1209-1213.
- [23] Courtney PM, Melnic CM, Zimmer Z, et al. Addition of vancomycin to cefazolin prophylaxis is associated with acute kidney injury after primary joint arthroplasty [J]. *Clin Orthop Rel Res*, 2015, 473 (7): 2197-2203.
- [24] Sweet FA, Forsthoefel CW, Sweet AR, et al. Local versus systemic antibiotics for surgical infection prophylaxis in a rat model [J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 2018, 100 (18): e120.
- [25] Wei J, Tong K, Wang H, et al. Dosage, efficacy, and safety of intra-articular vancomycin for prophylaxis of periprosthetic joint infection caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* after total knee arthroplasty in a rat model [J]. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*, 2022, 66 (2): e0164121.
- [26] Johnson JD, Nessler JM, Horazdovsky RD, et al. Serum and wound vancomycin levels after intrawound administration in primary total joint arthroplasty [J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2017, 32 (3): 924-928.
- [27] Lawrie CM, Kazarian GS, Barrack T, et al. Intra-articular administration of vancomycin and tobramycin during primary cementless total knee arthroplasty: determination of intra-articular and serum elution profiles [J]. *Bone Joint J*, 2021, 103-B (11): 1702-1708.
- [28] Peng Z, Lin X, Kuang X, et al. The application of topical vancomycin powder for the prevention of surgical site infections in primary total hip and knee arthroplasty: a meta-analysis [J]. *Orthop Traumatol Surg Res: OTSR*, 2021, 107 (4): 102741.
- [29] Heckmann ND, Mayfield CK, Culvern CN, et al. Systematic review and meta-analysis of intrawound vancomycin in total hip and total knee arthroplasty: a call for a prospective randomized trial [J]. *J*

- Arthroplasty, 2019, 34 (8) : 1815–1822.
- [30] Wong MT, Sridharan SS, Davison EM, et al. Can topical vancomycin prevent periprosthetic joint infection in hip and knee arthroplasty? A systematic review [J]. *Clin Orthop Rel Res*, 2021, 479 (8) : 1655–1664.
- [31] Yavuz IA, Oken OF, Yildirim AO, et al. No effect of vancomycin powder to prevent infection in primary total knee arthroplasty: a retrospective review of 976 cases [J]. *Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthroscopy*, 2020, 28 (7) : 3055–3060.
- [32] Hanada M, Nishikino S, Hotta K, et al. Intrawound vancomycin powder increases post-operative wound complications and does not decrease periprosthetic joint infection in primary total and unicompartamental knee arthroplasties [J]. *Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc*, 2019, 27 (7) : 2322–2327.
- [33] Young SW, Zhang M, Freeman JT, et al. Higher cefazolin concentrations with intraosseous regional prophylaxis in TKA [J]. *Clin Orthop Rel Res*, 2013, 471 (1) : 244–249.
- [34] Young SW, Roberts T, Johnson S, et al. Regional intraosseous administration of prophylactic antibiotics is more effective than systemic administration in a mouse model of TKA [J]. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*, 2015, 473 (11) : 3573–3584.
- [35] Wells Z, Zhu M, Young SW. Intraosseous regional administration of prophylactic antibiotics in total knee arthroplasty [J]. *Antibiotics (Basel)*, 2022, 11 (5) : 634.
- [36] Spangehl MJ, Clarke HD, Moore GA, et al. Higher tissue concentrations of vancomycin achieved with low-dose intraosseous injection versus intravenous despite limited tourniquet duration in primary total knee arthroplasty: a randomized trial [J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2022, 37 (5) : 857–863.
- [37] Rondon AJ, Kheir MM, Tan TL, et al. Cefazolin prophylaxis for total joint arthroplasty: obese patients are frequently underdosed and at increased risk of periprosthetic joint infection [J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2018, 33 (11) : 3551–3554.
- [38] Chin SJ, Moore GA, Zhang M, et al. The AAHKS clinical research award: intraosseous regional prophylaxis provides higher tissue concentrations in high BMI patients in total knee arthroplasty: a randomized trial [J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2018, 33 (7s) : S13–S18.
