

Infections: Osteomyelitis/Diskitis

- Inflammation of bone
 - Almost always due to infection (bacterial, fungal)
- Can occur at any age and without specific risk factors
 - Most commonly in children (ages 2 – 12 years) (Staph).
 - Diabetics in lower extremity
 - IV drug users

Osteomyelitis

- S-joints infections of IV drug users

(Pseudomonas, Klebsiella, E. coli)

- Spine (*Lumbar > Thoracic > Cervical*)
- Symphysis pubis
- Sacroiliac
- Sternoclavicular

Osteomyelitis

Earliest findings on radiograph

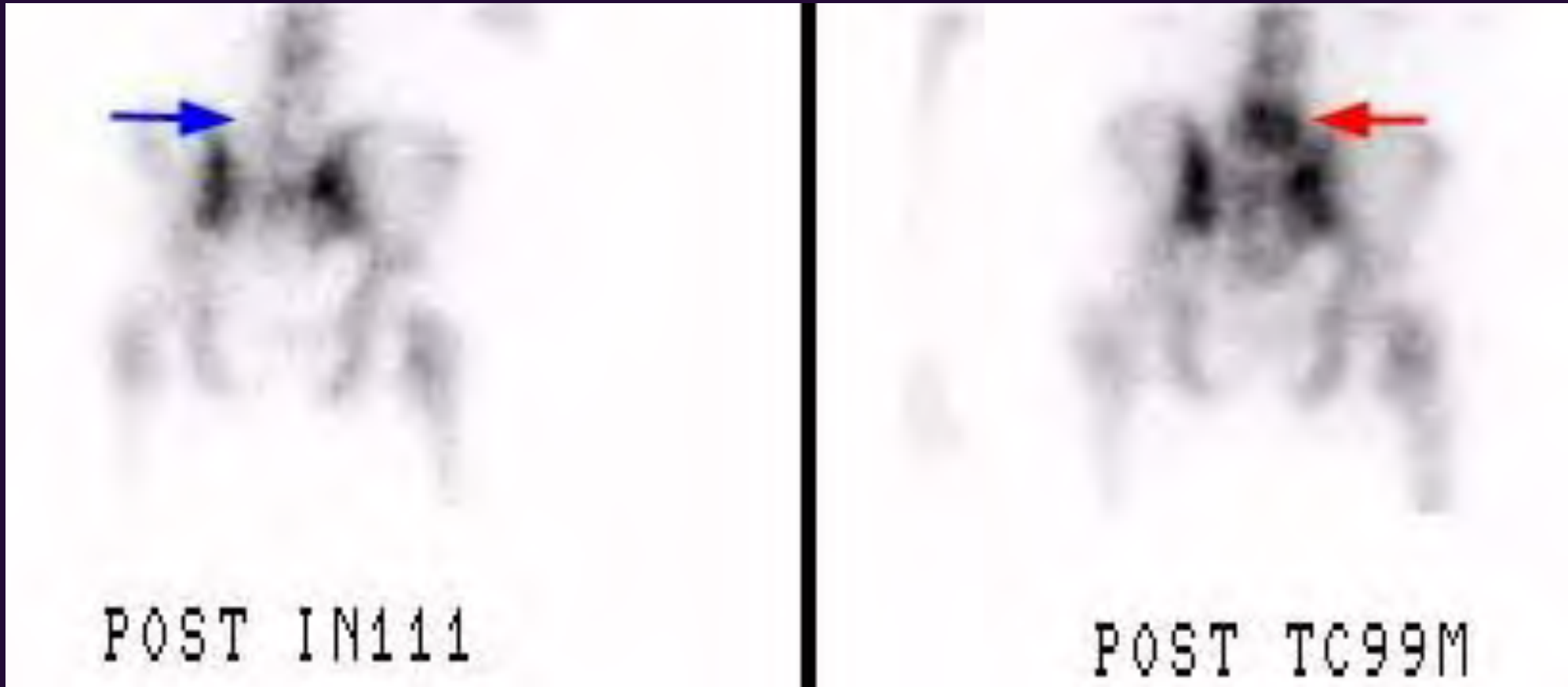
5 to 7 days* in children

10 to 14 days* in adults

Most sensitive is scintigraphy (Tc-MDP or Gallium scans)

