

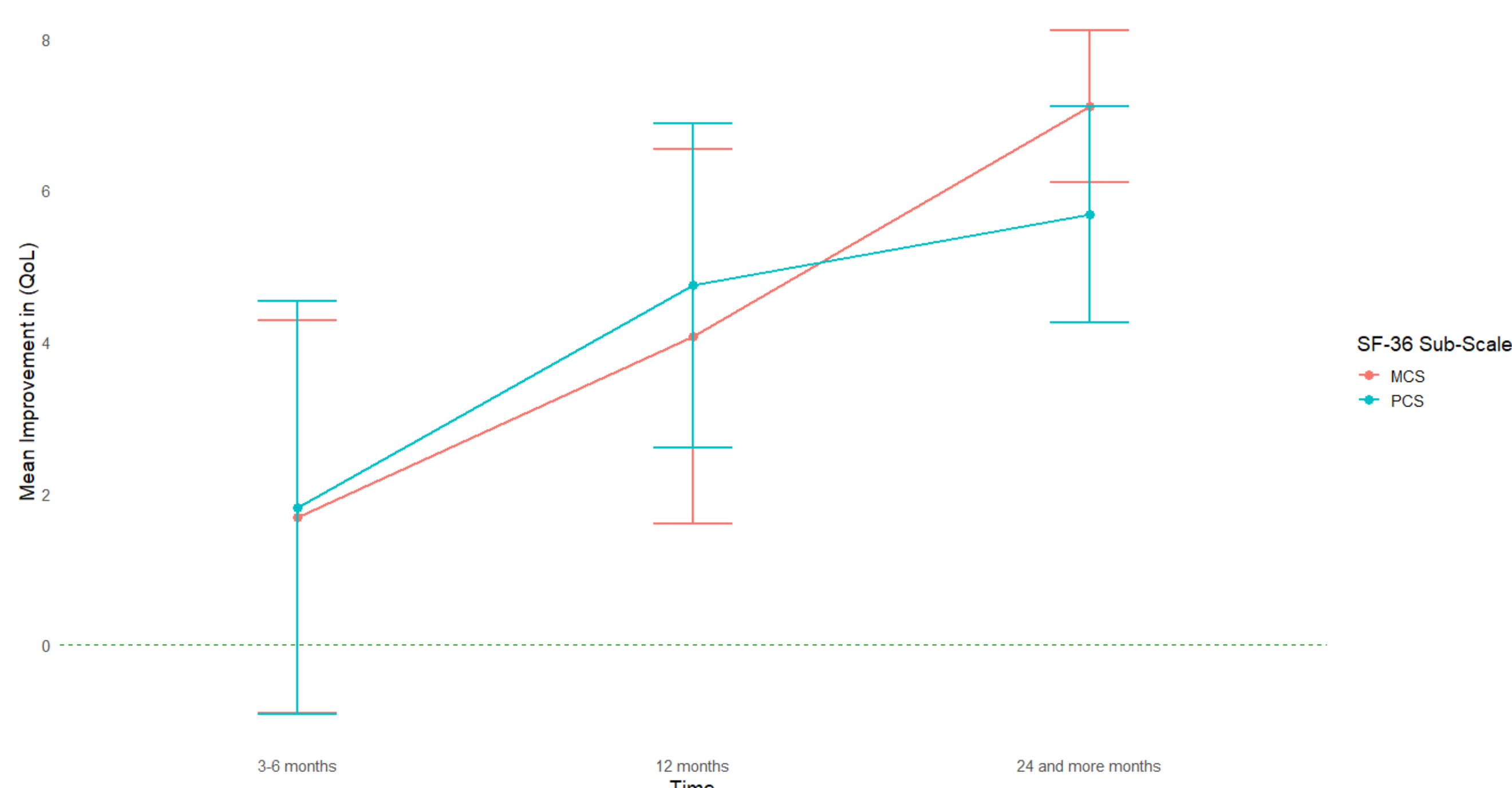
## Background

- Periprosthetic joint infection (PJI) substantially affects patients' mobility, pain, and quality of life (QoL) (1)
- Objective: Assessing long-term QoL following successful PJI treatment
- Explore differences by infected joint and treatment strategy.

## Methods

- Systematic review and meta-analysis of 28 studies
- Evaluation of study reliability (MINORS & ROBINS-I)
- QoL trajectories and differences by joint location and treatment strategy were assessed using random-effects models

**Fig. 1: Development of mean difference in PCS and MCS of SF-36/SF-12 compared to pre-surgery baseline values with 95% Confidence Interval**



## Results

- QoL improved significantly from  $\geq 12$  months, with gains persisting beyond 24 months (Fig. 1)
- Physical QoL remained significantly below population norms (2), whereas mental health did not
- No significant differences in QoL were observed by infected joint or treatment strategy
- Very high heterogeneity ( $I^2 > 95\%$ ) suggests that patient- and study-level factors outweigh treatment-specific effects.

## Conclusion

- Findings should be interpreted cautiously
- Prospective, properly matched and blinded studies measuring QoL are needed

## References

- Walter N, Mohokum M, Loew T, Rupp M, Alt V. Healing beyond the joint: Addressing mental health in periprosthetic joint infection in a prospective longitudinal study. J Psychosom Res. Februar 2024;177:111559.
- Maglinte GA, Hays RD, Kaplan RM. US general population norms for telephone administration of the SF-36v2. J Clin Epidemiol. Mai 2012;65(5):497–502.

# Long-term Quality-of-Life following Periprosthetic Joint Infection

Betker, J. A., Walter, N. & Alt, V.