- [39] Park KJ, Chapleau J, Sullivan TC, et al. 2021 Chitranjan S. Ranawat Award: Intraosseous vancomycin reduces periprosthetic joint infection in primary total knee arthroplasty at 90-day follow-up [J]. *Bone Joint J*, 2021, 103-B (6 suppl A) : 13–17.
- [40] Miltenberg B, Ludwick L, Masood R, et al. Intraosseous regional administration of antibiotic prophylaxis for total knee arthroplasty: a systematic review [J/OL]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2022. DOI: 10.1016/j.arth.2012.10.023
- [41] Klasan A, Patel CK, Young SW. Intraosseous regional administration of vancomycin in primary total knee arthroplasty does not increase the risk of vancomycin-associated complications [J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2021, 36 (5) : 1633–1637.
- [42] Slieden J, Corrigan RA, Dudareva M, et al. Does the use of local antibiotics affect clinical outcome of patients with fracture-related infection [J]. *Antibiotics (Basel)*, 2022, 11 (10) : 1330.
- [43] 李涛, 翁习生. 抗生素骨水泥在人工关节置换术后感染中应用研究的系统性综述 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2014, 22 (20) : 1868–1874.
- [44] Leong JW, Cook MJ, O'Neill TW, et al. Is the use of antibiotic-loaded bone cement associated with a lower risk of revision after primary total hip arthroplasty [J]. *Bone Joint J*, 2020, 102-B (8) : 997–1002.
- [45] Hsu YH, Hu CC, Hsieh PH, et al. Vancomycin and ceftazidime in bone cement as a potentially effective treatment for knee periprosthetic joint infection [J]. *J Bone and Joint Surg Am*, 2017, 99 (3) : 223–231.
- [46] Dall GF, Tsang STJ, Gwynne PJ, et al. Unexpected synergistic and antagonistic antibiotic activity against *Staphylococcus* biofilms [J]. *J Antimicrob Chemother*, 2018, 73 (7) : 1830–1840.
- [47] Thomes B, Murray P, Bouchier-Hayes D. Development of resistant strains of *Staphylococcus epidermidis* on gentamicin-loaded bone cement in vivo [J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Br*, 2002, 84 (5) : 758–760.
- [48] Cara A, Ballet M, Hemery C, et al. Antibiotics in bone cements used for prosthesis fixation: an efficient way to prevent *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* prosthetic joint infection [J]. *Front Med (Lausanne)*, 2020, 7 : 576231.
- [49] Boelch SP, Jordan MC, Arnholdt J, et al. Loading with vancomycin does not decrease gentamicin elution in gentamicin premixed bone cement [J]. *J Mater Sci Mater Med*, 2017, 28 (7) : 104.
- [50] Tootsi K, Heesen V, Lohrengel M, et al. The use of antibiotic-loaded bone cement does not increase antibiotic resistance after primary total joint arthroplasty [J]. *Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthroscopy*, 2022, 30 (9) : 3208–3214.
- [51] Lee SH, Tai CL, Chen SY, et al. Elution and mechanical strength of vancomycin-loaded bone cement: in vitro study of the influence of brand combination [J]. *PloS One*, 2016, 11 : e0166545.
- [52] Aiken SS, Cooper JJ, Florance H, et al. Local release of antibiotics for surgical site infection management using high-purity calcium sulfate: an in vitro elution study [J]. *Surg Infect (Larchmt)*, 2015, 16 (1) : 54–61.
- [53] de Lachica JCV, Reyes SSS, Ureña JAP, et al. Decrease in acute periprosthetic joint infections incidence with vancomycin-loaded calcium sulfate beads in patients with non-modifiable risk factors. A randomized clinical trial [J]. *J ISAKOS*, 2022, 7 (6) : 201–205.
- [54] Vallon F, Meier C, Gautier E, et al. The incidence of severe hypercalcaemia-induced mental status changes in patients treated with antibiotic-loaded calcium sulphate depot for orthopaedic infections [J]. *J Clin Med*, 2022, 11 (16) : 4900.
- [55] Kallala R, Harris WE, Ibrahim M, et al. Use of stimulan absorbable calcium sulphate beads in revision lower limb arthroplasty: Safety profile and complication rates [J]. *Bone Joint Res*, 2018, 7 (10) : 570–579.

(收稿:2023-02-03 修回:2023-02-17)
(同行评议专家:张 伟 张其亮)
(本文编辑:宁 桦)