

MSH Emergency Department

Pediatric SSTI Pathway

Date Created: 10/14/2021

Date Reviewed:

Reviewed By: S Bhadiraju, M Boyle, A Buttigieg, L Douglas, J Fune, N Hodo, D Lee, A Lim, L Ngai, R Posada, L Spina, J Tokarski, C Tran, L Zinns

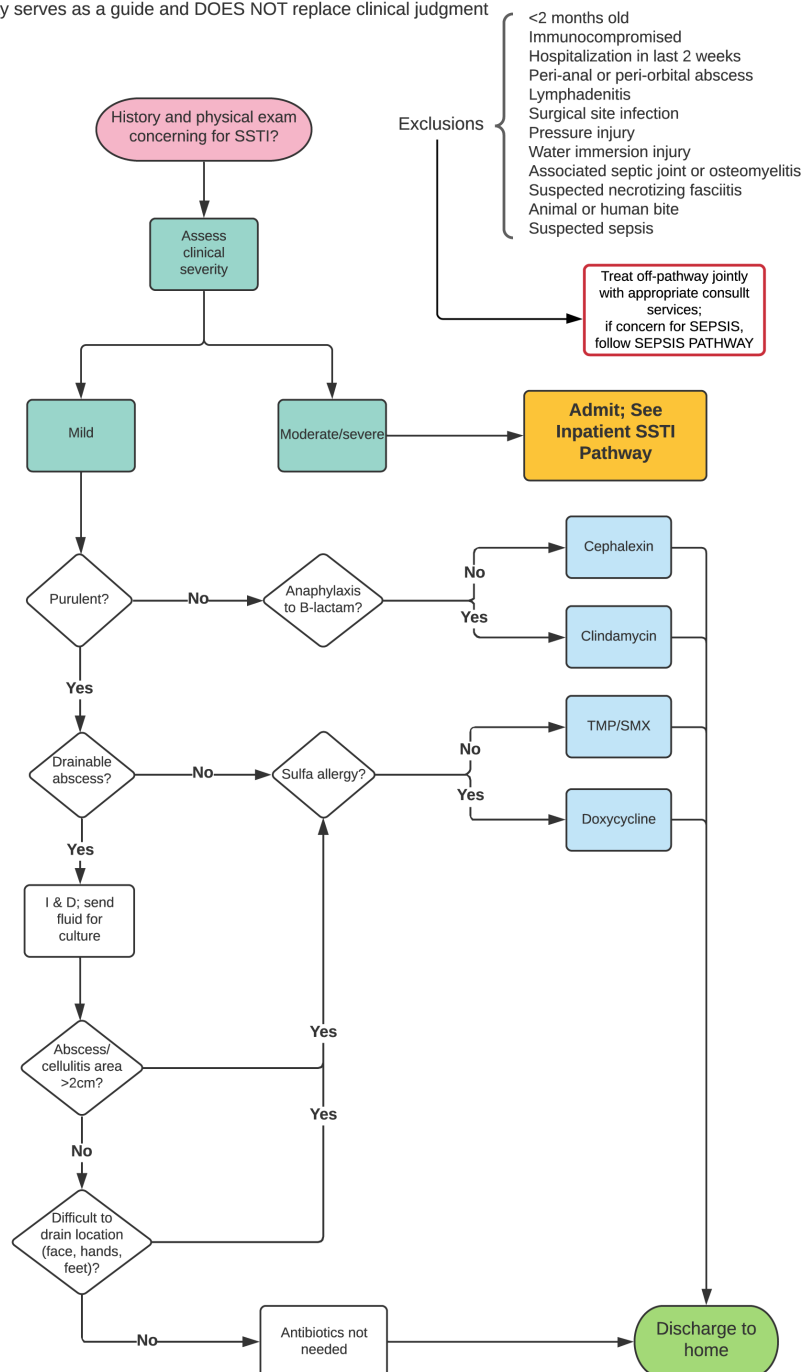


Pediatric Skin/Soft Tissue Infection (SSTI) Pathway

This pathway serves as a guide and DOES NOT replace clinical judgment

History and physical exam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erythema Purulence Abscess Swelling Pain level Lesions Presence of foreign body History of MRSA and previous SSTI
Clinical severity Mild (ALL of the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afebrile Normal vital signs Tolerating orals No concerns for follow-up Moderate/severe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Febrile Elevated heart rate or respiratory rate Rapid progression of infected area Failure of appropriate antibiotic therapy for ≥48 hours Not tolerating orals Concern for poor follow-up
Diagnosis/Management Mild <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider imaging if concern for abscess/fluid collection Moderate/severe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider imaging if concern for abscess/fluid collection CBC, BMP, CRP If concern for necrotizing fasciitis, emergent surgical evaluation and imaging
Antibiotic dosing Cephalexin 33 mg/kg/dose PO q8h (max 1000 mg/dose) Clindamycin 10 mg/kg/dose PO q8h (max 450 mg/dose; may consider 600 mg/dose if patient able to tolerate from GI standpoint) Doxycycline 2.2 mg/kg/dose PO q12h (max 100 mg/dose) TMP/SMX (Bactrim) 5 mg/kg/dose of TMP component PO q12h (max 320 mg/dose of TMP)
Discharge Instructions Follow up with PCP within 2 days If treating, antibiotics for 5d

REMEMBER:
Review cultures and antibiotic susceptibilities and tailor to narrowest appropriate therapy



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Pediatric Skin/Soft Tissue Infection (SSTI) Inpatient Pathway

History and physical exam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erythema Purulence Abscess Swelling Pain level Lesions Presence of foreign body History of MRSA and previous SSTI
Clinical severity Mild (ALL of the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afebrile Normal vital signs Tolerating orals No concerns for follow-up Moderate/severe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Febrile Elevated heart rate or respiratory rate Rapid progression of infected area Failure of appropriate antibiotic therapy for ≥48 hours Not tolerating orals Concern for poor follow-up
Diagnosis/Management Mild <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider imaging if concern for abscess/fluid collection Moderate/severe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider imaging if concern for abscess/fluid collection CBC, BMP, CRP If concern for necrotizing fasciitis, emergent surgical evaluation and imaging
Antibiotic dosing IV Cefazolin 33 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max 2000 mg/dose) Clindamycin 10 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max 600 mg/dose) Doxycycline 2.2 mg/kg/dose IV q12h (max 100mg/dose) Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole 5 mg TMP/kg/dose IV q12h (dose based TMP component; max 320mg TMP/dose) *Vancomycin 15 mg/kg IV q8h PO Cephalexin 33 mg/kg/dose PO q8h (max 1000 mg/dose) Clindamycin 10 mg/kg/dose PO q8h (max 450 mg/dose; may consider 600 mg/dose if patient able to tolerate from GI standpoint) Doxycycline 2.2 mg/kg/dose PO q12h (max 100 mg/dose) TMP/SMX (Bactrim) 5 mg/kg/dose of TMP component PO q12h (max 320 mg/dose of TMP) *Requires Infectious Diseases approval
Discharge Criteria Eating, drinking, voiding PO meds Discharge Instructions Follow up with PCP within 2 days Antibiotics for 5d

REMEMBER:
Review cultures and antibiotic susceptibilities and tailor to narrowest appropriate therapy

