We identified 328 positive cultures and no relapses were documented and survival was 100% at one year. Infections caused by Propionibacterium acnes are a life-threatening infection with significant morbidity and mortality. To date, there have been a handful of case reports of describing P. acnes AGI.

Microbiology laboratory records at the Minneapolis Veterans Affairs Health Care System were reviewed to identify all cases of AGI. Case definitions by the Management of Aortic Graft Infection Collaboration (MAGIC) were used to classify aortic graft infection cases.

We identified 328 positive P. acnes cultures. P. acnes was classified as a pathogen in 48 (15%), as a pathogen of undetermined significance in 48 (15%), a commensal skin organism as a commensal skin organism in 148 (45%), and was considered as pathogens didn’t significantly differ in our series (12% vs 15%, respectively).

The majority of cases underwent coil embolization prior to infection. The mechanism of infection is known for low virulence and prolonged incubation time. P. acnes is isolated considered as pathogens didn’t significantly differ in our series (12% vs 15%, respectively).

The majority of cases underwent coil embolization prior to infection (table 1-2). P. acnes inoculation occurred during coil embolization with subsequent "athy" infection. P. acnes is known for low virulence and prolonged incubation time. P. acnes infection may have occurred during graft placement and triggered by coil embolization. The mechanism of infection remains unclear.

Compared to a large series published in 1991 by Brook, et al, 73% of infections caused by P. acnes during a 10 years study period. Infections are difficult to diagnose with multiple cultures and prolonged incubation periods prior to diagnosis. All cases occurred after coil embolization for endoleak. Outcomes were favorable with low mortality at 1 year.

The distribution of infections caused by P. acnes was similar in prior case series.

**References**