

Example 4.14 Colorado Hospital Association Stewardship Collaborative Guidelines for SSTI



Colorado Hospital Association Antimicrobial Stewardship Collaborative

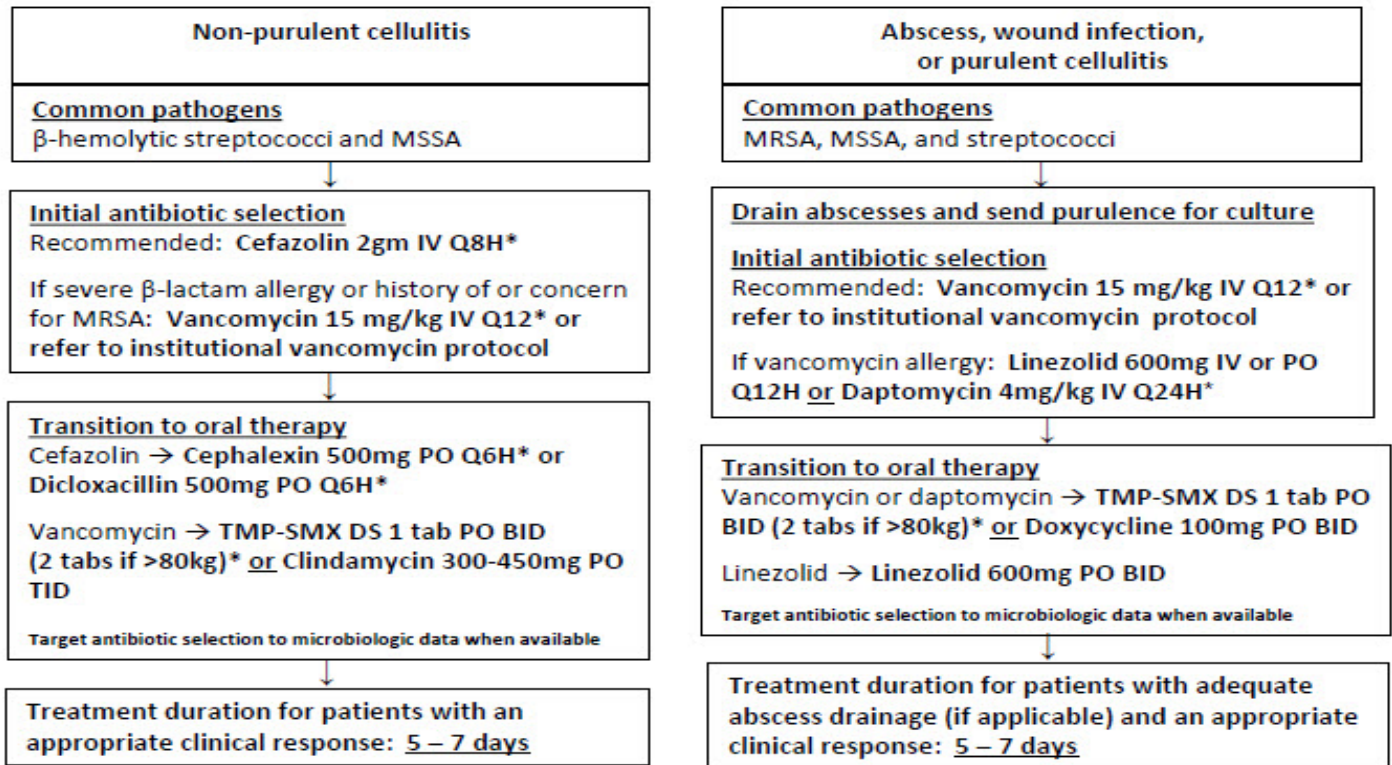
**Guideline for the Management of Adults Hospitalized with Skin and Soft Tissue Infection**

3 key concepts to optimize antibiotic use in the management of skin infections:

- 1) Most skin infections are caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* and streptococci – antibiotics should be targeted toward these gram-positive pathogens.
- 2) Antibiotics with a broad spectrum of gram-negative activity are NOT recommended and in most cases should be avoided.
- 3) For patients with an appropriate clinical response, the recommended treatment duration is 5 – 7 days. Longer treatment durations are generally unnecessary.

Guideline applicable to patients with: cellulitis, erysipelas, cutaneous abscess, or wound infection

Guideline NOT applicable to clinical scenarios requiring specialized management, including but not limited to: suspected or confirmed necrotizing or deep tissue infection, diabetic foot infection, infected ulcers, surgical site infection, animal/human bites, undrained abscesses, periorbital/orbital/perineal infections, critical illness, bloodstream infection, pregnancy



This is intended as a guide for evidence-based decision-making and should not replace clinical judgment.

\*Antibiotic doses based on normal renal function, adjust as appropriate; always assess for antibiotic allergies and drug interactions

References: Practice Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Skin and Soft Tissue Infections: 2014 Update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America *Clin Infect Dis* 2014; 52:285-92, *NEJM* 2015;372:1093, *Arch Int Med* 2011;171:1072

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