Positive often within hours of clinic symptoms onset

*sometimes earlier especially on advanced imaging

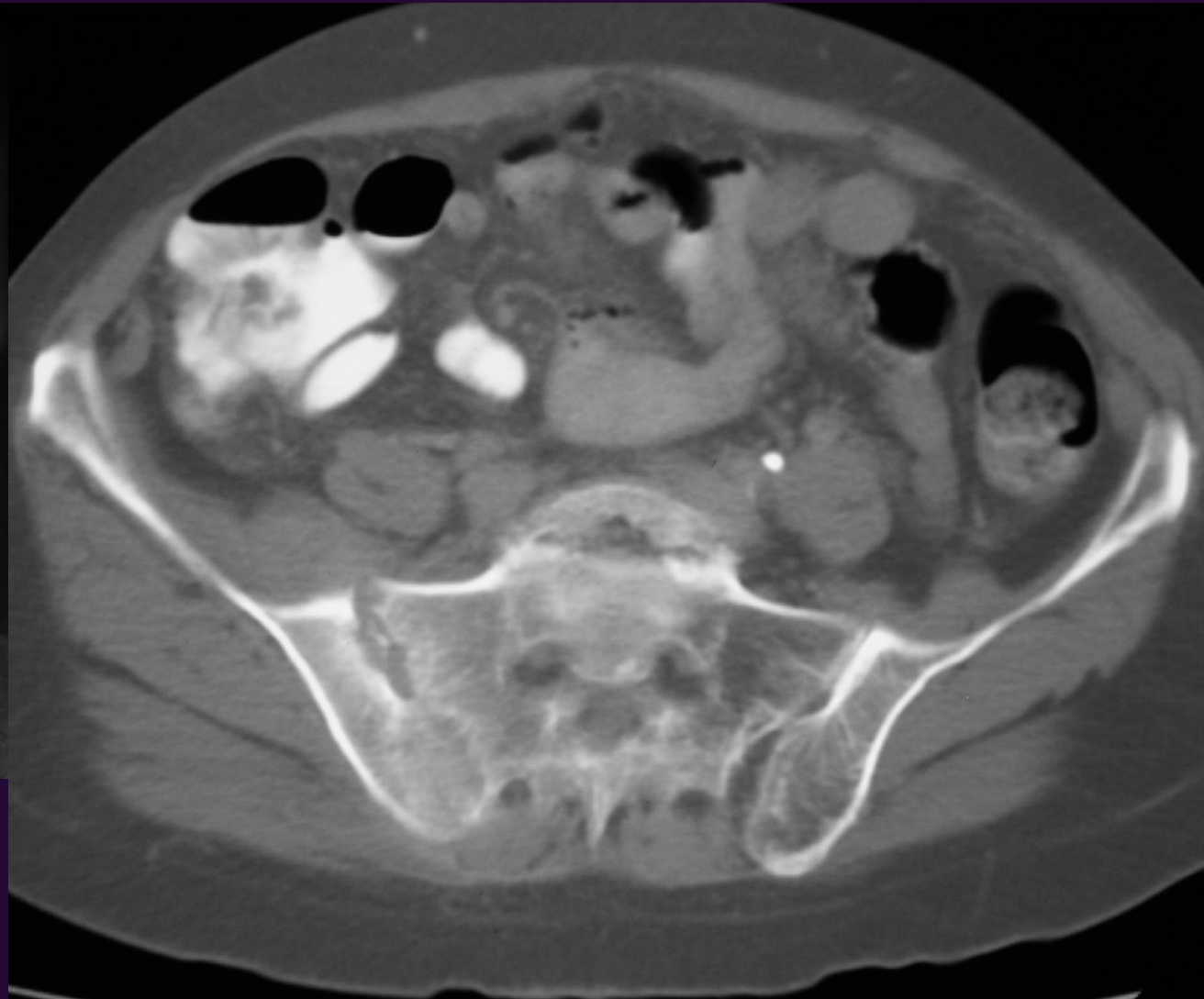


Positive Technetium scan (right) versus Indium-111 for vertebral osteomyelitis (Aunt Minnie)

