Introduction

Infection of joint implants after arthroplasty is a serious complication in orthopaedic surgery. These infections are usually caused by bacteria, which are sometimes difficult to eradicate and may cause the implant to loosen, requiring revision surgery. Brucellosis infection represents an important public health problem in many countries around the world. Until now, only seventeen cases of knee joint arthroplasty due to Brucella have been described in the English language medical literature.

We report an uncommon case of a 73-year-old woman who developed Brucella prosthetic joint infection of the right knee following an episode of brucellosis, which was treated two years ago with antibiotics before presenting with the knee infection.

Case report

The patient was a 73-year-old Saudi female who was treated for diabetes mellitus and hypertension. Her surgical history was remarkable for bilateral total knee replacement, which was performed 12 years ago, a lumbar fusion surgery performed two years ago and a right total hip replacement performed a year ago. She presented to our hospital in November 2014 complaining of right knee pain and swelling of three months’ duration. She reported a history of on/off fever for more than six months associated with weight loss. She had contracted brucellosis infection two years prior to presentation after ingesting unpasteurized goat cheese. It was successfully treated with antibiotics: doxycycline for six months plus rifampicin and streptomycin for one year.

On general examination, she was vitally stable; systemic examination was unremarkable. Local examination showed right knee tenderness, swelling, and limited range of motion with no signs of hotness or redness and no visible sinuses or discharge.

A provisional diagnosis was made for prosthetic joint infection (PJI) of the right knee and she was admitted for two-stage total knee replacement revision surgery. Her routine laboratory investigations were normal except for the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (112 mm) and C-reactive protein level (44.3 mg/L), which were both elevated. An analysis of knee synovial fluid aspirate indicated a normal white cell count and was negative for organisms after staining. Plain radiological investigations of the right knee showed signs of component loosening (Figure 1).

During the first-stage operation, the old prosthesis was removed and a spacer, which was filled with antibiotics, was inserted in its place. Intraoperative specimens were obtained from wound margins and sent for culture and histopathology. The results were positive for Brucella species.

The patient was started on antibiotic treatment with doxycycline for six months plus rifampicin and streptomycin for three weeks. After two months, the patient had a second-stage total knee replacement (Figure 2). After surgery, she was discharged on streptomycin and rifampicin. In her three-year follow-up, the patient was doing fine, she had a full 0 degree of right knee extension and 100 degrees of
flexion, walks with a cane as a baseline after her spine surgery, and had no signs of prostatic failure (Figure 3).

In this study, we report an uncommon case of a 73-year-old woman who developed *Brucella* infection of the right knee prosthesis following a history of brucellosis, which was treated two years ago with antibiotics. Brucellosis is a zoonotic disease caused by Gram-negative coccobacilli belonging to the genus *Brucella*.

The infection can be either acute or chronic. Brucellosis is prevalent worldwide, but it is predominant in Mediterranean countries, Middle Eastern countries, India, South America and Central Asia. This report describes the second case of *Brucella* joint infection in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Brucellosis bacteria infect different types of animals, such as goats, sheep and cows and can then be transmitted to humans through direct contact or by ingestion of contaminated animal products, which is the most common mode of transmission. As for our patient, she had a history of unpasteurized goat cheese ingestion in the past. The genus *Brucella* includes six different species of small Gram-negative bacteria, and only four of these can infect humans: *Brucella melitensis*, *B. abortus*, *B. suis*, and *B. canis*.

Brucellosis is a systemic illness that can affect any organ in the body with nonspecific signs and symptoms, such as fever, headache, arthralgia, lymphadenopathy, mild splenomegaly, and hepatomegaly. Osteoarticular involvement is one of the most common complications in brucellosis and has been reported in 10–85% of the cases. At first, it affects large joints, including the sacroiliac, hip, and knee joints. The most common joint complication that has been reported in the literature is sacroilitis; other reported conditions include bursitis, tenosynovitis, and osteomyelitis.

Various risk factors can predispose patients to PJIs such as extreme age, immunocompromised status, diabetes mellitus, obesity, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic steroid use, previous arthroplasty, and surgical site infection. Almost all the cases of knee PJI in Table 1 were known to have underlying chronic disease. The patient in the report by Agarwal et al. was known to have seropositive juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, whereas the patient in Erdogan et al. report was diabetic, similar to our patient, who, in addition, was hypertensive.

The pathogenesis of *Brucella* PJI is controversial. *Brucella* can survive in phagocytic cells, especially in those that cause disease recurrence, and is difficult to eradicate with antibiotics. The pathological mechanism is thought to be through late homogenous spread at the time of systemic infection, leading to colonization and establishment of infection on the knee prosthesis.

