Forenames	
Last name	Mers
Hospital No.	
D.O.B.	SDEC CELLULITIS PA

Forenames			NUC	
Last name			Mersey and West Lancashire Teaching Hospitals	
Hospital No.			NHS Trust	
D.O.B. SDEC CELLULITIS PATHWAY				
STEP 1: CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION (MODIFIED ERON CLASS)				
No sign of systemic toxicity No uncontrolled comorbidities (Peripheral Vascular Disease, chronic venous insufficiency or morbid obesity BMI ≥ 40). Safe to manage on oral antimicrobials on an outpatient basis	CLASS II Systemically unwer OR Systemically well I with a co-morbidi (peripheral arteria disease, chronic venous insufficien or morbid obesity BMI ≥ 40) which n complicate or dela resolution of infection	upset (such as confusion, tachycardia, hypotension) OR Unstable comorbidities that may interfere with a	• Sepsis • Severe life threatening infection such as necrotising fasciitis	
PATIENT'S ERON CLASS:				
STEP 2: INVESTIGATION				
CLAS	SS II-IV		ED PATIENTS	
BLOODS FBC □ U&E □ CRP □ Glucose □ SWABS (If skin is intact swabs are not indicated) Culture any skin break / ulceration / blister fluid □		Only for CLASS III or IV. routinely as only 2-49 contaminants outnumber STREPTOCOCCAL SEROI Only in refractory cases SKIN BIOPSY	Only where differential includes other inflammatory	
STEP 3: AMBULATORY CARE (ORAL OR OPAT-Outpatient Parenteral Antibiotic Therapy)				
EXCLUDED Pregnancy CLASS III or IV History of treatment in the same extremity during the preceding month Cellulitis covering more than half a limb Facial, orbital or paraseptal Cellulitis (Consider ENT / Ophthalmology referral) Vomiting Unstable diabetes Signs of rapid extension/necrosis Lymphangitis Immunocompromised patients Cellulitis secondary to Human or Animal bites Patients with a history of drug/substance abuse need to be risk assessed on an individual basis				
INCLUDED Class II Cellulitis AND Class I Cellulitis (unsuccessfully treated with oral antibiotics) Patients need to be competent to give consent and to adhere to the treatment plan				

STEP 4: ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT					
	FIRST LINE	SECOND LINE			
Non-Severe		If PREGNANT , use Erythromycin 500mg 6 hourly			
Infection	PENICILLIN ALLERGY Clarithromycin 500mg	MRSA Docycycline 200mg STAT then 100mg OD			
	PO 12 hourly				
	Duration:				
Severe	Flucloxacillin 2g IV 6 hourly	If PREGNANT , use Clindamycin 600 mg IV 6 hourly			
Infection	PENICILLIN ALLERGY Clarithromycin 500mg	MRSA Teicoplanin IV (See <u>Adult Antimicrobial Guide</u> for			
	IV 12 hourly	dosing of loading & maintenance therapy)			
	Duration: 1-2 weeks				
OPAT	Ceftriaxone 2g initial STAT dose	PENICILLIN ALLERGY/ MRSA/ HIGH RISK C.DIFFICILE:			
	(observe for 1hr post administration) THEN Ceftriaxone 1g IV OD bolus for further 2	Teicoplanin: dosing as per Adult Antimicrobial Guide			
	doses and then reviewed in AEC	Patient requires 3 loading doses (12-hourly) before maintenance therapy (once daily, unless renally impaired).			
	doses and then reviewed in ALC	Observe for 1hr post administration of 1st loading dose.			
If NECROTIS		cs review & commence Meropenem 1g IV 8 hourly			
	mycin 1.2g IV 6 hourly for 10-14 days	es review a commence werepenent ig iv a nouny			
		Adult Antimicrobial Guide for further information			
	CTION: see Adult Antimicrobial Guide for dose				
		NAGEMENT			
Non-	For patients NOT previously treated with ant	ibiotics or NOT ADEQUATELY treated with antibiotics for			
Severe	the same complaint:				
Infection	☐ Prescribe oral antibiotics as above				
	☐ Give patient Information Leaflet on Cellulit	is			
	For patients UNSUCCESSFULLY treated with p	orior antibiotics treat as SEVERE infection			
Severe	For patients that meet the inclusion criteria f	or ambulatory care:			
Infection	☐ Check which OPAT / Community IV team co	overs patient address and complete referral form			
	after contacting the relevant team. Out of hours: call patient back to 1B SDEC for next dose				
	☐ Ensure IV access inserted as per respective Community IV team criteria				
	\square For AEC patients ensure 1 st dose is given on the unit as per policy.				
	For Teicoplanin, the 1 st and 2 nd loading doses should routinely be administered on the unit. Approval				
	for administration of the 2 nd dose via OPAT m				
	Observe for 1hr post administration of 1st of				
	Prescribe IV antibiotics including diluents a				
	Give patient SDEC Information Leaflet on C				
	☐ Call back to Ward 1B SDEC for assessment in 3/7 time for review if on IV Ceftriaxone or Teicoplanin ☐ Complete e-Discharge summary including follow up plan and keep notes on 1B SDEC				
		ollow up plan and keep notes on 18 SDEC			
	For those meeting any exclusion criteria:				
	☐ Initiate antibiotics as per Trust antibiotic policy and admit				
	Consider referral to Critical Care if evidence of severe sepsis or septic shock				
Urgent referral to Plastics registrar on call if suspecting Necrotising Fasciitis					
Review daily and consider HOME IV Therapy when meets criteria as per non-severe infection					
		ORAL SWITCH			
1) Pyrexia se		2) Co-morbidities stable			
	n in intensity of erythema >50%	4) Falling inflammatory markers			
HOME IV THERAPY: if above criteria are met then switch as below and ensure IV device removed					
	Flucloxacillin 1g PO QDS for 7 Days				
PENICILLIN ALLERGY Clarithromycin 500mg PO BD for 7 days (if pregnant, use Erythromycin 500mg 6 hourly)					
MRSA Docycycline 200mg STAT then 100mg OD for 7 days					
IF ORAL SWITCH IS INAPPROPRIATE: Prescribe IV Ceftriaxone/Teicoplanin for a further 3 days and then arrange review again (Ward 1B SDEC/AMU CLINIC). ADMIT IF PATIENT IS UNSTABLE OR CELLULITIS PROGRESSING.					
Teview again (watu 10 3010/Alvio Chilvio). ADIVITI IF PATIENT IS UNSTABLE OR CELLULITIS PROGRESSING.					
Doctor's Name Designation					
Designation					
Signature Date					