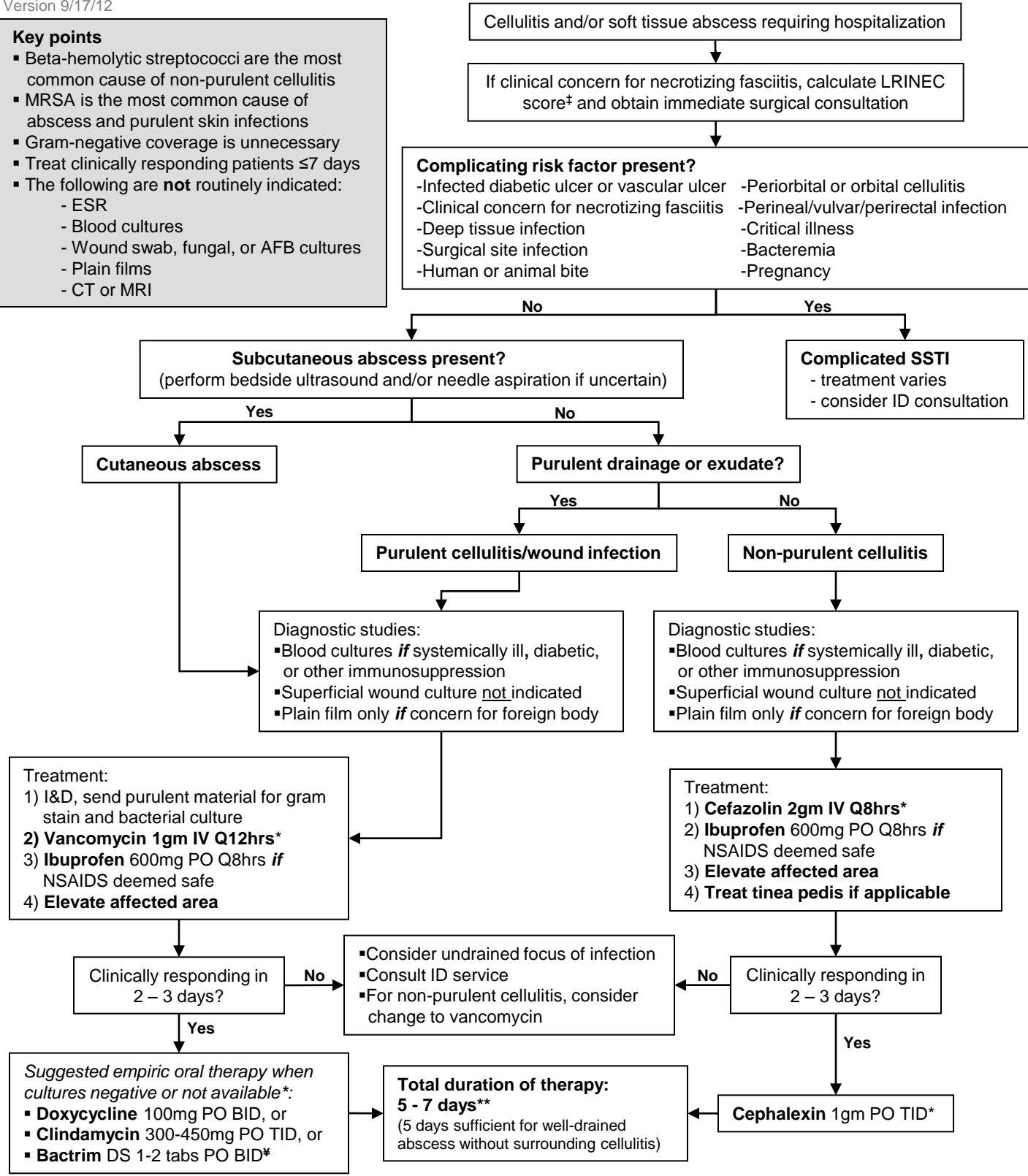


Denver Health Guideline for the Management of Non-Pregnant Adults Hospitalized with Skin and Soft Tissue Infection

Version 9/17/12

Key points

- Beta-hemolytic streptococci are the most common cause of non-purulent cellulitis
- MRSA is the most common cause of abscess and purulent skin infections
- Gram-negative coverage is unnecessary
- Treat clinically responding patients ≤7 days
- The following are **not** routinely indicated:
 - ESR
 - Blood cultures
 - Wound swab, fungal, or AFB cultures
 - Plain films
 - CT or MRI



This is intended as a guide for evidence-based decision-making and should not replace clinical judgment.
 † Crit Care Med 2004; 32:1535-154
 * Doses based on normal renal function; assess for allergy; select appropriate agent based on susceptibility testing when culture data available
 ** Duration of therapy may be extended for severe or poorly responsive disease
 †† **Caution should be used in patients with reduced renal function or on other medications known to increase potassium levels, life threatening cases of hyperkalemia have been reported**
 Other references: Clin Infect Dis 2011; 52:285-92, Arch Int Med 2011; 171:1072-79, Medicine 2010;89: 217-26, Clin Infect Dis 2005; 41:1373-1406, Arch Intern Med 2004;164:1669-1674