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Disclosure

Noting to disclose



Barbed knotless sutures

- In clinical practice since early 2000's
- Used in a wide range of surgical specialties
- Evenly distribute tension across the suture line, eliminating the need for knot tying and leading to decreased operative time, improved cosmetic appearance of surgical wounds
- Have a lower incidence of reported infection rates (0.05%)

Paul M J Am Col Certif Wound Spec. Apr 2009; 1(2): 51-57)



Quill Barbed Knotless Suture











Our Study

- Retrospective analysis of 624 patients who underwent CID implantation at our institution over a 6 year period
- Patients undergoing device extractions were eliminated from the analysis
- Single operator involved in all implants
- All patients received periprocedurally iv antibiotics either cefazolin 1-2 gm or clindamycin 600 mg and oral antibiotics for 5 days.



Our study

 We looked for evidence of pocket infection/dehiscence occurring within 3 months of implantation



Cohort Analysis







Cohort Analysis

Gender

- 230 men
- 183 women
- Age
 - 172 patients < 65 years</p>
 - 241 patients > 65 years

Suture material

- barbed sutures were used in 229 cases
- non barbed sutures were used in 184 cases





Gender and infection rate



Age and infection rate



Results

Suture Type	Infection Rate
Barbed	1.31%
Non barbed	1.63%
U.S National Average *	1.61%

* Greenspon et. al J Am Coll Cardiol. 2011;58(10):1001-1006



Characteristics of the patients with pocket infections

Risk Factor	Number of patients
Systolic Dysfunction (EF < 35%)	5
Renal Impairment (CKD stage 3, 4)	2
Hypoalbuminemia (serum albumin < 3.0)	2



Conclusions

- Infection rates with barbed sutures similar to those observed with traditional sutures.
- Infection rates with non barbed sutures in our study matched that of the US national average
- Higher infection rates were seen in women and patients under age 65

