

Jan 14, 2024

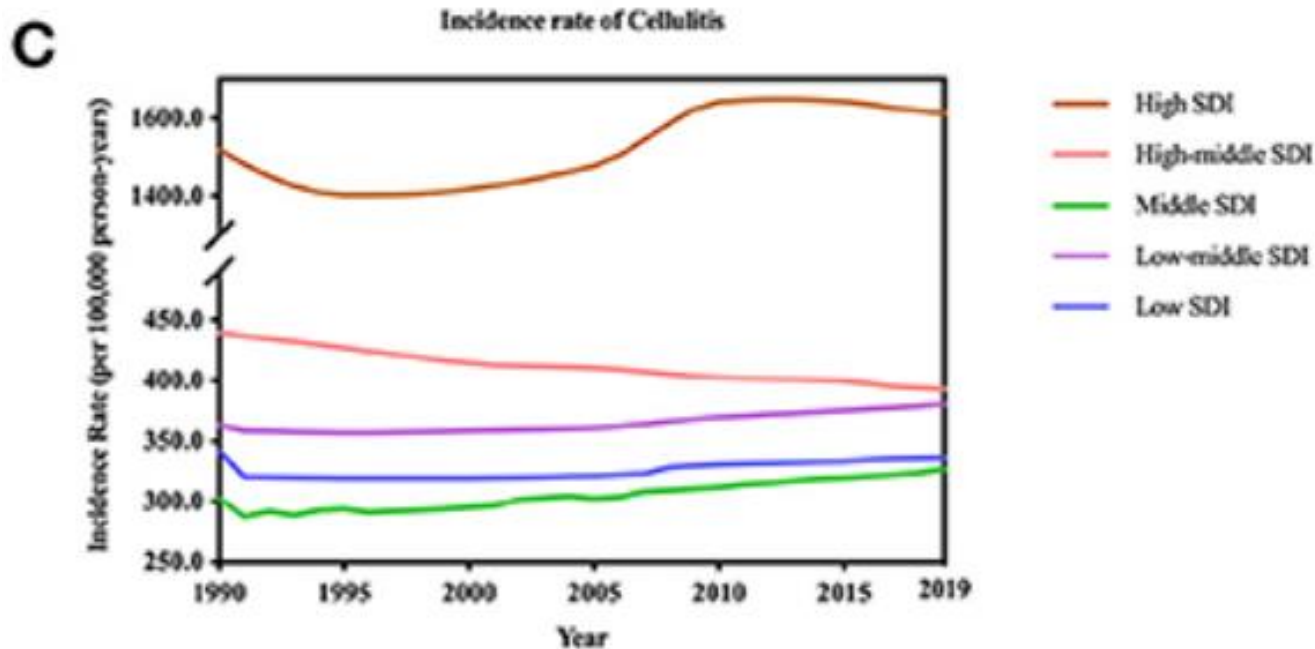
Recharge & Recap: SSTI

Recapping Cellulitis

- 1) Quick epi
- 2) The Top Myths
- 3) Chronic suppression with PCN
- 4) A helpful treatment pathway
- 5) Disparities in SSTI prescribing



1) Epidemiology



Xue, et al. Frontiers in Medicine. April 2022.

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fmed.2022.861115>



1) When thinking about ID epi, there is always misdiagnosis

- >1/3 of patients hospitalized for cellulitis are misdiagnosed (meta-analysis, 860 pts)
 - Derm or ID evaluation was the standard
 - Two most recent studies, 60% received an alt diagnosis



2) Top 10 Myths in Cellulitis

- 1: Red/swollen skin is always cellulitis
- 2: Bilateral lower extremity swelling = bilateral cellulitis
- 3: All SSTIs need antibiotics
- 4: Increased community MRSA means all stable patients need MRSA coverage
- 5: All hospitalized patients with cellulitis need MRSA coverage



2) Top 10 Myths in Cellulitis

6: Clinda is good for MRSA

7: You cannot tell which bacteria caused the cellulitis, so treat with broad-spectrum agents

8: If the redness extends beyond the line, it's getting worse

9: If taking prophylaxis for skin infections, there should be no more skin infections

