

Two-stage revision for chronic hip periprosthetic joint infection using an antibiotic-loaded Kiwi spacer: a retrospective case series

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Introduction

Chronic hip periprosthetic joint infection (PJI) is associated with significant morbidity and mortality.

Two-stage revision remains a widely accepted strategy, with antibiotic-loaded spacers playing a central role in infection eradication and functional preservation.

Aim

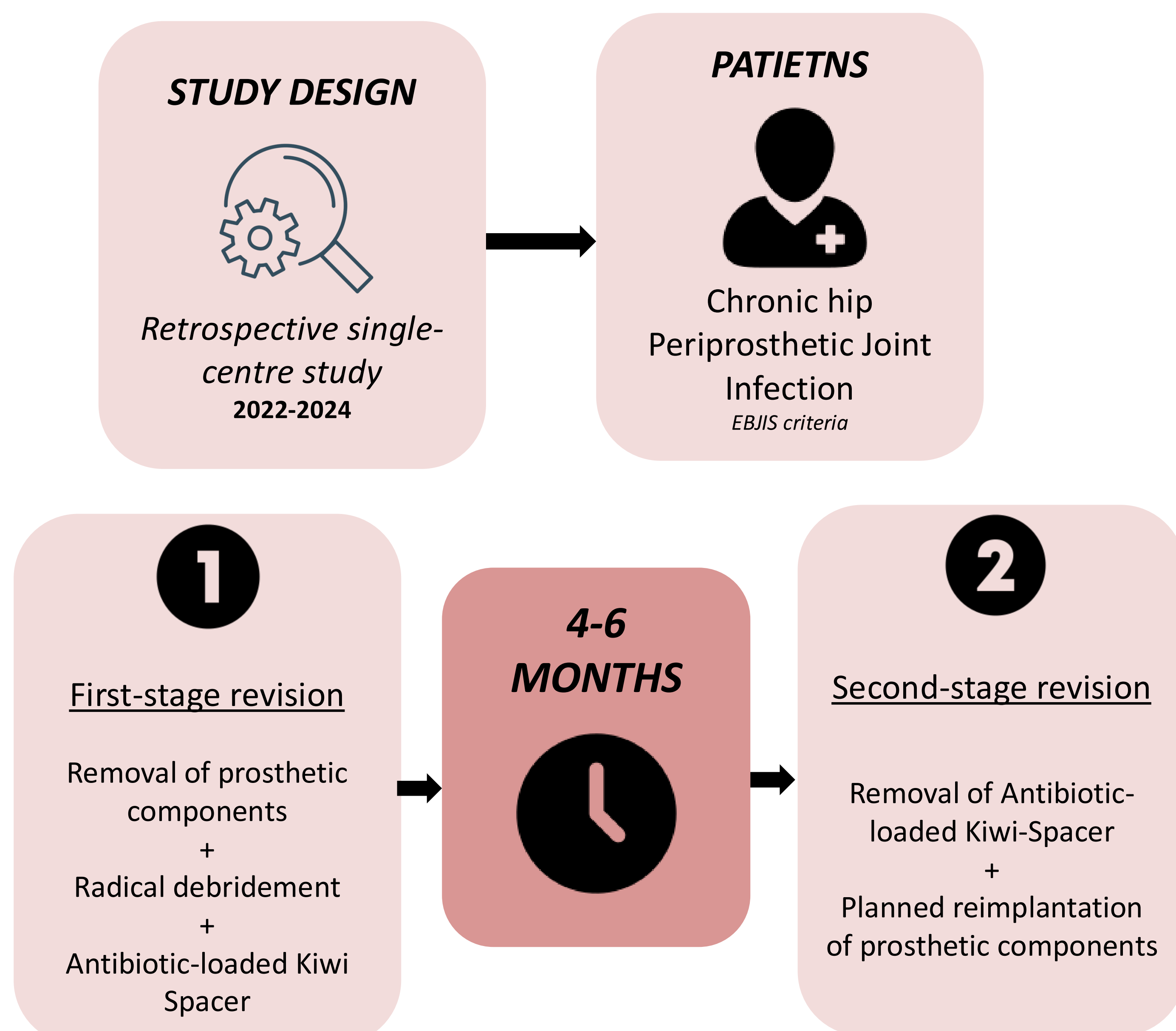
To evaluate the clinical effectiveness of a **two-stage revision protocol using a Kiwi spacer**, focusing on:

1-YEAR SURVIVAL

INFECTION
CONTROL

FUNCTIONAL
RECOVERY

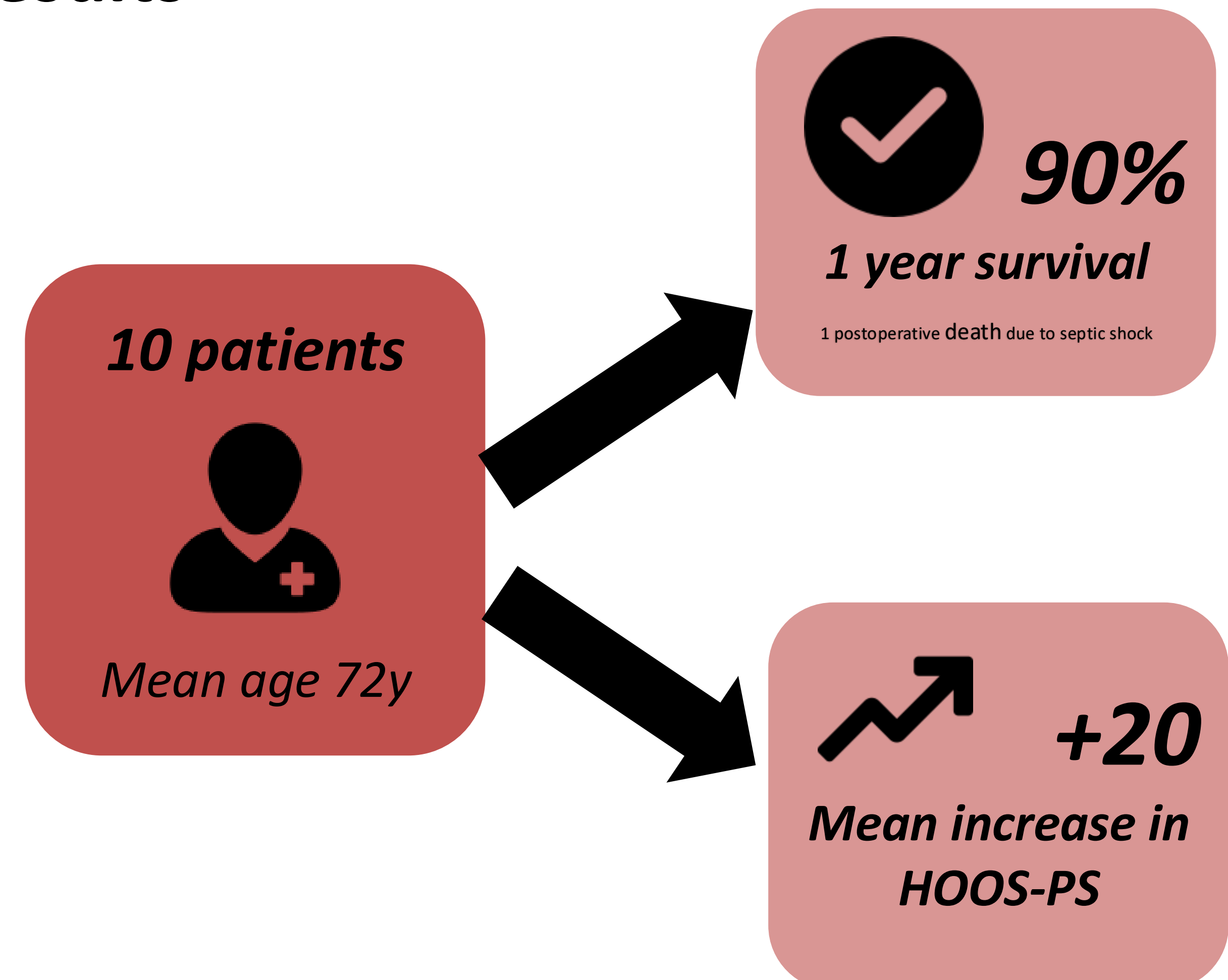
Methods



OUTCOMES

1-YEAR SURVIVAL
INFECTION CONTROL
HOOS-PS
MICROBIOLOGY
COMPLICATIONS

Results



Infection control

NO EARLY RECURRENCE
High infection-control rate achieved

Microbiology

Predominant Staphylococcus species
Occasional polymicrobial infections

AB Therapy

1-2W IV Phase → 8-10W Mean Total Duration
Frequently including rifampacin-based combinations

Conclusions

- Two-stage revision using an antibiotic-loaded Kiwi spacer achieved high infection control and favourable 1-year survival in patients with chronic hip PJI.
- Functional recovery was substantial despite the severity of the condition.
- Early mortality remains a critical concern in this high-risk patient population.
- These findings reinforce the role of this technique within contemporary PJI management algorithms.

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Kiwi spacer-based two-stage revision is a valuable strategy for chronic hip PJI, combining infection control with preservation of functional recovery.