Pediatric septic arthritis is uncommon and has been traditionally treated by joint aspiration or open arthrotomy. There are some reports about arthroscopic surgery in pediatric septic arthritis of the knee, hip, and shoulder. However, there is no report for the case of elbow. We report a case of pediatric septic arthritis of elbow treated with arthroscopically with good clinical condition at 3-year follow-up. View at Google Scholar. N. I. L. Wilson and M. Di Paolo, “Acute septic arthritis in infancy and childhood. 10 years’ experience,” Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery B, vol. 68, no. 4, pp. 584–587, 1986. View at Google Scholar · View at Scopus.

CONCLUSIONS: Children with septic arthritis treated early with a short course of adjuvant dexamethasone show earlier improvement in clinical and laboratory parameters than children treated with antibiotics alone. Abbreviations: CRP —. Residual effects of septic arthritis in infancy and childhood. JAMA. 1976;236(8):932–935 pmid:988890. Septic arthritis is an infection in the joint fluid (synovial fluid) and joint tissues. It occurs more often in children than in adults. The infection usually reaches the joints through the bloodstream. In some cases, joints may become infected because of an injection, surgery, or injury.