Infection



S-joint infections



Osteomyelitis



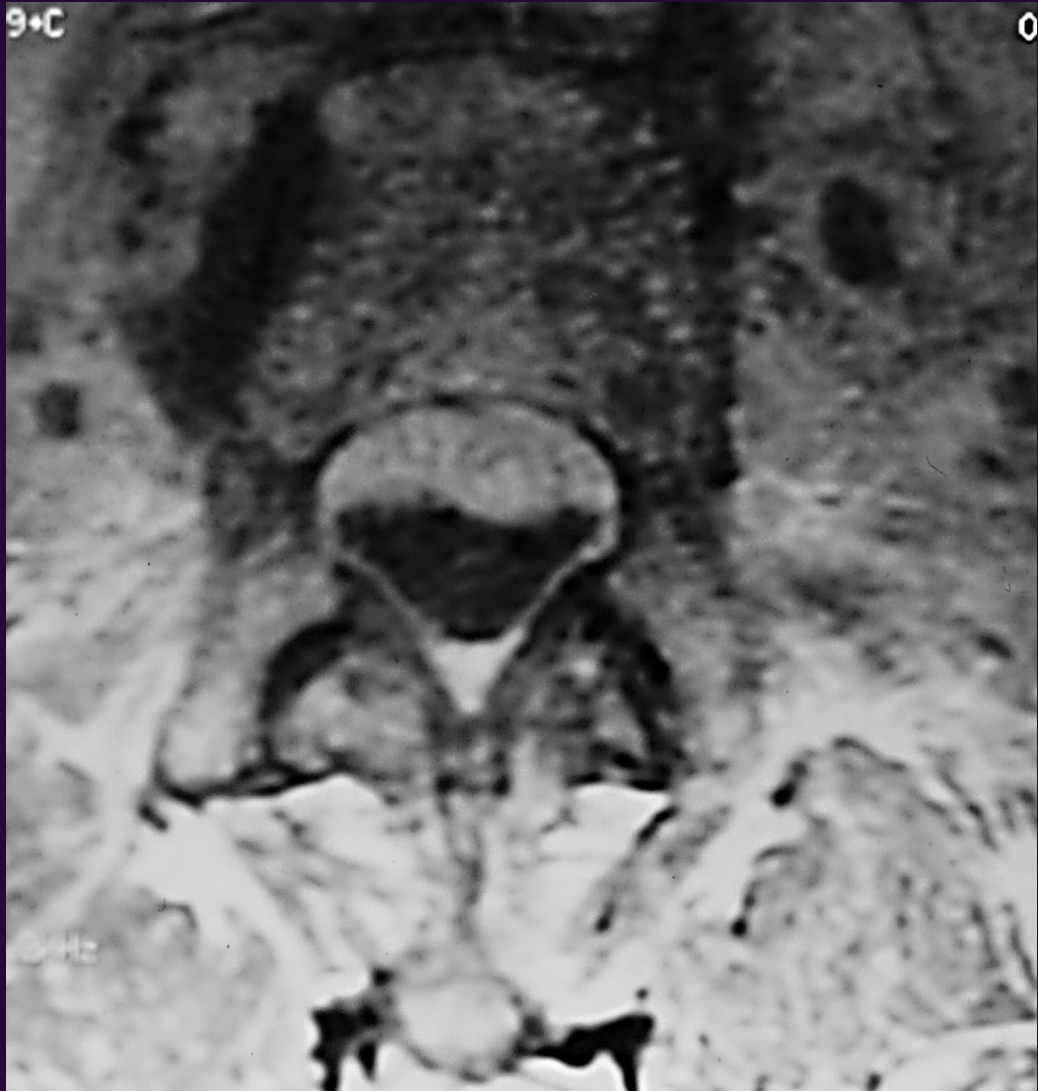
Osteomyelitis



Osteomyelitis / Discitis



Osteomyelitis



Post surgical epidural abscess



End of Infections