

SOFT TISSUE INFECTIONS - TREATMENT**ULCERS**

Skin ulcers are often colonised by Gram-negative organisms and require nothing more than cleaning with sodium chloride 0.9%. Antibiotics, antiseptics and disinfectants should not be used topically in this situation.

CELLULITIS

Modify treatment according to bacterial isolate(s), particularly for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

1. General cellulitis

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| 1st choice | Benzympenicillin 1.2g IV 6 hourly plus Flucloxacillin 500mg IV 6 hourly for 7 - 10 days |
| If no IV access | Clindamycin 300mg PO 6 hourly for 7 - 10 days |
| Penicillin allergy | Clindamycin 300mg PO 6 hourly or Clarithromycin 500mg IV 12 hourly or Erythromycin 500mg PO 12 hourly for 7-10 days or Teicoplanin / Vancomycin (seek micro advice) |

2. For intravenous drug abusers (IVDU)

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| If groin involvement or crepitant cellulitis or abscess | Add Metronidazole 500mg IV 8 hourly (unless on clindamycin) |
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3. Facial / Peri-orbital cellulitis

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| 1st choice | Co-amoxiclav 1.2 g IV 8 hourly OR Co-amoxiclav 625mg PO 8 hourly for 7 – 10 days |
| If facial cellulitis secondary to superficial abrasion on face distal to the mouth | Flucloxacillin 500mg – 1 g PO 6 hourly for 7 - 10 days |
| Penicillin allergy | Clindamycin 300mg PO 6 hourly for 7-10 days |

| IMPETIGO | |
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| 1st choice | Flucloxacillin 500mg PO 6 hourly for 7 days |
| Penicillin allergy | Erythromycin 500mg PO 12 hourly for 7 days |

| INFECTED BITES | |
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| 1. <u>Dog / cat bites</u> | |
| 1st choice | Co-amoxiclav 375mg PO 8 hourly for 5 days |
| Penicillin allergy | Doxycycline 200mg PO stat, then 100mg PO daily plus Metronidazole 400mg PO 8 hourly for 5 days |

| 2. <u>Human bites</u> | |
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| 1st choice | Co-amoxiclav 375mg PO 8 hourly for 5 days |
| Penicillin allergy | Erythromycin 500mg PO 12 hourly plus Metronidazole 400mg PO 8 hourly for 5 days |

| ACTINOMYCOSES | |
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| Initially | Benzylpenicillin 1.2 g IV 6 hourly |
| Oral continuation | Doxycycline 100 mg PO daily OR Amoxycillin 500 mg PO 6 hourly Treatment is continued orally for 2 to 3 months. |

| NECROTISING FACIITIS | |
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| Surgical debridement is essential. Discuss all cases with Microbiology. | |
| 1st choice | Benzylpenicillin 2.4 g IV 6 hourly plus Clindamycin 600 mg IV / PO 6 hourly |
| Penicillin allergy | Clindamycin 600 mg IV / PO 6 hourly |

| GAS GANGRENE | |
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| Surgical debridement is essential. | |
| 1st choice | Benzympenicillin 2.4 g IV 6 hourly Plus Metronidazole 400 mg PO 8 hourly or Metronidazole 500 mg IV 8 hourly or Metronidazole 1 g PR 8 hourly for 3 days then 12 hourly |
| 1st choice | Benzympenicillin 2.4 g IV 6 hourly Plus Metronidazole 400 mg PO 8 hourly or Metronidazole 500 mg IV 8 hourly or Metronidazole 1 g PR 8 hourly for 3 days then 12 hourly |

| ECTHYMA GANGRENOSUM | |
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| A sign of systemic pseudomonal (or rarely fungal) infection in neutropenic patients. Adjust treatment according to results of appropriate cultures. Discuss with Microbiology. | |
| 1st choice | Ceftazidime 2 g IV 8 hourly plus Gentamicin 7mg/kg IV daily (Refer to gentamicin dosing guideline for further information on monitoring) OR Ciprofloxacin 200 mg - 400 mg IV 8-12 hourly (8 hourly dosing unlicensed) plus Gentamicin 7mg/kg IV daily (Refer to gentamicin dosing guideline for further information on monitoring) |
| If poor response | Consider change of aminoglycoside to Tobramycin (Discuss with Microbiology) |

| ERYTHEMA CHRONICUM MIGRANS (LYME DISEASE) | |
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| If neurological complications, seek specialist advice. | |
| 1st choice | Amoxicillin 500 mg PO 8 hourly for 14 - 21 days |
| Alternatives | Doxycycline 100 mg PO 12 hourly for 14 - 21 days Do not use in children or pregnancy. Discuss with Microbiology for alternatives. |

| RINGWORM (<i>Tinea</i>) | |
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| Topical agent | Clotrimazole 1% cream for 2 weeks or longer (see BNF for doses) |
| Oral agents | Griseofulvin or Terbinafine (see BNF for doses) Duration: usually for 6 weeks depending on site of infection. |