The results of common laboratory investigations are usually normal because these organisms are slow-growing in nature and they may require a special medium and high levels of carbon dioxide, making the diagnosis even more challenging. The rarity of the infection and the non-specificity of the clinical presentation add to the difficulty in establishing the diagnosis. In the first reported case of *Brucella* prosthetic knee infection, the causative organism was identified from a knee aspirate, whereas the second case, in Greece, was diagnosed using blood cultures. In our patient, the diagnosis was confirmed after a specimen was obtained from wound debridement. Brucellosis should be suspected in persons living in endemic areas who present with symptoms suggestive of brucellosis.

Radiographic studies, such X-rays and technetium or gadolinium bone scans, can be used in detecting prostatic loosening, infection, or both. Wei et al. reported three cases of *Brucella* PJIs. In two of the cases, the infection developed after total knee replacement and knee radiographs revealed mild to severe bone loss and prostatic loosening. The patient in our report had mild mechanical loosening of her knee prosthesis as shown on radiographic examination.
To the best of our knowledge, no treatment protocol has been developed for *Brucella* PJI. Further, no consensus has been reached on its management.\(^2,7\) Conservative management with antibiotics alone or in combination with surgical intervention was reported in the literature, with successful patient outcomes.\(^7\) Currently, the gold standard treatment of human brucellosis is that recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO, 1986). According to these guidelines, two regimens are recommended of either rifampicin for six weeks or streptomycin for two to three weeks. Both regimens also include concomitant administration of doxycycline for six weeks.\(^2\) Prosthetic revision as a surgical intervention should be performed in patients with evidence of component loosening.\(^2,11\) In the cases of the Saudi woman and Greek man, both were treated with antibiotic therapy alone and they achieved full recovery. In our patient, two-stage prosthetic revision surgeries were offered, followed by an antibiotic course, resulting in a cure after six months.

### Table 1 Summary of reported cases of prosthetic knee infection in the English literature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Unilateral or bilateral</th>
<th>Diagnostic method</th>
<th>Mode of transmission</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Bilateral</td>
<td>Culture of joint fluid aspirate</td>
<td>Data not available.</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Agarwal et al.(^{10})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Unilateral</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available.</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Malizos et al.(^{12})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Unilateral</td>
<td>Culture of joint fluid aspirate</td>
<td>Contact with goats</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Orti et al.(^{13})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Unilateral</td>
<td>Intra-operative cultures</td>
<td>Non-pasteurized dairy products.</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Weil et al.(^{14})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Unilateral</td>
<td>Culture of joint fluid aspirate</td>
<td>Non-pasteurized dairy products.</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Weil et al.(^{14})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Unilateral</td>
<td>Culture of joint fluid aspirate</td>
<td>Data not available.</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Tassinari et al.(^{15})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Bilateral</td>
<td>Synovial membrane biopsy.</td>
<td>Non-pasteurized dairy products.</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Dauty et al.(^{16})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Unilateral</td>
<td>Culture of joint fluid aspirate</td>
<td>Non-pasteurized dairy products.</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Erdogan et al.(^{17})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Unilateral</td>
<td>Intra-operative culture + joint fluid aspirate.</td>
<td>Data not available.</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Jabalameli et al.(^{18})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Unilateral</td>
<td>Culture of joint fluid aspirate.</td>
<td>Data not available.</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Karaslan et al.(^{19})</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<td>79</td>
<td>Unilateral</td>
<td>Intra-operative cultures.</td>
<td>Contact with cattle</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Israel/Argentina</td>
<td>Klassov et al.(^{20})</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>Unilateral</td>
<td>Culture of joint fluid aspirate.</td>
<td>Contact with goats</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Lewis et al.(^{21})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Unilateral</td>
<td>Intra-operative cultures.</td>
<td>Non-pasteurized dairy products.</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Marchese et al.(^{22})</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Bilateral</td>
<td>Culture of joint fluid aspirate.</td>
<td>Data not available.</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Oner et al.(^{23})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Unilateral</td>
<td>Intra-operative cultures.</td>
<td>Data not available.</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Sazegari et al.(^{24})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

Brucella PJ is an unusual finding, but one that should be suspected in people living in endemic countries. Patients may present with nonspecific signs and symptoms and osteoarticular involvement. The condition might be challenging to diagnose due to the non-specificity of clinical signs and the rarity of the infection. No standard treatment has been established for its treatment and only a few therapeutic options are currently available, including antibiotic treatment alone or in combination with surgery. However, proper management and treatment of the infection might lead to a favorable outcome.

Patient consent

Informed consent was obtained through independent discussion with the patient for publication.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare there are no conflicts of interest.

References