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## Bacteriological profile of osteoarticular infections in children at UHC Hassan II of Fes, Morocco

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**Background:** The osteoarticular infections in children are medical and surgical emergencies, they pose a real problem of public health because they are a frequent cause of hospitalization at the child in Morocco. Bone and joint infections are classified as: arthritis, osteomyelitis, and spondylodiscitis according to whether they affect a bone, joint, or discvertebral. Their diagnosis and their treatment must be undertaken urgently because can put into play the functional prognosis of the child.

**Methods:** This is a prospective study conducted during one year from December 2016 to December 2017. All patients aged between 0 and 15 years old were hospitalized in the Pediatric Traumatology-Orthopedics Department at Hassan II University Hospital in Fez detailed examination of the musculoskeletal system of the osteo-articular signs. Puncture or intraoperative specimens were taken from hospitalized patients and were subjected to microbiology and molecular biology tests to determine the causative agents.

**Results:** One hundred and eleven patients with osteoarticular infection were studied and for whom septic arthritis accounted for 51.35% followed by osteomyelitis 46.84% and spondylodiscitis 1.80%. The average age was 8 years and 62% of the patients are male. A positive result was found in 40% of the 81 samples taken, in favor of *S. aureus* of 80%, *Enterobacteriaceae* 11.43% (*E. coli*, *Enterob. cloacae* and *Salmonella spp.*), 2, 86% *Staphylococcus lentus*, 2.86% *P. aureginosa*, 2.86% *Pasteurella spp.* 96.42% of *S. aureus* isolates were methicillin-sensitive (MSSA) and 3.57% were methicillin-resistant (MRSA).

**Conclusions:** All age slices can be infected with osteoarticular infections from birth to major child, with an optimum of 38% for the more than 10-year-old children. Septic arthritis is majority at the children because of strong blood irrigation in the fertile areas (knees and hips). *S. aureus* susceptible to Methicillin remains the microorganism most often isolated in this type of infection.

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