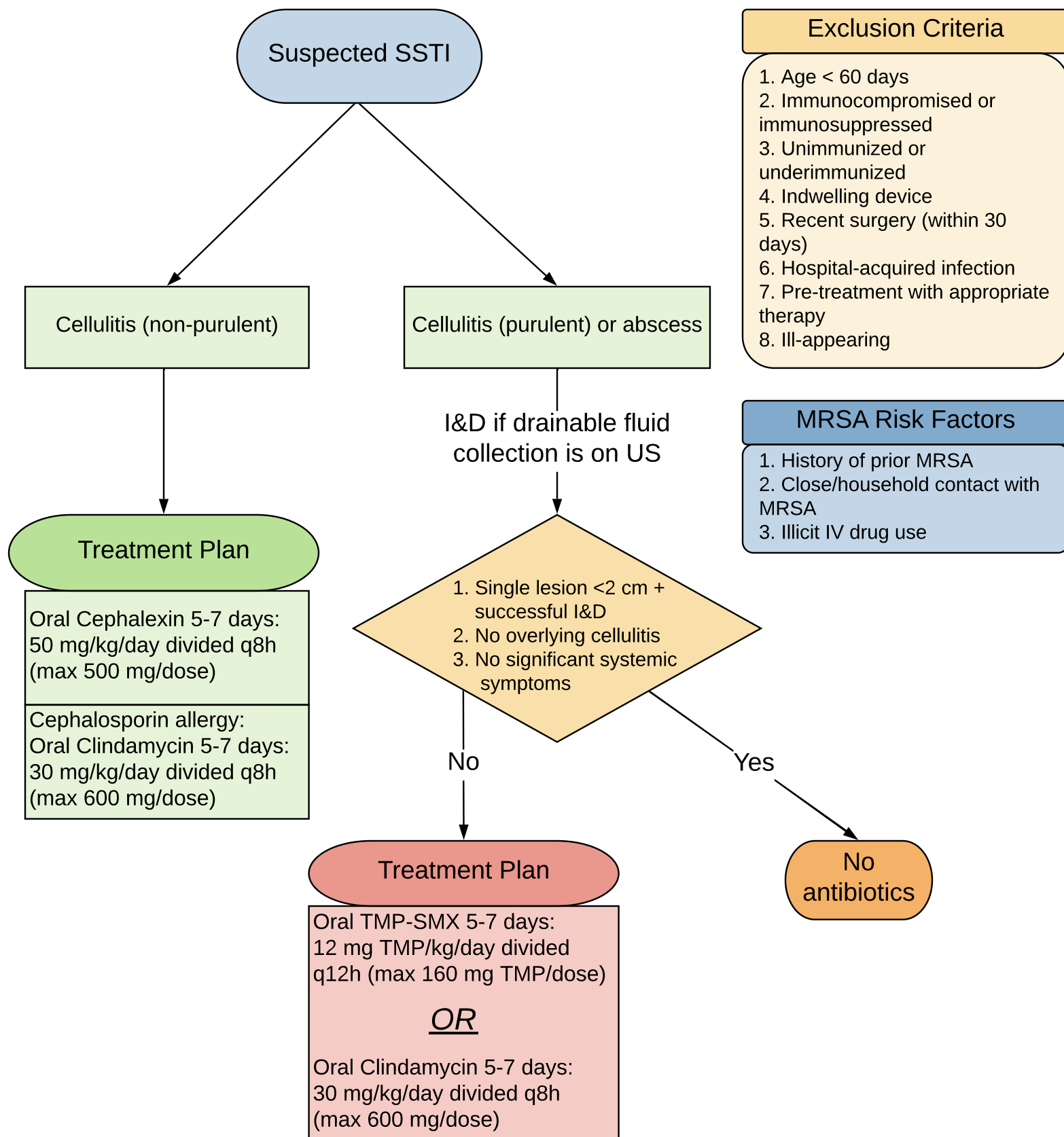


Skin & Soft Tissue Infection (SSTI) Pathway



Skin and soft tissue infection pathway

Source Document

Intended Population:

Children \geq 60 days of age with suspicion for SSTI

Not intended for:

Immunocompromised or immunosuppressed
Unimmunized or underimmunized
Indwelling device
Recent surgery (within last 30 days)
Hospital-acquired infection
Pre-treatment with appropriate therapy
Ill-appearing

SSTI Diagnosis Recommendations:

For cellulitis, blood cultures and cutaneous swabs are not routinely recommended.¹⁻²

For abscesses, gram stain and culture with susceptibility testing is recommended.³

Ultrasound may be helpful in identifying a drainable fluid collection.³

SSTI Treatment Recommendations:

Antibiotic duration should be 5-7 days.⁴⁻⁷

Cephalexin should be first line treatment for cellulitis.⁵⁻⁷

If there is a strong suspicion for MRSA, consider treating with TMP-SMX.⁵⁻⁸

Cephalexin: 68% of *S. aureus* at Duke are susceptible (100% MSSA isolates, 0% of MRSA isolates)

Clindamycin: 80% of *S. aureus* at Duke are susceptible (81% of MSSA, 78% of MRSA)

TMP-SMX: 99% of *S. aureus* at Duke are susceptible (99% of MSSA, 98% of MRSA)

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