Prosthetic joint infection (PJI) is one of the most serious complications of total knee arthroplasty (TKA) and hip arthroplasty (THA). PJI has extensive impact on patient outcomes and the health system. Staphylococci spp. are the most common causative pathogens of PJI.

**Background**

- PJI is a serious complication of total knee and hip arthroplasty.
- The pathogenesis of PJI is complex and multifactorial.
- Staphylococci are the most common cause of PJI.

**Methods**

- Treatment recommendations were based on the International Consensus guidelines and literature review.
- Emphasis was placed on the importance of early antibiotic treatment.
- Use of astep-at-a-time debridement and antibiotic therapy is recommended.

**Objectives**

- To assess infection-related outcomes of patients with PJI and to compare their antimicrobial treatment to internal guidelines developed by the Antimicrobial Stewardship Program (ASP) in patients with PJI.
- To compare the time to infection onset in patients with PJI managed surgically with debridement and implant retention (DAIR).

**Results**

- In the THA group, the time to infection onset in patients with PJI managed surgically with DAIR was longer compared to patients with PJI managed with DAIR only.
- In the TKA group, the time to infection onset in patients with PJI managed surgically with DAIR was longer compared to patients with PJI managed with DAIR only.

**Conclusions**

- PJI is a serious complication of total knee and hip arthroplasty.
- The pathogenesis of PJI is complex and multifactorial.
- Staphylococci are the most common cause of PJI.

**References**


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Figures and tables are not included in the natural text representation.