

## PSOAS ABSCESS WITH SEPTIC ARTHRITIS COMPLICATED WITH SEPTIC NECROSIS OF HIP

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**Introduction:** Psoas abscess is a challenge for diagnosis as it can be primary in origin or secondary due to local spread. If missed diagnosed or under-treated, it can lead to complications such as septic arthritis and septic necrosis of hip.

**Discussion:** In December 2019, 61 years old gentleman came to our centre with complaint of left hip pain for 3 weeks which not resolved with analgesia, unable to ambulate and fever. Otherwise he had no previous history of trauma. Upon physical examination, his left hip was flexed and unable to lie in supine position. Any movement involving left hip extension will generate pain. First blood examination showed increased WBC (18820/uL), CRP level of (254.7 mg/dL) and (ESR 93 mm/h). Initial pelvis x-ray was normal. Subsequently, he underwent CECT pelvis that revealed left iliopsoas intramuscular collection with no intra-articular extension. Patient was started on intravenous cloxacillin and surgical drainage of left hip was performed successfully on day five of hospitalisation. Culture taken intraoperative showed presence of Staphylococcus Aureus. Patient was discharged with oral cloxacillin for 2 weeks after 1 week intravenous antibiotic in ward. He came back 2 month later with the same symptoms for 1 week. Patient underwent urgent CECT Left Hip which showed recurrent left iliopsoas abscess, left hip septic arthritis with secondary osteoarthritis changes. We proceed with surgical drainage and arthrotomy washout of left hip. He was discharged after completed one month intravenous antibiotic in ward. Upon one month follow up, blood infective markers already reducing and patient was well. Repeated pelvic x-ray showed sign of avascular necrosis left femoral head. Patient was offered for athroplasty but not keen for operation.

**Conclusion:** Diagnose for psoas abscess are a challenge for medical practitioners especially in district hospitals. Early diagnosis and intervention with optimal treatment are crucial to prevent poor complications and outcome.