

Jan 14, 2024

Recharge & Recap: SSTI

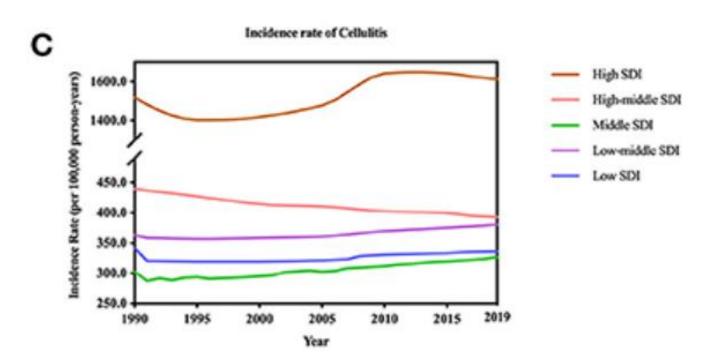


Recapping Cellulitis

- 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 <u>hospitalized</u> 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 cased the cellulitis, so treat with broad-spectrum agents
- 8: If the redness extends beyond the line, it's getting worse
- 9: If taking prophy for skin infections, there should be no more skin infections
- 10: Tick bites with surrounding redness is always cellulitis

McCreary, et al. J of Emergency Med. 2017. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jemermed.2017.05.007



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)

Oh, et al. J of Infection. 2014. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jinf.2014.02.011



3) Cellulitis Prophylaxis

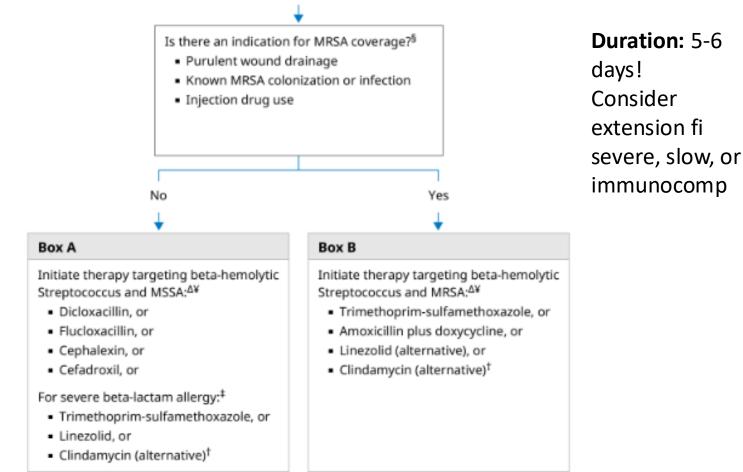
Study or Subgroup	Antibiotics		No antibiotics		Risk Ratio			Risk Ratio	
	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	Year	M-H, Random	, 95% CI
Kremer 1991	0	16	8	16	3.7%	0.06 [0.00, 0.94]	1991		
Sjoblom 1993	2	20	8	20	12.1%	0.25 [0.06, 1.03]	1993		
Chakroun 1994	0	24	9	34	3.7%	0.07 [0.00, 1.21]	1994		
Patch II 2012	12	60	21	63	34.3%	0.60 [0.32, 1.11]	2012		
Patch I 2012	30	136	51	138	46.3%	0.60 [0.41, 0.88]	2012	-	
Total (95% CI)		256		271	100.0%	0.46 [0.26, 0.79]		•	
Total events	44		97						
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	= 0.13; Chi	² = 6.54	4, df = 4 (P	= 0.16)	; I ² = 39%	÷		1002 01	10 500
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.77 (P = 0.006)								0.002 0.1 1 Favours antibiotics Fa	10 500 avours no antibiotics

Oh, et al. J of Infection. 2014. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jinf.2014.02.011



4) A Treatment Pathway

An appropriate patient for outpatient care



Spelman D. UpToDate. Acute cellulitis and erysipelas in adults: Treatment. Updated Dec 2024. Viewed 1/13/25.







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)

Nicholas, et al. Archives of Derm Research. 2024 https://doi.org/10.1007/s00403-024-03604-x



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



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