10: Tick bites with surrounding redness is always cellulitis

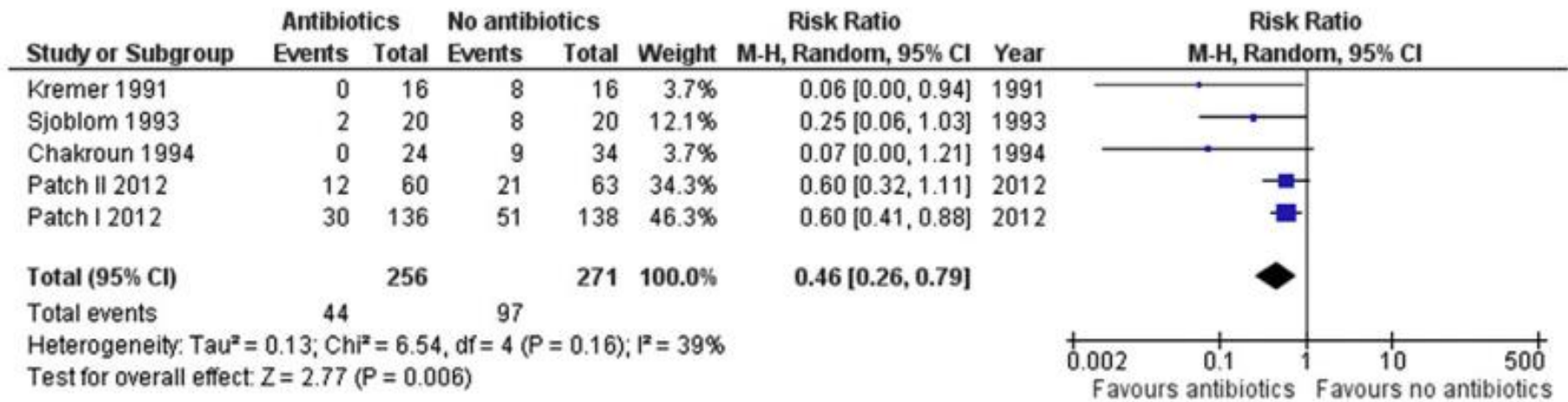


3) Cellulitis Prophylaxis

- Meta-analysis:
 - Adult patients with recurrent cellulitis (1+ episode) who were given antibiotic prophylaxis
- Primary outcome: Number of recurrent cellulitis events
- 535 patients from 5 studies
- All included 6-18 months of antibiotics compared to no antibiotics (placebo in the PATCH studies)

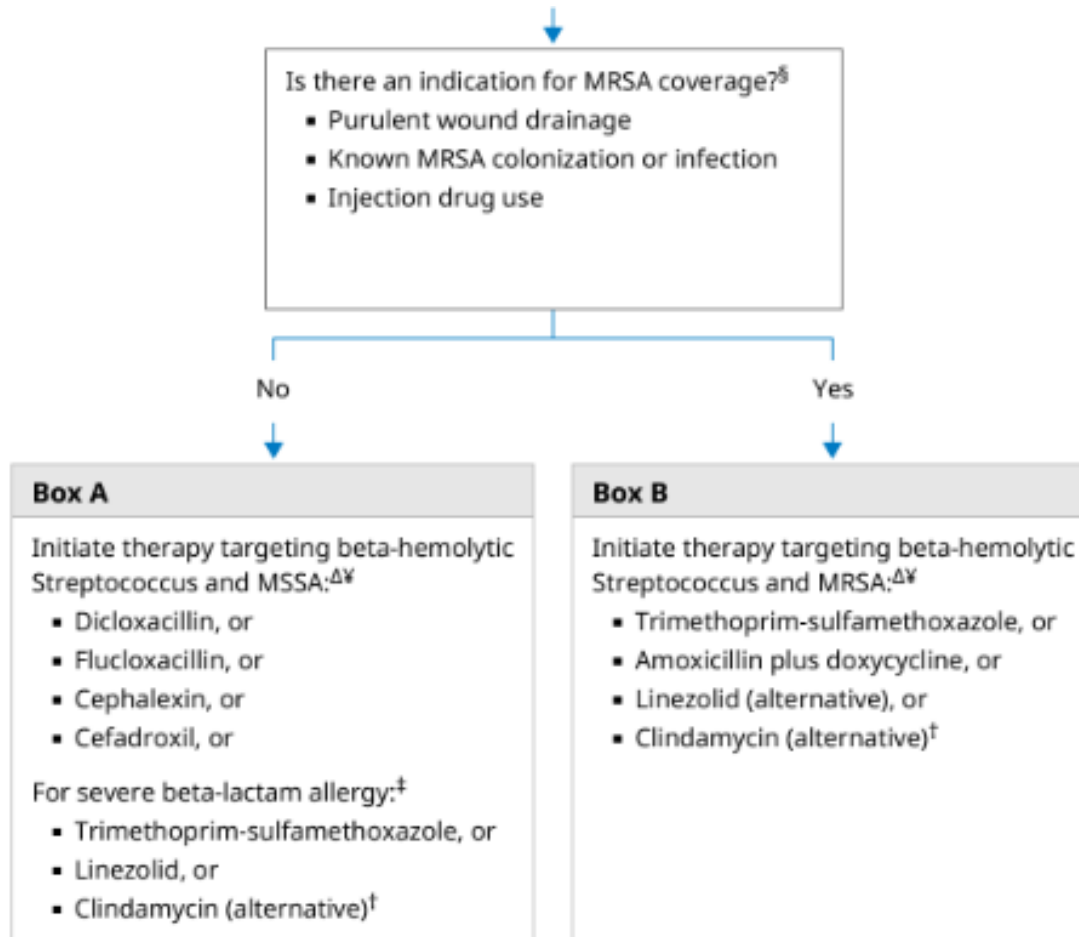


3) Cellulitis Prophylaxis



4) A Treatment Pathway

An appropriate patient for outpatient care



Duration: 5-6 days!
Consider extension if severe, slow, or immunocomp





Take 5 in 2025



5) Antibiotic Prescribing Differences by Location and Race

- Cross-sectional data from ED visits from National Hospital Ambulator Medical Care Survey
- 688 visits (estimating 6.9 million national visits)
- ED: 75% antibiotics for SSTI were MRSA drugs
- Clinic: 26%
- Adjusted multivariate regression:
 - Black or African American patients were less likely to receive MRSA coverage compared to White patients (OR 0.3, 95% CI 0.1-0.8, $p=0.01$)



Take Aways

- Cellulitis is common and on the rise but so is misdiagnosis
- There are a lot of cellulitis myths (that likely contribute to misdiagnosis and misuse of antibiotics)
- Prophylaxis for well chosen patients is appropriate
- Opportunities:
 - Narrower spectrum
 - Shorter duration
 - Consider racial disparities in your setting



- [Default Antibiotic Order Durations for Skin and Soft Tissue Infections in Outpatient Pediatrics: A Cluster Randomized Trial – PubMed](#)
- [Antibiotic prescribing for skin infections: broader coverage in emergency settings and differences by race | Archives of Dermatological Research](#)
- [Diagnostic stewardship and dermatology consultation in cellulitis management: a systematic literature review and meta-analysis - PubMed](#)

